

MIKE CAUSEY INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

BRIAN TAYLOR STATE FIRE MARSHAL

February 29, 2024

Mr. Kevin P. Munson, P.E Residential Structures, P.C. 3410 N. Davidson Street. Charlotte, NC 28205

RE: 2018 NCRC Section R301.1.3 Engineered design and ASCE 7-2010

Mr. Munson:

This letter is in response to your request dated and received September 25, 2023, for a formal interpretation from the Office of State Fire Marshal ("OSFM"). Requests are addressed below in the order in which they are posed.

Stated in relevant parts on 9/25/23:

"Verification of attached email regarding structural calculations:

When doing structural calculations for the Residential Code, the loads and wind speeds should come from the NC Residential Code, but load combinations and reductions based on combinations should come from ASCE 7, which is listed in Chapter 44."

The request was clarified in the form of a question on 2/15/24 per the request of OSFM:

"We are asking if ASCE 7 load combinations can be used for the structural design of a building built under the residential code? We are not suggesting/implying that it is mandatory."

Background and commentary:

Attachment A is comprised of the request for formal interpretation as well as all supporting information submitted with the request.

Code Analysis: Section R301 Design Criteria of the 2018 NC Residential Code (NCRC) specifies the minimum prescriptive design loads (dead, live, roof, flood, snow, wind and seismic) for buildings and structures built under the scope of this code. Engineered design in accordance with the 2018 North Carolina Building Code (NCBC) is permitted for buildings and structures, and parts thereof, included in the scope of the 2018 NCRC.

R301.1 Application. Buildings and structures, and parts thereof, shall be constructed to safely support all loads, including dead loads, live loads, roof loads, flood loads, snow loads, wind loads, and seismic loads as prescribed by this code. The construction of buildings and structures in accordance with the provisions of this code shall result in a system that provides a complete load path that meets the requirements for the transfer of loads from their point of origin through the load-resisting elements to the foundation. Buildings and structures constructed as prescribed by this code are deemed to comply with the requirements of this section.

....

R301.1.3 Engineered Design. Where a building of otherwise conventional construction contains structural elements exceeding the limits of Section R301 or otherwise not conforming to this code, these elements shall be designed in accordance with accepted engineering practice. The extent of such design need only demonstrate compliance of nonconventional elements with other applicable provisions and shall be compatible with the performance of the conventional framed system. Engineered design in accordance with the *International Building Code* is permitted for buildings and structures, and parts thereof, included in the scope of this code.

....

R301.2 Climatic and Geographic Design Criteria. Buildings shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of this code as limited by the provisions of this section. Additional criteria shall be established by the local *jurisdiction* and set forth in Table R301.2(1).

TABLE R301.2(1) CLIMATIC AND GEOGRAPHIC DESIGN CRITERIA

ROOF LOAD (psf)	WIND SPEED (mph)	SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY	SUBJECT TO DAMAGE FROM				ICE BARRIER		AIR	MEAN
			<u>Weathering</u> ^a	Frost line depth	<u>Termite</u> ^c	WINTER DESIGN TEMP	UNDERLAYMENT REQUIRED	FLOOD HAZARDS ^b	FREEZING	ANNUAL TEMP
<u>20</u>	<u>Tables</u> <u>R301.2(4)</u> <u>& (5)</u>	<u>Table</u> <u>R301.2(7)</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	12 inches	Moderate <u>Heavy</u>	Local	<u>Local</u>	Local	<u>Local</u>	Local

For SI: 1 pound per square foot = 0.0479 kPa, 1 mile per hour = 0.447 m/s.

- a. Weathering may require a higher strength concrete or grade of masonry than necessary to satisfy the structural requirements of this code. The grade of masonry units shall be determined from ASTM C34, C55, C62, C73, C90, C129, C145, C216 or C652.
- b. The jurisdiction shall fill in this part of the table with (a) the date of the jurisdiction's entry into the National Flood Insurance Program (date of adoptions of the first code or ordinance for management of flood hazard areas), (b) the date(s) of the currently effective FIRM and FBFM, or other flood hazard map adopted by the community, as may be amended.
- c. Protection is required in all of North Carolina in accordance with Section R318.

....

Conclusions: Where ASCE 7-2010 and the 2018 NCBC is used for the structural design of buildings or structures that are within the scope of the 2018 NCRC, the structural design shall <u>fully</u> meet the requirements of ASCE 7 and the 2018 NCBC, including all dead loads, live loads, roof loads, flood loads, snow loads, wind loads, and seismic loads design criteria.

