2019 GROUP B PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE I-CODES
ALBUQUERQUE COMMITTEE ACTION HEARINGS

April 28 - May 8, 2019
Albuquerque Convention Center, Albuquerque, NM
CODE CORRELATION COMMITTEE

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2018 International Building Code
Revise as follows:

SECTION 101
SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2018 International Existing Building Code

SECTION 101
SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2018 International Fuel Gas Code

SECTION 101 (IFGC)
SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2018 International Mechanical Code

SECTION 101
SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2018 International Plumbing Code

SECTION 101
SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2018 International Private Sewage Disposal Code

SECTION 101
SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2018 International Property Maintenance Code

SECTION 101
SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2018 International Residential Code

SECTION R101
SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2018 International Swimming Pool and Spa Code

SECTION 101
SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2018 International Zoning Code

SECTION 101
SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS
Reason: The intent of this proposal is to match the section titles currently found in IFC, IECC (C&R) and IWUIC.

The BCAC is working from the philosophy that ICC is a family of codes, so administrative requirements should be consistent across books. Most administrative and enforcement matters are the same for any code. Those matters unique for a specific code remain unchanged. This is one of a series of proposals being submitted relating to technical, editorial and organizational changes proposed for the Administrative chapters (Chapter 1) in all of the I-Codes.

While the Administrative Committee will consider each proposal independently, the proposals in this package are a correlated set of companion code change proposals. 

This proposal is submitted by the ICC Building Code Action Committee (BCAC) and the ICC Plumbing/Mechanical/Gas Code Action Committee (PMG CAC).

BCAC was established by the ICC Board of Directors in July 2011 to pursue opportunities to improve and enhance assigned International Codes or portions thereof. Since 2017 the BCAC has held 6 open meetings. In addition, there were numerous Working Group meetings and conference calls for the current code development cycle, which included members of the committee as well as any interested party to discuss and debate the proposed changes. Related documentation and reports are posted on the BCAC website at: https://www.iccsafe.org/codes-tech-support/codes/codedevelopment-process/building-code-actioncommittee-bcac.

The PMG CAC was established by the ICC Board of Directors to pursue opportunities to improve and enhance the International Codes or portions thereof that were under the purview of the PMG CAC. In 2017-2018, the PMG CAC held one face-to-face meeting and 11 conference call meetings. Numerous interested parties attended the committee meetings and offered their input. Related documentation and reports are posted on the PMGCAC website at: https://www.iccsafe.org/codes-tech-support/codes/code-development-process/pmg-code-action-committee-pmgcac/

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction
This is an editorial change that provides consistency between I-codes.
Revise as follows:

PART 2
ADMINISTRATIVE-PROVISIONS ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Reason: This change to the title will bring consistency with title of Part 2 for all the codes except Performance Code. Currently the IFC is the only code that is different.

PART 2—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The BCAC is working from the philosophy that ICC is a family of codes, so administrative requirements should be consistent across books. Most administrative and enforcement matters are the same for any code. Those matters unique for a specific code remain unchanged. This is one of a series of proposals being submitted relating to technical, editorial and organizational changes proposed for the Administrative chapters (Chapter 1) in all of the I-Codes.

While the Administrative Committee will consider each proposal independently, the proposals in this package are a correlated set of companion code change proposals.

The following is the template utilized to create this code change proposal. There may be some differences depending on the unique applications of each code – such as “building/fire/code official”.

This proposal is submitted by the ICC Fire Code Action Committee (FCAC). The FCAC was established by the ICC Board of Directors to pursue opportunities to improve and enhance assigned International Codes with regard to fire safety and hazardous materials in new and existing buildings and facilities and the protection of life and property in wildland urban interface areas. In 2018 the Fire-CAC has held 3 open meetings. In addition, there were numerous conference calls, Regional Work Group and Task Group meetings for the current code development cycle, which included members of the committees as well as any interested parties, to discuss and debate the proposed changes. Related documentation and reports are posted on the FCAC website at: https://www.iccsafe.org/codes-tech-support/cs/fire-code-action-committee-fcac/

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction
This is an editorial change that provides consistency between I-codes.

