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IAC Member Survey
2011 Research and Analysis

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November 2011

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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

The International Code Council (ICC) and the Industry Advisory Committee (IAC) retained McKinley Advisors, Inc. (McKinley) to conduct an industry study to gain perspective from their organizations' members on the issues they're facing. The goal of this study is to help the IAC gain insight on the strategic issues impacting the building industry and to use this data to have constructive discussions about how the IAC can become a more vital and vibrant force in addressing some of those issues.

The research project consisted of an electronic survey distributed to IAC members, designed to be forwarded by the IAC member to his or her organization's members. This report provides an in-depth look at the results of the survey and offers insight on where the IAC can best achieve its goal of having a more positive impact in the code development process and the overall built environment.

The electronic survey was distributed to 31 IAC members, who then had the opportunity to forward the survey link to their respective organization's membership base. A total of 458 individuals completed or partially completed the survey. Because of the nature of distribution, determining an exact response rate is not feasible. However, based on the sample size, results are valid at the 95% confidence level with a margin of error of 1.9%; the results should be seen as representative of the overall population of respondents.

McKinley also ran cross-tabulations to examine key audience segments, including:

- Industry
- Occupation

Significant differences within segments are noted throughout the report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Respondents are concerned with a number of economic issues, yet are optimistic about 2011 business results. Survey respondents had several concerns regarding economic issues: more than three-fourths (77%) of respondents cited federal spending as a major concern to their management team over the next 12 months. Almost as many considered regulation (71%) and financing (67%) to be a concern to their management team. Still, three out of five (61%) respondents were confident that their 2011 business results would be either stronger than (29%) or equal to (32%) their 2010 results.

Respondents but see code enforcement as a major challenge to their work and believe it should be a top priority for ICC. Respondents indicated that promoting uniform code enforcement should be the top priority for ICC at 57%, while more than half of respondents reported code enforcement (65%) as a challenge to their work. When asked if their organization worked with local jurisdictions, respondents indicated they did so in the following areas: test reviews, certification reports, and product listings (58%), review of products, materials, and equipment specifications (57%), plan review (56%), and inspection during construction (56%). Describing the relationship between local code officials and their sector of the building and construction industry, respondents said the relationship was collaborative (47%), inconsistent (46%), and necessary (43%). Less than a quarter of respondents described the relationship as efficient (10%) or productive (20%).

Respondents believe that promoting uniform code adoption is important, but find aspects of the process challenging. Respondents indicated that promoting uniform code adoption should be a top priority for ICC (56%). Respondents reported that political issues related to code adoption (63%), and code adoptions in their area (60%) were challenging industry issues. Less than half (43%) of IAC member respondents and their organizations have participated in the code adoption process, at the state or local level. Out of those, half (49%) provided public testimony and two-fifths served on a technical review board (41%) and/or served on an advisory board (39%). Two out of three (67%) respondents find that staying up-to-date on code revisions is challenging. Still, more than half (57%) reported that uniform model code interpretations for their jurisdiction is challenging.

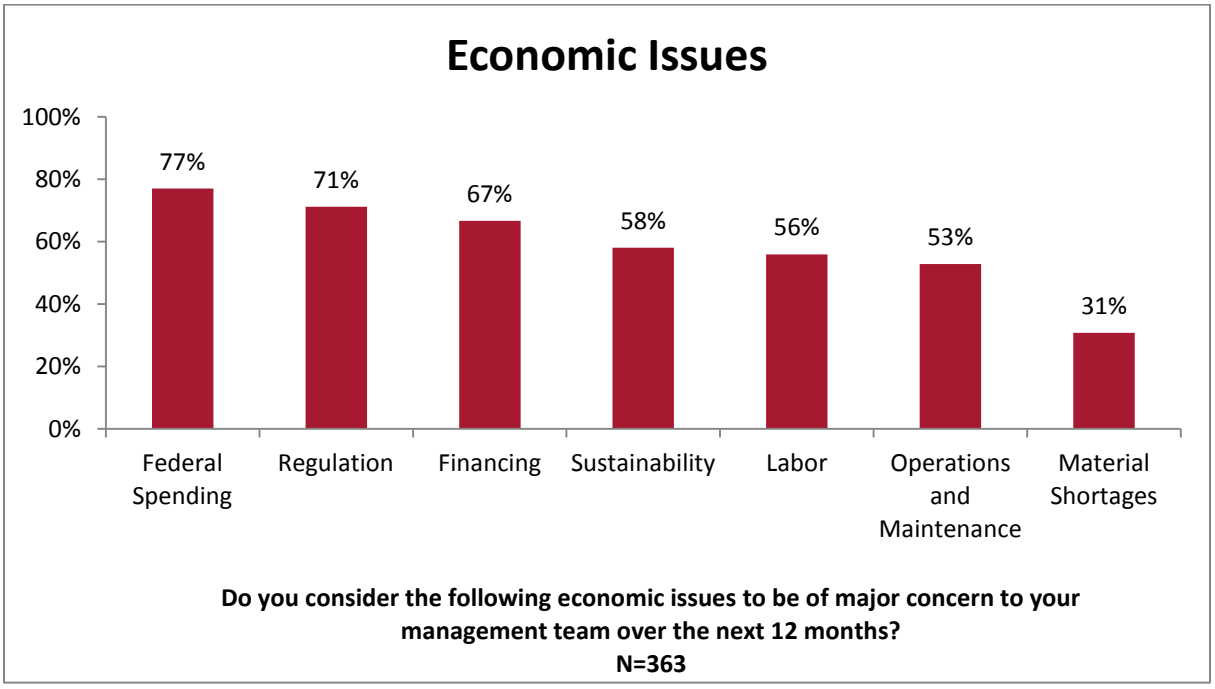
Participation in the code development process is low, and respondents have an overall negative opinion of the process. Only a third (32%) of IAC members and their organizations have participated in ICC's code development process in the last five years. Out of those, the majority (58%) have attended initial action code development hearings. Fifty-seven percent (57%) have submitted public comments on code change proposals and/or attended final action hearings and fifty-three percent (53%) have submitted code change proposals. When asked to describe the ICC code development process, respondents said it was complicated (51%) and slow (48%).

IAC representatives and their organizations are eager to be trained and up-to-date on code laws. Respondents said ICC's top priority should be expanding education and training programs for industry professionals (34%). Over half (57%) of respondents surveyed were interested in training and education for the components of building codes they find challenging. In fact, respondents considered the existence of a trained workforce (64%) and changes in the law related to codes and code enforcement (63%) to be a challenge to their work. Additionally, when asked what initiatives or issues are important to their business, the majority of respondents cited Life Cycle Assessment at (63%).

DETAILED FINDINGS

Economic Issues

Survey respondents had several concerns regarding economic issues. In fact, three-fourths (77%) of respondents cited **federal spending** as a major concern to their management team over the next 12 months. Almost as many considered **regulation** (71%) and **financing** (67%) to be a concern to their management team. Less than a third (31%) of respondents considered **material shortages** as a major concern.



