



BRIAN TAYLOR
STATE FIRE MARSHAL

January 30, 2026

Mr. Alexander Perry, AIA
Kaas Wilson Architects
1023 West Morehead St. Suite 200
Charlotte, NC 28208

RE: Applicability of S.L. 2024-49 (Amending S.L. 2023-108) Provisions for 3- and 4-Family Dwellings to Townhouses under the 2018 North Carolina Residential Code

Dear Mr. Perry,

This letter responds to your request for a formal interpretation from the Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM) dated December 11, 2025, and received by OSFM the same day. Your request is addressed below.

Stated in relevant parts of the documentation received in the request:

"This is in response to the City of Durhams interpretation of SL2024-49 and how they believe it relates to town homes as well as dwellings. The title of the law is Implementation of Code Requirements During Incorporation of 3 -4 family Dwellings Into the Residential Code. A dwelling is defined in the code as "Any building that contains one or two dwelling units (duplex) on the same parcel of land, used, intended, or designed to be built, used, rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or that are occupied for living purposes. There is no reference to Townhouse, which defined in R201. The townhouse is noted differently in the code in section R302.2. They recently amended the townhouse definition to have assumed property lines, which started in January 1st of 2025. There is currently not limit to the amount of townhouse units that can be connected. As they are separated per R302 of the code. We believe that the SL2024-49 is meant to deal with attached single family houses duplexes, triplexes, quadplexes, etc., as it references horizontal as well as vertical separations section 9c. Where a Townhouse is defined only by vertical separations per the definitions"

Remarks:

Code sections cited in this letter refer to the 2018 edition of the North Carolina Residential Code (NCRC).

Attachment A, a copy of your request for formal interpretation dated December 11, 2025, is attached to this letter for reference.

Attachment B, supporting documents, includes the informal response from the DOI official, and the subsequent response from the City of Durham. Attachment B is attached for reference.

OFFICE OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

1202 MAIL SERVICE CENTER | RALEIGH NC 27699 -1202 | TEL 919.647.0000 | FAX 866.851.6508 | NCOSFM.GOV



Code Analysis:

2018 NCRC Section R101.2 – Scope states:

R101.2 Scope. The provisions of the *International Residential Code for One- and Two-family Dwellings* shall apply to the construction, *alteration*, movement, enlargement, replacement, *repair, equipment*, use and occupancy, location, removal, and demolition of one or more detached one- and two-family *dwellings* and *townhouses* located on a parcel not more than three stories above *grade plane* in height with a separate means of egress and their *accessory structures* not more than three stories above *grade plane* in height. Single family *dwellings* otherwise permitted by this Code shall include *bed and breakfast homes*.

Exceptions:

1. *Live/work units* complying with the requirements of Section 419 of the *International Building Code* shall be permitted to be built as one- and two- family *dwellings* or townhouses. Fire suppression required by Section 419.5 of the *International Building Code* where constructed under the *International Residential Code for One- and Two-family Dwellings* shall conform to Section P2904.
2. Deleted.

Comment: Section R101.2 establishes that townhouses are explicitly regulated under the NCRC. This section provides the jurisdictional authority for the NCRC to govern the construction and safety requirements of townhouse projects.

2018 NCRC Section R202 – Definition states:

TOWNHOUSE. A single-family *dwelling unit* constructed in a group of two or more attached units separated by property lines or assumed property lines based on the location of the double wall or common wall in which each unit extends from foundation to roof and with yard or public way on not less than two sides.

Comment: The definition of a townhouse is the primary technical requirement for this building type. Under the NCRC, a townhouse is defined by the use of property lines (or assumed property lines) and the requirement that each unit be vertically independent from foundation to roof. Any structure not meeting these specific criteria does not qualify as a townhouse under the NCRC. Furthermore, the NCRC does not impose an upper limit on the number of townhouse units that may be attached in a continuous row, provided each unit maintains the required vertical separation and property line requirements.

North Carolina General Assembly Session Law (S.L.) 2024-49, Section 9.(a) – Definitions states:

SECTION 9.(a) Definitions. – ... As used in this section, a "three- and four-family dwelling" means a single building constructed with three- or four-dwelling units within the building that is two or less stories above grade plane, located solely on an individual lot.