Proposal # 4031

CCC-ADM2-19
2018 International Fire Code

Revised as follows:

SECTION 101
SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 102
APPLICABILITY

SECTION 103
DEPARTMENT OF FIRE PREVENTION

SECTION 104
GENERAL AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES

SECTION 105
PERMITS

SECTION 106
FEES

SECTION 107
INSPECTIONS

SECTION 108
MAINTENANCE

SECTION 110
SERVICE UTILITIES

SECTION 110
BOARD OF APPEALS

SECTION 111
VIOLATIONS

SECTION 112
STOP WORK ORDER
2018 International Plumbing Code

SECTION 111
UNSAFE BUILDINGS

2018 International Mechanical Code

SECTION 111
UNSAFE BUILDINGS
INSPECTIONS AND TESTING

SECTION 109
MEANS OF APPEAL

SECTION 108
VIOLATIONS

2018 International Private Sewage Disposal Code

SECTION 101
GENERAL

SECTION 102
APPLICABILITY

SECTION 103
DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL INSPECTION

SECTION 104
DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE CODE OFFICIAL

SECTION 105
APPROVAL

SECTION 106
PERMITS

SECTION 107
TEMPORARY EQUIPMENT, SYSTEMS AND USES

SECTION 108
INSPECTIONS

SECTION 109
MEANS OF APPEAL

SECTION 108
VIOLATIONS

2018 International Fuel Gas Code

SECTION 101 (IFGC)
GENERAL

SECTION 102 (IFGC)
APPLICABILITY

SECTION 103 (IFGC)
DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION

SECTION 104 (IFGC)
DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE CODE OFFICIAL

SECTION 105 (IFGC)
APPROVAL

SECTION 106 (IFGC)
PERMITS
VIOLATIONS
SECTION 107 108
NOTICES AND ORDERS
SECTION 112 109
STOP WORK ORDER
SECTION 118 110
UNSAFE STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT
SECTION 119 111
EMERGENCY MEASURES
SECTION 119 112
DEMOLITION

2018 International Wildland-Urban Interface Code

SECTION 101
SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 102
APPLICABILITY

SECTION 103
ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

SECTION 104
AUTHORITY OF THE CODE OFFICIAL

SECTION 105
COMPLIANCE ALTERNATIVES

SECTION 107 106
PERMITS

SECTION 108 107
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

SECTION 112 108
TEMPORARY STRUCTURES AND USES

SECTION 109
FEES

SECTION 110
INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

SECTION 111
CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

SECTION 113 112
SERVICE UTILITIES

SECTION 106 113
APPEALS

SECTION 114
STOP WORK ORDER

2018 International Zoning Code

SECTION 101
GENERAL

SECTION 102
EXISTING BUILDINGS AND USES

SECTION 103
PLANNING COMMISSION

SECTION 104
DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE ZONING CODE OFFICIAL

SECTION 105
COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE

SECTION 110
106
PERMITS AND APPROVALS

SECTION 111
107
FEES

SECTION 194
108
BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

SECTION 109
109
HEARING EXAMINER

SECTION 108
110
HEARINGS, APPEALS AND AMENDMENTS

SECTION 109
111
VIOLATIONS

2018 International Energy Conservation Code

SECTION C101
SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

SECTION C102
ALTERNATIVE MATERIALS, DESIGN AND METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

SECTION C103
CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

SECTION C104
FEES

SECTION C105
INSPECTIONS

SECTION C106
VALIDITY

SECTION C107
REFERENCED STANDARDS
SECTION 108
BOARD OF APPEALS

**Reason:** This proposal re-orders the sections in Part 2 to be consistent with the order currently in the IBC, IEBC and IRC.

IBC

101 General

102 Application

103 Department of Building Safety

104 Duties and Powers of Building Official

105 Permits

(IBC only) 106 Floor and Roof Design Loads

107 Submittal Documents

108 Temporary Structures and Uses

109 Fees

110 Inspections

111 Certificate of Occupancy

112 Service Utilities

113 Board of Appeals

114 Violations

115 Stop Work Order

116 Unsafe Structures and Equipment

The BCAC is working from the philosophy that ICC is a family of codes, so administrative requirements should be consistent across books. Most administrative and enforcement matters are the same for any code. Those matters unique for a specific code remain unchanged. This is one of a series of proposals being submitted relating to technical, editorial and organizational changes proposed for the Administrative chapters (Chapter 1) in all of the I-Codes.