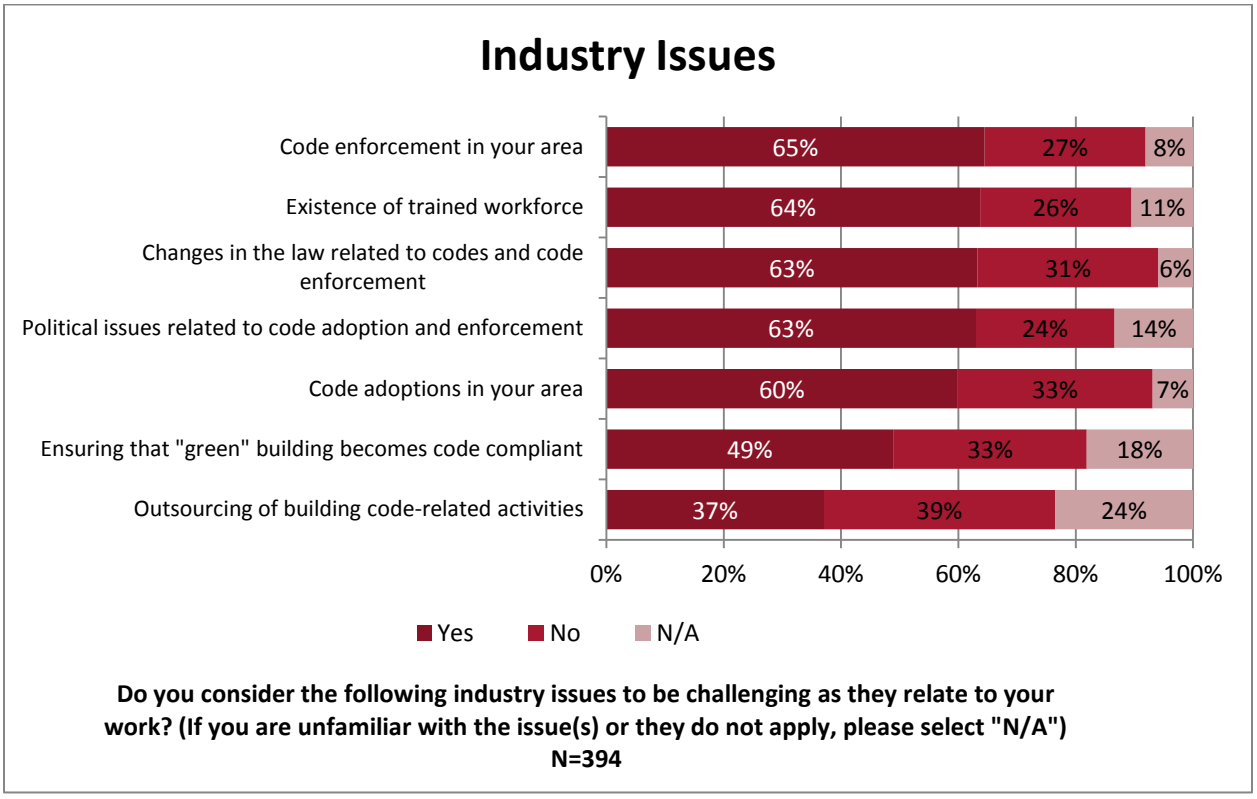
Segmenting the industry and occupation demographics revealed additional findings. Certain economic issues were of greater concern to some segments than others. A breakdown of this segmentation follows:

- The roofing industry (88%) was more likely to be concerned with **federal spending** over the next 12 months – compared to the overall average of 77%. Only one in six (17%) fire officials were concerned with **federal spending**.
- All (100%) of association representatives indicated that **regulation** would be a major concern over the next 12 months.
- Those in the interiors industry were most concerned (95%) with **financing**, compared to the overall average of 67%. Occupations of architect and association representatives (88%) thought **financing** was a major concern, compared to 67% overall.

- Mechanical (70%) and environmental (68%) industries thought **sustainability** was a major concern, versus structural (49%) and builder (46%) industries. Respondents with occupations of consultants and government representatives (70%) were the most concerned, compared to the overall average of 58%.
- Mechanical and contractor/construction management industries believed **labor** to be a major concern at 67%, while acoustical and builder industries were less concerned at 45%. Occupations of wholesaler/distributers were most likely to think **labor** was the biggest economic issue at 79%, compared to the overall average of 56%.
- Respondents from the mechanical industry (79%) were the most likely to think **operations and maintenance** was a major concern compared to the overall average of 53%. Respondents with occupations as government representatives and wholesaler (80%) were more concerned with **operations and maintenance** than contractor/trade professionals (38%).
- The plumbing (42%) and electrical (50%) industries were more concerned with **material shortages** than acoustical (13%) and environmental (16%) industries. Product manufacturers (52%) were the most concerned with **material shortages** compared to the average of 31%.

Industry Issues

Respondents considered many industry issues to be challenging as related to their work. More than half of respondents reported **code enforcement** (65%), **the existence of trained workforce** (64%), **changes in the law related to codes and code** (63%), **political issues related to code adoption** (63%), and **code adoptions in their area** (60%) as challenging industry issues.



Additional segmentation of respondents by industry and occupation revealed the following:

- Seventy-eight (78%) of respondents from the environmental industry found **code enforcement** to be challenging in their work, compared to the overall average of 64%. While 78% of government representatives found **code enforcement** challenging, only 53% of wholesale distributers felt the same.
- Respondents from the fenestration (79%) and interiors (78%) industries reported that the **existence of trained workforce** was challenging to their work, compared to 64% overall. Occupations of contractor/trade professional (75%) and wholesaler/distributer (76%) were more likely to say the **existence of trained workforce** was a challenge versus code officials (38%).
- Respondents from the environmental industry (80%) thought that **changes in law related to codes and code enforcement** was the most challenging issues to their work compared to the

overall average of 63%. Respondents with occupations of product manufacturers and consultants were likely to indicate **changes in law** at 77%, more so than architects at 56%.

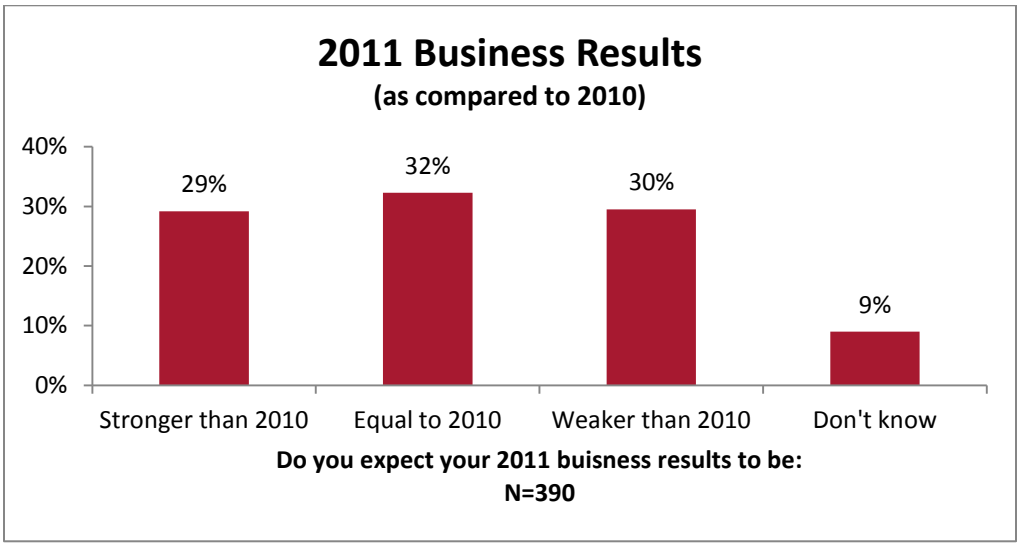
- Respondents from the environmental industry (82%) indicated that **political issues related to code adoption** and enforcement presented the most difficulty, versus 63% overall. Respondents with occupations of code official (75%) were more likely to cite **political issues** than governmental representatives (50%).
- Respondents from the plumbing industry (77%) were the most likely to believe **code adoptions** were the biggest challenge to their work, compared to the overall average of 60%. Respondents with occupations of consultants were more likely to cite **code adoptions** as their biggest challenge than wholesale/distributors (75% vs. 29%, respectively).