Comment: The statutory definition for a 3- and 4-family dwelling is fundamentally incompatible with the NCRC R202 definition of a townhouse. S.L. 2024-49 regulates multiple-family dwelling units located on a single, individual lot. In contrast, a townhouse is defined as an individual single-family unit that must be separated by property lines (real or assumed) in order to meet the NCRC definition. Therefore, a building containing "multiple dwelling units" located "solely on an individual lot" without property lines between units cannot be classified as a townhouse, nor can it be subject to townhouse-specific provisions.

North Carolina General Assembly Session Law (S.L.) 2024-49, Section 9.(c) – Implementation states:

Three- and four-family dwellings shall be constructed in conformance with the North Carolina Residential Code, and in cases where the North Carolina Residential Code does not address materials, design, or methods of construction unique to three- and four-family dwellings, reasonable materials, design, or methods of construction shall be utilized and approved when in compliance with the intent and provisions of this section, and with reasonable extension of the provisions of the North Carolina Residential Code. Three- and four-family dwellings shall: (i) be required to have a 2-hour fire resistance rating for three- and four-family dwelling common wall, floor, and ceiling separation assemblies; (ii) shall not be required to have automatic fire sprinkler systems installed; and (iii) shall have exits located on an exterior wall or through a common 2-hour fire resistant rated corridor.

Comment: This subsection mandates horizontal fire separations and common corridors, which are technical elements of a multi-family configuration. These requirements are physically and legally incompatible with the NCRC R202 definition of a townhouse. A townhouse is an individual unit that must maintain both vertical structural independence (foundation to roof) and separate means of egress. The introduction of shared horizontal assemblies or common corridors violates the fundamental townhouse criteria. Because these mandates are specific to 3- and 4-family dwellings on a single lot, they cannot be applied to townhouses without violating the engineered design and jurisdictional scope of the NCRC.

Conclusions:

Based on the analysis above, it is the determination of the Office of State Fire Marshal that townhouses are explicitly and exclusively governed by the provisions of the NCRC. The statutory creation of "three- and four-family dwellings" under S.L. 2024-49 provides a specific regulatory path for buildings located on a single lot with horizontal separations, but this path remains legally distinct from townhouse construction. Because a townhouse is predicated on property line separation and vertical structural independence from foundation to roof, it cannot simultaneously meet the statutory definition of a three- or four-family dwelling.

Consequently, the prescriptive requirements detailed in S.L. 2024-49, including the allowance for common corridors and horizontal separations, are not applicable to townhouses. A townhouse project must strictly adhere to the vertical independence and separate means of egress requirements of NCRC Section R202. Within the NCRC, each townhouse unit is considered a separate building; therefore, side-by-side



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construction is the only permitted configuration, requiring either a two-hour fire separation or a double one-hour wall assembly.

In contrast, three- and four-family dwellings under S.L. 2024-49 are defined as a single building on an individual lot. These structures may be configured as stacked units (up to two stories), side-by-side, or in a two-pair configuration, provided each dwelling unit is separated by a two-hour fire-resistance rating.

Unlike townhouses - which have no limit on the number of units that may be attached in a continuous row, provided each unit maintains the required vertical separation and property line requirements - a three- or four-family dwelling is a standalone building that cannot be attached to additional three- or four-family dwelling buildings.

Sincerely,

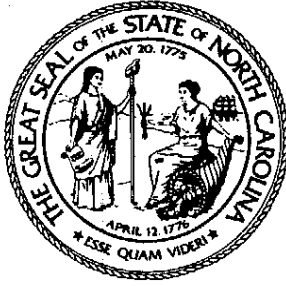
Pak Keung Yip, PE
Chief Code Consultant
North Carolina Office of State Fire Marshal

cc: File
Nathan Childs, NCDOJ, counsel for NC Building Code Council, nchilds@ncdoj.gov
Nicki Shaffer, NCDOJ, counsel for NC Residential Code Council, wshaffer@ncdoj.gov
David Rittlinger, NCOSFM, Division Chief - Code and Interpretations, david.rittlinger@ncdoi.gov



Attachment A





**APPENDIX E
APPEALS
NORTH CAROLINA
BUILDING CODE COUNCIL**
1429 Rock Quarry Road, Suite 105
Raleigh, North Carolina 27610
(919) 647-0008
david.rittlinger@ncdoi.gov

GS 153A-374, GS 160A-434
Formal Interpretation by NCDOI _____
Appeal of Local Decision to NCDOI _____