While the Administrative Committee will consider each proposal independently, the proposals in this package are a correlated set of companion code change proposals.*

This proposal is submitted by the ICC Building Code Action Committee (BCAC), the ICC Fire Code Action Committee (FCAC), the ICC Sustainable, Energy and High Performance Code Action Committee (SEHPCAC) and the ICC Plumbing/Mechanical/Gas Code Action Committee (PMG CAC).

The BCAC was established by the ICC Board of Directors in July 2011 to pursue opportunities to improve and enhance assigned International Codes or portions thereof. Since 2017 the BCAC has held 6 open meetings. In addition, there were numerous Working Group meetings and conference calls for the current code development cycle, which included members of the committee as well as any interested party to discuss and debate the proposed changes. Related documentation and reports are posted on the BCAC website at: https://www.iccsafe.org/codes-tech-support/codes/ codedevelopment-process/building-code-actioncommittee-bcac.

The FCAC was established by the ICC Board of Directors to pursue opportunities to improve and enhance assigned International Codes with regard to fire safety and hazardous materials in new and existing buildings and facilities and the protection of life and property in wildland urban interface areas. In 2018 the Fire-CAC has held 3 open meetings. In addition, there were numerous conference calls, Regional Work Group and Task Group meetings for the current code development cycle, which included members of the committees as well as any interested parties, to discuss and debate the proposed changes. Related documentation and reports are posted on the FCAC website at: https://www.iccsafe.org/codes-tech-support/cs/fire-code-action-committee-fcac/
The SEHPCAC was established by the ICC Board of Directors to pursue opportunities to improve and enhance International Codes with regard to sustainability, energy and high performance as it relates to the built environment included, but not limited to, how these criteria relate to the International Green Construction Code (IGCC) and the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC). In 2018-2019, the SEHPCAC has held five two- or three-day open meetings and numerous workgroup calls, to discuss and debate proposed changes and public comments. Attendees at the meetings and calls included members of the SEHPCAC as well as any interested parties. Related documentation and reports are posted on the SEHPCAC website at: http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/SEHPCAC/Pages/default.aspx (http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/SEHPCAC/Pages/default.aspx)

The PMG CAC was established by the ICC Board of Directors to pursue opportunities to improve and enhance the International Codes or portions thereof that were under the purview of the PMG CAC. In 2017-2018, the PMG CAC held one face-to-face meeting and 11 conference call meetings. Numerous interested parties attended the committee meetings and offered their input. Related documentation and reports are posted on the PMGCAC website at: https://www.iccsafe.org/codes-tech-support/codes/code-development-process/pmg-code-action-committee-pmgcac/

**Cost Impact:** The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction
This is an editorial change that provides consistency between I-codes.

Proposal # 4047

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CCC-ADM3-19
2018 International Fire Code

Reason: The change to the title in the IFC is for coordination with the same section in the IBC, IRC, IPC, IMC, IEBC, IPSDC, IFGC, IPMC, ISPSC. The BCAC is working from the philosophy that ICC is a family of codes, so administrative requirements should be consistent across books. Most administrative and enforcement matters are the same for any code. Those matters unique for a specific code remain unchanged. This is one of a series of proposals being submitted relating to technical, editorial and organizational changes proposed for the Administrative chapters (Chapter 1) in all of the I-Codes.

While the Administrative Committee will consider each proposal independently, the proposals in this package are a correlated set of companion code change proposals.”

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction. This is an editorial change that provides consistency between I-codes.

Proposal # 4050
2018 International Building Code

Revise as follows:

1704.2.1 Special inspector qualifications. Prior to the start of the construction, the approved agencies shall provide written documentation to the building official demonstrating the competence and relevant experience or training of the special inspectors who will perform the special inspections and tests during construction. Experience or training shall be considered to be relevant where the documented experience or training is related in complexity to the same type of special inspection or testing activities for projects of similar complexity and material qualities. These qualifications are in addition to qualifications specified in other sections of this code.

The registered design professional in responsible charge and engineers of record involved in the design of the project are permitted to act as the approved agency and their personnel are permitted to act as special inspectors for the work designed by them, provided they qualify as special inspectors.

