



# CODE WISE

PIMA COUNTY  
BUILDING CODES

An Informational Newsletter

June 6, 2005

7

Volume

## Letter from the Director

Development Services has launched a major, system-wide effort to achieve excellence in customer service through “Process Mapping”. Process mapping is a tool which enables interdisciplinary teams to come together to document processes and procedures, identify opportunities for improvement and develop and implement Process Improvement Action Plans.

Process maps use graphic symbols to document procedures in a flow chart format. The process maps capture in a simple schematic an enormous range of detail about each process such as who is responsible for each step, what, where, how and when each step is performed, process inputs and outputs, and links to existing checklists, Standard Operation Procedures, policies, regulations, and other processes. Once deployed, process maps will be available to staff on-line in a fully integrated web-based environment. Ultimately, each process map will serve as a website portal allowing users to have access at the click of a mouse to process related documentation, maps, databases, forms, regulations, etc. Development of updated, clear public information documents for our customers will follow the development of process maps. SEE DIRECTOR / 2

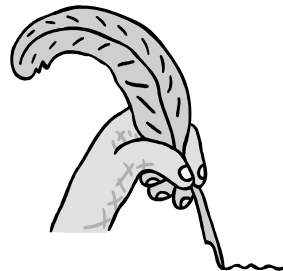
### “ATTENTION, ATTENTION”



Pima County Development Services has implemented a new pre-application screening for residential projects. Prior to submitting plans for a permit application, a preliminary screening by building code technicians will be completed to ensure plans have all the information required to begin a

plan review. **It should be noted that this screening is not a plan review.** If the plans do not have the required items indicated on the pre-submittal checklist, shown below, the applicant will be given the plan back and required to add the requested information. An applicant will not be able to apply for a permit until all items have been placed on the plans and passed the pre-application plan review. SEE SCREENING CHECKLIST / 3

### ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS TO THE 2003 IRC BY ADOPTED ORDINANCE 2005-12



The Pima County Board of supervisors adopted Ordinance 2005-12 Exhibit B on February 1, 2005. Exhibit B contains all the additions and deletions to the 2003 IRC. This ordinance went into effect on March 1, 2005. Any Residential project submitted with an application date of March 1 or

latter shall be required to refer to and comply with the 2003 IRC with local amendments. Exhibit B is available on Pima County’s web page at [www.pimaxpress.com](http://www.pimaxpress.com) or at Pima County Building Codes.

SEE ORDINANCE / 5

## **DIRECTOR**

*Continued from page 1*

One of the aspects that sets process mapping apart from other systems of quality improvement is that it brings together interdisciplinary teams of process users, suppliers, customers and stakeholders in a series of mapping sessions designed to build consensus on how the process is done today and how it might be improved upon tomorrow. This dialogue opens up avenues of communication and understanding that can then build a foundation for continuous improvement and for increased clarity and consistency in how we do our business.

To date, over 80 staff members are involved in mapping a total of 11 core processes, including

1. Permitting
2. Building Inspections
3. Variance
4. Development Review
5. Improvement Plan Review
6. Zoning Code Enforcement
7. Building Code Enforcement
8. Comprehensive Plan Amendments
9. Zoning Code Amendments
10. Building Code Amendments
11. Rezoning

To date, staff have conducted three mapping sessions for each of the eleven core processes and identified and prioritized hundreds of opportunities for improvement.

The next phase will involve analysis of the linkages among all the core process, identification of gaps in the system and problem analysis. During this phase staff will drill down deeply into a single process – Permitting -- to fully analyze the opportunities for improvement. This model for problem analysis will be carried forward to the other processes after all the processes are released.

Phase III is the deployment phase in which the entire system of core processes are released and controlled. During this phase each Process Owners is responsible for ensuring that everyone is trained on the current version of the map being released and that their teams are committed to following the process maps describing best practices.. As new “best practices” emerge and/or problem analysis reveals actions to be taken to improve the maps, the process owners will undertake efforts to modify maps and train users accordingly. Process metrics are also developed at this stage and, once released, processes are then monitored to see how well they are performing

The final and on-going phase of this program is continuous improvement. This involves the on-going analysis of problems and pursuit of corrective and preventive actions. Process Improvement Action Plans will be developed for each process and folded into Annual Work Plans to ensure that resources are committed annually to continuously improving our processes.