APPEAL TO NCDOI/NCBCC
Hearing Date _____ / _____ / _____
GS 143-140, GS 143-141
Appeal of Local Decision to NCBCC _____
Appeal of NCDOI Decision to NCBCC _____

APPELLANT Alexander Perry, AIA **PHONE (** 828 **)** 421 **-** 0347 **x** _____
REPRESENTING Kaas Wilson Architects
ADDRESS 1023 West Morehead St, suite 200
CITY Charlotte **STATE** NC **ZIP** 28208
E-MAIL Alex.perry@kaaswilson.com **FAX (** _____ **)** _____ **-** _____

North Carolina State Building Code, Volume 2018 IRC - Section R202 & SL2024-49

REQUEST ONE: ☒ [X] Formal Interpretation by NCDOI ☐ [] Appeal of Local Decision to NCBCC
☐ [] Appeal of Local Decision to NCDOI ☐ [] Appeal of NCDOI Decision to NCBCC

Type or print. Include all background information as required by the referenced General Statutes and the attached policies. Attach additional supporting information.
This is in response to the City of Durhams interpretation of SL2024-49 and how they believe it relates to town homes as well as dwellings. The title of the law is Implementation of Code Requirements During Incorporation of 3 -4 family Dwellings Into the Residential Code. A *dwelling* is defined in the code as "Any building that contains one or two *dwelling units* (duplex) on the same parcel of land, used, intended, or designed to be built, used, rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or that are occupied for living purposes. There is no reference to *Townhouse*, which defined in R201. The townhouse is noted differently in the code in section R302.2. They recently amended the townhouse definition to have assumed property lines, which started in January 1st of 2025. There is currently not limit to the amount of townhouse units that can be connected. As as they are separated per R302 of the code.

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Attached is the informal response from the DOI official, and the subsequent response from the City of Durham. The section from SL2024-49 is included as well.

REASON:

Signature  **DATE:** 12/11/25 **APPEAL TO NCDOI/NCBCC**
FORM 3/14/17



Attachment B



Alex Perry

From: Key, Robert L <robert.key@ncdoi.gov>
Sent: Friday, November 21, 2025 7:07 AM
To: Alex Perry
Subject: RE: [External] RE: Residential Code and Townhomes

Alex,

Thank you for your inquiry. You are correct in your assessment, HB 488 adds three and four family dwellings to the residential code, which is problematic since we do not have all the design parameters yet.

The three and four family dwellings in HB 488 are unrelated to townhomes. They were limited to eight units at one time in the distant past, but there is not currently a limit on the number of townhomes in a row. They cannot be stacked or exceed three stories in height in order to be built under the 2018 NC residential code.

Please feel free to have the AHJ reach out to me if they have additional questions or would like to discuss.

Best regards,

Robert L. Key
Chief Residential Code Consultant



North Carolina

Office of State Fire Marshal

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Raleigh, NC 27699-1202
Phone: 919-647-0009

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NCDOI Web Interpretations: <https://www.ncosfm.gov/interpretations>
Formal interpretation request: <https://www.ncosfm.gov/appeals-and-formal-interpretations>

From: Alex Perry <alex.perry@kaaswilson.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 20, 2025 4:11 PM
To: Key, Robert L <robert.key@ncdoi.gov>
Cc: Link Wilson <linkw@kaaswilson.com>; Shelly Blakesley <shelly.blakesley@kaaswilson.com>; Adam Schellberg <adams@kaaswilson.com>
Subject: [External] RE: Residential Code and Townhomes

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Robert,

Just following up to see if you have had a chance to review this yet.

Thanks.

Alex Perry

AIA

Studio Lead, Associate Partner – Charlotte Office



Charlotte Office*

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Direct: 980.390.2788

Office: 704.376.1200

Web: www.kaaswilson.com

*Watts Leaf Architects acquired by Kaas Wilson Architects (2023)

From: Alex Perry

Sent: Tuesday, November 18, 2025 11:27 AM

To: 'robert.key@ncdoi.gov' <robert.key@ncdoi.gov>

Cc: Link Wilson <linkw@kaaswilson.com>; Shelly Blakesley <shelly.blakesley@kaaswilson.com>; Adam Schellberg <adams@kaaswilson.com>

Subject: Residential Code and Townhomes

Robert,

My name is Alex Perry and I am an architect in Charlotte and have a question or two on the limiting number of townhomes that can be grouped together.

