

CHAPTER 2

DECK, ATTACHED. An exterior floor system supported on at-least ~~two opposing sides by an adjoining structure and/or one side by the exterior wall of the adjoining structure and supported on the opposing side by~~ posts, piers or other ~~independent~~ support ~~methods~~. ~~Decks can also be separated from the adjoining structure wherein the support system for the deck is totally independent of the adjoining structure.~~

Ravi's additions and deletions.

Gary's additions and deletions.

DECK, DETACHED. An exterior floor system not anchored to a structure that is provided with its own independent support system.

Explanation: Deletion of the definition for DECKS from the building codes isn't a good idea. Deck is a very distinct and separate component of a building structure and it has specific regulations in the building code. In order to effectively regulate this building component, it needs to be defined. Definition as proposed above is an attempt to capture what we see in a large percentage of instances in the construction of decks.

BALCONY, EXTERIOR. An exterior floor system projecting from and supported completely by an adjoining structure without any additional ~~independent~~ supports provided to the floor system.

Explanation: Same as for the Deck above.

SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY (SDC). A classification assigned to a structure based on its occupancy category and the severity of the design earthquake ground motion at the site. For the purposes of this code, SDC classification shall be based on the Table R301.2.2.1.1 values.

Explanation: The definition of SDC as provided in the residential code is the same definition that appears in the IBC code. Structures that are regulated under the IBC code are of various use types unlike the structures regulated under the residential code. Keeping this in mind, additional text is proposed above to provide clarity.

CHAPTER 3

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

Use Oregon's version of this table

- a. ~~For elevations above elevations shown, see Snow Load Analysis of Oregon, published by the Structural Engineers of Oregon, revised 2/78.~~ For locations with elevation higher than the listed values or for a possible reduction in minimum design roof snow load from 25 psf to 20 psf, refer to the Snow Load Analysis for Oregon (including the ground snow load maps) published by the Structural Engineers Association of Oregon, December 2007.