Customer focus groups also will be held periodically to ensure that we understand what needs to be improved from our customer’s perspectives.

**Carmine Debonis**  
**Director, Pima County Development Services**

**ATTENTION**

Continued from page 1

**BUILDING CODES**

**Pre-application screening for residential projects**

**(Applications will not be accepted unless all required items are included)**

**Built without a permit:** Yes No

• **Cover Sheet**

- Code edition.
- Provide square footage for living, garage, carport, and covered porch/patio.
- Address of project, name and phone number of person or business responsible for design.
- Owner's name and phone number.
- Pima County Inclusive Home Design notes.

• **Submittal documents**

- Two copies of lighting code manufactured performance documentation referenced to submittal.
  - Two copies of energy code calculations or show compliance with current code chapter 11.
  - Two *bound and sealed* copies of soils report (if applicable).
  - Two *bound and sealed* copies of engineering calculations (if applicable).
  - Two *bound and sealed* copies of truss calculations and design with truss layout, or deferred truss note on plan (if applicable).
  - All sealed documents to be signed and dated by an Arizona licensed registrant.
- Owner or legal agent shall sign special inspection certificates.
- **Site/grading plan (10 or 20 scale).** *Not required on model plans.*
- Indicate exterior accessible route per Pima County's Inclusive Home Design Ordinance.

- Setbacks from property lines to new and existing construction.
- Finish floor elevation and pad elevation.
- North arrow.
- Indicate location of septic, propane tank, water meter, gas meter, electric service, etc.

• **Foundation Plan**

- Plan view of dimensioned foundation layout.
- Allowable soil bearing pressure.
- Concrete compressive strength.
- 95% minimum compaction required.

• **Floor Plan**

- Show accessible entrance per Pima County's Inclusive Home Design Ordinance.
- Show location of Braced Wall Panels.
- Show complete dimensions, window and door schedules, and label all rooms.
- Indicate type of fireplace(s).
- Masonry fireplace cross-section. (If applicable)

• **Exterior Elevation**

- Show all sides of the house/structure.

• **Building Section**

- Label rooms.
- Reference all framing and foundation details on sections.

- **Framing Plan**

- Plan view of structural components: beams, trusses, headers, and connection details.
- Species, and grade of materials.
- Reference all details on framing plan.
- Roof slopes and drainage on framing or roof plan.

- **Plumbing Plan**

- Plumbing plan with fixtures.
- List water pressure at meter connection (40 psi minimum).
- Indicate sanitary invert at 2-way clean out and/or HCS.

- **Mechanical plan**

- Show heating and cooling equipment, duct sizes, and exhaust fans.

- **Electrical Plan**

- Label all rooms.

- Plan view indicating panel location, receptacles, lights, circuits and circuit numbers, ground fault interrupters, arc fault interrupters, and smoke detectors.
- Panel schedule with circuits numbers referenced to plan.
- Service entrance diagram (Riser diagram).
- Submit load calculations and service size.
- Provide documentation of fault current for services over 200 amps (by utility supplier).
- Service over 400 amps shall be designed by an Arizona licensed electrical engineer.
- Indicate lighting area classification, lot surface area, provide lumen calculations/tabulations and manufacturers performance documentations for luminaires, referenced to plan per Pima County's Outdoor Lighting Code.

**Return this list with plans when resubmitting corrected plan**

Applicants signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

Applicants printed name: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Office use only:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2-Soils report	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2-Structural calc	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2-Energy calculations	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2-Lighting code	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2-Truss calc	
<input type="checkbox"/> Special inspection certificates	
	Reviewed by: _____ Date: _____ (BC technician)

