

2007/2008 INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING/ENERGY CODE COMMITTEE

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INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING/ENERGY CODE COMMITTEE HEARING RESULTS

RB1-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee felt that having a direct reference to the Wildland-Urban Interface Code in Chapter 1 was not justified. There are many jurisdictions that have not adopted this code and it could lead to states and municipalities deleting this portion of the International Residential Code.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB2-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee felt that the proposed language did not improve the code. The committee disagreed with the proposed language that portions of the building not being altered or repaired need not comply with the code. All structures need to comply with the code legally adopted at the time they are constructed.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB3-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee felt that the consideration of repairs or alterations that occur below the design flood elevation in a flood hazard area are already addressed by the current code text in Sections R105.3.1.1 and R112.2.2 where the board of appeals is able to make a ruling on these issues.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB4-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: The committee agreed to change the size restriction from 120 square feet to 200 square feet for accessory structures used as tool or storage sheds under Section R105.2 work exempt from requiring a permit. It is important to allow people room to store their possessions. This language does not exempt the shed or storage structure from meeting the requirements of the code it simply exempts it from the requirement for a building permit.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB5-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: Decks are becoming an extended living space for the home that plays host to hot tubs, cook outs and large parties. In that environment and especially in consideration of elderly persons this language to exempt decks less than 30 inches high from requiring a permit could be problematic.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB6-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: Consistent with the committee's action on RB5-07/08, the committee felt that disapproved to be consistent with the action taken on RB5-07/08.

Assembly Action:

None

RB7-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee indicated that much of the proposed language to require braced wall lines to be shown on all construction documents was redundant and the term "pertinent" was hard to define. A complete set of construction drawings would already contain this information without having to change the current code language.

Assembly Action:

Approved as Modified

Modify proposal as follows:

R106.1.1 Information on construction documents. Construction documents shall be drawn upon suitable material. Electronic media documents are permitted to be submitted when approved by the building official. Construction documents shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature and extent of the work proposed and show in detail that it will conform to the provisions of this code and relevant laws, ordinances, rules and regulations, as determined by the building official. ~~All braced wall lines, both interior and exterior, shall be clearly identified on the construction drawings and all pertinent information including but not limited to bracing method, location and length of braced wall segments, foundation requirements, attachment schedule, and braced wall segment attachment at top and bottom of segment shall be clearly identified there on.~~

Add new section as follows:

R601.3 Information on construction documents. All braced wall lines shall be identified on the construction drawings and shall contain pertinent information including, but not limited to bracing method, location and length of braced wall panels, foundation requirements, attachment schedule, and braced wall attachment at top and bottom.

RB8-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: The committee felt the proposed language gives the building official the option as to whether or not to require a plot plan. Further, the committee felt that the added text provides the building official with a needed flexibility in determining when the scope or location of work makes the submittal of a site plan necessary.

Assembly Action:

None

RB9-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This action corrects the terminology to more accurately reflect the intent of this section. Further, the committee felt that since the "Reviewed for Code Compliance" stamp requirement was already in the International Building Code one stamp could be used to review both codes.

Assembly Action:

None

RB10-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee felt that proposed language needed to be narrowed in focus to reflect only those instances that a permit would be required by code. As it is currently written this could preclude needed work being done on the building site prior to the actual commencement of construction of the structure.

Assembly Action:

None

RB11-07/08

Errata: Change Section R301.2.2.3.1 to read as shown:

R301.2.2.3.1 (Supp) Height limitations. Wood framed buildings shall be limited to three stories above grade or the limits given in Table R602.10.1. Cold-formed steel framed buildings shall be limited to ~~two less than or equal to three~~ stories above grade in accordance with ~~COFS/PM~~ AISI S230. Mezzanines as defined in Section R202 shall not be considered as stories. Structural insulated panel buildings shall be limited to two stories above grade.

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard AISI S230-07 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: This change updates and expands the cold-formed steel framing provisions. The referenced standard is updated to the 2007 AISI S230.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB12-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The proponent and opponents need to work together to resolve the four issues: roof sheathing nails, wind bracing, toe-nailed uplift connection and wall-to-wall connection at the floor line. Resolving these issues would result in bringing the wind threshold back to 110 mph for all parts of the country.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB13-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee felt that the proposed language was redundant. Further, this requirement could force authorities in large jurisdictions or at the state level to potentially be the custodian for thousands of panels of Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM).

Assembly Action: **Approved as Submitted**

RB14-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Modified**

Modify proposal as follows:

R301.2.1.5.1 Simplified topographic wind speed-up method. As an alternative to the ASCE 7 topographic wind provisions, the provisions of R301.2.5.1 ~~may shall be permitted to~~ be used to design for wind speed-up effects, where required by R301.2.1.5.

Structures located on the top half of isolated hills, ridges, or escarpments meeting the conditions of R301.2.1.5 shall be designed for an increased basic wind speed as determined by Table ~~R301.2(4)~~ R301.2.1.5.1. ~~On~~ On the high side of and escarpment, the increased basic wind speed shall extend horizontally downwind from the edge of the escarpment 1.5 times the horizontal length of the upwind slope (1.5L) or 6 times the height of the escarpment (6H), whichever is greater.

**TABLE R301.2.1.5.1
BASIC WIND SPEED MODIFICATION FOR
TOPOGRAPHIC WIND SPEED EFFECT**

(Portions of proposal note shown remain unchanged)

Committee Reason: The committee agreed that this proposal would offer builders and code officials an option that would not require engineering in areas not subject to topographic wind effect. The modification serves to provide a corrected table reference and clarifies the proponent's intent.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB15-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: The committee felt that the proposed language on grade plane helps to provide consistency in the *International Residential Code* with that same language in the *International Building Code*. This action is consistent with the change to the terminology grade plane made in G2, Part II.

Assembly Action:

None

RB16-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee felt that there was no justification to delete the current exception and preferred the current word constructed as opposed to the proposed word located in the charging text. The proposed language does not improve the code.

Assembly Action:

None

RB17-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: This is a needed change and has merit but it needs additional work regarding means of egress and smoke alarms. The proponent should rework this and bring it back.

Assembly Action:

None

RB18-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: There was not sufficient technical justification provided to support this change. The committee preferred the existing code language.

Assembly Action:

None

RB19-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Modified

Modify proposal as follows:

TABLE R307.1 (Supp)
ALLOWABLE DEFLECTION OF STRUCTURAL MEMBERS^{a, b, c, d}

STRUCTURAL MEMBER	ALLOWABLE DEFLECTION
Rafters having slopes greater than 3/12 with no finished ceiling attached to rafters	L/180
Interior walls and partitions	H/180
Floors and plastered ceilings	L/360
All other structural members	L/240
Exterior walls with plaster or stucco finish	H/360
Exterior walls — wind loads ^a with brittle finishes	H240
Exterior walls — wind loads ^a with flexible finishes	H120 ^d
Lintels supporting masonry veneer walls ^e Veneer masonry walls	L/600

(No change to footnotes a – d)

e. Refer to Section R703.7.2

Committee Reason: The committee felt that it was important that this information all be included in the deflection table. Further, the committee went on to point out that it makes it easier to have all of the deflection limits available in one place. The modification serves to clarify the reference is intended to limit lintels supporting masonry veneer walls and not stud walls.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB20-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee indicated that as currently written the language had several problems. Overall, the proposal is written as a code requirement not an exception and yet is listed in the exception portion of this section. The referenced terms fire barrier and party wall are not currently defined in the International Residential Code. As it is currently written the exception would only apply to decks the have fire-resistance rated walls and it would not allow a situation with multiple townhouses sharing a common deck.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB21-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee indicated that the proposal as currently worded would take the provisions on fireblocking and draftstopping from sections that are specific to wood frame construction and bring them forward into a general section without retaining limits of applicability. When a similar change was proposed for the International Building Code the critical phrase, "in combustible construction" was added. The committee felt that as it was currently worded the proposed language would serve to increase the scope without the proper technical substantiation.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB22-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: The committee agreed that the proponent's reason statement accurately substantiates the need to remove the reference to an imaginary line between two buildings on the lot. The committee felt that this proposal helped to improve the current code language.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB23-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Modified**

Modify proposal as follows:

R317.2 Townhouses. Each townhouse shall be considered a separate building and shall be separated by fire-resistance rated wall assemblies meeting the requirements of Section R302 for exterior walls.

Exception: A common 2-hour fire-resistance-rated wall assembly tested in accordance with ASTM E 119 or UL 263 is permitted for townhouses if such walls do not contain plumbing or mechanical equipment, ducts or vents in the cavity of the common wall. Electrical installations shall be installed in accordance with Chapters 33 through 42. Penetrations of electrical outlet boxes shall be in accordance with Section R317.3.

(Portions of proposal not shown remain unchanged)

Committee Reason: The committee felt that it was important to reference the ASTM E 119 and UL 263 standards since they are already currently referenced in other sections of the code that are applicable to fire resistance rated assemblies.

The modification to insert the word "assembly" after wall helped to clarify the proponent's intent and the code section.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB24-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: The committee felt that the proposed changes to the exterior walls table served to clarify the intent of the code as to when walls and projections need to have a fire-resistance rating.

Assembly Action:

None

RB25-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: This is a zoning issue not an IRC issue. The committee felt that it is appropriate for fire apparatus access roads to be in the International Residential Code, however they should be referenced in the Appendix. Fire apparatus access roads and other infrastructure elements that will be built in the future and the location specific issues as to where and when they are mandated are a decision very much like a zoning restriction that should be made by the jurisdiction. Further, the committee felt the reference to the International Fire Code was inappropriate.

Assembly Action:

None

RB26-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee made this decision to be consistent with the action taken on RB25-07/08, the proposal is a zoning issue and currently outside current scope of the International Residential Code.

Assembly Action:

None

RB27-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee made this decision to be consistent with the action taken on RB25-07/08 and RB26-07/08, the proposal is a zoning issue and currently outside current scope of the International Residential Code. The committee felt the reference to the International Fire Code was inappropriate.

Assembly Action:

None

RB28-07/08

This code change was heard by the IRC Plumbing/Mechanical Code Development Committee.

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: There was no supporting data presented by the proponent that demonstrated there is a problem with natural ventilation in existing houses. This code change would allow the residents to manually operate the exhaust fans. There is no way to force them to turn the fan on or to insure they will turn it off when bathroom use or cooking operations are complete which would cause wasted energy.

Assembly Action:

None

RB29-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee felt that the proponent offered insufficient justification to substantiate this proposal. Further, it would be inappropriate to use the undefined term "toilet room".

Assembly Action:

None

RB30-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: The committee felt the proposed language helps to improve the code and gives the builder and home owner more useable space in the home, specifically the ability to use more of the space under stairways and still have enough usable space above fixtures.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB31-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee did not agree with the proponent that the proposal would not increase the cost of construction and felt that requiring a washing machine for each dwelling unit would increase the cost of construction. The committee felt this language exceeded the minimum requirements of the code.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB32-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: While the committee agreed that this portion of Figure R307.1 needed to be better labeled they felt that there was insufficient justification to remove it from the code.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB33-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: Committee wanted to be consistent with the action taken on RB32-07/08 and felt that no guidance was provided for the items as to what the exception takes out of the charging statement.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB34-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: The committee felt the proposed language helped to clean up the hazardous glazing section by placing the exceptions directly after the charging statements they apply to. The changes proposed by the proponent help group similar rules together. The committee felt that overall, this is a good editorial fix to this section without changing the technical requirements associated with it.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB35-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee expressed concern over the unsupported technical changes in this proposal. The term patio door as it is written would only apply to sliding doors. There are a variety of doors beyond a sliding door that are utilized for patio doors that this language would exclude. Overall, the committee disapproved this change in favor of the language proposed in RB34-07/08.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB36-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee felt that it was important to keep the current text so that the hazardous locations for glazing for hot tubs, whirlpools, bathtubs and swimming pools remains consistent in both the *International Residential Code* and the *International Building Code*.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB37-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee disagreed with the proponent's proposal and felt it was important to keep the requirement for safety glazing in fences located within 60 inches of a pool in the code language.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB38-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee disapproved this proposal based upon prior action taken on RB42-07/08. Further, the committee was against changing the format of the hazardous glazing section in the International Residential Code from the hazardous glazing section in the International Building Code. Specifically, the committee was concerned that this proposal would remove landings from the charging statement for glazing adjacent to stairways.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB39-07/08

Errata: Replace the first Item 10 in Section R308.4 to read as follows:

10. Glazing adjacent to stairways, landings and ramps within 36 inches (914 mm) horizontally of a walking surface when the exposed surface of the glass is less than 60 inches (1524 mm) above the plane of the adjacent walking surface.

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee did not support the combination of 9.1 and 9.3 as 9.3 addresses issues other than stairs, landings and ramps and therefore should be kept as a separate item.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB40-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee felt that glazing adjacent to fewer than two steps was especially hazardous as it makes it harder for people to perceive the difference in elevation and they tend to "fall up" a single stair. Further the committee objected to the removal of the word landings from the code text.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB41-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee felt that the stipulation in the proposed language was too restrictive and eliminates other methodologies or architectural features that effectively protect occupants from walking or falling hazards.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB42-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: Glazing that is located adjacent to a fixed panel of a door or a pair of patio doors is an adequate distance away from a hazard so as not to be considered in a hazardous location. This would apply whether the glazed panel is adjacent to either a swinging or fixed type patio door as long as the window in question is adjacent to the fixed glazed panel.