Sincerely,

David B. Rittlinger, PE, LEED AP

DR. Rittlinger

Division Chief – Codes & Interpretations North Carolina Office of State Fire Marshal

cc: Bridget Herring, Chair – BCC

Mark Matheny, Vice-Chair – BCC

Rob Howard, Chair, Residential Super Committee - BCC

Nathan Childs, Esq., NCDOJ, counsel for NC Building Code Council, nchilds@ncdoj.gov

ATTACHMENT A



APPENDIX E APPEALS NORTH CAROLINA BUILDING CODE COUNCIL

BUILDING CODE COUNCIL
1429 Rock Quarry Road, Suite 105
Raleigh, North Carolina 27610
(919) 647-0008

(919 david	OI Ap	v	
REPRESENTING NESS ADDRESS 3410 N. CITY CHARLOTTE E-MAIL KEVIND RESIDEN North Carolina State Building C	DAVIDON ST. THE STRUCTURES PC, COM TOde, Volume 2012 2018 N That Interpretation by NCD	STATE FAX (OI	NC ZIP 1820S Local Decision to NCBCC NCDOI Decision to NCBCC
Type or print. Include all backg attached policies. Attach addit YENTENCATION OF A	ional supporting information in the second supporting information in the second supporting support	quired by the referenced G tion. בווואל בתקיבוץ און באל te the loads and wind speed	eneral Statutes and the
REASON: CURIPIONTION			APPEAL TO NCDOI/NCBCC
Signature <u>J4M</u>		DATE: 9/25/23	FORM 3/14/17

Kevin Munson

From:

Murchison, Bill <bill.murchison@ncdoi.gov>

Sent:

Thursday, October 22, 2020 5:11 PM

To:

Kevin Munson

Cc:

Rodgers, Jim; Yip, Pak; Martin, Carl

Subject:

Structural Code Questions

Mr. Munson,

This is to confirm my comments from our phone conversation today.

Based on Section R101.1 when the NC Residential Code specifies the one of the International Codes that means the corresponding NC Code.

When doing structural calculations for the Residential Code the loads and wind speeds should come from the NC Residential Code but load combinations and reductions based on the combinations should come from ASCE 7 which is listed in Chapter 44.

If there are other questions please let me know.

Bill Murchison Building Code Outreach Consultant Engineering



N.C. Department of Insurance Office of State Fire Marshal 919.647.0016 office 919.215.9226 cell

From: Kevin Munson < kevin@residentialstructurespc.com>

Sent: Thursday, October 22, 2020 Assets that Bill Murchison has 12:16 PM

To: Murchison, Bill < bill.murchison@ncdoi.gov>

Cc: Rodgers, Jim <jim.rodgers@ncdoi.gov>; Yip, Pak <pak.yip@ncdoi.gov>; Martin, Carl <Carl.Martin@ncdoi.gov>

nSubject: RE: [External] North Carolina Residential Code Question

EXECUTION: External email. Do not click links or open attachments unless you verify. Send all suspicious email as an attachment to

Thanks Bill, I am specifically referring to section R301.1.1 of the NCRC. Also, regarding your response below I am referring to complying with the IBC. Your response below states "Complying with the International Residential Code is not the same as complying with the NC Residential Code" which of course is not the same as the NCRC has N.C. amendments. As a follow up please see additional questions below.

-In order to meet NCRC code requirements is it permissible to design a building/structure (included in the scope of the NCRC) utilizing an engineered design that complies with the International Building Code? If so I assume it is permissible to use the design loads and load combinations outlined in the IBC for determining the compilation of design loads. Provided the engineered design complies with the IBC, will this meet or exceed the requirements of the NCRC?

From: Rittlinger, David B < david.rittlinger@ncdoi.gov>
Sent: Thursday, February 15, 2024 12:37 PM
To: Kevin Munson < kevin@residentialstructurespc.com>

Cc: Seth Wheeler <<u>seth@residentialstructurespc.com</u>>
Subject: RE: [External] Code Interpretation 2012/2018 NCRC

Kevin,

Good afternoon.

 $Are you asking if ASCE\ 7 can be used for structural\ design\ of\ a\ building\ built\ under\ the\ residential\ code?$

Or

Are you asking if it is mandatory to use ASCE 7 for load combinations and reductions?

Please clarify. Thank you

<image002.png> david.rittlinger@ncdoi.gov

Link to free view of 2018 NC Codes

https://codes.iccsafe.org/codes/north-carolina





Kevin,
Thank you for clarifying.
This helps me with the response
David Rittlinger
..... Sent from my iPhone

On Feb 15, 2024, at 1:06 PM, Kevin Munson < kevin@residentialstructurespc.com> wrote:

CAUTION: External email. Do not click links or open attachments unless verified. Report suspicious emails with the Report Message button located on your Outlook menu bar on the Home tab.

We are asking if ASCE 7 load combinations can be used for the structural design of a building built under the residential code.

We are not suggesting/implying that it is mandatory.

Sincerely,

Kevin P. Munson, P.E.
Residential Structures, P.C.

3410 N. Davidson St. Charlotte, NC 28205 704-332-5460 (office) 704-391-9521 (cell) kevin@residentialstructurespc.com www.residentialstructurespc.com