**ORDINANCE**

*Continued from page 1*

**ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS TO THE 2003 IRC BY ADOPTED  
ORDINANCE 2005-12**

**GENERAL DESIGN INFORMATION**

- **CODE REFERENCE:**  
2003 International Residential Code
- **WIND SPEED:**  
90 MPH @ 3 second gust wind speed.
- **SIEMIC DESIGN CATEGORY:** C
- **WEATHERING:**  
Negligible  
Above 4000 ft                      Moderate
- **FROST LINE DEPTH:**  
Under 4000 feet elevation – 0 inches  
Above 4000 feet elevation – 24 inches
- **ROOF SNOW LOAD:**  
Less than 4000 feet elevation – 0 psf  
4000 to 5000 feet elevation – 20 psf  
5000 to 7000 feet elevation – 40 psf  
7000 to 8000 feet elevation – 60 psf  
Over 8000 feet elevation – 80 psf
- **MINIMUM UNIFORMLY DISTRUBUTED  
LIVE LOADS:**  
Sleeping rooms – 40 psf  
Attics with storage – 40 psf
- **WINTER DESIGN TEMPERATURE:**  
32 Degrees  
4 Degrees over 4000 feet elevation
- **TERMITE:** Moderate to heavy
- **DECAY:** None to slight

**GENERAL CODE INFORMATION:**

- **SECTION R309.1:** Add to section – Doors providing opening protection shall be self-closing and self-latching.
- **FIGURE R403.1.7.1:** Replace H/3 but need not exceed 40 ft. max with H/3 or 1.5 times footing width (whichever is greater, not to exceed 40 ft)
- **SECTION R404.1:** Delete last sentence of paragraph.
- **SECTIONS R404.1.1, R404.1.2, & R404.1.4:**

Delete reference to Table R404.1.1(1).

- **TABLE R404.1.1(1):** Delete in its entirety.
- **SECTION R614:** New section added for Earthen Wall Structures. See Ordinance 2005-12 Exhibit B.
- **SECTION 1307:** Add new subsection 1307.6 Liquefied Petroleum Appliances. LPG appliances shall not be installed in an attic, pit or other location that would cause a ponding or retention of gas.
- **SECTION 2406.2:** Add new item 5. Liquefied Petroleum Appliances. LPG appliances shall not be installed in an attic, pit or other location that would cause a ponding or retention of gas.
- **SECTION G2415.9:** Revised as follows. Underground piping systems shall be installed a minimum depth of 12 inches below grade for metal piping and 18 inches for plastic piping with caution tape 6 inches above plastic pipes.
- **SECTION P2503.6:** Revise as follows. Upon completion of a section of or the entire water supply system, the system, or portion completed, shall be tested and proved tight under a water pressure not less than the working pressure of the system: or, for piping systems other than plastic, by an air test of not less than 50 psi. This pressure shall be held for at least 15 minutes. The water utilized for tests shall be obtained from a potable water supply.
- **SECTION P3103.1:** Revise as follows. All open vent pipes which extend through a roof shall be terminated at least 6 inches above the roof or 6 inches above the anticipated snow accumulation whichever is greater, except that where a roof is to be used for any purpose other than weather protection, the vent extensions shall be run at least 7 feet above the roof.
- **SECTION E3306.3:** Delete the words “and No. 12 aluminum” from the first sentence.
- **SECTION 3501.6.1:** Add two sentences to read. The Markings shall be of sufficient durability to withstand the environment involved. Identifying labels required for disconnecting means shall have engraved or raised letters and be secured by screws or

rivets (plastic tape shall not be considered durable material).