Assembly Action:

None

RB43-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee felt that there was insufficient justification and no significant fire safety data offered to support requiring self-closing devices on doors between the house and garage.

Assembly Action:

None

RB44-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee felt that there was insufficient technical justification provided to support removing the code requirements for the doors between the house and the garage. Further, even though the common wall between the house and the garage is not a rated wall the solid wood door or 20 minute fire rated door does afford a degree of safety that is needed to protect the home owner.

Assembly Action:

None

RB45-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee felt that this proposal lacked sufficient statistical data to allow a 3/8 inch piece of fire-retardant-treated wood to take the place of 1/2 inch gypsum board. As it is currently written the proposal would prohibit the use of any material except fire-retardant-treated wood to separate the pull down stairs from attic spaces.

Assembly Action:

None

RB46-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee felt that the proposed language to require egress doors to open directly to the exterior was unnecessary as this requirement is already listed in the International Residential Code in Section R311.1.

Assembly Action:

None

RB47-07/08

Withdrawn by Proponent

RB48-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The proposed language was disapproved because it failed to lend clarity. The new proposed reference to Section R311.3.1 was not needed as it is already scoped in R311.2, and the proposed language could add an additional door requirement to each level of a dwelling unit.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB49-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee felt that, while loft spaces and other similar spaces in efficiency type units need to be accessed, this proposal fails to limit the total number of these spaces to be allowed and offers no guidance as to how the ladder should be built.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB50-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee indicated that providing an exception for all landings sizes was an issue and specifically the wording, "doors that are not to serve as a means of egress" was vague and somewhat confusing as to how it was to be applied.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB51-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: These same definitions for "Stair" and "Stairway" currently exist in the *International Building Code*. This proposal helps to bring them into the *International Residential Code*.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB52-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee felt that there was a new philosophy in the *International Residential Code* for dealing with means of egress that has been embedded in Section R311.1 and prior actions have purposely deleted any reference to exit discharge because it was felt that exit discharge was not a component that needed to be included in the IRC because of the large property some of these buildings can be placed on and we are not trying to create a path to the public way and therefore because of the proposed language this would not be an appropriate code change.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB53-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: There was insufficient technical justification provided to substantiate changing the guard opening limitation from 4 inches to 4 3/8 inches. Further, the committee felt that the proposed language to be deleted in Section R311.5.3.3, "the riser shall be vertical or sloped under the tread above" needed to be retained to provide much needed clarity in this section.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB54-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Modified

Modify the proposal as follows:

R311.5.3.2 Tread depth. The minimum tread depth shall be 10 inches (254 mm). The tread depth shall be measured horizontally between the vertical planes of the foremost projection of adjacent treads and at a right angle to the tread's leading edge. The greatest tread depth within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than 3/8 inch (9.5 mm). Winder treads shall have a minimum tread depth of 10 inches (254 mm) measured as above at a point 12 inches (305 mm) from the side where the treads are narrower. Winder treads shall have a minimum tread depth of 6 inches (152 mm) at any point. Within any flight of stairs, the largest winder tread depth at the 12 inch (305 mm) walk line shall not exceed the smallest by more than 3/8 inch (9.5 mm). Consistently shaped winders at the walkline shall be allowed within the same flight of stairs as rectangular treads and do not have to be within 3/8 inch (9.5 mm) of the rectangular tread depth.

~~**Exception:** Consistently shaped winders at the walkline shall be allowed within the same flight of stairs as rectangular treads and do not have to be within 3/8 inch (9.5 mm) of the rectangular tread depth.~~

Committee Reason: The committee felt that the proposed language helps to clarify the code in relation to flights of stairs that have both winders and regular treads within the same flight of stairs as long as each type of tread is within 3/8" depth of the other treads of the same kind within that flight of stairs. The modification serves to eliminate the exception and bring that text into the base of the charging statement.

Assembly Action:

None

RB55-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: The committee felt that the proposal helps to supplement the current section on wood plastic composites. Stair treads are a critical element of many exterior deck systems and it is appropriate that stair treads constructed from wood plastic composites comply with the same standard as the deck boards to help ensure proper product performance and occupant safety.

Assembly Action:

None

RB56-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: The proposed text serves to clarify the current code text and assists everyone in utilizing the same terminology as it applies to the measurement of handrail height and configuration.

Assembly Action:

None

RB57-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: The committee agreed with the proposed code language which allows a maximum slope of one unit vertical in 8 units horizontal for ramps because it provides a useful option in instances where space is restricted and a ramp is required.

Assembly Action:

None

RB58-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee felt that there was insufficient statistical support to warrant the proposed change. Further, the committee preferred the language in E85-07/08, Part II as it applies to guards, height and opening provisions.

Assembly Action:

None

RB59-07/08

Committee Action: Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee preferred the language in E85-07/08, Part II.

Assembly Action: None

RB60-07/08

Committee Action: Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee preferred the language in E85-07/08, Part II.

Assembly Action: None

RB61-07/08

Committee Action: Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee indicated that certain materials, means and methods of construction would be eliminated if this proposal passed. Further, the committee felt that both parallel and perpendicular systems need to be addressed.

Assembly Action: None

RB62-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard NFPA 13D-07 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action: Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee felt that there was insufficient effective or substantial reason to move the sprinkler requirements out of Appendix P where it is now.

Assembly Action: None

RB63-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard NFPA 13D-07 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action: Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee admitted that the issue of sprinkler protection was difficult. The committee felt that it should be left up to the local jurisdiction whether or not to adopt Appendix P and require a sprinkler system. Further, the committee noted that there were no trade offs offered as a part of this proposal.

Assembly Action: None

RB64-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard NFPA 13D-07 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action: Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee felt that putting language into the code that mandated sprinklers on a future date, January 1, 2011, was a problem. The committee felt that there was insufficient effective or substantial reason to move the sprinkler requirements out of Appendix P where it is now.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB65-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard NFPA 13D-07 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee felt that there was insufficient effective or substantial reason to move the sprinkler requirements out of Appendix P where it is now. The committee agreed that if the code is going to mandate sprinklers for new construction that is should apply to all structures in the scope of the *International Residential Code* not just townhouses in a piecemeal approach.

Assembly Action: **Approved as Submitted**

RB66-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard NFPA 13D-07 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee felt that there was insufficient effective or substantial reason to move the sprinkler requirements out of Appendix P where it is now. The committee agreed that if the code is going to mandate sprinklers for new construction that is should apply to all structures in the scope of the *International Residential Code* not just townhouses in a piecemeal approach. The issues of fire flow and not wanting a direct reference to the *International Fire Code* were also issues in the committee's decision.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB67-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard NFPA 13D-07 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee felt that without mandatory language requiring sprinkler systems in the body of the code the trade off's offered by this code change don't belong. Further, the issues of outside wall protection and attic protection were a concern with this proposal. There was additional concern about trading off needed passive protection. Overall, he committee felt that there was insufficient effective or substantial reason to move the sprinkler requirements out of Appendix P where it is now. Keeping this in the appendix makes it available to jurisdictions that wish to take advantage of it and just because it is in the Appendix doesn't mean the provisions are hidden.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB68-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard NFPA 13D-07 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee indicated that the proposed language lacked the proper technical definition of lightweight materials. Further, the committee raised some issues with crawl spaces as they applied to the proposed text as it addressed floor or ceiling areas. There was insufficient technical justification specifically no time differences provided as they apply to lightweight trusses and lightweight material including wooden I-beams and cold formed steel or trusses to support this proposal.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB69-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee felt that it was inappropriate to trade off the requirements for emergency egress and rescue openings and smoke alarms for structures protected with a sprinkler system. These openings and early warning systems have proven that they save lives and must be kept as code requirements. Further, the committee considered that fees should not be addressed in the proposal but rather should be left to the local jurisdiction.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB70-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: Based on the same actions taken on RB69-07/08 the committee felt that emergency egress and rescue openings and smoke alarms should not be utilized as trade-offs for the installation of a sprinkler system.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB71-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard UL 2034-96 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria, Section 3.6.3.1.

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee felt that based upon the CTC recommendations and the insufficient amount of technical support on carbon monoxide detectors they still should not be mandated in the code. Further the committee urged industry to address the issues of reliability and false positive indications and bring the proposal back again.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB72-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee indicated that they preferred the existing code text over the proposed language. The committee felt that the proposal needed some work overall, however a fire warning system "owned by the homeowner" was considered to be a good beginning to a solution to issues with the smoke detection and notification code section.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB73-07/08

Withdrawn by Proponent

RB74-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: The committee felt that the proposed changes to the section on smoke detection and notification provided clarification and offered an important option. This would allow adding a smoke alarm feature to a monitoring system. The current code language has been interpreted to apply even in those instances where a household fire alarm system is installed in addition to smoke alarms. The proposed revised format and exception serve to clarify that the performance requirements for household fire warning systems do not apply to those systems installed in addition to smoke alarms.

Assembly Action:

None

RB75-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: The committee agreed that this proposal clarifies that thermal barriers are not required in attics and crawl spaces where entry is made only for the purposes of repairs and maintenance and makes this section easier to read.

Assembly Action:

None

RB76-07/08

Errata: Replace the proposal with the following:

Revise as follows:

R314.5.3 Attics. The thermal barrier specified in Section 314.4 is not required where attic access is required by Section R807.1 and where the space is entered only for service of utilities and when the foam plastic insulation is protected against ignition using one of the following ignition barrier materials:

1. 1.5-inch-thick (38 mm) mineral fiber insulation;
- ~~2. 0.25-inch-thick (6.4 mm) wood structural panels;~~
- ~~3. 0.375-inch (9.5 mm) particleboard;~~
- ~~4. 0.25-inch (6.4 mm) hardboard;~~
- ~~5. 2. 0.375-inch (9.5 mm) gypsum board; or~~
- ~~6. 3. Corrosion-resistant steel having a base metal thickness of 0.016 inch (0.406 mm); or~~
- ~~4. Other approved material.~~

The above ignition barrier is not required where the foam plastic insulation has been tested in accordance with Section R314.6.

R314.5.4 Crawl spaces. The thermal barrier specified in Section 314.4 is not required where crawlspace access is required by Section R408.3 and where entry is made only for service of utilities and when the foam plastic insulation is protected against ignition using one of the following ignition barrier materials:

1. 1.5-inch-thick (38 mm) mineral fiber insulation;
- ~~2. 0.25-inch-thick (6.4 mm) wood structural panels;~~
- ~~3. 0.375-inch (9.5 mm) particleboard;~~
- ~~4. 0.25-inch (6.4 mm) hardboard;~~
- ~~5. 2. 0.375-inch (9.5 mm) gypsum board; or~~
- ~~6. 3. Corrosion-resistant steel having a base metal thickness of 0.016 inch (0.406 mm); or~~
- ~~4. Other approved material.~~

The above ignition barrier is not required where the foam plastic insulation has been tested in accordance with Section R314.6.

The Reason and Cost impact remain as they were published in the Monograph.

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee indicated that the proponent provided insufficient technical justification to eliminate these accepted thermal barrier materials from the current code text. Further, the proposed language "other approved material" is rather ambiguous. There needs to be a clear performance objective presented to qualify what other approved material would be.

Assembly Action:

None

RB77-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee indicated that there was some concern over the proposal to include 1.5 inch thick cellulose loose-fill insulation as a thermal barrier because of the potential for displacement by convective air currents that take place within the attic space that may push the material into the eaves where the vents are located.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB78-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee agreed that the proposed list of materials lacked justification and the thickness of the proposed material has not been indicated so there is no indication how much of the material has to be applied. Further, there was concern over the term approved as it applies to spray applied thermal barriers.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB79-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee agreed that there was insufficient technical data provided to justify this proposal to change the density of the foam plastic that is applied to sill plates and headers from 1.5 pounds per cubic foot to 0.5 pounds per cubic foot. There needs to be tests results and their criteria presented to justify this change.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB80-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Modified**

Modify the proposal as follows:

R316.2 (Supp) Loose-fill insulation. Loose-fill insulation materials that cannot be mounted in the ASTM E 84 or UL 723 apparatus without a screen or artificial supports shall comply with the flame spread and smoke-developed limits of Sections R316.1 and R316.4 when tested in accordance with CAN/ULC S102.2.

Exception: Cellulose loose-fill insulation shall not be required to be tested in accordance with CAN/ULC S102.2, provided such insulation complies with the requirements of Section R316.1 and Section R316.3.