I have a project in Durham NC and the site is a mix of three story walkups (under the commercial code) and some townhomes that will be under the residential code.

The townhomes are following the new definition in the code for the use of an assumed property line and common wall, rated 2-hrs as they are not sprinklered or on separate lots. With the shared wall extending from foundation to underside of roof sheathing.

TOWNHOUSE. A single-family dwelling unit constructed in a group of **two** or more attached units separated by property lines based on the location of the double wall or common wall in which each unit extends from foundation to public way on not less than two sides. (The delayed effective date of this Rule is January 1, 2025.)

This issue of a possible limit came up when I was working with the City on how to submit these. The AHJ mentioned a new rule limiting townhomes to four units max per grouping and that they were looking into the rule. I

found that House Bill #488 mentions an amendment to include three and four family dwellings, triplex and quadplex respectively. To me this reads as dwelling and not specifically townhomes.

AMEND THE RESIDENTIAL CODE TO INCLUDE THREE-AND FOUR-FAMILY DWELLINGS

SECTION 9.(a) Definitions. – As used in this section, "Code" means the current North Carolina State Building Code collection and amendments to the Code, as adopted by the Council. As used in this section, "Council" means the Building Code Council. On or after January 1, 2025, "Council" means the Residential Code Council as created in Section 1 of this act.

SECTION 9.(b) The Council shall adopt rules to amend the North Carolina Residential Code to include three-family (triplex) and four-family (quadplex) dwellings within its scope by modifying, transitioning, and establishing minimum prescriptive requirements to address the design and construction of those dwellings and make conforming changes to the Code in accordance with this section. In amending rules pursuant to this subsection, the Council shall not require greater than a 2-hour fire resistance rating for triplex and quadplex wall, floor, and ceiling separation assemblies or require automatic fire sprinkler systems within the North Carolina Residential Code.

SECTION 9.(c) Sunset. – This section expires when the permanent rules adopted as required by subsection (b) of this section become effective.

SECTION 9.(d) This section is effective when it becomes law.

I want to make sure I am interrupting this correctly. I am under the assumption that these are referring to units that are not necessarily side by side, but can be stacked on top of each other, or grouped more like an R-2 apartment, up to four units. Providing they have the 2-hr max separation.

It does not mention anything about the double or common wall extending from the foundation to roof and with a yard or public way on not less than two sides as is directly noted in the townhome definition. They refer to dwellings which have a different definition.

And one other question, I am correct and this H.B does not apply to the townhomes, is there a limit for how many can be grouped together?

Please let me know if you have any questions or need any additional information from me. Thanks for your time reviewing this.

Alex Perry

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Alex Perry

From: Blalock, Wyatt <Wyatt.Blalock@durhamnc.gov>
Sent: Friday, November 21, 2025 12:04 PM
To: Alex Perry; 'Key, Robert L'
Cc: Wylie, Chrystal; PermitTechnicians; Stewart, Randall; Carmines, Lily
Subject: RE: [External] RE: Residential Code and Townhomes
Attachments: Pages from SL2024_49.pdf

Good Morning All,

The question here (in my mind) is not how many dwelling units can be on a parcel. You can have as many as will fit, be it 110 SFD's or 5 duplexes (10 units) with adequate fire separation assemblies and distances. Or, up to 4 Townhomes attached in a row built as prescribed in the NCRC with assumed property lines consisting of rated separation assemblies as many times as desired on a parcel. Additionally, there has never been a limit on how many townhomes can be grouped together in any code. There was and still is a requirement that more than 7 attached townhomes be designed by a design professional.

My point of contention is how many units can be attached in one group at a time and remain within the NCRC. Not how many times it is done, or how many units in total are on a parcel. I will make my case below.

NCRC code amendments state -

(R101.2) ***one or more detached one- and two-family dwellings ...and townhouses located on a parcel***

(R202) TOWNHOUSE. A single-family ***dwelling unit*** constructed in a group of two or more attached units separated by property lines or assumed property lines based on the location of the double wall or common wall in which each unit extends from foundation to roof and with yard or public way on not less than two sides.

NCBC states –

101.2 Scope. The provisions of this code shall apply to the construction, alteration, relocation, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures.

Exceptions: If any of the following apply the building or structure is exempt from the provisions of this code: 1. Detached one- and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses) not more than three stories above grade plane in height with a separate means of egress, and their accessory structures not more than three stories above grade plane in height, shall comply with the International Residential Code.