Respondents were asked what other major challenges their sector of the building and construction industry face. Below is a sample of the more prevalent responses:

- *Cost – budget cuts, financing, declining revenue*
- *Poor economy*
- *Governmental regulation as it applies to materials and systems – especially related to anything 'green' is a major challenge and concern*
- *Little to no growth in new construction. Also, we would like to see larger incentives (tax rebates) for consumers to help reduce energy cost*
- *Increased cost due to green building standards and codes requirements for additional certification and testing such as LCA and EPD*

2011 Business Results

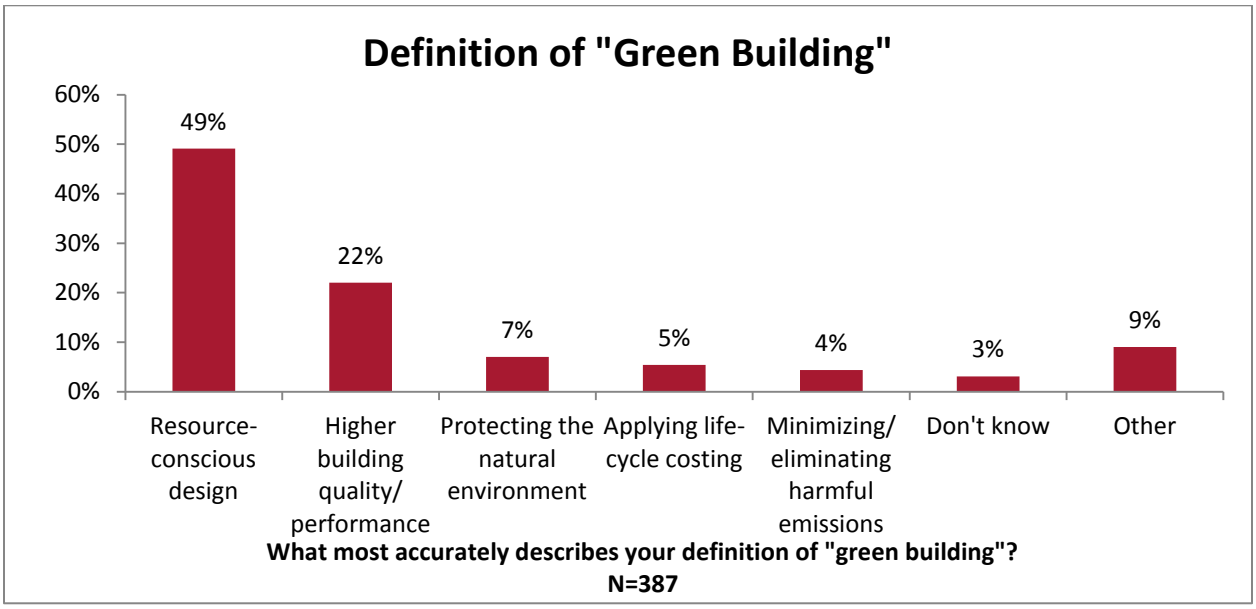
Three out of five (61%) IAC representatives and their organizations membership base were confident that their 2011 business results would be either stronger than (29%) or equal to (32%) their 2010 results.



Respondents in the mechanical industry were the least optimistic about their 2011 business results: less than half (43%) expected the 2011 results to be stronger than or equal to 2010. Conversely, respondents from the electrical industry were the most optimistic, with 69% of respondents predicting 2011 to be stronger than (36%) or equal to (33%) 2010. Respondents with an occupation of fire official were the most optimistic with all (100%) expecting 2011 to yield stronger or equal results. Additionally, three-fourths (76%) of product manufacturers expected a stronger or equal result to 2010 this year. Only a third (32%) of consultants and 18% of government representatives were as optimistic.

Green Building

Half (49%) of respondents reported that their definition of **"**green building" is using a **resource-conscious design**. Twenty-two percent (22%) said a **higher building quality or performance** was the definition.

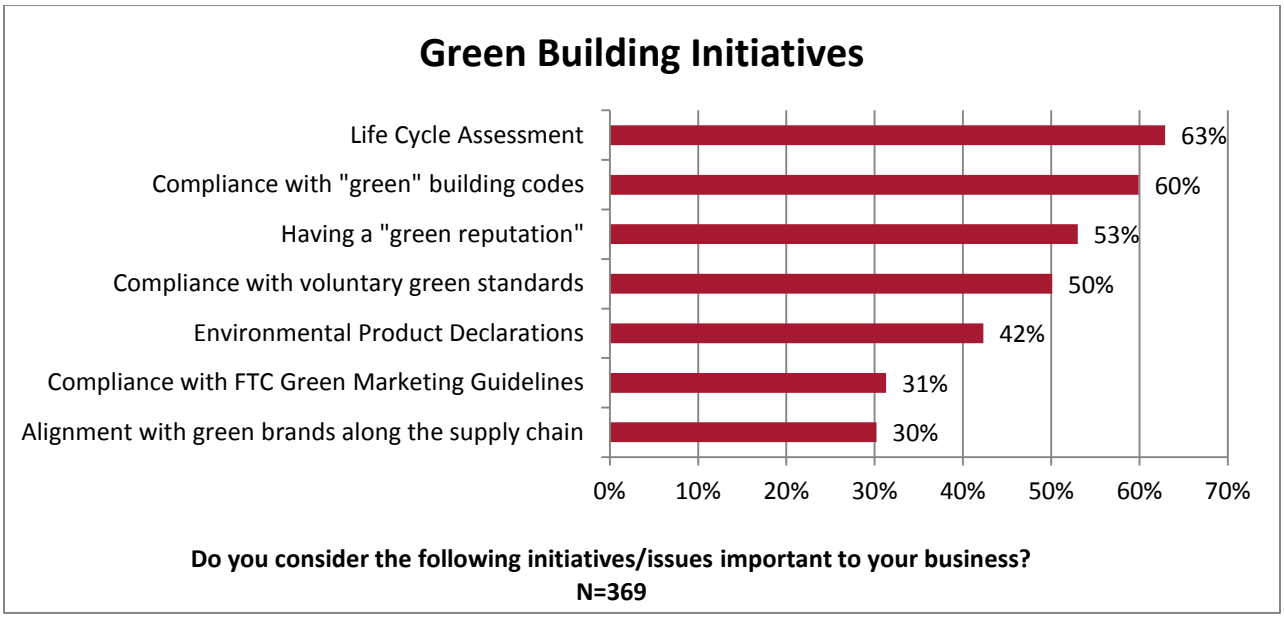


Respondents in the contractor or construction management industry were the most likely define "green building" as a **resource-conscious design**, at 63%. Respondents with occupations as wholesale distributers (75%) and association representatives (70%) were also more likely than other occupations to list **resource-conscious design** as the definition. A few respondent segments had a majority saying that **higher building quality and/or performance** was the definition over **resource-conscious design**. The majority of respondents in the mechanical industry (35%) and plumbing industry (42%) said **higher building quality** was the definition.