Committee Reason: The committee agreed that this proposed language is consistent with what is currently in the fire safety portion of the International Building Code, Section 917.4. The modification serves to place the reference to R316.4 (radiant flux test) back into the charging text. It was inadvertently removed by the proponent.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB81-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: The committee agreed that the added language helped to clarify that separation walls shall extend from the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB82-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee agreed to disapprove this code change proposal based upon the proponent's request.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB83-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee felt that there were conflicting issues on the length of the wall. The length indicated in the charging text does not match proposed Figure R317.2(1). Overall, the committee agreed that the proposal lacked sufficient technical justification.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB84-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: The committee agreed that the proposed text helped to clarify the title of Section R319 and the charging text to make it clear that this section applies to the protection of wood and wood based products from decay.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB85-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee agreed the proposed language had merit, however the proposal still lacked the necessary technical validity to solve the concerns over which fasteners could be used with the various common chemical wood treatments.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB86-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: The committee felt that this proposal provides consistency with the language on fasteners used for fire-retardant-treated wood used in exterior applications or wet or damp locations with that currently found in the International Building Code.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB87-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee preferred the current code language. Termite control can go beyond wood and wood based products when you consider pathways and other non consumable products. Further, the term "wood based product" is not currently defined in the code.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB88-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: The committee felt that the proposed language helped to clarify the intent of the code and references all of the provisions for preservatively treated wood contained in Section R319 as well as the locations cited in R319.1 for naturally durable wood. Further, the committee found this to be consistent with the use of preservatively treated and naturally durable wood for termite protection as it is currently listed in the International Building Code.

Assembly Action:

None

RB89-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard ASTM A755A/755M-03 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria, Section 3.6.3.1.

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee felt that based upon the proponent's testimony that the incorrect standard was listed in the code change and for that reason it was necessary to disapprove the proposal.

Assembly Action:

None

RB90-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee preferred the current word "constructed" over the proposed word "located" as this could apply to existing structures as well. This action was consistent with that taken on RB16-07/08 with respect to this same issue of location.

Assembly Action:

None

RB91-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee indicated that the proponent failed to provide sufficient technical justification to support the change. This action was consistent with that taken on RB16-07/08.

Assembly Action:

None

RB92-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: The committee agreed with the proponent that the proposed code language helps to clarify the term "design flood elevation" and more closely aligns the International Residential Code with the International Building Code and the referenced standard, ASCE 24.

Assembly Action:

None

RB93-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee felt that if it is the position of the Federal Emergency Management Agency that a one foot freeboard is appropriate they should reflect that in their current maps. This additional language would exceed what is called for in the National Flood Insurance Program.

Assembly Action:

Approved as Submitted

RB94-07/08

Withdrawn by Proponent

RB95-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee agreed that the current code text already included manufactured housing and there was no need to repeat the same terminology twice.

Assembly Action:

None

RB96-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: The committee agreed that the proposed language helps to clarify that manufactured homes that are to be located in coastal high hazard areas (also known as "V Zones") are to be installed on foundations that meet the requirements for coastal high hazard areas found in Section R324.3.

Assembly Action:

None

RB97-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Modified

Modify the proposal as follows:

R324.1.8 Manufactured housing. New or replacement manufactured housing shall be elevated in accordance with Section R324.2 and the anchor and tie-down requirements of Sections AE604 and AE605 of Appendix E shall apply. ~~Exception:~~ The foundation and anchorage of manufactured housing to be located in identified flood ways shall be designed and constructed in accordance with ASCE 24.

Committee Reason: The committee agreed that by citing ASCE 24 it eliminates having to go to the International Building Code. This change improves consistency in the structure of the section and mirrors the provisions located in the IBC. The modification serves to eliminate the exception and bring this language into the charging statement of the code text.

Assembly Action:

None

RB98-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee indicated that they saw insufficient justification to support this change in language to require a registered design professional include a statement that the design of openings in an enclosed area below flood elevation will provide for equalization of hydrostatic flood forces. The committee preferred the existing prescriptive solution already offered in ASCE 24.

Assembly Action:

None

RB99-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: To be consistent with the decision made on RB98-07/08 the committee indicated that this language may cause problems with the jurisdictions by requiring a registered design professional. Further, this proposal does not reference ASCE 24.

Assembly Action:

None

RB100-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Modified

Modify the proposal as follows:

R324.3.2 Elevation requirements.

1. All buildings and structures erected within coastal high hazard areas shall be elevated so that the lowest portion of all structural members supporting the lowest floor, with the exception of mat or raft foundations, piling, pile caps, columns, grade beams and bracing, is located at or above the design flood elevation.
2. Basement floors that are below grade on all sides are prohibited.
3. The use of fill for structural support is prohibited.
4. Minor grading, and the placement of minor quantities of fill, shall be permitted for landscaping and for drainage purposes under and around buildings, and for support of parking slabs, pool decks, patios and walkways.

Exception: Walls and partitions enclosing areas below the design flood elevation shall meet the requirements of Sections R324.3.4 and R324.3.5.

Committee Reason: The committee agreed that the proposed text eliminates some previous overly restrictive requirements and helps to clarify this section. The modification would allow certain minor activities in V Zones such as minor grading and landscaping which would not deflect waves.

Assembly Action:

None

RB101-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: Changes to the exception, in the 2003-2004 Code Cycle, created unintended circumstances for narrow side lots and flat terrain. This change restores the language to eliminate the burden of excessive slope for narrow side lots and flat terrain.

Assembly Action:

None

RB102-07/08

Errata: Replace the proposal with the following:

Revise as follows:

R401.3 Drainage. Surface drainage shall be diverted to a storm sewer conveyance or other approved point of collection so as to not create a hazard. Lots shall be graded to drain surface water away from foundation walls. The grade shall fall a minimum of 6 inches (152 mm) within the first 10 feet (3048 mm).

Exception: Where lot lines, walls, slopes or other physical barriers prohibit 6 inches (152 mm) of fall within 10 feet (3048 mm), the final grade shall slope away from the foundation at a minimum slope of $\frac{5}{8}$ percent and the water shall be directed to drains or swales to ensure drainage away from the structure. Swales shall be sloped a minimum of $\frac{1}{4}$ percent when located within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the building foundation. Impervious surfaces within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the building foundation shall be sloped a minimum of 2 percent away from the building.

(Reason and cost impact remain as published)

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee prefers the language of RB101-07/08.

Assembly Action:

None

RB103-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: Based upon the proponent's request for disapproval. The update of ACI 332 is not ready at this time.

Assembly Action:

None

RB104-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The definition is unclear. It is not clear if the foundation wall can extend a certain distance above grade. The "pre" can be deleted from "pre-engineered".

Assembly Action:

None

RB105-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The proposal is incomplete and additional information is needed. Clarification is needed for what the applied loads are. It is written more like a design manual rather than code and is not in mandatory language. The design criteria does not include all loads necessary, i.e. seismic and wind, to design a foundation. The proposal has not included provisions that refer to or delete Sections R402.3 and R402.3.1. It does not specify how, when or by whom the third party inspection is to be enforced. Making the panel design drawings available to the building official implies something is to be done with them but it does not specify what. This should be reworked and brought back.

Assembly Action:

None

RB106-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: Based on the committee's previous action on RB105-07//08. There currently is no Section R404.6 for precast concrete walls.

Assembly Action:

None

RB107-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This places the drainage of precast concrete foundation in the proper place in the code.

Assembly Action:

None

RB108-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: Precast concrete should not be exempt from dampproofing. Cast in place concrete could also be made to the same durability requirements.

Assembly Action:

None

RB109-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: This change is not needed. The existing code language is adequate. The new language does not add clarity; it creates a conflict with other approved structural systems in the first sentence.

Assembly Action:

None

RB110-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The updated ACI 332 is not available now. Also, the added text would create a conflict with "other approved structural systems" in the first sentence.

Assembly Action:

None

RB111-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Modified

Modify the proposal as follows:

R403.1.1 Minimum size. Minimum sizes for concrete and masonry footings shall be as set forth in Table R403.1 and Figure R403.1(1). The footing width, W , shall be based on the load-bearing value of the soil in accordance with Table R401.4.1. Spread footings shall be at least 6 inches (152 mm) ~~thick in thickness, T .~~ Footing projections, ~~P~~ , shall be at least 2 inches (51 mm) and shall not exceed the thickness of the footing. The size of footings supporting piers and columns shall be based on the tributary load and allowable soil pressure in accordance with Table R401.4.1. Footings for wood foundations shall be in accordance with the details set forth in Section R403.2, and Figures R403.1(2) and R403.1(3).

(Portions of proposal not shown remain unchanged)

Committee Reason: This change provides clarity to the nomenclature in the figure. The modification added the definition of "T".

Assembly Action:

None

RB112-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: This proposal does not provide any extra information. Also, there is a lack of substantiation and technical data to support the change.

Assembly Action:

None

RB113-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The determination of the frost line depth should remain with the local jurisdiction. Also, the proposed frost line depth table is part of the revised ASCE 32, which has not been finalized.

Assembly Action:

None

RB114-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This change provides better clarification of the code as stated in the proponent's published reason.

Assembly Action:

None

RB115-07/08

Errata: Move footnote "a" from table and place at bottom of Figure R403.3(1) as shown:

TABLE R403.3(1) (Supp)
MINIMUM FOOTING DEPTH AND INSULATION REQUIREMENTS FOR
FROST-PROTECTED FOOTINGS IN HEATED BUILDINGS^a

AIR FREEZING INDEX (F-days)	MINIMUM FOOTING DEPTH, D (in.)	VERTICAL INSULATION R-VALUE ^{c,d}	HORIZONTAL INSULATION R-VALUE ^{c,e}		HORIZONTAL INSULATION DIMENSIONS PER FIGURE R403.3(1) (inches)		
			Along walls	At corners	A	B	C
(No change)	12	(No change)	(No change)	(No change)	(No change)	(No change)	(No change)
	14						
	16						
	16						
	16						

(Footnotes remain unchanged)

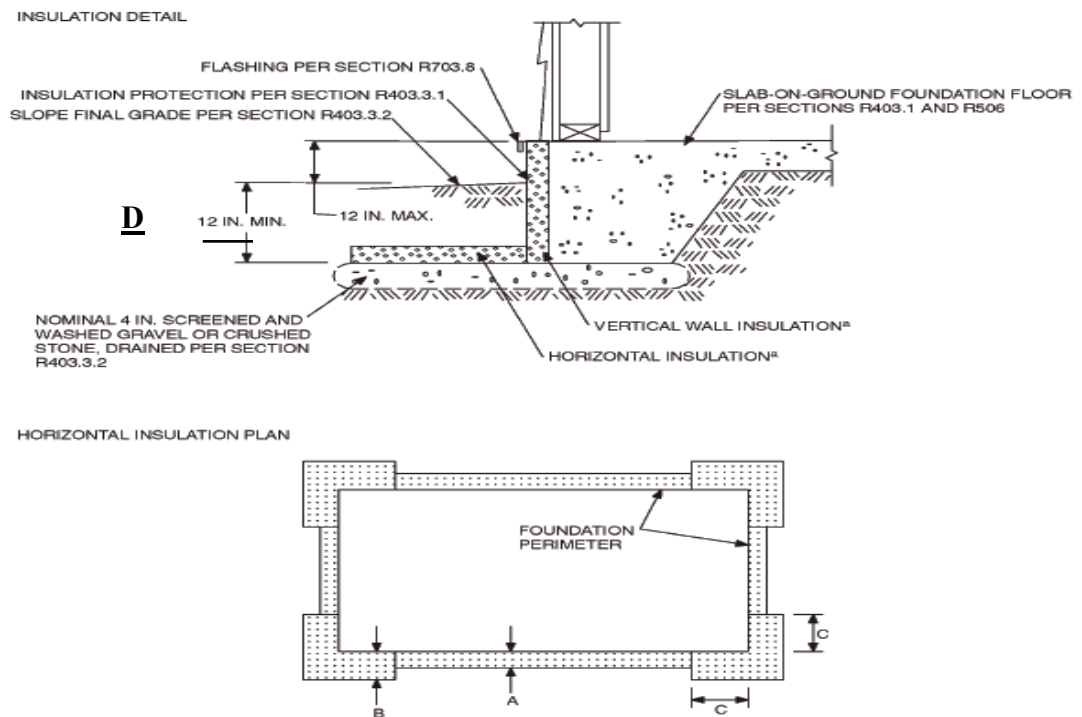


FIGURE R403.3(1)
INSULATION PLACEMENT FOR FROST-PROTECTED FOOTINGS IN HEATED BUILDINGS

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm

a. See Table R403.3 for required dimensions and R-values for vertical and horizontal insulation and minimum footing depth.

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This change provides a useful clarification to the code and correlates with ASCE 32 as stated in the proponent's published reason.