- **SECTION 3509.7:** Revise as follows. Where installed in or attached to a building or, metal piping systems(s) including gas piping, that may become energized shall be bonded to the service equipment enclosure, the grounded conductor at the service, the grounding electrode conductor where of sufficient size, or to the one or more grounding electrodes used. The bonding jumper (s) shall be sized in accordance with E3808.12 using the rating of the circuit that may energize the piping system(s). The equipment-grounding conductor for the circuit that may energize the piping shall be permitted to serve as the bonding means. The points of attachment of the bonding jumper(s)
  - **FPN:** Bonding all piping and metal air ducts within the premises will provide additional safety.
- **SECTION E3603.1:** Revised by adding a sentence to the end of the paragraph to read. Evaporative cooler fan and pump motors shall be permitted to be connected to the same branch circuit as central heating equipment when the controls do not permit the evaporative cooler and the central heating to operate at the same time or the air distribution system is designed to not have the evaporative cooler and the central heating equipment operating at the same time.
- **SECTION E3603.7 Dishwasher and Garbage Disposer Branch Circuits – Dwelling Units:** In residential occupancies, dishwasher and garbage disposer may be on the same 20-ampere branch circuit.
- **TABLE E3701.4:** Table has been revised. See Ordinance 2005-12 Exhibit B.
- **SECTION E3808.8.1:** Delete and replace section and exceptions with. Flexible metal conduit shall not be permitted as a grounding means. An equipment-grounding conductor, sized in accordance with Table E3808.12, shall be installed in all flexible metal conduit. Where an equipment-bonding jumper is required around flexible metal conduit, it shall be installed in accordance with Section E3808.20.
  - **Exception:** Listed and labeled factory assembled (pre-wired) fixtures and equipment with flexible metal conduit will not require the addition of the grounding conductor in the pre-wired raceway.
- **SECTION E3808.8.2:** Delete and replace section with. Liquid-tight flexible metal conduit shall not be permitted as a grounding means. An equipment-grounding conductor, sized in accordance with Table E3808.12 shall be installed in

all liquid-tight flexible metal conduit. Where an equipment-bonding jumper is required around liquid-tight flexible metal conduit, it shall be installed in accordance with Section E3808.12.

**Exception:** Listed and labeled factory assembled (pre-wired) fixtures and equipment with liquid-tight flexible metal conduit will not require the addition of the grounding conductor in the pre-wired raceway.

- **SECTION 4103.3:** Delete and replaced with. One or more means to disconnect all ungrounded conductors shall be provided for all utilization equipment other than lighting. Each means shall be accessible and within sight from its equipment.
- **SECTION E4202.3:** New subsection added. **Location of Power Supplies and transformers.**
  - a) **Accessibility.** Class 1, Class 2 and Class 3 power supplies and transformers shall be accessible.
  - b) **Prohibited locations.**
    - 1) In clothes closet storage space as described in IRC E3909.11.
    - 2) In attics or other space subject to high ambient temperatures.

**All Appendix Requirements are adopted with the following exception:**

- **Appendix E:** Delete and replace with the following. See State Office of Manufactured Housing Regulations.
- **Appendix F:** Delete. Only if required by water purveyor.
- **Appendix G:** Delete in its entirety.
- **Appendix I:** Delete and replace with the following. See State Department of Environmental Quality Regulations.
- **Appendix L:** Rename to Appendix N.
- **Add new Appendix L: IRC Residential Structures:** An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed throughout every IRC residential structures constructed on property when:
  1. Fire-flow for buildings as required in the Fire Code cannot be met, or
  2. Fire hydrant location and spacing requirements of the Fire Code cannot be met, or
  3. Fire Department access roads with grades less than 15% are not provided, or
  4. The distance between any portion of an exterior wall of the first story and an approved hydrant is greater than 500 feet.
- **Add new Appendix M: Straw-Bale Structures:** See Ordinance 2005-12 Exhibit B.

## DO I NEED A BUILDING PERMIT



Many of the calls to building codes are about what does and what does not require a building permit. Below are code requirements to some of the more commonly asked questions.

It should be noted that exemption from the permit requirements of this code shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in violation of the provisions of the technical codes or any other laws or ordinances of this jurisdiction.

**A building permit shall not be required for the following: (Structures not specifically listed will require a permit)**

1. One story detached accessory structures provided that the floor area does not exceed 200 square feet. (120 commercial)
2. Fences not over 6 feet in height and masonry and concrete walls not over 5 feet high which do not retain earth.
3. Retaining wall which are not over 4 feet in height measured from the bottom of the footing to the top of the wall, unless supporting a surcharge, fence, masonry or concrete wall or impounding flammable liquids.
4. Platforms, walks and driveways not more than 30 inches above grade and not over any basement or story below.
5. Prefabricated above ground swimming pools accessory to a Group R, Division 3 Occupancy when the following conditions apply. (1) The constant water depth is 24 inches or less; or (2) holds 2,500 gallons or less; or (3) the water surface is 150 square feet or less.
6. Repairs and remodeling which involve only the replacement of component parts of existing work with similar materials and which do not aggregate over \$2500.00 in valuation, excluding labor, in any 12-month period, and do not affect any structural, electrical, mechanical, or plumbing installations. Construction exempt from permit requirements shall not include any conversion of space to a private garage or sleeping area, exit facilities, or permanent fixtures or equipment.
7. Residential television or radio antennas located such that the distance to the nearest property line is equal to or greater than the total height of the antenna or mast.
8. Tents or membrane structures provided the area does not exceed 400 square feet or 900 square feet if a minimum of two sides is open. See uniform Fire Code For additional requirements.