In addition, nine percent of respondents listed **"**other" as a response to their definition of a "green building". A sample of some **"**other" responses:

- Positive
  - *Energy efficiency*
  - *Reusing old buildings*
  - *All of the above*
- Negative
  - *clap trap buzz word du jour*
  - *trendy*
  - *waste of money with no regard for the environment*
  - *a marketing ploy that is not enforceable*

When asked what initiatives or issues are important to their business, the majority of respondents cited **Life Cycle Assessment** (63%), **compliance with "green" building codes** (60%), and **having a "green reputation"** (53%).

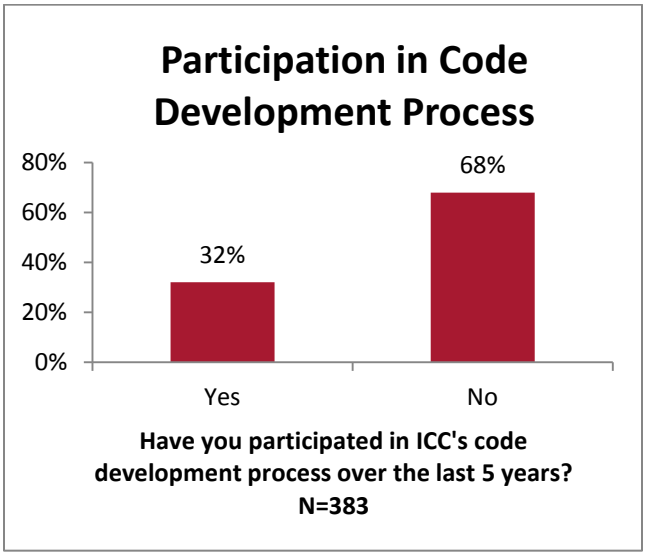


Looking at industry segments, respondents from the green/sustainability were more likely than almost all other industries to state that every initiative listed was important to their business.

- Respondents from the environmental industry were most likely to say **Life Cycle Assessment** (86%), **Environmental Product Declarations** (67%) and **Compliance with FTC Green Marketing Guidelines** (55%) are important to their business.
- Respondents from green/sustainability industry were the most likely to say **Compliance with "green" building codes** (78%) and **Compliance with voluntary green standards** (74%) were important to their business.
- Respondents from the acoustical industry were the most likely to say that **having a "green reputation"** was important to their business.

Code Development Process

Only one-third (32%) of IAC representatives and their organizations have participated in ICC's code development process in the last five years. Out of those, the majority (58%) have **attended initial action code development hearings**. Fifty-seven percent (57%) have **submitted public comments on code change proposals** and/or **attended final action hearings**. Fifty-three percent have **submitted code change proposals.**

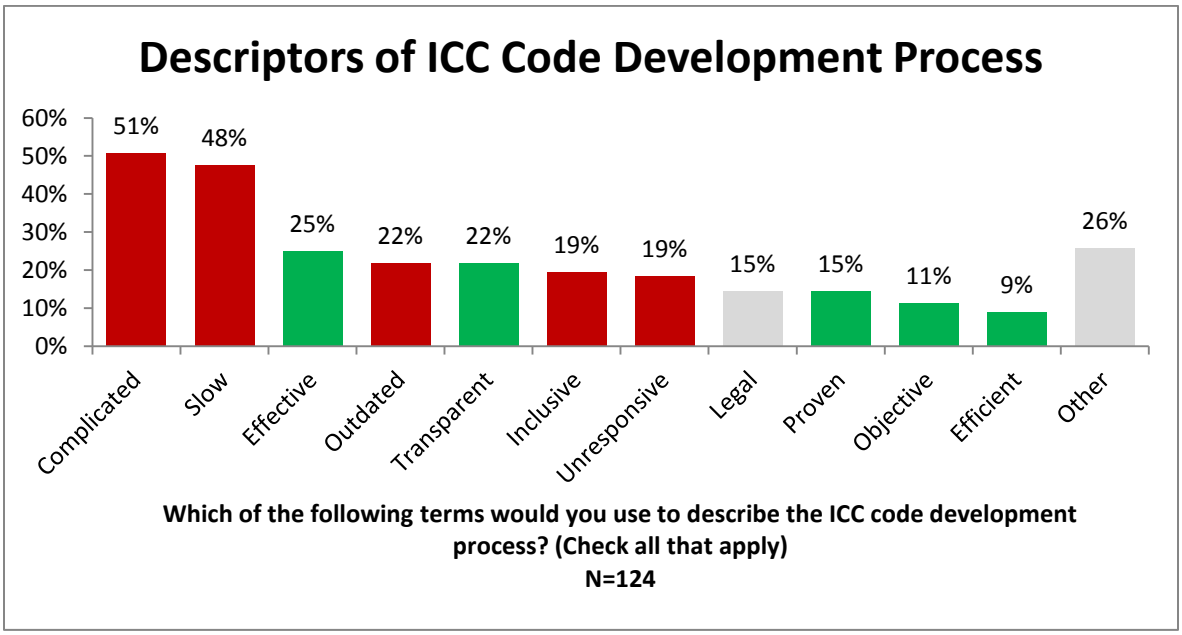


If yes, please indicate your involvement:	
Sample Size	122
Attended initial action code development hearings	58%
Submitted public comments on code change proposals	57%
Attended final action hearings	57%
Submitted code change proposals	53%
Other[1]	13%

Respondents from the soils/foundation industry were the most likely to have participated in the ICC's code development process at 60%. Conversely, respondents in the mechanical industry have participated at only 25%. Respondents with occupations of association representatives were the most likely to be involved in the code development process at 80%. Governmental representatives (20%) and architects (22%) were the least likely to have participated.

[1] Other responses include, but are not limited to: "participated in code committee work", "the referenced standards process" and "served as an alternate."

When asked to describe the ICC code development process, respondents said it was **complicated** (51%) and **slow** (48%). The graph below details the descriptor words used to describe the code development process. *Graph bars in red denote a negative connotation, while graph bars colored green denote a positive connotation. Grey bars are neutral.*

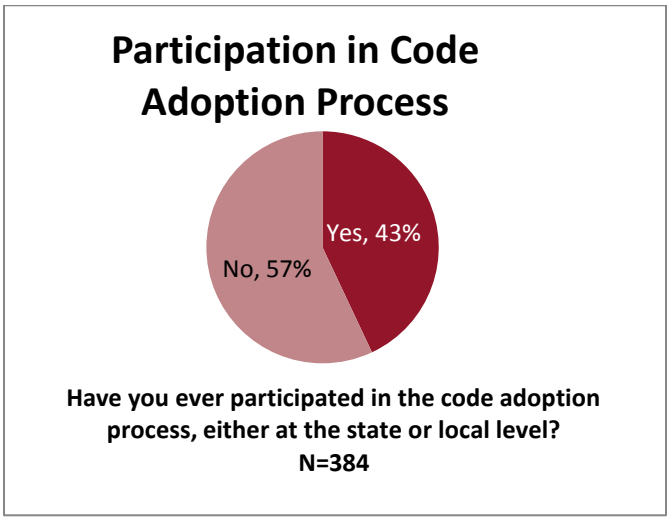


In addition, a quarter of respondents listed **"**other" as a descriptor of the ICC code development process. Some **"**other" descriptor responses include:

- *Poorly managed*
- *Political*
- *Inefficient*
- *Biased*

Code Adoption Process

Less than half (43%) of IAC member respondents and their organizations have participated in the code adoption process, at the state or local level. Out of those, half (49%) **provided public testimony** and two-fifths **served on a technical review board** (41%) and/or **served on an advisory board** (39%).