Assembly Action:

None

RB116-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standards PCA 100-07, ASTM C 94-04, and ASTM C 685-07 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standards did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: This is a good rewrite of the concrete and masonry foundation wall section and separates the concrete and masonry wall requirements for clarity. Also, updates the concrete requirements to the current standards as stated in the proponent's published reason.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB117-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The code is clear on this issue and the proposal does not add any more information.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB118-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: This is a much needed change and it will eliminate confusion. Standard pipe is schedule 40 pipe.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB119-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: This is a needed correction to restore the 1/1500 reduction of the required ventilation rate that was probably inadvertently omitted.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB120-07/08

Withdrawn by Proponent

RB121-07/08

Withdrawn by Proponent

RB122-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard ASTM D6662-07 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The definition of the term "PLASTIC LUMBER" is too confusing. The 50 weight percent can lead to misinterpretation. The proponent needs to rework this and bring it back.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB123-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Modified

Modify the proposal as follows:

R502.2.2.1 (Supp) Deck ledger connection to band joist. For decks supporting a total design load of 50 psf (40 psf live load plus 10 psf dead load), the connection between a deck ledger of pressure-preservative-treated Southern Pine, incised pressure-preservative-treated Hem-Fir or approved decay-resistant species, and a 2-inch (51 mm) nominal lumber ~~or a minimum 1-inch thick engineered wood~~ band joist bearing on a sill plate or wall plate shall be constructed with ½-inch lag screws or bolts with washers in accordance with Table R502.2.2.1. Lag screws, bolts and washers shall be hot-dipped galvanized or stainless steel.

TABLE R502.2.2.1 (Supp)
FASTENER SPACING FOR A SOUTHERN PINE OR HEM-FIR DECK LEDGER
AND A 2-INCH NOMINAL SOLID-SAWN SPRUCE-PINE-FIR BAND JOIST^{c,f,g}
(Deck Live Load = 40 psf, Deck Dead Load = 10 psf)
(No change to table)

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4, 1 foot = 304.8 mm. 1 pound per square foot = 0.0479 kN/m².

a. through e. (No change)

f. When solid-sawn pressure-preservative-treated deck ledgers are attached to a minimum 1 inch thick engineered wood products (structural composite lumber, laminated veneer lumber or wood structural panel band joist), the ledger attachment shall be designed in accordance with accepted engineering practice.

g. and h. (No change)

Committee Reason: This change adds material that is now being used as band joist into the code and clarifies the minimum thickness for engineered wood. The modification relocates the "minimum 1 inch thick" to the proper location, Footnote f.

Assembly Action:

None

RB124-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This is a needed addition to the code. It is very important that structural members be oriented and laterally supported properly for stability.

Assembly Action:

None

RB125-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: This proposes definitions for terms not in the code. The existing language for truss design terminology is adequate.

Assembly Action:

None

RB126-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This change removes a product that is no longer available from the code.

Assembly Action:

None

RB127-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standards AISI S100-07 and ASTM C1513-04 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This change updates the prescriptive provision for cold-formed steel floor framing to the current standard.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB128-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: Based on the proponent's request for disapproval. The proponent will work with industry and bring this back later.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB129-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standards ASTM C 1513-04 and ASTM F 1941-00(R2006) indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: Based upon the proponent's request for disapproval due to the committee's actions on RB127-07/08, RB168-07/08 and RB209-07/08.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB130-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: Attached garages, especially those located in a basement should have a vapor retarder beneath the floor slab. As stated in the proponent's published reason.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB131-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Modified**

Modify the proposal as follows:

R602.3 Design and Construction. Exterior walls of wood-frame construction shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and Figures R602.3(1) and R602.3(2) or in accordance with AF&PA's NDS. Components of exterior walls shall be fastened in accordance with Table R602.3(1) through R602.3(4). Exterior walls covered with foam plastic sheathing shall be braced in accordance with Section R602.10. Structural sheathing shall be fastened directly to structural framing members. Exterior wall coverings sheathing shall be capable of resisting wind pressures listed in Table R301.2(2). When wood structural panels are used as the exterior wall covering meeting Table R301.2(2), the maximum wind speeds permitted for exterior walls covered with wood structural panel sheathing are listed in Table R602.3(3).

(Portions of proposal not shown remain unchanged)

Committee Reason: This change provides a much needed requirement for the correct size of wood structural panels in higher wind and exposures in the wind regions covered by the IRC. The modification clarifies that this applies to exterior wall coverings.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB132-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The heading of the table columns are misidentified. Fastener types between sawn lumber is mixed. This change could cause a violation of the truss design and create a conflict with the truss fastening requirements in Chapter 8.

Assembly Action:

None

RB133-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Modified

Modify the proposal as follows:

TABLE R602.3(1) (Supp)
FASTNER SCHEDULE FOR STRUCTURAL MEMBERS

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS	DESCRIPTION OF FASTENER ^{b, c, e}	SPACING OF FASTENERS	
		Edges (Inches) ^f	Intermediate supports ^{c, e} (inches)
Wood structural panels, subfloor, roof and wall sheathing to framing, and particleboard wall sheathing to framing			
Other wall sheathing ^h			
1/2" gypsum sheathing ^d	1 1/2" galvanized roofing nail; staple galvanized, 1 1/2" long; 1 1/4" screws, Type W or S	8 7	8 7
5/8" gypsum sheathing ^d	1 3/4" galvanized roofing nail; staple galvanized, 1 5/8" long; 1 5/8" screws, Type W or S	8 7	8 7

(Portions of table and footnotes not shown remain unchanged)

Committee Reason: This change appropriately addresses gypsum board fastening when not used in certain structural situations. The modification changes the spacing to agree with the nailing when gypsum board is used for intermittent bracing methods.

Assembly Action:

None

RB134-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The proposal excludes screws when gypsum board is used as bracing. The proponent should work with industry and bring this back.

Assembly Action:

None

RB135-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This change resolves a conflict between the fastening schedule table and the rafter/ceiling joist heel joint connection.

Assembly Action:

None

RB136-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This change improves the table and makes the fastener schedule easier to use.

Assembly Action:

None

RB137-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: This change corrects an error for fasteners used with 19/32 inch underlayment.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB138-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The proposal does not account for increased stud height allowed by other sections of the code. The existing code language is clear and this change is not needed.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB139-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: Based on the committee's previous action on RB17-07/08, there is no definition of loft.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB140-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: This proposal would be overly restrictive as it would require fireblocking material to meet the penetration material for fire-resistance rated assemblies.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB141-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: This is not needed unless there is an issue with the dryer or a blockage in the dryer duct. This would be a maintenance issue for the home owner. Also, the committee believes it is adequately addressed in Section R602.8, Item 4.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB142-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: This change provides clarity by eliminating the terms "interior braced wall line" and "exterior braced wall line".

Assembly Action: **None**

RB143-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Modified

Modify proposal as follows:

TABLE R602.10.1,2(1)^{a,b,c} (Supp)
WALL BRACING

~~SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY (SDC) OR WIND SPEED STORIES ABOVE
 BRACED WALL LINE^d METHOD OF BRACING PERMITTED PER TABLE R602.10.2 PERCENTAGE OF
 FULL HEIGHT BRACING PER WALL LINE MAXIMUM SPACING BETWEEN BRACED WALL LINES (FT)~~
 (No change to proposed table)

TABLE R602.10.1,2(2) (Supp)
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS TO THE PERCENTAGE OF REQUIRED WALL BRACING^a
 (No change to proposed table)

- a. The total percentage of bracing required for a given wall line is the product of all applicable adjustment factors.
- b. Linear interpolation shall be permitted.
- c. Bracing required for a site's wind speed shall not be adjusted for dead load.
- d. Braced wall line spacing in excess of 35-ft shall be in accordance with Section R602.10.1.5.
- e. The adjusted percentage of bracing shall not be less than that required for the site's wind speed.

R602.10.1.4.1 (Supp) Braced wall panel location in Seismic Design Categories D₀, D₁ and D₂. Exterior braced wall lines shall have a braced wall panel located at each end of the braced wall line.

Exception: For braced wall panel construction Method WSP of Section R602.10.2, the braced wall panel shall be permitted to begin no more than 8 feet (2438 mm) from each end of the braced wall line provided one of the following is satisfied in accordance with Figure R602.10.1.4.1:

- 1. A minimum 24-inch-wide (610 mm) panel is applied to each side of the building corner and the two 24-inch-wide (610 mm) panels at the corner shall be attached to framing in accordance with Figure R602.10.4.3(1), or
- 2. The end of each braced wall panel closest to the corner shall have a tie-down device fastened to the stud at the edge of the braced wall panel closest to the corner and to the foundation or framing below. The tie-down device shall be capable of providing an uplift allowable design value of at least 1,800 pounds (8 kN). The tie-down device shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

FIGURE R602.10.1. 4.1 (Supp)
BRACED WALL PANELS AT BRACED WALL LINE ENDS OF BRACED WALL LINES IN SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORIES D₀, D₁ AND D₂
 (No change to proposed figure)

TABLE R602.10.3.1 (Supp)
MINIMUM LENGTH REQUIREMENTS FOR BRACED WALL PANELS

SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY AND WIND SPEED	BRACING METHOD	HEIGHT OF BRACED WALL PANEL				
		8 ft.	9 ft.	10 ft.	11 ft.	12 ft.
SDC A, B, C, D ₀ , D ₁ and D ₂ Wind speed < 110 mph	LIB DWB, WSP, 4SFB, PBS, PCP, HPS and Method GB when double sided	4'-0"	4'-0"	4'-0"	4'-5"	4'-10"
	Method GB, single sided	8'-0"	8'-0"	8'-0"	8'-10"	9'-8"

(Portions of proposal not shown remain unchanged)

Committee Reason: This change clarifies the different bracing methods and simplifies the code. The modification corrects errors in the original submittal.

Assembly Action:

None

RB144-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This change clarifies and expands the continuous sheathing method.

Assembly Action:

None

RB145-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Modified

Modify the proposal as follows:

R602.10.1.1 (Supp) Percentage of bracing. The percentage of bracing along each braced wall line shall be in accordance with Table R602.10.1(1) and shall be the greater of that required by the Seismic Design Category or the design wind speed. Adjustments to the percent of braced wall specified in Table R602.10.1(1) shall be as specified in Table R602.10.1(2). Only walls that are parallel to the braced wall line may shall be counted towards the bracing requirement of that line, except angled walls shall be counted in accordance with Section R602.10.1.2.

Committee Reason: This change clarifies that walls perpendicular to the braced wall line do not contribute to the bracing of the wall line. The modification was made to permit angled walls to contribute to the braced wall line.

Assembly Action:

None

RB146-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Modified

Modify the proposal as follows:

TABLE R602.10.1(1)^{a,b,c} (Supp)
WALL BRACING
(No change to table)

a. through e. (No change)

f. When Method 5 braced wall panels installed in accordance with Section R602.10.2 are fastened at 4 inches (102 mm) on center at panel edges, including top and bottom plates, and are blocked at all horizontal joints, the required bracing percentage for wind loading only shall be permitted to be multiplied by 0.7. In no instance shall the bracing percentage be less than 16% when applied to both faces or 32% when applied to one face of braced wall panels.

Committee Reason: This change provides additional options for the use of gypsum sheathing when edge nailing is decreased. The modification adds the bracing percentage for gypsum board applied to one face of the braced wall panel.

Assembly Action:

None

RB147-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: Changes the definition to more succinctly describe the elements defined and better describes how to determine what constitutes a braced wall line.

Assembly Action:

None

RB148-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The committee appreciates the work that the Ad-hoc Committee has done, but feels more work is needed to make this current for both wind and seismic. The committee would like to see a more holistic approach. Look at the whole building system for seismic and wind. The Ad-hoc Committee should rework this and bring back to the Final Action.

Assembly Action:

Approved as Submitted

RB149-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: There was no documentation or test data that 12' high walls do not work. There is no evidence that 12' high walls failed in high wind. The wall height may need to be limited for seismic only

Assembly Action:

None

RB150-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This change provides a reference to wood structural panel and particle board to clarify the difference between them.