\* Unless otherwise exempted by this code, separate plumbing, electrical and mechanical permits will be required for the above items. Note that the exemptions above are for building codes only and it is always advisable to check with the zoning and other department for any other restrictions at 740-6450.

**A plumbing permit shall not be required for the following:**

The stoppage of leaks in drains, soil, waste or vent pipe provided that if it becomes necessary to remove and replace the same with new material, the same shall be considered new work and will require a permit and inspection.

**An electrical permit shall not be required for the following:**

1. Temporary decorative wiring
2. Reinstallation of attachment plug receptacles, but not the outlets therefore.
3. Repair or replacement of any overcurrent device of the required capacity in the same location.
4. Removal of electrical wiring.
5. Electrical wiring, devices, appliances, apparatus or equipment operating at less than 25 volts and not capable of supplying more than 50 watts of energy.
6. Power for amusement devices and carnival rides in place on a sit for less than 30 calendar days and not connected to a utility company's facilities

**A mechanical permit shall not be required for the following:**

1. A portable heating appliance.
2. Portable ventilating equipment.
3. A portable cooling unit.
4. A portable evaporative cooler.
5. Replacement of evaporative coolers with like coolers.
6. Replacement of any component part of assembly of an appliance which does not alter its original approval and complies with other applicable requirements of the technical codes.

A complete list may be found in the 1997 Uniform Administrative Code and Ordinance 2003-71 (A).



**Cody says:**

**Avoid problems! Do not start construction without a building permit!!!**

## Built Without a Permit



Just about anything a person wants to do to a structure requires a permit and subsequent inspections. Where someone has done something to their residence, garage, shed, carport or any other structure and has not obtained a permit when one is

required, they will be cited for “building without a permit.” When one receives such a citation they are given a time to come into compliance with the code by obtaining a permit.

The first step in the process is submission of plans for review for code compliance. Since the structure is already built or modified, the plans submitted are to reflect the actual (as-built) conditions. Building Codes will then review these and, if there are elements that do not comply with the codes, they will be annotated to show what has to be changed to comply. Sometimes the plans will be marked and approved or approved as noted, which allows the construction to proceed as indicated on the plan.

If the plans are to be revised per the notations, and resubmitted it means that the construction, as proposed, may have to be revised to comply. This may mean that a completed portion of the work will have to be redone to bring it into compliance and will be verified by inspection. If portions of the work that require inspection are covered or enclosed they may have to be exposed to facilitate inspection.



## Cody Says:

A walk-through is an opportunity for an applicant to discuss their project with a plans examiner with the possibility of expediting the permit process for a simple residential project, under 400 sqft as determined by the plans examiner. Only one walk-through at a time, per customer will be allowed. If a customer has more than one project, the first walk through shall be required to be completed before signing up for the second one. Walk-throughs take place every Monday and Tuesdays from 8:30 AM till 12:00 noon. Sign in may be stopped at an earlier time based on the number of customers waiting for review.

## THE NECESSITY OF ARC FAULT CIRCUIT-INTERRUPTER PROTECTION (AFCI)

Like many things in the National Electrical Code (NEC), arc fault protection shot right up to the top as being one of the most controversial subjects in the electrical code. Why do we need this kind of protection? It just drives the cost of the house up! People cannot afford it! It doesn't protect all situations! Questions and statements like these are heard all over the County.