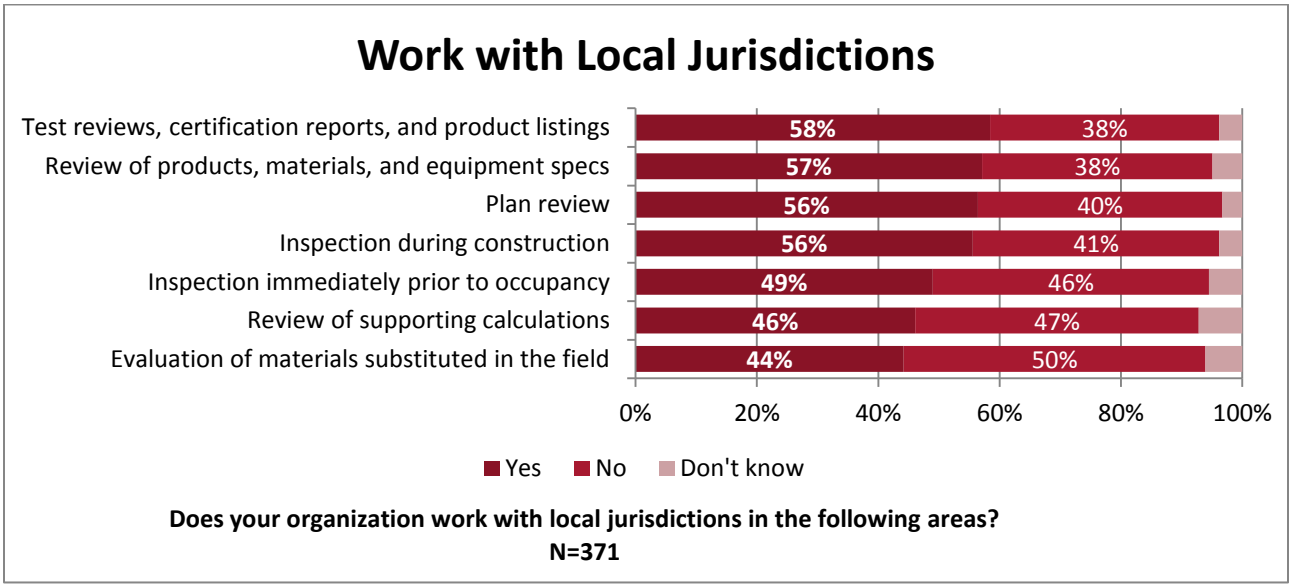
Please indicate your involvement:	
Sample Size	163
Provided public testimony	49%
Served on a technical review board	41%
Served on an advisory board	39%
Served as a code official	14%
Other[2]	16%

- Sixty percent (60%) of respondents from the environmental, soils/foundation, and structural industries participated in the code adoption process, whereas only a third (34%) of respondents from roofing participated.
- Every code official surveyed (100%) has participated in the code adoption process.

[2] Other comments include but are not limited to: the "ICC General committee", "education of adopted code", "public advocate" and "lobbying."

Work With Local Jurisdictions

When asked if their organization worked with local jurisdictions, respondents indicated they did, in the following areas: **test reviews, certification reports, and product listings** (58%), **review of products, materials, and equipment specifications** (57%), **plan review** (56%), and **inspection during construction** (56%).

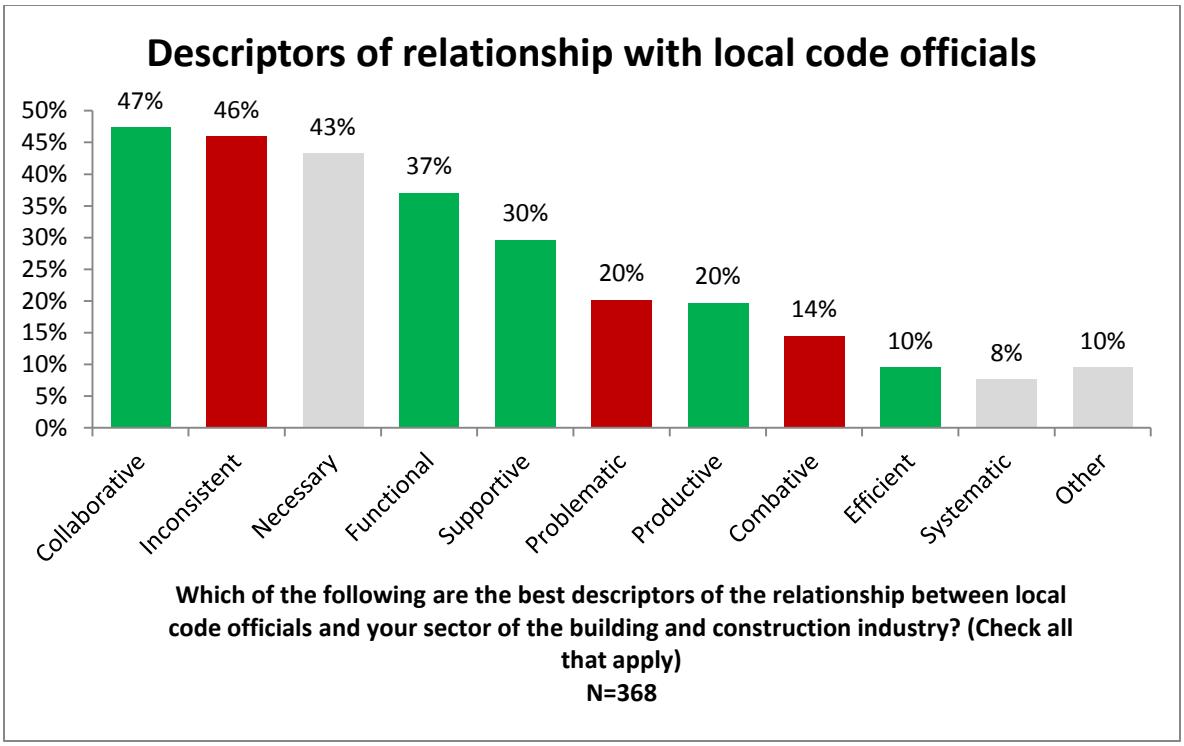


Segmentation of industry and occupation revealed the following:

- Respondents from the fire safety industry (70%) were most likely to work with local jurisdictions regarding **plan review** versus respondents from the acoustical industry at 40%. Fire officials (100%) and government representatives (89%) were more likely to work on **plan reviews** than association representatives (25%) and product manufacturer (31%).
- Respondents from the fire safety industry (68%) were more likely to work with local jurisdictions **reviewing products, materials and equipment specifications** than those from the roofing industry (44%). Also **reviewing products and materials** were contractor/trade professionals (77%) versus architects (39%) and association representatives (41%).
- Respondents from the fire safety industry (70%) were more likely to work with their local jurisdiction about **test reviews, certification reports, and product listings** than respondents from the interiors industry (42%). Over four-out-of-five (83%) fire officials worked with local jurisdictions about **test reviews** versus architects (37%) and association representatives (42%).
- Seventy-one percent (71%) of respondents from contractor/construction management industries worked with local jurisdictions on **inspections during construction**, compared to 56% overall. In the occupation segment, all (100%) of fire officials and 87% of contractor/trade professionals worked on **inspections during construction** – compared to 15% of association representatives and 33% of wholesaler/distributers.