Assembly Action:

None

RB151-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Modified

Modify the proposal as follows:

(Change the leader pointing to the single and double anchor bolts)

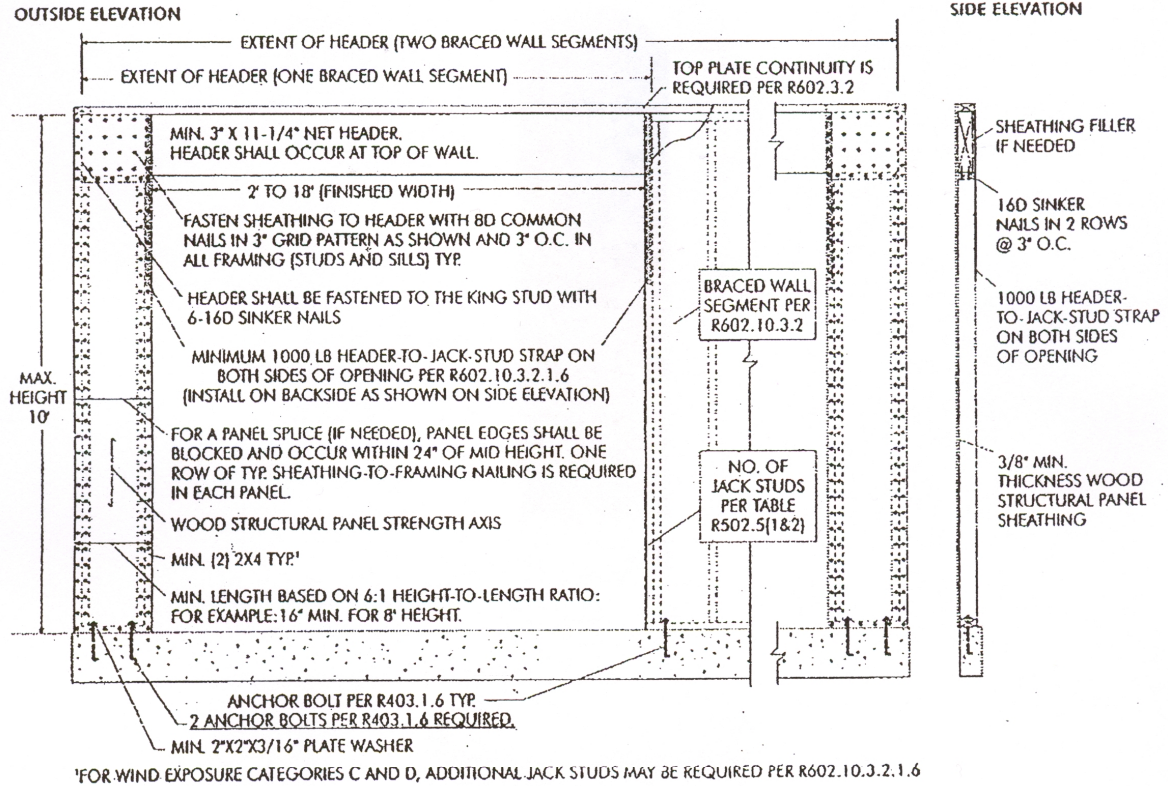


FIGURE R602.10.4.6 (Supp)
WALLS WITH 6:1 ASPECT RATIO USED WITH CONTINUOUS WOOD STRUCTURAL PANEL SHEATHING

(Portions of proposal not shown remain unchanged)

Committee Reason: This change simplifies requirements by eliminating redundancy. Corrects anchor bolt spacing requirements for 6:1 aspect ratio segments. The modification changes the leader pointing to the anchor bolts to clarify where single and double anchor bolts are required.

Assembly Action:

None

RB152-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: The research has been done and proven to work regardless of the baseline. The baseline should not be the sole determining factor of whether it is put into the code.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB153-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: This change clarifies the intent, in the figure, of the correct location of the 24" reference line for the splice.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB154-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: Based on the proponent's request for disapproval. The proponent will work with the Ad-hoc Committee to incorporate the out of order modifications and will bring back to the Final Action.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB155-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: This change clarifies the sections that apply to the continuously sheathed method.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB156-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: This provides additional options for tall walls for continuously sheathed walls.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB157-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: The additional language provides useful clarification particularly in reference to Seismic Design Categories D₀, D₁ and D₂.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB158-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: Based on proponent's request for disapproval.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB159-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: This change makes a correction from the prior code cycle that eliminates stacking of 6:1 ratio segments in continuous sheathed but permits it in intermittent sheathing.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB160-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: This change addresses an often used method of construction of short walls over headers.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB161-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: Based on the proponent's request for disapproval. Based on the committee action on RB163-07/08.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB162-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Modified**

Modify the proposal as follows:

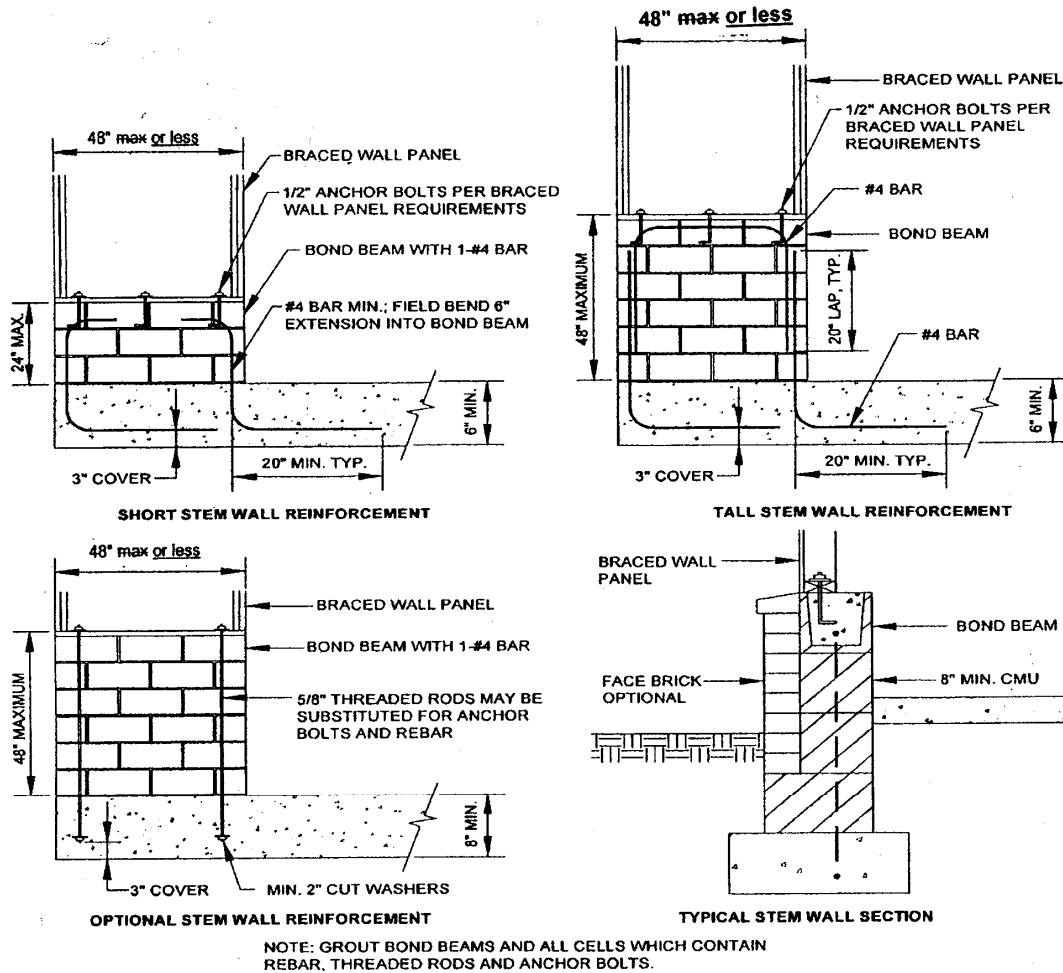


FIGURE R602.10.5
MASONRY STEM WALLS SUPPORTING BRACED WALL PANELS

Committee Reason: This change addresses a condition that occurs frequently in residential construction. As stated in the proponent's published reason. The modification clarifies the limiting condition.

Assembly Action:

None

RB163-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This change adds figures to clarify the braced wall panel supports and connections as stated in the proponent's published reason.

Assembly Action:

None

RB164-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: Based upon the proponent's testimony and the Bracing Ad-hoc Committee that this needs more work. The proponent will rework and include the "out of order" modification and bring to the Final Action.

Assembly Action:

None

RB165-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Modified

Modify the proposal as follows:

TABLE R602.10.5(2)
MINIMUM LENGTH REQUIREMENTS FOR STRUCTURAL FIBERBOARD BRACED WALL PANELS
IN A CONTINUOUSLY-SHEATHED WALL ^a

MINIMUM LENGTH OF <u>STRUCTURAL FIBERBOARD</u> BRACED WALL PANEL (inches)			MINIMUM OPENING CLEAR HEIGHT NEXT TO THE <u>STRUCTURAL FIBERBOARD</u> BRACED WALL PANEL (% of wall height)
8-foot wall	9-foot wall	10-foot wall	
48	54	60	100%
32	36	40	85%
24	27	30	67%

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 305 mm

a. Interpolation shall be permitted.

R602.10.5.3 Braced wall panel location and corner construction. A braced wall panel shall be located at each end of a continuously-sheathed braced wall line. A minimum 32-inch structural fiberboard sheathing panel corner return shall be provided at both ends of a continuously-sheathed braced wall line in accordance with Figure R602.10.4.3(1) In lieu of the corner return, a tie-down device with a minimum uplift design value of 800 lb shall be fastened to the corner stud and to the foundation or framing below in accordance with Figure R602.10.4.3 (2).

Exception: The first braced wall panel shall be permitted to begin 12-feet 6-inches from each end of the braced wall line in Seismic Design Categories A, B, and C provided one of the following is satisfied:

1. A minimum 32-inch-long, full-height ~~fiberboard-structural~~ structural fiberboard sheathing panel is provided at both sides of a corner constructed in accordance with Figure R602.10.4.3(1) at the braced wall line ends in accordance with Figure R602.10.4.3(3), or
2. The braced wall panel closest to the corner shall have a tie-down device with a minimum uplift design value of 800 lb fastened to the stud at the edge of the braced wall panel closest to the corner and to the foundation or framing below in accordance with Figure R602.10.4.3 (4).

(Portions of proposal not shown remain unchanged)

Committee Reason: This change adds the option of structural fiberboard for continuous sheathing. The modification adds the term "structural fiberboard" to the table heading and the exception.

Assembly Action:

None

RB166-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This change clarifies the wall bracing blocking requirement for horizontal joints for Method 5.

Assembly Action:

None

RB167-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: Based on the proponent's request for disapproval. The committee believes this is headed in the right direction. The proponent will rework this based on the modification that was ruled out of order and bring back to the Final Action.

Assembly Action:

None

RB168-07/08

Errata: Change Section R603.2 to read as shown:

R603.2 Structural framing. Load-bearing steel wall framing members shall comply with Figure R603.2(1) and with the dimensional and minimum thickness requirements specified in Tables R603.2(1) and R603.2(2). Tracks shall comply with Figure R603.2(2) and shall have a minimum flange width of 1 1/4 inches (32 mm). The maximum inside bend radius for members shall be the greater of 3/32 inch (2.4 mm) or twice the ~~uncoated base~~ steel thickness. ~~Holes in wall studs and other structural members shall comply with all of the following conditions:~~

- ~~1. Holes shall conform to Figure R603.2(3);~~
- ~~2. Holes shall be permitted only along the centerline of the web of the framing member;~~
- ~~3. Holes shall have a center to center spacing of not less than 24 inches (610 mm);~~
- ~~4. Holes shall have a width not greater than 0.5 times the member depth, or 1 1/2 inches (38.1 mm);~~
- ~~5. Holes shall have a length not exceeding 4 1/2 inches (114 mm); and~~
- ~~6. Holes shall have a minimum distance between the edge of the bearing surface and the edge of the hole of not less than 10 inches (254 mm).~~

~~Framing members with web holes violating the above requirements shall be patched in accordance with Section R603.3.5 or designed in accordance with accepted engineering practices.~~

Errata: Change Section R603.2.5 to read as shown:

R603.2.5 Web holes, web hole reinforcing, and web hole patching. Web holes, web hole reinforcing, and web hole patching shall be in accordance with this section.

Errata: Change Table R603.3.1 footnotes to read as shown:

TABLE R603.3.1
WALL TO FOUNDATION OR FLOOR CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS^{a,b}
(No change to proposed table)

or SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 mph = 1.61 km/hr, 1 foot = 0.305 m, 1 lb = 4.45 N.

- a. Anchor bolts are to be located not more than 12 inches (305 mm) from corners or the termination of bottom tracks (e.g. at door openings or corners). Bolts are to extend a minimum of 15 inches (381 mm) into masonry or 7 inches (178 mm) into concrete.
- b. All screw sizes shown are minimum.
- c. N/R = uplift connector not required
- d. Foundation anchor straps are permitted, in lieu of anchor bolts, if spaced as required to provide equivalent anchorage to the required anchor bolts and installed in accordance with manufacturer's requirements.

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standards AISI S100-07 and ASTM C1513-04 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This change updates the prescriptive provisions for cold-formed steel wall framing to the current standards and brings new standards into the code.

Assembly Action:

None

RB169-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: Based on the proponent's request for disapproval. The proponent will work with the cold-form steel industry and bring it to the Final Action.

Assembly Action:

None

RB170-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This change coordinates the corbelling with Section R606.3.1.

Assembly Action:

None

RB171-07/08

Errata: Change Section R611.2 to read as shown:

R611.2 Applicability limits. The provisions of this section shall apply to the construction of ~~insulating exterior concrete form walls~~ for buildings not greater than 60 feet (18 288 mm) in plan dimensions, ~~and floors with clear spans not greater than 32 feet (9754 mm) or and roofs with clear spans not greater than 40 feet (12 192 mm) in clear span.~~ Buildings shall not exceed 35 feet in mean roof height or two stories in height above-grade. Floor/ceiling dead loads shall not exceed 10 psf (479 Pa), roof/ceiling dead loads shall not exceed 15 psf (720 Pa) and attic live loads shall not exceed 20 psf (958 Pa). Roof overhangs shall not exceed 2 feet (610 mm) of horizontal projection beyond the exterior wall and the dead load of the overhangs shall not exceed 8 psf (383 Pa). ~~ICF walls shall comply with the requirements in Table R611.2.~~

Walls constructed in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be limited to buildings subjected to a maximum design wind speed of ~~150 miles per hour (67 m/s), 130 miles per hour (58 m/s) Exposure B, 110 miles per hour (49 m/s) Exposure C, and 100 miles per hour (45 m/s) Exposure D.~~ ~~and Walls constructed in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be limited to detached one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses assigned to Seismic Design Category A or B, and detached one- and two-family dwellings assigned to Seismic Design Category C, D₀, D₁, and D₂.~~ The provisions of this section shall not apply to the construction of ICF walls for buildings or portions of buildings considered irregular as defined in Section R301.2.2.2.2.