Approximately 40 years ago the Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter appeared. The GFCI was put in place to save lives from electrocution. The same above statements and questions were made about GFCI's. Although we really do not know how many lives GFCI protection has saved, the number is substantial. The housing industry is still building houses even with the extra costs. GFCI's were one of the biggest reasons that beards were so popular in the late 70's. Every time the electric razor was touched to the face it tripped the GFCI breaker. They did not have GFCI receptacles at that time and you had to go outside to reset the breaker. Yes it was inconvenient, but all of the problems have been worked out, as the GFCI was fine-tuned.

Now it is forty years later and the concerns for the loss of life and property from fires is growing. The NEC is requiring Arc Fault Circuit Interrupter (AFCI) technology to be put in place. Yes it has had some problems in the beginning with nuisance tripping but this appears to have been worked out. The Arc Fault still does not give us all of the protection we would like, but as time goes by the fine-tuning is taking place and in time the protection will get better.

What is Arc Fault protection and what is it really trying to protect? There is a definition in the NEC for AFCI, which states “provides protection from an arcing fault by recognizing the characteristics unique to an arcing fault and de-energizes the circuit when an arc fault is detected”. So what does this mean?

There are two types of arc faults. One is a series arc and the other would be the parallel arc. A series arc would be where a conductor in series with the load is broken unintentionally, such as a frayed cord that has pulled apart. The arcing that occurs across a switch for a light would be a series arc. A

## PIMA COUNTY BUILDING CODES

### PILOT PROJECT FOR PRELIMINARY SCREENING REVIEWS

loose connection on a screw could be a series arc. The series arc does not generate as much heat because the current is usually limited to the load current. An example would be a lamp with a 60-watt light bulb carrying ½ amp in the conductor, which will probably not generate a lot of heat. The Arc Fault does not protect against a series arc!! The theory is that a series arc does not create the heat necessary for a fire. If the series arc melts a wire or device, it will probably turn into a parallel arc and then the AFCI will protect against it

Then there is the parallel arc. An example would be the same lamp that has an arc between the two conductors. (Hot and neutral). This would be considered a short circuit and can create currents of over 75 amps, which in turn will create higher temperatures and could start a fire before the circuit breaker trips. The protection that we are trying to get right now is for the branch circuit, such as a staple cutting through the romex and creating a parallel arc. The arc fault is designed to open the circuit much faster than the short circuit protection of a regular breaker. De-energizing the circuit quicker decreases the chance that arcing could cause a fire. This is a very brief description of an arc fault and it is much more complex than this, but that is why we have rocket scientists to figure this all out.

Where do we need AFCI protection? The 2002 NEC requires all 15 and 20 amp 120-volt branch circuits to the bedrooms to have AFCI protection. The definition of a branch circuit is “ the conductors between the last overcurrent device and the outlets. This includes receptacles, lighting, smoke detectors, fans and anything associated with the bedroom branch circuits. Yes, you did see the words smoke detector in that sentence!

Remember that smoke detectors do have battery back up. Also, if you have a sub-panel in the house the AFCI breakers could be in that sub-panel. Arc fault breakers do not work on multi wire circuits. (Two hots and one neutral) AFCI's are designed to be used with two wire circuits. Some manufactures have a 2-pole breaker that could be used on multi-wire circuits, but they are expensive.

In conclusion, the AFCI will be just like the GFCI. At the beginning there will be a learning curve that will annoy all of us. One of the questions is how many AFCI circuits will I need? The answer is up to the installer. How many circuits do you need for the bedrooms? How can I test them? There are testers on the market now. The AFCI will become fine-tuned and prevent the loss of life and property. This will be worth the extra cost and aggravation suffered by all of us. The necessity of the AFCI will be right on top with the Smoke Detector and GFCI.

In our continuing efforts to provide our customers with the best possible service, Pima County Building Codes has started a program on April 1st, this year. This program is intended to help not only you as our customer, but also to ease some of the workload on our Plans Technicians.

Here's how the program works! Prior to applying for a building permit, the customer first goes to the screening counter at the Public service section and logs his/her name into the computer and is placed on a list. The technician will call the applicants name in the order they logged into the computer, and begins the screening process, using the attached screening check list (see sheets 3 & 4). During the screening, the technician along with the customer both participate in verifying the information submitted matches the check list requirements—any deficiencies are denoted, and the customer is required to have the plan or information corrected. Once corrected the plans and information is re-submitted to the screening counter for review. After approval, the technician will authorize the applicant to apply for a building permit application at Public Service. The benefit of the initial screening to our customer is to ensure the submittal package is complete prior to review.