Relationship with Local Code Officials

When asked to describe the relationship between local code officials and their sector of the building and construction industry, respondents said the relationship was **collaborative** (47%), **inconsistent** (46%), and **necessary** (43%). Less than a quarter of respondents described the relationship as **efficient** (10%) or **productive** (20%).The graph below details the descriptive words used to explain the relationship between local code officials and their sector of the industry. *Graph bars colored red denote a negative connotation, while graph bars colored green denote a positive connotation. Grey bars indicate a neutral connotation.*

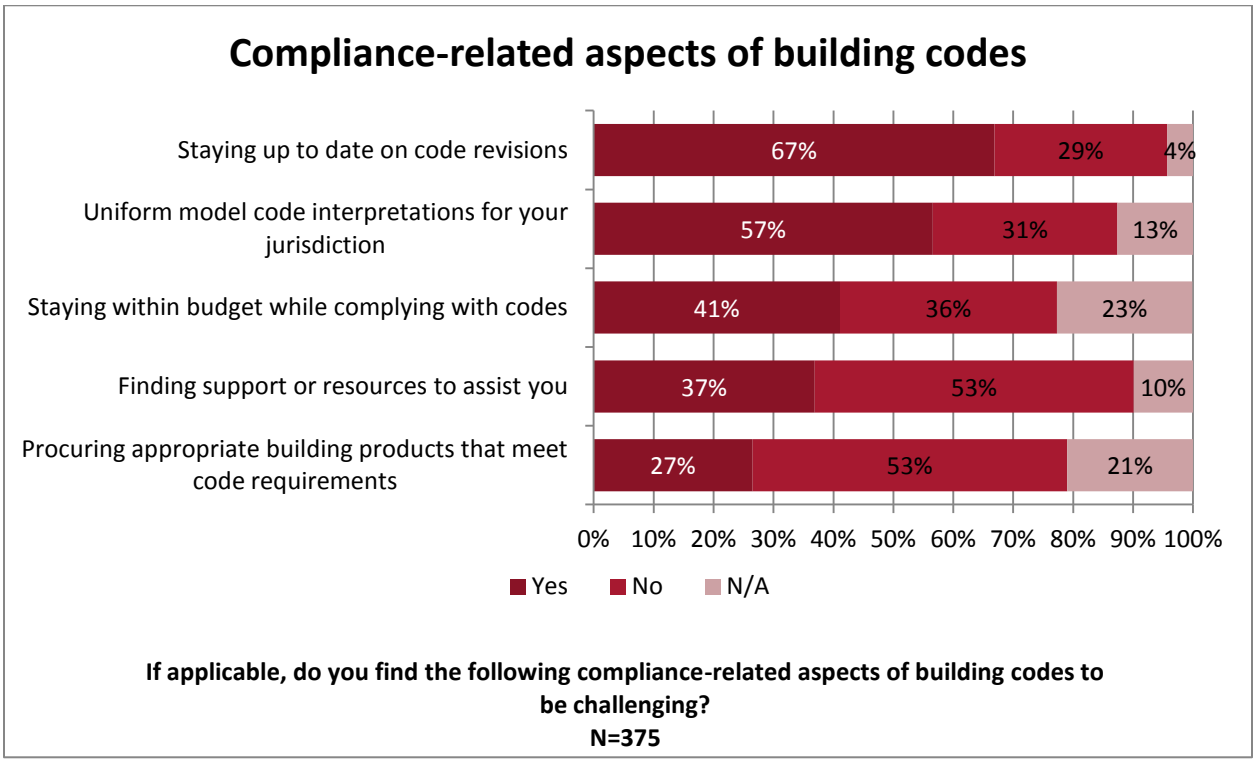


Additionally, when asked to list descriptors of the relationship between local code officials and their sector of the building and construction industry, ten percent of respondents answered **"**other". Some **"**other" comments describing this relationship include the following:

- *Educational*
- *Required*
- *Understaffed*
- *Non-existent*

Challenges

Two out of three (67%) respondents find that **staying up to date on code revisions** is challenging, while more than half (57%) reported that **uniform model code interpretations** for their jurisdiction are challenging.

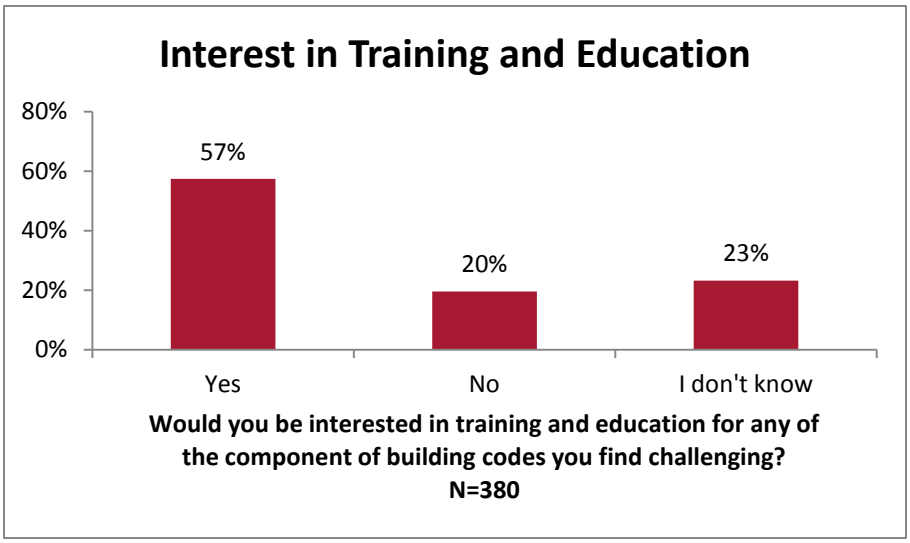


Taking a closer look at the industry and occupation of respondents indicated the following:

- Respondents from the mechanical industry were more likely to find **uniform model code interpretations** challenging than the building industry (68% vs. 33%). Respondents with occupations of consultants were also much more likely than wholesaler / distributers (79% vs. 27%).
- Respondents from the green/sustainability industry were the most likely to find **staying up to date on code revisions** challenging, whereas the building industry was the least likely (74% vs. 46%). Respondents with occupations in wholesale or distributing were 20% more likely than the average to find **staying up to date on code revisions** challenging (87% compared to 67%).