~~These provisions do not apply to buildings or portions thereof subject to flood loads, including those built along the coast in hurricane-prone regions subjected to storm surge.~~

~~Buildings that are not within the scope of this section shall be designed in accordance with PCA 100 or ACI 318. For townhouses in Seismic Design Category C and all buildings in Seismic Design Category D₀, D₁, or D₂, the provisions of this section shall apply only to buildings meeting the following requirements.~~

- ~~1. Rectangular buildings with a maximum building aspect ratio of 2:1. The building aspect ratio shall be determined by dividing the longest dimension of the building by the shortest dimension of the building.~~
- ~~2. Walls are aligned vertically with the walls below.~~
- ~~3. Cantilever and setback construction shall not be permitted.~~
- ~~4. The weight of interior and exterior finishes applied to ICF walls shall not exceed 8 psf (380 Pa).~~
- ~~5. The gable portion of ICF walls shall be constructed of light frame construction.~~

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standards AISI NAS-01, ASTM A 307-04e1, ASTM C 94-07, ASTM C 685-07a, ASTM F1554-04e1 and PCA 100-07 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action:

Approved as Modified

Modify the proposal as follows:

R611.2 Applicability limits. The provisions of this section shall apply to the construction of exterior concrete walls for buildings not greater than 60 feet (18 288 mm) in plan dimensions, floors with clear spans not greater than 32 feet (9754 mm) and roofs with clear spans not greater than 40 feet (12 192 mm). Buildings shall not exceed 35 feet in mean roof height or two stories in height above-grade. Floor/ceiling dead loads shall not exceed 10 psf (479 Pa), roof/ceiling dead loads shall not exceed 15 psf (720 Pa) and attic live loads shall not exceed 20 psf (958 Pa). Roof overhangs shall not exceed 2 feet (610 mm) of horizontal projection beyond the exterior wall and the dead load of the overhangs shall not exceed 8 psf (383 Pa).

Walls constructed in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be limited to buildings subjected to a maximum design wind speed of 130 miles per hour (58 m/s) Exposure B, 110 miles per hour (49 m/s) Exposure C, and 100 miles per hour (45 m/s) Exposure D. Walls constructed in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be limited to detached one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses assigned to Seismic Design Category A or B, and detached one- and two-family dwellings assigned to Seismic Design Category C.

~~These provisions do not apply to buildings or portions thereof subject to flood loads, including those built along the coast in hurricane-prone regions subjected to storm surge.~~

Buildings that are not within the scope of this section shall be designed in accordance with PCA 100 or ACI 318.

Committee Reason: This change updates the exterior concrete wall section of the code and brings new standard PCA 100 into the code. The modification deletes a redundancy since this is already a requirement of Section R324.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB172-07/08

Errata: Add the following:

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard ASTM E 2112-07 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did not comply with ICC standards criteria, Section 3.6.3.1.

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The manufacturer should provide the written installation instructions. The standard is clearly a training standard and is inappropriate to be included in the IRC.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB173-07/08

PART I – IRC

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The standard is not ready at this time. It is unknown how many windows on the market that can meet this. The proponent should work with industry and bring this back. Also, it is not clear if Section R613.4.2 applies to all windows.

Assembly Action: **None**

PART II – IBC FIRE SAFETY

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: Based on subjective language, undefined terms and a lack of prescriptive criteria the committee agreed to disapprove this proposal. An example of subjective language is "all types of weather" found in item 2 of Section 1405.12.4.2. An example of an undefined term is "opening-limiting device" found in several locations throughout the proposal. Subjective language and undefined terms create compliance and enforcement difficulties.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB174-07/08

PART I – IRC

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: This proposal would remove, without technical justification, the minimum window sill height that this committee approved during a previous code cycle. Also, the update of the standard has not been completed.

Assembly Action: **None**

PART II – IBC FIRE SAFETY

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee agreed that based on lack of technical justification to remove the sill height requirements from the code, they should remain as currently written. Further, the committee suggested that the proponent coordinate with the efforts of the ICC Code Technology Committee in their efforts. Lastly, this action is consistent with the IRC Committees action on RB174-07/08 Part I.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB175-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: This is redundant as it is already covered in Section R311. This could set up a potential conflict with Section R311. This would add to the issue of a stepover threshold which is problematic.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB176-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee feels this expands this to include all doors which would include side hinged doors. There has not been a problem with anchorage of side hinge doors. This is also consistent with the committee's action on S141-07/08, Part II.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB177-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: This change clarifies and reduces the chance for misinterpretation of the wall height for SIPS.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB178-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standards ASTM C 203-05a, C272-01, C273-07a, D 1621-04a, D 1622-03, D 1623-03 and D 2126-04 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action: **Approved as Modified**

Modify the proposal as follows:

**TABLE R614.3.1
MINIMUM PROPERTIES FOR POLYURETHANE INSULATION USED AS SIPS CORE**

PHYSICAL PROPERTY	POLYURETHANE
Density, core nominal, (ASTM D 1622)	2.0 2.2 lb/ft ³
Compressive resistance at yield or 10% deformation, whichever occurs first, (ASTM D 1621)	19 psi (perpendicular to rise)
Flexural strength, min, (ASTM C 203)	30 psi
Tensile strength, min. (ASTM D 1623)	35 psi
Shear strength, min, (ASTM C 273)	25 psi
Substrate adhesion, min, (ASTM D 1623)	22 psi
Water vapor permeance of 1.00-in. thickness, max, (ASTM E96)	2.3 perm
Water absorption by total immersion, max, (ASTM C 272)	4.3 % (volume)
Dimensional stability (change in dimensions), max, (ASTM D2126 (7 days at 158°F/100 % humidity and 7 days at -20°F)	2 %

(Portions of proposal not shown remain unchanged)

Committee Reason: This is a good addition to the code. This provides the code with the addition of polyurethane core for SIPS and adds the proper standards by which to assess it. The modification increases the density of the polyurethane core.

Assembly Action: None

RB179-07/08

Committee Action: Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This change adds clarity to the SIPS provisions and corrects some erroneous entries.

Assembly Action: None

RB180-07/08

Committee Action: Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This change replaces some of the drawings in the SIPS provision to clarify the installation of SIPS.

Assembly Action: None

RB181-07/08

Committee Action: Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This change corrects the terminology in three places for "water-resistive barrier" that was missed last code change cycle.

Assembly Action: None

RB182-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard ASTM C 1513-04 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action: Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This change harmonizes the term "cold-formed steel" with other sections of the code. Also, brings a new standard into the code for fastening cold-formed steel.

Assembly Action: None

RB183-07/08

Committee Action: Approved as Modified

Modify the proposal as follows:

R702.3.6 Fastening. Screws for attaching gypsum board to wood framing shall be Type W or Type S in accordance with ASTM C 1002 and shall penetrate the wood not less than 5/8 inch (16 mm). Screws for attaching gypsum board to light-gage steel framing shall be Type S in accordance with ASTM C 1002 and shall penetrate the steel not less than 3/8 inch (10 mm). Screws for attaching gypsum board to steel framing 0.033 inch to 0.112 inch (1 mm to 3 mm) thick shall comply with ASTM C 954. ~~Exception:~~ Screws for attaching gypsum board to structural insulated panels shall penetrate the wood structural panel facing not less than 7/16 inch (11 mm).

(Portions of proposal not shown remain unchanged)

Committee Reason: This change adds the provisions for using screws to attach gypsum board to SIPS. The modification deletes the exception and moves it into the body of the text.

Assembly Action: None

RB184-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard ASTM C 1658/C 1658M-06 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: This change adds glass mat water-resistant gypsum panels for use as backing for wall tile. ASTM Standard for the new material is added.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB185-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard ANSI A118.10-99 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: This proposal would re-introduce paper backed gypsum board back into wet areas.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB186-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: This change clarifies the cladding requirement for water resistance and wind resistance.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB187-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Modified**

Modify the proposal as follows:

R703.2.2 Insulating sheathing Insulating sheathing as a water resistive barrier shall be continuous to the top of the walls and flashed at penetrations and building appendages in a manner to meet the requirements of the exterior wall envelope as described in Section R703.8 and installed as follows:

- ~~1.~~ All horizontal joints flashed with approved corrosion resistive flashings extending not less than 2 inches (51 mm) behind the sheathing above the joint and overlapping sheathing below the joint by not less than 2 inches (51 mm), and
- ~~2.~~ 1. All horizontal and vertical joints shall be installed as detailed in assembly testing in accordance with ASTM E 331 under the following conditions:
 - ~~2-4.~~ 1.1. Test assemblies shall be at least 4 feet wide by 8 feet high (1219 mm by 2438 mm) in size and shall include at least one vertical, unbacked joint representative of normal installation methods.
 - ~~2-2.~~ 1.2. The assemblies shall be tested without exterior wall coverings.
 - ~~2-3.~~ 1.3. The test assemblies shall be tested at a minimum differential pressure of 3.0 psf (0.15 kN/m²).
 - ~~2-4.~~ 1.4. The test assemblies shall be subjected to a minimum test exposure duration of 15 minutes
 - ~~2-5.~~ 1.5. Conditions of Acceptance: Water shall not penetrate to the unexposed face of the insulating sheathing.

Exception: Omission of the water-resistive barrier is permitted in the following situations:

1. In detached accessory buildings.
2. Under exterior wall finish materials as permitted in Table R703.4.
3. Under paperbacked stucco lath when the paper backing is an approved weather-resistive sheathing paper.

Committee Reason: This change adds an alternative water resistive barrier. The modification changes the installation to treat the horizontal and vertical joints the same.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB188-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: This changes the code to better address the product manufacturers' requirements.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB189-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: The proposal eliminates footnote "I" which may be misleading to indicate that wood structural panel is a water resistive barrier. Also, to be consistent with the committee's action on RB187-07/08.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB190-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: This deletes a portion of the footnote that is no longer needed since the code text deletes this in a previous cycle. This makes the footnote consistent with the code text.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB191-07/08 **Withdrawn by Proponent**

RB192-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The foam plastic is already addressed in Section R314.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB193-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: ASTM CXXXX (WK 12802) was submitted in a consensus draft form.

Committee Action: **Approved as Modified**

Modify the proposal as follows:

**TABLE R703.4 (Supp)
WEATHER-RESISTANT SIDING ATTACHMENT AND MINIMUM THICKNESS**

SIDING MATERIAL	NOMINAL THICKNESS ^a (inches)	JOINT TREATMENT	WATER-RESISTIVE BARRIER REQUIRED	TYPE OF SUPPORTS FOR THE SIDING MATERIAL AND FASTENERS ^{b,c,d}					
				Wood or wood structural panel sheathing	Fiberboard sheathing into stud	Gypsum sheathing into stud	Foam plastic sheathing into stud	Direct to studs	Number or spacing of fasteners
Anchored veneer: brick, concrete, or masonry, or stone	2	Section R703	Yes (Note 1)	See Section R703 and Figure R703.7 ^g					

(Portions of proposed table and footnotes not shown remain unchanged)

R703.12 Adhered Masonry veneer installation. ~~Adhered masonry veneer shall comply with the requirements of ASTM CXXXX. Adhered masonry veneer shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.~~

R703.12.1 Installation. ~~Adhered masonry veneer shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.~~

Committee Reason: This change provides much needed clarification for the installation of adhered masonry veneer. The modification deleted a standard that is not completed at this time.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB194-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: There was conflicting testimony within the industry. The committee's action on RB186-07/08 is sufficient. The industry should merge RB194-07/08 and RB195-07/08 and bring this back.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB195-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: Based on the committee's action on RB194-07/08. The proposed modification was a complete rewrite and did not allow for enough time for review. The proponent should rewrite and bring this back.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB196-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: This change provides an additional option for masonry veneer to span large openings such as a two-car garage.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB197-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: This change provides the proper method of anchorage for masonry veneer ties. This provides consistency with ACI 530/ASCE 6/TMS602.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB198-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: Based on the committee's previous action on RB193-07/08.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB199-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard AAMA 711-07 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did not comply with ICC standards criteria, Section 3.6.3.11.

