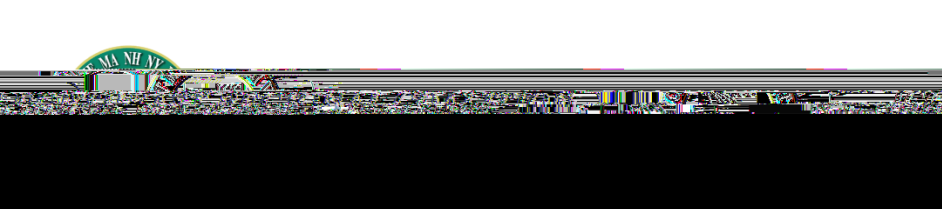
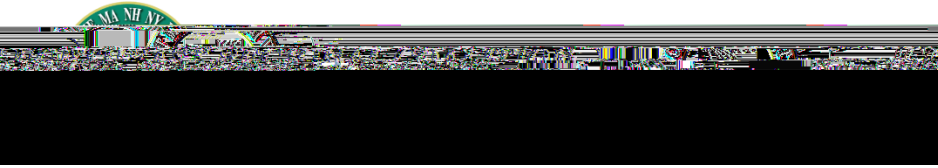




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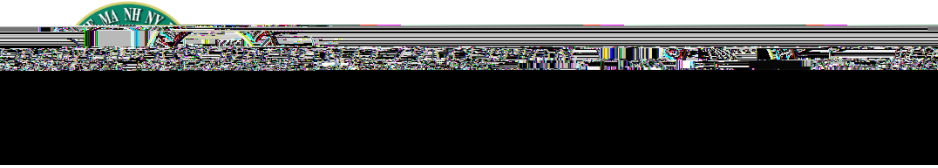
Section 4 of the ICC Consensus Procedures defines meetings as being held to conduct business, such as making assignments, receiving reports of work, considering draft standards, resolving differences among submissions, and considering views and objections from any source. Following the ICC Consensus Procedures Section 4.5, meetings should be open to all members and give a minimum of 72 hours notice; any discontinuities undermine the transparency and inclusivity that are integral to a robust code development process; the members included more than 50 of the consensus committee were meetings were held to discuss committee business and make arrangements that are completely contrary to procedure and the objective of having a public comment which should not be allowed as each submission should be reviewed publicly on its own merit by all stakeholders.

Committee Conduct on a number of occasions didn't follow the regulations set forth in council policies and consensus procedures and also should not be a representation on the ideals of ICC as a diverse and inclusive national entity. At roughly minute 45 of the 75th consensus committee meeting, when discussing moving section 5.5 from an appendix to the main body of the code, Joe Johnson called for a vote in the middle of the discussion because he didn't like what was being said. Gary seconded and the committee moved forward, clearing all hands who were still patiently waiting for their turn to speak.

Any actions during the convergence of official ICC committee meetings and submissions that are vigorously unaligned with ICC's Code of Ethics as well as the diverse and inclusive ideology of the ICC should not be tolerated.

Committee members should be reevaluated to ensure that the code enforcement community is a balanced presence separate from other governmental sectors. Generally speaking, the code enforcement community offers unbiased opinions on code updates based on their experience in the field. It is important to have governmental members who have experience in the implementation and enforcement of building codes.

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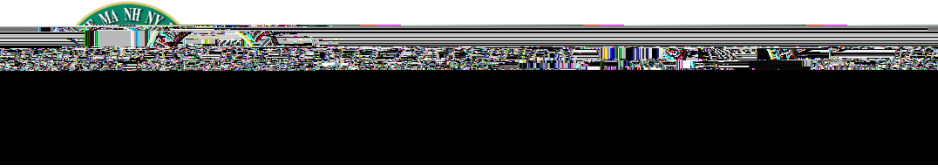
that it is the Board of Directors intent to save the energy code
 follow the Council Policy #3 based on the November #0 release
 of the ICC Pulse newsletter. Council Policy #3 provides
 requirements for what information is to be provided with public
 comments and code changes, and what actions are to
 be taken depending on the inclusion or exclusion of that
 information with regard to cost efficiency; is unsubstantiated
 cost information voids the necessity of cost efficiency analysis.

Section , 505+4 makes it mandatory for New one and two family
 dwellings and town houses to install electrical infrastructure for E-2
 category, E-2 ready or E-SE regardless if they own an E-2; the
 addition of this code section makes mandatory the installation of
 infrastructure such as electric service lines are more expensive to
 purchase than the building codes dictate electric maintenance
 and wiring in a dwelling setting; this is clearly an unreasonable
 increase in cost. Why does a consumer's electric service have
 any bearing on the construction of their home?

It is unreasonable to try to justify requiring installation of systems
 because it will cost more to do so at a later point. Generally, this
 is untrue. If at some point, E-2s become mandatory, the demand
 will require an increase in supply and therefore lowering the price
 as more materials and services are available. New products and
 services are more expensive in a niche market; technology is
 constantly changing and updating and becoming more efficient
 so to assume that retrofitted or later installation would cost more
 later than installing now is an unfounded assumption.

Section , 505+6, requires the design of a solar array system and
 the installation of the infrastructure of a system which the owner
 may not even want to install; the design and installation of a
 system that won't be used is a clear unsubstantiated increase in
 cost; the exceptions available either require the installation of a
 system or require engineering analysis for sun exposure which
 would cause the owner to develop or incur yet another
 unnecessary expense.

The 10 year cost analysis used for justification is only relevant to a
 new home built and occupied for 10 years, which is not the case
 for most homeowners in situations; this also does not consider
 updates required in remodeling, which there are typically more
 permits for than new homes, which often are cut off budget and
 not over a 10 year timeline.



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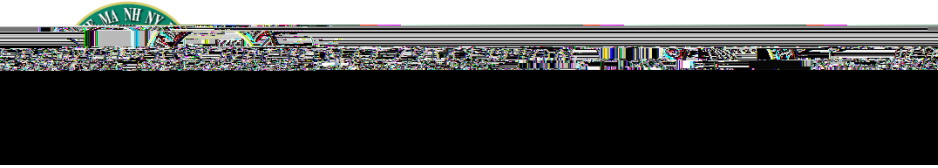
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A number of unjustified relative cost claims were made during committee. Not only are they unjustified but based on C12#3, sections 5.6, 5.7 and 5.8, it was ICC staff's responsibility to vet the cost analysis and without the proper substantiation, without the comment or code change until that information was provided. 2014 ICC Pulse Newsletter:

5: Flexibility and performance; the concerns about overly burdensome codes and outdated systems align with our awareness that certain mandates could impose undue strain on developers, homeowners, landlords, and renters. Striving to



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Points raised above: It is our opinion that Sections 505.5, 505.6, 505.4 and their corresponding sections in the International Residential Code, do not meet the intent of the IECC and were added to the code without following proper procedures, therefore they should be moved into their own appendices as shown in the supporting documents.