Training and Education

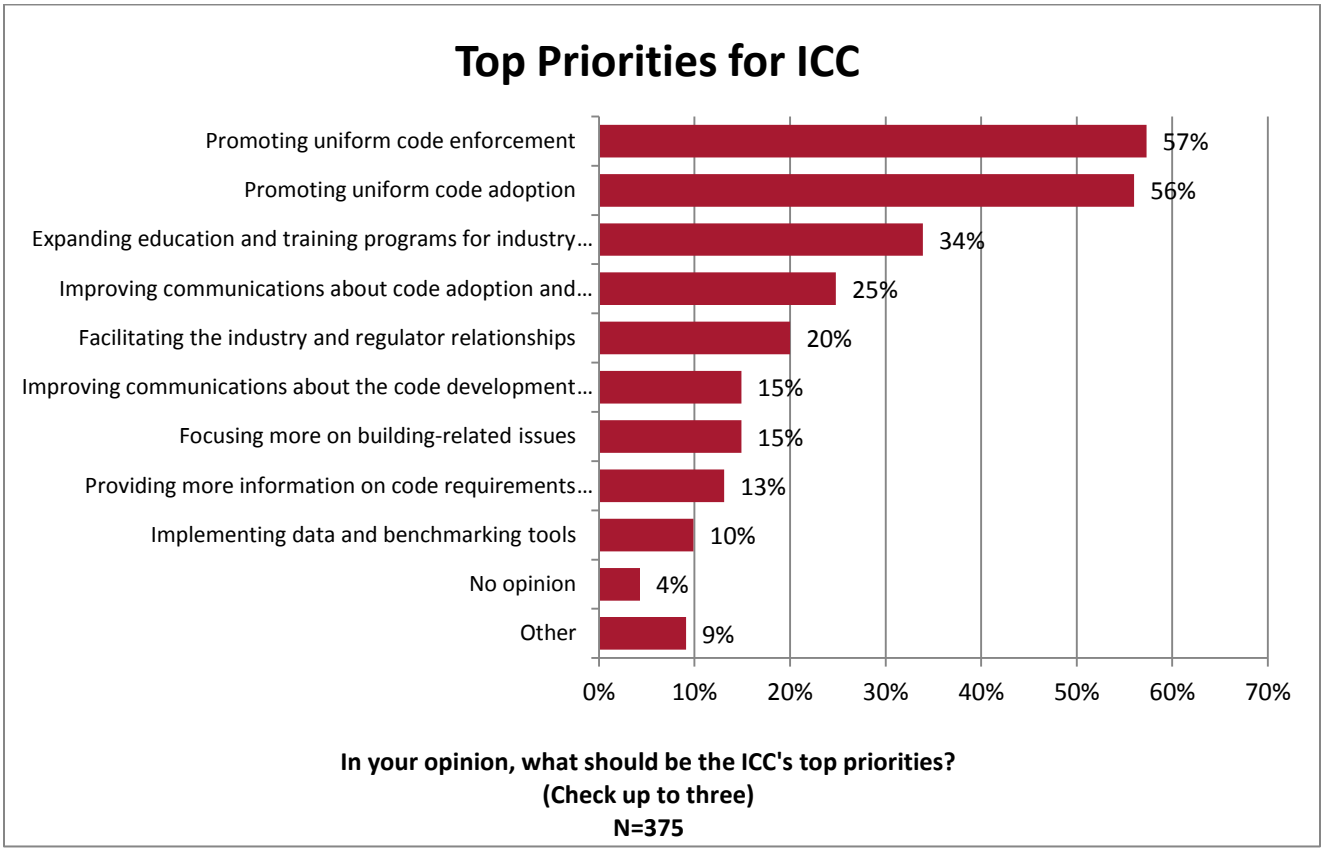
Over half (57%) of respondents surveyed were interested in training and education for the components of building codes they find challenging.



Respondents in the building industry (77%) were the most interested in training while respondents who worked in soils/foundation (50%) were the least interested. Architects were the most interested in training and education for challenging building code components at 67%.

ICC Priorities

Respondents indicated that **promoting uniform code enforcement** and **promoting uniform code adoption** should be the top two priorities for ICC at 57% and 56%, respectively. Some respondents said the ICC's top priority should be **expanding education and training programs for industry professionals** (34%) and **improving communications about code adoption and enforcement** (25%).

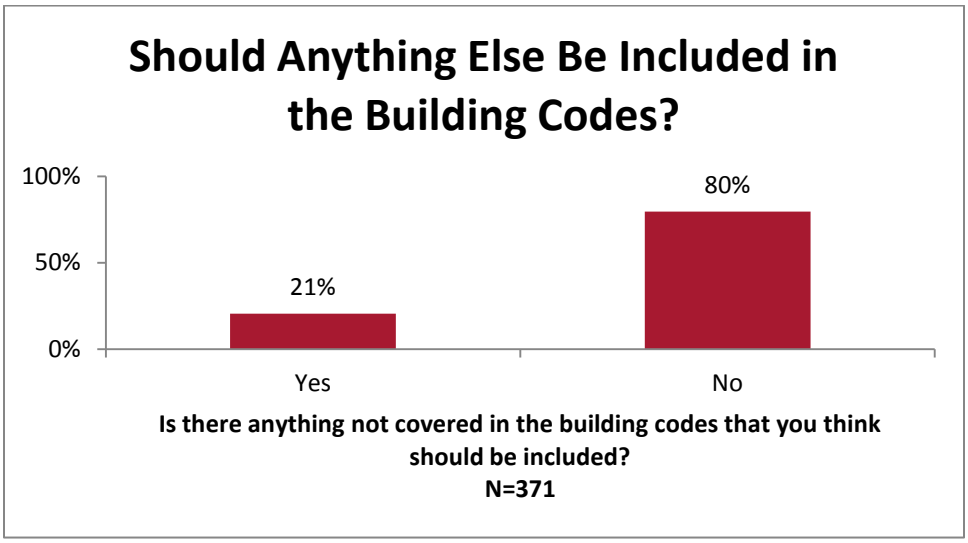


Respondents from the acoustical industry were the most likely to believe that **promoting uniform code enforcement** should be the ICC's top priority at 69%.

Additionally, 9% of respondents listed another element that they believed should be ICC's top priority. Some **"**other" comments included:

- *Cut the red tape*
- *Minimizing conflicting information*
- *coordinate, consolidate, and simplify code requirements before expanding them*
- *Reducing code complexity*
- *Revive eCodes initiative*
- *Reducing costs of code adoption, reducing the influence of advocacy groups and Federal agencies*

Only a fifth (21%) of respondents reported there was something else that should be included in building codes.



Respondents answering **"**yes" were asked to share what should be included in building codes that is not already covered. Below is a sample of their responses:

- *A clearer scope for the IFC & IRC*
- *Early-warning detection of fires*
- *Have an appendix that explains the purpose and derivation of each technical code requirement*
- *Development and use of ES reports should be more specifically discussed and regulated*
- *Real world performance criteria not just lab (R-value) results.*

Finally, respondents were asked if they would like to share anything else not covered in the survey. Below is a sample compilation of their responses:

- *The code development process should be modernized*
    - *Make it easier for industry to comment/contribute to code development (one example is the USGBC open comment period), online opportunities to reduce travel cost and impact to environment*
- *I'd like to see a more balanced influence between those interested in costs and those interested in public safety.*
- *Change the code cycle from 3 years to 5 years.*
- *Codes should be less prescriptive and more performance-based, giving design professionals greater latitude to exercise judgment instead of just following rigid rules*
- *ICC members are the strength of the organization and staff should seek input from the members in manners such as this survey to improve their processes*
- *The ICC board needs to have more code officials on code change committees.*

PARTICIPANT PROFILE

Most respondents worked as a product manufacturer (21%), engineer (19%), or architect (13%). Additionally, respondents generally worked in the fire safety industry (42%), general building (27%), and architectural (25%) industries.