Reason: Several agencies and special inspectors may be responsible for providing quality assurance on a project. There is a misperception among some engineers that if they provide special inspections for one particular scope of work, that they must provide special inspections for all scopes of work because they would be recognized as the approved agency per section 1704.2.1. This proposal clarifies that there can be more than one approved agency on a project.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction. This is a clarification only. No change in cost of work.
**Proponent:** Edwin Huston, representing National Council of Structural Engineers’ Associations (NCSEA (huston@smithhustoninc.com)

**2018 International Building Code**

Revise as follows:

1504.8 Surfacing and ballast materials in hurricane-prone regions. For a building located in a hurricane-prone region as defined in Section 202, or on any other building with a mean roof height exceeding that permitted by Table 1504.8 based on the exposure category and basic wind speed at the site, the following materials shall not be used on the roof:

1. Aggregate used as surfacing for roof coverings.
2. Aggregate, gravel or stone used as ballast.

**Reason:** This section applies to a much broader area than hurricane prone regions. The current title may cause a RDP to miss that fact.

**Cost Impact:** The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction. It only clarifies the affected areas.
2018 International Building Code

Revise as follows:

H106.1.1 Internally illuminated signs. Except as provided for in Section 2611, where internally illuminated signs have facings of wood or of approved plastic material complying with the requirements of Section 2606.4, the area of such facing section shall be not more than 120 square feet (11.16 m²) and the wiring for electric lighting shall be entirely enclosed in the sign cabinet with a clearance of not less than 2 inches (51 mm) from the facing material. The dimensional limitation of 120 square feet (11.16 m²) shall not apply to sign facing sections made from flame-resistant-coated fabric (ordinarily known as “flexible sign face plastic”) that weighs less than 20 ounces per square yard (678 g/m²) and that, when tested in accordance with NFPA 701, meets the fire propagation performance requirements of both Test 1 and Test 2 or that, when tested in accordance with an approved test method, exhibits an average burn time of 2 seconds or less and a burning extent of 5.9 inches (150 mm) or less for 10 specimens.

Reason: This is simply editorial. It replaces the words “approved plastic” by the words “a plastic material”. Other apparent changes are caused by the web site.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction

Editorial change
Proponent: Mike Fischer, Kellen Company, representing The Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association (mfischer@kellencompany.com)

2018 International Building Code

Revise as follows:

1504.1 Wind resistance of roofs. Roof decks and roof coverings shall be designed for wind loads in accordance with Chapter 16 and Sections 1504.2, 1504.3, 1504.4 and 1504.5.

1504.2 Wind resistance of asphalt shingles. Asphalt shingles shall be tested in accordance with ASTM D7158. Asphalt shingles shall meet the classification requirements of Table 1504.1.1 for the appropriate maximum basic wind speed. Asphalt shingle packaging shall bear a label to indicate compliance with ASTM D7158 and the required classification in Table 1504.1.1.

Exception: Asphalt shingles not included in the scope of ASTM D7158 shall be tested and labeled in accordance with ASTM D3161. Asphalt shingle packaging shall bear a label to indicate compliance with ASTM D3161 and the required classification in Table 1504.1.1.

TABLE 1504.1.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAXIMUM BASIC WIND SPEED, V, FROM FIGURES 1609.3(1)-(8) OR ASCE 7(mph)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE STRESS DESIGN WIND SPEED, Vₜₚₚₑₑ, FROM TABLE 1609.3.1 (mph)</th>
<th>ASTM D7158® CLASSIFICATION</th>
<th>ASTM D3161 CLASSIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>D, G or H</td>
<td>A, D or F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>D, G or H</td>
<td>A, D or F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>G or H</td>
<td>A, D or F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>G or H</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>G or H</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm; 1 mph = 0.447 m/s.

a. The standard calculations contained in ASTM D7158 assume Exposure Category B or C and building height of 60 feet or less. Additional calculations are required for conditions outside of these assumptions.

Reason: The current numbering hierarchy in Section 1504 is incorrect. The proposal resets the order to read more consistently.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction. The proposal is strictly editorial.
2018 International Residential Code

Revise as follows:

R502.11.1 Design. Wood trusses shall be designed in accordance with approved engineering practice. The design and manufacture of metal-plate-connected wood trusses shall comply with ANSI/TPI 1. The truss design drawings shall be prepared by a registered design professional where required by the statutes of the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed in accordance with Section R106.1.