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: This change adds a reference standard for self-adhered flashing to the code.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB200-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: There are some issues with conjunctions. The proponent of RB200-07/08 and RB201-07/08 should work to combine and bring this back.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB201-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The proponent should work with the proponent of RB200-07/08 and rework and bring this back. The modification offered was too extensive and did not allow enough time for the committee to study.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB202-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Modified**

Modify the proposal as follows:

R703.11.1.1 Soffit panels ~~must~~ shall be individually fastened to a ~~structural or solid finish component of the roof or wall system supporting component such as a nailing strip, fascia or sub fascia component or as specified by the manufacturer's instructions.~~

Committee Reason: This change provides the guidance to the user and the Building Official on the proper installation of soffit panels. The modification corrects the mandatory language and adds manufacturer's instructions.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB203-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard ASTM D 7254-07 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The use of the term "limited" in the table is too vague. There needs to be a reference from the test report. This should be reworked and brought back.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB204-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standards ASTM D 7254-07 and E 1354-04a indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: Based on the committee's previous action on RB203-07/08. Proponent needs to work with industry and bring this back.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB205-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: Based on the proponent's published reason.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB206-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The uplift numbers used in the truss report may not be indicative of the entire assembly and may be too conservative.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB207-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: This is a good proposal and is headed in the right direction. It is not ready at this time given that there were two modifications ruled out of order. More data is needed. This should be reworked and brought back.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB208-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: Based upon the proponent's request for disapproval. This is lacking some critical definitions that are needed to make this work.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB209-07/08

Errata: Change Section R804.1.2 to read as shown:

R804.1.2 In-line framing. Cold-formed steel roof framing constructed in accordance with Section R804 shall be located directly in line with load-bearing studs in accordance with Figure R804.1.2 and the tolerances specified in Section R804.1.2(a) or R804.1.2(b) and with Figure R804.1.2 as follows:

1. with a The maximum tolerance shall be of 3/4 inch (19.1 mm) between the centerline of the horizontal framing member and the centerline of the vertical framing member between the center line of the stud and the roof joist/rafter.
- Where the centerline of the horizontal framing member and bearing stiffener are located to one side of the center line of the vertical framing member, the maximum tolerance shall be 1/8 inch (3 mm) between the web of the horizontal framing member and the edge of the vertical framing member.

Errata: Change Section R804.2.5.3 to read as shown:

R804.2.5.3 Hole patching. Web holes in roof framing members not conforming to the requirements in Section R804.2.5.1 shall be permitted to be patched in accordance with either of the following methods:

1. Framing members shall be replaced or designed in accordance with accepted engineering practices where web holes exceed the following size limits:
 - 1.1. The depth of the hole, measured across the web, exceeds 70 percent of the flat width of the web; or
 - 1.2. The length of the hole measured along the web, exceeds 10 inches (254 mm) or the depth of the web, whichever is greater.
2. Web holes not exceeding the dimensional requirements in Section R804.2.5.3, Item 1, shall be patched with a solid steel plate, stud section, or track section in accordance with Figure R804.2.5.3. The steel patch shall, as a minimum, be of the same thickness as the receiving member and shall extend at least 1 inch (25 mm) beyond all edges of the hole. The steel patch shall be fastened to the web of the receiving member with No.8 screws spaced no greater than 1 inch (25 mm) center-to-center along the edges of the patch with minimum edge distance of 1/2 inch (13 mm).

Errata: Change Table R804.3.8(3) to read as shown:

TABLE R804.3.8(3)
REQUIRED LENGTHS FOR CEILING DIAPHRAGMS AT GABLE ENDWALLS
WOOD STRUCTURAL PANEL SHEATHED
CEILING HEIGHT = 8, 9 OR 10 ft ^{a,b,c,d,e,f}

(No change to proposed table or footnotes)

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standards AISI S100-07 and ASTM C 1513-04 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This change updates the prescriptive provisions for cold-formed steel roof framing to the current standards.

Assembly Action:

None

RB210-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: This proposal would add much more restrictive requirements without any substantial technical justification.

Assembly Action:

None

RB211-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard ASHRAE 119-88(RA 1994) indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard ASTM E 779-03 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did not comply with ICC standards criteria, Section 3.6.3.1.

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: There was no technical justification provided. The testing requirements do not appear to be what is needed.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB212-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: There is no substantiation for the insulation level of R-20. This is not ready and needs to be reworked and brought back.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB213-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The code already indicates that the attic access must be installed in a readily accessible location. Having the Building Official determine the location would remove the design flexibility.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB214-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard ASTM D 4533-04 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: Based on proponent's request for disapproval.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB215-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee is not sure that one prescriptive size will accommodate all situations. Not sure what is meant by the end of the wall and roof intersection. What is meant by "turned out"? Does not address all three dimensions, height, width and length.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB216-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: This proposal is poorly written. It reads more like instructions. It is not in mandatory language. This could have the effect of specifying a proprietary material.

Assembly Action: **None**

RB217-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: This proposal is confusing as written and it probably should be written as an exception. Based on the committee's previous action on UL 127.

Assembly Action:

None

RB218-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: This proposal deletes code text and replaces it with an inappropriate reference to Section R1003.9. While a spark arrestor is a decorative item, not all decorative shrouds are spark arrestors.

Assembly Action:

None

RB219-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: This proposal is unclear code language. It is unclear how to determine if the outdoor combustion air is adequate.

Assembly Action:

None

RB220-07/08

Errata: Revise the proposal as follows:

1. Add Canadian Standards Association (CSA) as follows:

CSA

Canadian Standards Association
5060 Spectrum Way, Suite 100
Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L4W 5N6

Standard
reference
number

Title

~~0325-0-92-07~~
~~0437-Series-93~~

Construction Sheathing (~~Reaffirmed 1998~~)
Standards on OSB and Waferboard (~~Reaffirmed 2004~~ 2006)

2. Revise Underwriters Laboratories (UL) by adding 325-2002 as follows:

UL

Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
333 Pfingsten Road
Northbrook, IL 60062

Standard
reference
number

Title

325-2002
726-1995

Door, Drapery, Louver and Window Operators and Systems – with Revisions through February 2006

Oil Fired Boiler Assemblies – with Revisions through February March 2006

959-01

Medium Heat Appliance Factory-built Chimneys with Revisions through September 2006

2158A-2006 96

Outline of Investigation for Clothes Dryer Transition Duct

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This change administratively updates the reference standards.

Assembly Action:

None

RB221-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: This proposal is unclear as to the floodway requirements and is inappropriate. Pools can be built such that the pool would not block the floodwater.

Assembly Action:

None

RB222-07/08

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard ASCE 24-05 indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: This proposal does not differentiate between a regulated and unregulated pool. All pools would have to comply with ASCE 24, including the portable pools.

Assembly Action:

None

RB223-07/08

Errata: Replace Part I and Part II reason statements as follows:

PART I – IRC

Reason: The purpose of the proposed code change is to clarify the intent of the current language, to correct the punctuation and to create uniformity with the IBC. With the recent introduction of inflatable pools (usually blue) to the market place, a new hazard has emerged. According to the Consumer Product Safety Commission web site, the number of children dying in these types of pools is growing at an alarming rate.

The depth clarification was addressed by a formal ICC interpretation this past year and this code change simply puts that interpretation into the text of the code. Many homeowners would simply lower the water level of the pool to a depth just under 24 inches for the inspection and claim to be exempt.

The portable and inflatable language was added because many homeowners mistakenly believe that because these types of pools are exempt from the electrical code that they are also exempt from the building codes. For this reason, many inspectors are also hesitant to enforce the current pool safety barrier requirements because inflatable and portable pools are not specifically listed and/or are mistakenly thought to be unregulated due to their temporary nature.

Wading pool language was added for consistency with the IBC definition of a swimming pool.

PART II – IBC GENERAL

Reason: The purpose of the proposed code change is to clarify the intent of the current language, to correct the punctuation and to create uniformity with the IRC. With the recent introduction of inflatable pools (usually blue) to the market place, a new hazard has emerged. According to the Consumer Product Safety Commission web site, the number of children dying in these types of pools is growing at an alarming rate.

The depth clarification was addressed by a formal ICC interpretation this past year and this code change simply puts that interpretation into the text of the code. Many homeowners would simply lower the water level of the pool to a depth just under 24 inches for the inspection and claim to be exempt.

The portable and inflatable language was added because many homeowners mistakenly believe that because these types of pools are exempt from the electrical code that they are also exempt from the building codes. For this reason, many inspectors are also hesitant to enforce the current pool safety barrier requirements because inflatable and portable pools are not specifically listed and/or are mistakenly thought to be unregulated due to their temporary nature.

PART I – IRC

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: Until we have further standards addressing pools greater than 24 inches deep, this definition is not ready to be added into the body of the code. It expands the definition to include wading and inflatable pools. There are safety concerns with these types of pools. The proponent should rework and bring back.

Assembly Action:

None

PART II – IBC GENERAL

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The result of this proposal would make the code too broad in regulating portable pools.

Assembly Action:

None

RB224-07/08

PART I – IRC

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: There is no technical justification for this proposal. Testimony indicates a new standard for this will be brought forward in the future. There is no precedent in the code to justify suggesting that a 50 pound force should be applied to the sphere.

Assembly Action:

None

PART II – IBC GENERAL

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: A single test criteria for this provision was felt to be inappropriate. The committee as a result of the floor testimony felt that a more comprehensive approach was necessary.

Assembly Action:

None

RB225-07/08

Errata: Replace Part I and Part II reason statements as follows:

PART I – IRC

Reason: The purpose of this code change is to clarify the intent of pool barrier requirements to include language that would address common elements that defeat the safety barriers.

With the introduction of inflatable pools, a new issue has emerged. These pools allow for easy climbing by young children, as demonstrated in the video on the Consumer Product Safety Commission web site, due to the soft texture and sloped sides. Owners of these pools claim that the 4 foot high sides of these climbable pools meet the barrier requirements of the code. While common sense dictates that having a climbable barrier does not meet the intent of the code, the code does not currently contain language to that effect, which is leading to enforcement difficulties in the field. According to the Consumer Product Safety Commission web site, the death toll from these pools is rising at an alarming rate.

Some of the fabric sided above ground pools have pockets for the support bars that offer a ladder effect into the pool, effectively eliminating the effectiveness of the safety that the sides of the pool would otherwise provide. Metal sided above ground pools often have angled braces to support the pool side walls that small children can easily climb. Pool filters, pumps and other ancillary pool accessories are often placed next to the above ground pool and act as easy steps into the pool. None of these issues are addressed in the current code language. Because this code change is only a clarification, the code change will not increase the cost of construction.

PART II – IBC GENERAL

~~**Reason (Part I):** This code change recognizes the promulgation of APSP-7 (2006) "American National Standard For Suction Entrapment Avoidance in Swimming Pools, Wading Pools, Spas, Hot Tubs, and Catch Basins". This standard is basically a construction standard but it does not require the same entrapment protection as that provided for in the existing IBC Code requirements. Thus, the Pool Safety Consortium has maintained the Section requiring atmospheric vacuum relief systems.~~

~~The APSP's Suction Entrapment Avoidance Standard is based upon the following premises:~~

~~4.3" There is no backup for a missing or damaged suction outlet cover/grate. If any cover/grate is found to be damaged or missing, the pool or spa shall be immediately closed to bathers."~~

~~5.1" General, Methods to avoid entrapment in circulation systems, swim jet systems, alternative suction systems, and debris removal systems are shown in 5.2 through 5.10.~~

~~APSP's long held position is that Dual outlets (Sec. 5.3) is the only necessary entrapment avoidance method and back up systems such as Safety Vacuum Release Systems are not needed and an unnecessary added expense to the cost of a pool or spa. Notice for Sec. 5.1 above there is no back up (additional layer of~~

protection) for when unforeseen blockage occurs or especially contractor error. Contractor error has been documented in past and recent entrapment investigations by the US-CPSC.

This formula for safety presumes that a child or a responsible party understands the clear and present danger of a missing or damaged cover or grate, and is informed enough to know that the pool or spa should immediately be closed to bathers. This safety prescription is short sighted, and does not protect the child or parent from their own lack of understanding as to the degree of danger this condition represents.

Many entrapment accidents happen when the child themselves remove the drain cover. In a recent evisceration case in Minneapolis, Minn., the drain cover was reported to be floating next to the child's body.

The safety standards now promulgated under the IBC and IRC recognize the need for a safety formula that requires an additional degree of protection to guard against the possibility of body or limb entrapment on a single functioning suction outlet with a missing or broken suction outlet cover.

APSP's guidelines for dual suction outlets as detailed in Section 5 of the Standard are not descriptive enough to provide direction to the Industry or the Code Officials as to how to construct a safe dual drain system.

When two suction outlets are flowing, and one is blocked by a bather, there is a resultant hold-down force on the bather proportional to the exposed area of the suction outlet blocked, and proportional to the dynamic pressure drop in the branch piping.

The Standard does require a 3 ft/sec velocity limit in branch suction piping between suction outlets (see 4.4 Water velocity). This limit further restricts branch suction piping velocity to 8 ft/sec when one suction outlet is blocked. While the dynamic pressure drop in the branch piping is proportional to the square of the velocity in the pipe, it is also affected by entrance losses through outlet covers and grates, as well as separation distances and piping configurations.

Thorough testing for one of the ASTM 15.51 Sub Committees has shown that the 3ft/sec can not be accomplished when 2" PVC piping is used in the interconnecting piping (see figure 1 Pipe Velocity of section 4.4). How is a building inspector to know what the velocity is before OR after the pool/spa is built?

Figure 4 of this section states "*minimum distance 3 feet apart*". Testing shows that there is a definite increase in hold down force the further apart the suction outlets are placed.

The Standard does not provide the Industry or the Code Officials with the necessary criteria in terms of suction outlet covers, piping configurations and allowable fittings, and maximum allowable suction outlet separation distances. Lacking this information, the Standard does not adequately protect the bathing public from the risk of entrapment due to dynamic hold-down forces on dual suction outlets.