So far, so good right? I agree that there is no clearly stated limit related to the number of attached units at this point under the NCRC or NCBC.

NCBC 310.4 States –

310.4 Residential Group R-2. Residential Group R-2 occupancies containing sleeping units or more than two dwelling units where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature...

This was statutorily amended via **session law** (house bills are not laws until agreed upon by the senate) SL2024-49 (Attached, note changes in wording) to basically state –

(For clarity only - in my words) Residential Group R-2 occupancies containing sleeping units or **more than 4 attached dwelling units** where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature...

This clearly limits NCRC applicability to no more than 4 attached ***dwelling units*** and additionally limits them to no more than ***two*** stories tall when enjoying this provision. As townhouses are attached dwelling units, 5 or more in an attached group on the same parcel are not statutorily possible in the NCRC.

This is the current AHJ interpretation in the matter for Durham City-County.

I take no exception to a request for formal interpretation from NCDOL on your part if desired.

Regards,

Wyatt C. (W.C.) Blalock

Building Division Chief

City-County Building & Safety Department

101 City Hall Plaza, Ground Floor, Suite 400

Durham, NC 27701

Phone: 919-369-9133

Email: Wyatt.Blalock@DurhamNC.Gov

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& Safety

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To: Alex Perry <alex.perry@kaaswilson.com>

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insulation, as follows, to the underside or directly above the roof deck shall be deemed to satisfy the R-38 ~~requirements~~: requirement in areas with unvented attic or unvented enclosed rafter assemblies: (i) R-20 (equivalent U-factor 0.05) for climate zone 3; (ii) R-25 (equivalent U-factor 0.037) for climate zone 4; and (iii) R-25 (equivalent U-factor 0.037) for climate zone 5. These air-impermeable insulation alternative R-value minimums apply in residences with areas with unvented attic or unvented enclosed rafter assemblies and meeting the following criteria:

- (1) The unvented attic or unvented enclosed rafter assemblies are constructed under Section R806.5 of the North Carolina Residential Code.
- (2) The residence contains a mechanical ventilation system that operates on a positive, balanced, or hybrid pressure strategy.
- (3) For residences with air-impermeable insulation installed below the roof deck, exposed portions of the roof rafters are wrapped by a minimum of R-3 insulation unless directly covered by drywall or finished ceiling material. For residences with air-impermeable insulation installed above the roof deck, roof rafters do not require insulation wrapping if air-impermeable insulation installed above the roof deck is continuous.
- (4) The residence obtains an ACH50 blower door test result of less than 3.0.
- (5) The residence contains heating, cooling, and ventilation equipment and ductwork within thermal envelope.

"SECTION 6.(d) Additional Rulemaking Authority. – The Council shall adopt rules to amend the R402 Rules to be consistent with subsection (c) of this section. Notwithstanding G.S. 150B-19(4), the rule adopted by the Council pursuant to this section shall be substantively identical to the provisions of subsection (c) of this section. Rules adopted pursuant to this section are not subject to Part 3 of Article 2A of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. Rules adopted pursuant to this section shall become effective as provided in G.S. 150B-21.3(b1), as though 10 or more written objections had been received as provided in G.S. 150B-21.3(b2).

~~"SECTION 6.(e) SECTION 6.(e)~~ Sunset. – This section expires when permanent rules adopted as required by ~~subsection (b)~~ subsection (d) of this section become effective."

IMPLEMENTATION OF CODE REQUIREMENTS DURING INCORPORATION OF 3- AND 4- FAMILY DWELLINGS INTO THE RESIDENTIAL CODE

SECTION 2.7. Section 9 of S.L. 2023-108 reads as rewritten:

"AMEND THE RESIDENTIAL CODE TO INCLUDE THREE-AND FOUR-FAMILY DWELLINGS

"SECTION 9.(a) Definitions. – As used in this section, "Code" means the current North Carolina State Building Code collection and amendments to the Code, as adopted by the Council. As used in this section, "Council" means the Building Code Council. On or after January 1, 2025, "Council" means the Residential Code Council as created in Section 1 of this act. As used in this section, a "three- and four-family dwelling" means a single building constructed with three- or four-dwelling units within the building that is two or less stories above grade plane, located solely on an individual lot.