Reason: It appears that the word "design" was mistakenly omitted from the title, "registered design professional." There is a reference to Section R106.1 which uses the title, "registered design professional." "Design professional" and "registered design professional" are two titles used within the IRC and defined in Section 202, but "registered professional" is not.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction. This item should be considered a housekeeping item.
**2018 International Residential Code**

Revise as follows:

R603.3.2 Minimum stud sizes. Cold-formed steel walls shall be constructed in accordance with Figure R603.3.1(1), R603.3.1(2) or R603.3.1(3), as applicable. Exterior wall stud size and thickness shall be determined in accordance with the limits set forth in Tables R603.3.2(2) through R603.3.2(16). Interior load-bearing wall stud size and thickness shall be determined in accordance with the limits set forth in Tables R603.3.2(2) through R603.3.2(16) based on an ultimate design wind speed of 115 miles per hour (51 m/s), Exposure Category B, and the building width, stud spacing and ground snow load, as appropriate. Fastening requirements shall be in accordance with Section R603.2.5 and Table R603.3.2(1). Top and bottom tracks shall have the same minimum thickness as the wall studs.

Exterior wall studs shall be permitted to be reduced to the next thinner size, as shown in Tables R603.3.2(2) through R603.3.2(16), but not less than 33 mils (0.84 mm), where both of the following conditions exist:

1. Minimum of \(1/2\) inch (12.7 mm) gypsum board is installed and fastened on the interior surface in accordance with Section R702.
2. Wood structural sheathing panels of minimum \(7/16\)-inch-thick (11.1 mm) oriented strand board or \(15/32\)-inch-thick (12 mm) plywood are installed and fastened in accordance with Section R603.9.1 and Table R603.3.2(1) on the outside surface.

Interior load-bearing walls shall be permitted to be reduced to the next thinner size, as shown in Tables R603.3.2(2) through R603.3.2(16), but not less than 33 mils (0.84 mm), where not less than \(1/2\) inch (12.7 mm) gypsum board is installed and fastened in accordance with Section R702 on both sides of the wall. The tabulated stud thickness for load-bearing walls shall be used where the attic load is 10 pounds per square foot (480 Pa) or less. A limited attic storage load of 20 pounds per square foot (960 Pa) shall be permitted provided that the next higher snow load column is used to select the stud size from Tables R603.3.2(2) through R603.3.2(16).

For two-story buildings, the tabulated stud thickness for walls supporting one floor, roof and ceiling shall be used where the second-floor live load is 30 pounds per square foot (1440 Pa). Second-floor live loads of 40 psf (1920 Pa) shall be permitted provided that the next higher snow load column is used to select the stud size from Tables R603.3.2(2) through R603.3.2(11).

For three-story buildings, the tabulated stud thickness for walls supporting one or two floors, roof and ceiling shall be used where the third-floor live load is 30 pounds per square foot (1440 Pa). Third-floor live loads of 40 pounds per square foot (1920 Pa) shall be permitted provided that the next higher snow load column is used to select the stud size from Tables R603.3.2(12) through R603.3.2(16).

Reason: The IRC does not recognize nor define the term 'snow load'. The information which is available to the user is that of 'Ground Snow Load'. This is provided through the information contained in Table R301.2(1) which is completed by the local jurisdiction, or through the use of Figure R301.2(6) labeled 'Ground Snow Loads'. The equations involved in the adjustment of 'ground snow load' to a usable design 'snow load' are found in ACSE7 and are used to develop the tables in the IRC, but are not, however, found in the IRC nor are they available to the general user of this code.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction. The modified language is only intended to clarify the use of a term.
**CCC-IRC7-19**

**IRC**: TABLE R610.5(1), TABLE R610.5(2)

**Proponent**: Stephanie Young, representing National Council of Structural Engineers Associations (stephanie@mattsonmacdonald.com)

**2018 International Residential Code**

Revise as follows:

**TABLE R610.5(1)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUILDING WIDTH (ft)</th>
<th>ULTIMATE DESIGN WIND SPEED $V_{ult}$ (mph)</th>
<th>GROUND SNOW LOAD (psf)</th>
<th>24</th>
<th>28</th>
<th>32</th>
<th>36</th>
<th>40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exp. B</td>
<td>Exp. C</td>
<td>Wall Height (feet)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exp. C</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wall Height (feet)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portions of table not shown remain unchanged.