APSP's guidelines for Engineered Vent Systems detailed in Section 7.2 of the Standard are not descriptive enough to provide direction to the Industry or the Code Officials as to how to construct a safe vent line system.

So-called "Engineered" vent line systems have been used in Florida for the past five years, with no consideration given to static differential forces, and the hold-down force that results when a bather blocks a single functioning suction outlet. The Standard lacks descriptive information regarding the requirement for hydrostatically balanced vent line designs, to mitigate the affect of static differential hold-down forces.

In April of 2004, Mr. Art Kamm, P.E. wrote a letter to the Florida Building Commission's Plumbing Technical Advisory Committee, detailing the resulting affect caused by static differentials in improperly designed vent lines. The hold-down force created by an evacuated deep vent line in a 6-foot deep pool, can exceed 100 lbs on a single operating open suction outlet sump. This force is excessive and dangerous.

The Standard does not provide the Industry or the Code Officials with the necessary criteria in terms of hydraulically balanced vent line design. Lacking this information, the Standard does not adequately protect the bathing public from the risk of entrapment due to static differential hold-down forces on a single functioning suction outlet.

APSP 7 allows alternative methods to be determined by the "*authority having jurisdiction*". This loophole was used in Florida to allow the use of the Hayward "Drain Flapper" as a substitute for the SVRS for years before the Florida Building Commission found it to unsafe and reversed the position allowing it's use as a final layer of protection.

These arguments and others were presented to the IBC and the IRC when APSP attempted to remove the requirement for atmospheric vacuum relief systems. To date, the ICC has appropriately rejected these arguments during the last two code cycles.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: A review of the standard proposed for inclusion in the code, APSP 7 (2006), for compliance with ICC criteria for referenced standards given in Section 3.6 of Council Policy #CP 28 will be posted on the ICC website on or before January 15, 2008.

Reason: The purpose of this code change is to clarify the intent of pool barrier requirements to include language that would address common elements that defeat the safety barriers. While this is primarily an IRC issue, it should be added to the IBC for consistency and for those residential projects that may need to deal with this issue.

With the introduction of inflatable pools, a new issue has emerged. These pools allow for easy climbing by young children, as demonstrated in the video on the Consumer Product Safety Commission web site, due to the soft texture and sloped sides. Owners of these pools claim that the 4 foot high sides of these climbable pools meet the barrier requirements of the code. While common sense dictates that having a climbable barrier does not meet the intent of the code, the code does not currently contain language to that effect, which is leading to enforcement difficulties in the field. According to the Consumer Product Safety Commission web site, the death toll from these pools is rising at an alarming rate.

Some of the fabric sided above ground pools have pockets for the support bars that offer a ladder effect into the pool, effectively eliminating the effectiveness of the safety that the sides of the pool would otherwise provide. Metal sided above ground pools often have angled braces to support the pool side walls that small children can easily climb. Pool filters, pumps and other ancillary pool accessories are often placed next to the above ground pool and act as easy steps into the pool. None of these issues are addressed in the current code language. Because this code change is only a clarification, the code change will not increase the cost of construction.

PART I – IRC

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: Climbable guards have been removed from the code and there is no justification to put it back in. The proponent used the term "any other means" which is totally ambiguous.

Assembly Action:

None

PART II – IBC GENERAL

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The proposed language is unenforceable. More specifically the building code has not typically regulated storage and climbability is difficult to determine. Section 3109.4.3 already addresses this issue to a certain extent.

Assembly Action:

None

RB226-07/08

Errata: Add reason statement for Part I as follows:

Reason (Part I): This code change recognizes the promulgation of APSP-7 (2006) "American National Standard For Suction Entrapment Avoidance in Swimming Pools, Wading Pools, Spas, Hot Tubs, and Catch Basins". This standard is basically a construction standard but it does not require the same entrapment protection as that provided for in the existing IBC Code requirements. Thus, the Pool Safety Consortium has maintained the Section requiring atmospheric vacuum relief systems.

The APSP's Suction Entrapment Avoidance Standard is based upon the following premises:

4.3" There is no backup for a missing or damaged suction outlet cover/grate. If any cover/grate is found to be damaged or missing, the pool or spa shall be immediately closed to bathers."

5.1" General, Methods to avoid entrapment in circulation systems, swim jet systems, alternative suction systems, and debris removal systems are shown in 5.2 through 5.10.

APSP's long held position is that Dual outlets (Sec. 5.3) is the only necessary entrapment avoidance method and back up systems such as Safety Vacuum Release Systems are not needed and an unnecessary added expense to the cost of a pool or spa. Notice for Sec. 5.1 above there is no back-up (additional layer of protection) for when unforeseen blockage occurs or especially contractor error, Contractor error has been documented in past and recent entrapment investigations by the US-CPSC.

This formula for safety presumes that a child or a responsible party understands the clear and present danger of a missing or damaged cover or grate, and is informed enough to know that the pool or spa should immediately be closed to bathers. This safety prescription is short sighted, and does not protect the child or parent from their own lack of understanding as to the degree of danger this condition represents. Many entrapment accidents happen when the child themselves remove the drain cover. In a recent evisceration case in Minneapolis, Minn., the drain cover was reported to be floating next to the child's body.

The safety standards now promulgated under the IBC and IRC recognize the need for a safety formula that requires an additional degree of protection to guard against the possibility of body or limb entrapment on a single functioning suction outlet with a missing or broken suction outlet cover.

APSP's guidelines for dual suction outlets as detailed in Section 5 of the Standard are not descriptive enough to provide direction to the Industry or the Code Officials as to how to construct a safe dual drain system.

When two suction outlets are flowing, and one is blocked by a bather, there is a resultant hold down force on the bather proportional to the exposed area of the suction outlet blocked, and proportional to the dynamic pressure drop in the branch piping.

The Standard does require a 3 ft/sec velocity limit in branch suction piping between suction outlets (see 4.4 Water velocity). This limit further restricts branch suction piping velocity to 8 ft/sec when one suction outlet is blocked. While the dynamic pressure drop in the branch piping is proportional to the square of the velocity in the pipe, it is also affected by entrance losses through outlet covers and grates, as well as separation distances and piping configurations.

Thorough testing for one of the ASTM 15.51 Sub-Committees has shown that the 3ft/sec can not be accomplished when 2" PVC piping is used in the interconnecting piping (see figure 1- Pipe Velocity of section 4.4). How is a building inspector to know what the velocity is before OR after the pool/spa is built?

Figure 4 of this section states "*minimum distance 3 feet apart*". Testing shows that there is a definite increase in hold down force the further apart the suction outlets are placed.

The Standard does not provide the Industry or the Code Officials with the necessary criteria in terms of suction outlet covers, piping configurations and allowable fittings, and maximum allowable suction outlet separation distances. Lacking this information, the Standard does not adequately protect the bathing public from the risk of entrapment due to dynamic hold-down forces on dual suction outlets.

APSP's guidelines for Engineered Vent Systems detailed in Section 7.2 of the Standard are not descriptive enough to provide direction to the Industry or the Code Officials as to how to construct a safe vent line system.

So called "Engineered" vent line systems have been used in Florida for the past five years, with no consideration given to static differential forces, and the hold-down force that results when a bather blocks a single functioning suction outlet. The Standard lacks descriptive information regarding the requirement for hydrostatically balanced vent line designs, to mitigate the affect of static differential hold-down forces.

In April of 2004, Mr. Art Kamm, P.E. wrote a letter to the Florida Building Commission's Plumbing Technical Advisory Committee, detailing the resulting affect caused by static differentials in improperly designed vent lines. The hold-down force created by an evacuated deep vent line in a 6 foot deep pool, can exceed 100 lbs on a single operating open suction outlet sump. This force is excessive and dangerous.

The Standard does not provide the Industry or the Code Officials with the necessary criteria in terms of hydraulically balanced vent line design. Lacking this information, the Standard does not adequately protect the bathing public from the risk of entrapment due to static differential hold-down forces on a single functioning suction outlet.

APSP-7 allows alternative methods to be determined by the "authority having jurisdiction". This loophole was used in Florida to allow the use of the Hayward "Drain Flapper" as a substitute for the SVRS for years before the Florida Building Commission found it to unsafe and reversed the position allowing it's use as a final layer of protection.

These arguments and others were presented to the IBC and the IRC when APSP attempted to remove the requirement for atmospheric vacuum relief systems. To date, the ICC has appropriately rejected these arguments during the last two code cycles.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: A review of the standard proposed for inclusion in the code, APSP-7 (2006), for compliance with ICC criteria for referenced standards given in Section 3.6 of Council Policy #CP 28 will be posted on the ICC website on or before January 15, 2008.

Note: The following analysis was not in the Code Change Proposal book but was posted on the ICC website.

Analysis: Review of proposed new standard APSP-7 (2006) indicated that, in the opinion of ICC Staff, the standard did comply with ICC standards criteria.

PART I – IRC

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The testimony given by the organizations are two distinct differences of opinions. Both systems have failure possibilities. The two organizations should work together and bring this back with a single solution that will work in this code.

Assembly Action:

None

PART II – IBC GENERAL

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The revisions including the reference to the new standard will lessen the requirements of the IBC for entrapment avoidance for pools.

Assembly Action:

None

RB227-07/08

PART I – IRC

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: This is a critical safety issue. The organizations need to work together to bring back a proposal that gives us better guidance. Section AG106.1 is poorly written. It is not known what is meant by "similar bather accessible bodies of water associated with swimming pools construction". Section AG106.1 is not the language directly out of the standard. This could be interpreted to apply to a drainage pond or goldfish pond in the yard. Also, this section will require all pools to have a circulation system and there are some pools that do not require this.

Assembly Action:

None

PART II – IBC GENERAL

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: Based upon proponents request.

Assembly Action:

None

RB228-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: This proposal goes way beyond what the code currently requires and is not justified.

Assembly Action:

None

RB229-07/08

Withdrawn by Proponent

RB230-07/08

Committee Action:

Approved as Modified

Modify the proposal as follows:

R301.2.1.1 (Supp) Design criteria. In regions where the basic wind speeds from Figure R301.2(4) equal or exceed 100 miles per hour (45 m/s) in hurricane-prone regions, or 110 miles per hour (49 m/s) elsewhere, the design of buildings shall be in accordance with one of the following methods. The elements of design not addressed by those documents in Items 1 through 4 shall be in accordance with this code.

1. American Forest and Paper Association (AF&PA) *Wood Frame Construction Manual for One- and Two-Family Dwellings* (WFCM); or
2. *Southern Building Code Congress International Standard for Hurricane Resistant Residential Construction* (SSTD 10); or
3. *Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures* (ASCE-7); or
4. American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI), *Standard for Cold-Formed Steel Framing—Prescriptive Method For One- and Two-Family Dwellings (COFS/PM) with Supplement to Standard for Cold-Formed Steel Framing—Prescriptive Method For One- and Two-Family Dwellings*.
5. Concrete construction shall be designed in accordance with the provisions of this code.
6. Structural insulated panels shall be designed in accordance with the provisions of this code.
7. Where continuous structural panel sheathing in accordance with ~~Section R602.10.4~~ this code is provided on all exterior braced wall lines on all stories, and the basic wind speed does not exceed 110 miles per hour, the design of buildings shall be in accordance with the provisions of this code.

Committee Reason: This change recognizes continuous structural panels and permits its use for basic wind speeds up to 110 mph. The modification makes this applicable to other than wood structural panels and basic wind speeds up to 110 mph.

Assembly Action:

None

RE1-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The proposed language does not improve the code. The added text could be misinterpreted to mean other things. The word "directly" is important and needs to remain. This should be reworked and brought back.

Assembly Action:

None

RE2-07/08

PART I – IRC

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: This is a prescriptive code and performance requirement should not be brought in from other codes. This could lead to bringing in performance and/or design requirements from the IBC. The performance requirements are now an option and should remain in the IECC.

Assembly Action:

None

PART II – IECC

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: Proponent requested disapproval in light of action on RE2 Part I.

Assembly Action: **None**

RE3-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: This is consistent with the committee's action on RE2-07/08. The IRC is a prescriptive code and this would remove the prescriptive energy requirements. Also, one of the purposes of the IRC is affordability and that is not a purpose of the IECC.

Assembly Action: **None**

RE4-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: This does not add anything or improve the IRC. If someone wants or needs to do this, then it occurs within the IECC and not in the IRC.

Assembly Action: **None**

RE5-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: There was no technical data submitted to justify the change. The committee prefers the language of RE6-07/08.

Assembly Action: **None**

RE6-07/08

Committee Action: **Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: This change brings the exception for mass into Table N1102.1. Also, this provides additional technical data.

Assembly Action: **None**

RE7-07/08

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The proposal may create confusion by requiring SHGC of 0.37 in climate zones 1 and 2 and retaining an SHGC of 0.40 in climate zone 3. This would not allow manufacturers to provide a single product that would serve all 3 climate zones.

Assembly Action: **None**

RE8-07/08

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: The language is not clear and needs additional work. There is a test standard that references back to a test and that should not be in the code. This requirement should not apply in all recessed luminaires.

Assembly Action:

None