Table 1

Please indicate your occupation:	
Sample Size	445
Product Manufacturer	21%
Engineer	19%
Architect	13%
Contractor/Trade Professional	12%
Consultant	7%
Association Representative	5%
Wholesaler / Distributor	4%
Government Representative	3%
Code official	2%
Fire Official	2%
Inspector	1%
Building Developer/Owner	1%
Other (see Table 1A)	9%

Table 1A

Other, please specify:
Professor/Educator
Manufacturers Representative
Scientist/researcher
BIM Consultant
Materials supplier
Project Director
Standards developer
Business Analyst
Business owner
CEO
Commissioning Agent
Construction Hardware Planner
Fire Alarm System Contractor
Independent Sales Representative
Integrator & manufacturer
Nonprofit organization
Service outlet
Software developer
Software Publisher
Specifier
St Agency Fire & Life Safety Officer
Systems Architect
Test Laboratory
Utility

Table 2

Please indicate your area of expertise: (check all that apply)	
Sample Size	432
Fire Safety	42%
General Building	27%
Architectural	25%
Green/Sustainability	19%
Energy	18%
Structural	17%
Fenestration	16%
Accessibility	14%
Contractor/Construction Management	13%
Roofing	12%
Electrical	11%
Environmental	11%
Mechanical	10%
Interiors	10%
Acoustical	8%
Soils/Foundation	7%
Plumbing	6%
Builder	3%
None of the above	2%
Other (see Table 2A)	13%

Table 2A

Other, please specify:
AHU Manufacturer
Building Enclosure
Cellulose Installation/Manufacturing
Civil Design, Structures and Soled Mechanics
Code Administration
Code Analysis, Exiting, Plan Review
Compressed Earth Block Technology
Computational design
Consultant
Disaster Management
Doors & Hardware
EIFS mesh reinforcement
Emergency Communications
Envelope
Exterior Cladding/Finish
Facilities Management
Fire Protection
Fire Protection Engineering & Consultation
Geology
Glass/Glazing
Hazards
Information Modeling
Insulation
Life Safety
Lighting Needs/Requirements
Metal Panels
Openings Industry Marketing
Planning
Project management
Security
Seismic
Solar
Specialty Electronics, Fire & Security Alarms
Specifications
Transportation infrastructure

Table 3

Participating Organizations
Sample Size: 458
National Institute of Building Sciences
Automatic Fire Alarm Assn
Door & Hardware Institute
Society of Fire Protection Engineers
National Electrical Manufacturers Association
Cellulose Insulation Manufacturers Association
Alliance for Fire & Smoke Containment & Control (AFSCC)
EIFS Industry Members Assn (EIMA)
SPRI, Inc (Single Ply Roofing Industry)
Vinyl Siding Institute, Inc
American Iron and Steel Institute
Automotive Oil Change Assn
Gypsum Assn
Nat'l Fire Sprinkler Assn
American Society of Civil Engineers
BOMA International
Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute
DuPont Building Innovations
Fire Equipment Manufacturers Assn
Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety
National Assn of the Remodeling Industry
The Preview Group, Inc.

APPENDIX

SURVEY QUESTIONS

1) Please indicate your occupation:

( ) Architect

( ) Association Representative

( ) Building Developer/Owner

( ) Code official

( ) Contractor/Trade Professional

( ) Consultant

( ) Engineer

( ) Fire Official

( ) Government Representative

( ) Inspector

( ) Product Manufacturer

( ) Wholesaler / Distributor

( ) Other, please specify:: _____

2) Please indicate your area of expertise (check all that apply):

[ ] Accessibility

[ ] Acoustical

[ ] Architectural

[ ] Builder

[ ] Contractor/Construction Management

[ ] Electrical

[ ] Energy

[ ] Environmental

[ ] Fenestration (Doors and Windows)

[ ] Fire Safety

[ ] General Building

[ ] Green/Sustainability

[ ] Interiors (Finishes, furnishings and/or equipment)

[ ] Mechanical

[ ] Plumbing

[ ] Roofing

[ ] Soils/Foundation

[ ] Structural

[ ] Other

[ ] None of the above

3) Do you consider the following economic issues to be of major concern to your management team over the next 12 months?

	Yes	No
Labor		
Material Shortages		
Financing		
Sustainability		
Operations and Maintenance		
Regulation		
Federal Spending		

4) Do you consider the following industry issues to be challenging as they relate to your work? (If you are unfamiliar with the issue(s) or they do not apply to you or or your work, please select "N/A")

	Yes	No	N/A
Code adoptions in your area			
Code enforcement in your area			
Changes in the law related to codes and code enforcement			
Outsourcing of building code-related activities			
Political issues related to code adoption and enforcement			
Ensuring that green building becomes code compliant			
Existence of trained workforce			

5) What other major challenges does your sector of the building and construction industry face?

6) Do expect your 2011 business results to be:

( ) Stronger than 2010

( ) Equal to 2010

( ) Weaker than 2010

( ) Don't know

7) What most accurately describes your definition of "green" building?

( ) Resource-conscious design (reducing, reusing, recycling)

( ) Protecting the natural environment

( ) Minimizing/eliminating harmful emissions

( ) Applying life-cycle costing

( ) Higher building quality/performance

( ) Other, please specify:: _____

( ) Don't know

8) Do you consider the following initiatives/issues important to your business?

	Yes	No	N/A
Life Cycle Assessment			
Environmental Product Declarations			
Compliance with FTC Green Marketing Guidelines			
Compliance with voluntary green standards			
Compliance with green building codes			
Having a green reputation			
Alignment with green brands along the supply chain			

9) Have you participated in ICC's code development process over the last 5 years?

( ) Yes

( ) No

If yes, please indicate your involvement:

[ ] Attended final action hearings

[ ] Attended initial action code development hearings

[ ] Submitted code change proposals

[ ] Submitted public comments on code change proposals

[ ] Other, please specify:

Which of the following terms would you use to describe the ICC code development process? (Check all that apply)

[ ] Complicated

[ ] Effective

[ ] Efficient

[ ] Inclusive

[ ] Legal

[ ] Objective

[ ] Outdated

[ ] Proven

[ ] Slow

[ ] Transparent

[ ] Unresponsive

[ ] Other, please specify:

10) Have you ever participated in the code adoption process, either at the state or local level?

( ) Yes

( ) No

Please indicate your involvement:

[ ] Served as a code official

[ ] Served on an advisory board

[ ] Served on a technical review board

[ ] Provided public testimony

[ ] Other, please specify:

11) Does your organization work with local jurisdictions in the following areas?

	Yes	No	Don't know
Plan review			
Review of products, materials, and equipment specs			
Review of tests, certification reports, and product listings			
Review of supporting calculations			
Inspection during construction			
Evaluation of materials substituted in the field			
Inspection immediately prior to occupancy			

12) If applicable, do you find the following compliance-related aspects of building codes to be challenging?

	Yes	No	N/A
Uniform model code interpretations for your jurisdiction			
Staying up to date on code revisions			
Staying within budget while complying with codes			
Procuring appropriate building products that meet code requirements			
Finding support or resources to assist you			

13) Would you be interested in training and education for any of the component of building codes you find challenging?

( ) Yes

( ) No

( ) I don't know

14) Which of the following are the best descriptors of the relationship between local code officials and your sector of the building and construction industry? (Check all that apply)

[ ] Collaborative

[ ] Combative

[ ] Efficient

[ ] Functional

[ ] Inconsistent

[ ] Necessary

[ ] Problematic

[ ] Productive

[ ] Supportive

[ ] Systematic

[ ] Other, please specify:

15) In your opinion, what should be ICC's top priorities? (Check up to three)

[ ] Promoting uniform code adoption

[ ] Promoting uniform code enforcement

[ ] Providing more information on code requirements expressed in numerical values

[ ] Focusing more on building-related issues

[ ] Expanding education and training programs for industry professionals

[ ] Improving communications about the code development process

[ ] Improving communications about code adoption and enforcement

[ ] Facilitating the industry and regulator relationships

[ ] Implementing data and benchmarking tools

[ ] No opinion

[ ] Other, please specify:

16) Is there anything not covered in the building codes that you think should be included?

( ) Yes

( ) No

Please describe what should be covered in the building codes that is currently not covered.

_____

17) Is there anything else that has not been asked on this survey that you would like to share?