**TABLE R610.5(2)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUILDING WIDTH (ft)</th>
<th>ULTIMATE DESIGN WIND SPEED $V_{ult}$ (mph)</th>
<th>GROUND SNOW LOAD (psf)</th>
<th>24</th>
<th>28</th>
<th>32</th>
<th>36</th>
<th>40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exp. B</td>
<td>Exp. C</td>
<td>Wall Height (feet)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exp. C</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wall Height (feet)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portions of table not shown remain unchanged.

Reason: The IRC does not recognize nor define the term 'snow load'. The information which is available to the user is that of 'Ground Snow Load'. This is provided through the information contained in Table R301.2(1) which is completed by the local jurisdiction, or through the use of Figure R301.2(6) labeled ‘Ground Snow Loads’. The equations involved in the adjustment of ‘ground snow load’ to a usable design ‘snow load’ are found in ACSE7 and are used to develop the tables in the IRC, but are not, however, found in the IRC nor are they available to the general user of this code.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction. The modified language is only intended to clarify the use of a term.
Proponent: Stephanie Young, representing National Council of Structural Engineers Associations (stephanie@mattsonmacdonald.com)

2018 International Residential Code
Revise as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOAD CONDITION</th>
<th>GROUND SNOW LOAD (psf)</th>
<th>BUILDING width (feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24 28 32 36 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reason: The IRC does not recognize nor define the term 'snow load'. The information which is available to the user is that of 'Ground Snow Load'. This is provided through the information contained in Table R301.2(1) which is completed by the local jurisdiction, or through the use of Figure R301.2(6) labeled 'Ground Snow Loads'. The equations involved in the adjustment of 'ground snow load' to a usable design 'snow load' are found in ACSE7 and are used to develop the tables in the IRC, but are not, however, found in the IRC nor are they available to the general user of this code.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction. The modified language is only intended to clarify the use of a term.
2018 International Residential Code

Revise as follows:

R802.10.2 Design. Wood trusses shall be designed in accordance with accepted engineering practice. The design and manufacture of metal-plate-connected wood trusses shall comply with ANSI/TPI 1. The truss design drawings shall be prepared by a registered design professional where required by the statutes of the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed in accordance with Section R106.1.

Reason: It appears that the word “design” was mistakenly omitted from the title, “registered design professional.” There is a reference to Section R106.1 which uses the title, “registered design professional.” “Design professional” and “registered design professional” are two titles used within the IRC and defined in Section 202, but “registered professional” is not.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction
This item should be considered housekeeping.
2018 International Residential Code

Revise as follows:

R602.3.1 Stud size, height and spacing. The size, height and spacing of studs shall be in accordance with Table R602.3(5).

Exceptions:

1. Utility grade studs shall not be spaced more than 16 inches (406 mm) on center, shall not support more than a roof and ceiling, and shall not exceed 8 feet (2438 mm) in height for exterior walls and load-bearing walls or 10 feet (3048 mm) for interior nonload-bearing walls.

2. Where ground snow loads are less than or equal to 25 pounds per square foot (1.2 kPa), and the ultimate design wind speed is less than or equal to 130 mph (58.1 m/s), 2-inch by 6-inch (38 mm by 140 mm) studs supporting a roof load with not more than 6 feet (1829 mm) of tributary length shall have a maximum height of 18 feet (5486 mm) where spaced at 16 inches (406 mm) on center, or 20 feet (6096 mm) where spaced at 12 inches (305 mm) on center. Studs shall be No. 2 grade lumber or better.

3. Exterior load-bearing studs not exceeding 12 feet (3658 mm) in height provided in accordance with Table R602.3(6). The minimum number of full-height studs adjacent to openings shall be in accordance with Section R602.7.5. The building shall be located in Exposure B, the roof live load shall not exceed 20 psf (0.96 kPa), and the ground snow load shall not exceed 30 psf (1.4 kPa). Studs and plates shall be No. 2 grade lumber or better.

Reason: The IRC does not recognize nor define the term 'snow load'. The value which is available to the user is that of 'Ground Snow Load'. This is provided through the information contained in Table R301.2(1) which is completed by the local jurisdiction, or through the use of Figure R301.2(6) labeled 'Ground Snow Loads'. The equations involved in the adjustment of 'ground snow load' to a usable design 'snow load' are found in ACSE7 and are used to develop the tables in the IRC, but are not, however, found in the IRC nor are they available to the general user of this code.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction.

The modified language is only intended to clarify the use of a term.