"SECTION 9.(b) The Council shall adopt rules to amend the North Carolina Residential Code to include ~~three family (triplex) and four family (quadplex)~~ three- and four-family dwellings within its scope by modifying, transitioning, and establishing minimum prescriptive requirements to address the design and construction of those dwellings and make conforming changes to the Code in accordance with this section. In amending rules pursuant to this ~~subsection, section,~~ the Council shall not require greater than a 2-hour fire resistance rating for ~~triplex and quadplex~~ three- and four-family dwelling common wall, floor, and ceiling separation assemblies or require automatic fire sprinkler systems within the North Carolina Residential Code. Until the effective date of the rules to amend the Code that the Council is required to adopt pursuant to this section, the Council and local governments enforcing the Code shall follow the

provisions of this section and subsection (c) of this section as it relates to the construction of three- and four- family dwellings.

"SECTION 9.(c) Implementation. – Three- and four-family dwellings shall be constructed in conformance with the North Carolina Residential Code, and in cases where the North Carolina Residential Code does not address materials, design, or methods of construction unique to three- and four-family dwellings, reasonable materials, design, or methods of construction shall be utilized and approved when in compliance with the intent and provisions of this section, and with reasonable extension of the provisions of the North Carolina Residential Code. Three- and four-family dwellings shall: (i) be required to have a 2-hour fire resistance rating for three- and four-family dwelling common wall, floor, and ceiling separation assemblies; (ii) shall not be required to have automatic fire sprinkler systems installed; and (iii) shall have exits located on an exterior wall or through a common 2-hour fire resistant rated corridor.

"SECTION 9.(d) Additional Rulemaking Authority. – The Council shall adopt rules to amend the Code to be consistent with subsection (c) of this section. Notwithstanding G.S. 150B-19(4), the rule adopted by the Council pursuant to this section shall be substantively identical to the provisions of subsection (c) of this section. Rules adopted pursuant to this section are not subject to Part 3 of Article 2A of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. Rules adopted pursuant to this section shall become effective as provided in G.S. 150B-21.3(b1), as though 10 or more written objections had been received as provided in G.S. 150B-21.3(b2).

"SECTION 9.(e) Residential Contractor Classification Temporary Expansion. – Notwithstanding G.S. 87-10(b)(1a), 21 NCAC 12A .0202, and G.S. 87-13, a person in the State of North Carolina utilizing a residential contractor general contractor license classification may engage in all construction and demolition activity pertaining to the construction of three- and four-family dwellings, and the State Licensing Board for General Contractors shall not take disciplinary action against a licensee for the unauthorized practice of contracting solely on the basis of exceeding a residential contractor license classification pending the transition of the three- and four-family dwellings to the North Carolina Residential Code pursuant to this section.

"SECTION 9.(e) SECTION 9.(f) Sunset. – This section expires when the permanent rules adopted as required by subsection (b) subsection (d) of this section become effective.

"SECTION 9.(d) SECTION 9.(g) This section is effective when it becomes law."

GROUND FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER (GFCI) PROTECTION FOR RECREATIONAL VEHICLE SITE EQUIPMENT

SECTION 2.8.(a) Definitions. – As used in this section, "Council" means the North Carolina Building Code Council, and "Code" means the current North Carolina Building Code collection, and amendments to the Code, as adopted by the Council.

SECTION 2.8.(b) Recreational Vehicle Site Equipment GFCI Rule. – Until the effective date of the rules to amend the Code that the Council is required to adopt pursuant to this section, the Council and local governments enforcing the Code shall follow the provisions of subsection (c) of this section as it relates to Section 551.71(F)(2) of the 2023 North Carolina Electrical Code.

SECTION 2.8.(c) Implementation. – Notwithstanding Section 551.71(F)(2) of the 2023 North Carolina Electrical Code or any provision of the Code or law to the contrary, for receptacles installed in recreational vehicle site equipment, ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection shall only be required for 125-volt, single-phase, 15- and 20-ampere receptacles.

SECTION 2.8.(d) Additional Rulemaking Authority. – The Council shall adopt a rule to amend Section 551.71(F)(2) of the 2023 North Carolina Electrical Code consistent with subsection (c) of this section. Notwithstanding G.S. 150B-19(4), the rule adopted by the Council pursuant to this subsection shall be substantively identical to the provisions of subsection (c) of this section. Rules adopted pursuant to this section are not subject to Part 3 of Article 2A of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. Rules adopted pursuant to this section shall become