Since it's inception, the response from those who have participated has been favorable. To date we have reviewed over three hundred plans, both commercial and residential. We have identified the most common missed items on plans at the time of the initial submittal.

#### Most common missed items

1. Pima County Inclusive Home Design = 78%
2. Exterior accessible route on site plan = 73%
3. Accessible route on floor plan + 73%
4. 95% minimum compaction + 67%
5. Correct Code Edition (2003) + 61%
6. Arc-fault interrupters + 53%
7. Lighting Code requirements (including cut sheets and lighting of existing structures) + 41%
8. Set backs on site plan + 27%
9. Braced wall panels + 16%
10. Electrical riser diagram + 8%

We want to thank you all for your patience, while we try to improve our systems to serve you better. **Remember a preliminary screening review is not a plan review!**



## Cody Says:

Notice to builders building from approved model plans. When the current model plan expires it will be required to be updated to the 2003 building codes. New plan sheets shall be resubmitted without stamps, activity numbers, etc.



### Pima County Board of Supervisors

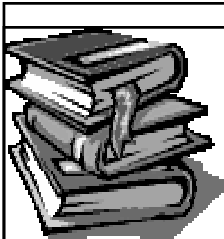
Ann Day , District 1

Ramon Valadez, District 2

Sharon Bronson, Chair, District 3

Raymond J. Carroll, District 4

Richard Elías, District 5

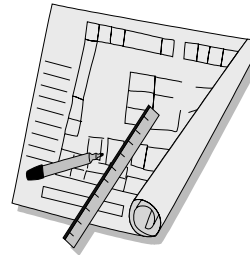


### The 2005 Fall Education Institute Will be held in Tucson, Arizona

The week of  
**October 31 - November 4**

Visit the AZBO web site at:  
**www.azbo.org**

A complete listing of the courses and course descriptions  
will be available on the website.



### EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

**Interested in a job with  
Pima County Building  
Codes?** Check with Hu-  
man Resources for possi-  
ble current and/or future plans examiners,  
plans technicians, or building inspector em-  
ployment opportunities.

able current and/or future plans examiners,  
plans technicians, or building inspector em-  
ployment opportunities.

CODES in Effect in Pima County	
CODE	Effective Date
International Residential Code (IRC- 2003) International Building Code (IBC-2003)	March 1, 2005
1997 Uniform Administrative Code	August 8, 2003
International Mechanical Code (IMC-2000)	June 22, 2001
International Energy Conservation Code	June 22, 2001
International Property Maintenance Code	Amended August 8, 2003
Arizona State Plumbing Code	August 8, 2003
2002 National Electrical Code	March 1, 2005
1996 Pool and Spa Code	August 2003
2004 Outdoor Lighting Code	October 2004
Inclusive Home Design	September , 2002
2003 Urban -Wildland Interface Code	August 8, 2003

Copies of these codes are available at the main branch of the Tucson-Pima County Library.

Help-Line 791-4010

Copies of some are available for purchase at Pima County Building Codes, 201 N. Stone.

Ph. 520-740-6490

Purchase on line at:

www.ICBO.org

Ph. 1-800-423-6587

Useful Telephone	Numbers
PC Bldg. Codes and Plan Review	740-6490
PC Bldg. Codes FAX	740-6555 740-6888
Inspection Request	740-6499
Building Inspectors between 7AM and 7:30AM	292-2255 293-5657
PC Zoning Enforcement	740-6470
Zoning Information	740-6450
Public Service	740-6510
City of Tucson	791-5550

Prepared by the **Plans Review Staff** of the Building Codes Division of Development Services Department.

**Carmine DeBonis, Director, Carla Blackwell, Deputy Director Development Services, Bill Jones, Chief Building Official**

The information provided herein is for information only and is not to be interpreted as superceding the codes as adopted by Pima County but should only be used as an aid in understanding the requirements of those codes to facilitate compliance.