



*Mecklenburg County*  
*March 18, 2014*  
*@ 3:00 p.m.*  
*Agenda*

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## Building-Development Commission

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1. Minutes Approved
2. BDC Member Issues
3. Public Attendee Issues
4. FY15 Budget Proposal Review.....Jim Bartl
5. Adjournment

The next **BDC Meeting** is scheduled for **3:00 p.m. on April 15, 2014.**

**Please mark your calendars.**

# **BUILDING DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION**

## **Minutes of February 18, 2014 Meeting**

Jonathan Bahr opened the Building-Development Commission (BDC) meeting at 3:04 p.m. on Tuesday, February 18, 2014.

**Present:** Rob Belisle, Jonathan Bahr, John Taylor, Ed Horne, Chad Askew, Melanie Coyne, Travis Haston, Hal Hester, Bernice Cutler and John Wood

**Absent:** Kevin Silva

### **1. MINUTES APPROVED**

*The motion by Travis Haston, seconded by Ed Horne, to approve the January 21, 2014 meeting minutes passed unanimously.*

### **2. Letters Concerning Department's Service Delivery**

Gene Morton shared with the members that the department had received letters from the Charlotte Apartment Association, REBIC and a general memo from the Chamber indicating they have heard concerns regarding challenges within the inspection and permitting process. REBIC indicated a desire to reduce inconsistency w/in multi-family buildings with large inspections as well as to insure inspection results are properly documented and to improve the permit notification system so there are no associated surprises at the end of the project. It was indicated that a cultural shift to improve customer service is needed. Gene went on to say there are concerns with revisions to approve plans and the length of time it is taking; the same code requirement is interpreted differently; inspections exceeding one hour time limit; inspection inconsistency through the County; attitudes within customer service delivery have changed. All letters are similar in nature.

Jonathan Bahr suggested a subcommittee being more flexible to address the BOCC; or The County Commissioners can come to our monthly meeting.

*Bernice Cutler made the motion to create a "Select" subcommittee to address the BOCC with Ed Horne seconding the motion. The motion passed unanimously.* Select Subcommittee members include: Jonathan Bahr, Elliot Mann, Bernice Cutler, John Taylor and Chad Askew. Jonathan Bahr asked members to email suggestions to the board or Rebecca (Wright). This committee agreed to make all members aware of when meetings will be held.

### **3. BDC MEMBER ISSUES AND COMMENTS**

Bernice Cutler thanked Joe Weathers for his help finding multiple surfaces on buildings in the code. Jim Bartl asked Bernice if she can email to his attention the specifics.

### **4. PUBLIC ISSUES AND COMMENTS**

William Rakatansky handed out copies of a letter from NCAIA addressing several issues. He went on to say that a 6 year code cycle negatively impacts the industry as well as placing enormous responsibility to comply to many of the rules developed by a third party. (See attached letter)

Phillip Stephens the 2014 President of the American Society for Healthcare Engineering spoke to the group stating his objections to the 6 year code cycle as well. (See attached letter)

### **5. HMC Space Analysis Report and Options**

Mary Isaacs described the project and reviewed the issues that clearly did not work in the HMC. She then described the plan to improve spacing at the Hal Marshall Center. Jim Bartl shared that our process that dictated space demands on HMC has changed over the last three years. The proposed Hybrid Collaborative Delivery Team Bullpen is a good example of that. In July 2014, we engaged Isaacs Associates to assess our use of the Hal Marshall Center, proposing areas where we can improve our efficient use of the building footprint, and provide a footprint for our orderly growth in HMC over the next few years, until the time when

we leave for Freedom Mall. The strategy is to complete a 1<sup>st</sup> floor HMC building assessment, agree on pre-schematic design options, retain an AE firm to design the renovation and bid out the project construction. Mary discussed the challenges of customers finding their way around. HMC is deficient in meeting space which causes lots of scheduling problems. The CTAC/RTAC work area is bulging at the seams and the staff's work environment is extremely noisy. Noted an absence of break rooms, MEP system challenges; ventilation, electrical capacity, etc. This layout gives selected groups direct access to "U shaped" customer circulation/lobby and to provide a new "Customer Service Center" functional area. Behind the public wall, clearing out as many full height walls as possible to maximize flexible use of office cubicles. This will also increase meeting room space, massively reduce paper/file storage capacity, will provide growth for 26 office positions over the next 5-6 years and will provide a location for the BIM-IPD bullpen.

## **6. Code Interpretation Web Search Engine Demo**

Joseph Weathers demonstrated the Code Interpretation Web Search Engine saying the BDC members requested ability to search current and archives (historical reference comparison). Extending search to archives has been a real challenge. We've tried to incorporate in the CA web interpretation search engine, to include search engine subdividing buttons to search current code interpretations as well as archives. We now can search individually on Building, Electrical, Mechanical-Fuel Gas and Plumbing Codes. We have Interpretation Archive links and database for existing building research and searches consistency meeting Q&A through an archive link and database. We have added on Meckpermit.com a Code Interpretation link and dashboard page to site.

## **7. Department Statistics and Initiatives Report**

### **Permit Revenue**

- January permit (only) revenue- \$1,549,193, compares to December revenue of \$1,681,309.
- Note (\*); the December 3, 2013 BOCC approval of both RFBA's adjusted our expense and revenue picture as follows.
  - The 16 position betterment adds \$1,258,000; so new Fy13 permit revenue total of \$18,266,929
    - \$17,008,928+ \$1,258,000= \$18,266,929
- Fy14 revised budget projected monthly permit revenue; \$18,266,929/12 = \$1,522,244
- So January permit revenue is \$26,949 above monthly projection
- At 1/31/14, YTD permit rev of \$12,210,246 is above permit fee rev projection (7 x \$1.5222M = \$10,655,708) by \$1,554,538, or 14.6%

### **Construction Value of Permits Issued**

- January total - \$316,987,590, compares to November total - \$287,676,185
- YTD at 1/31/14 of \$2,247,863,976; 33.4% above Fy13 constr value permit'd at 1/31/13 of \$1.685B

### **Permits Issued:**

	<b>December</b>	<b>January</b>	<b>3 Month Trend</b>
<b>Residential</b>	3695	3960	4108/3658/3695/3960
<b>Commercial</b>	2288	2264	2709/2401/2288/2264
<b>Other (Fire/Zone)</b>	345	420	538/480/345/420
<b>Total</b>	6328	6644	7355/6539/6328/6644

- Residential up 7%+ \_\_; commercial down 1% \_\_; total up 5% \_\_

**Inspection Activity: inspections performed**

Insp. Req.	Dec	Jan	Insp. Perf.	Dec	Jan	% Change
<b>Bldg.</b>	5282	5580	<b>Bldg.</b>	5239	5498	+4.94%
<b>Elec.</b>	6433	6587	<b>Elec.</b>	6472	6520	+0.74%
<b>Mech.</b>	3424	3618	<b>Mech.</b>	3526	3540	+0.39%
<b>Plbg.</b>	2614	2759	<b>Plbg.</b>	2645	2718	+2.75%
<b>Total</b>	17,753	18,544	<b>Total</b>	17,882	18,276	+2.2%

- All trades up; Elec & Mech slightly, bldg 5%-, Plbg 3%-
- Inspections performed were 98.6% of inspections requested

**Inspection Activity: inspections response time (IRT Report)**

Insp. Resp. Time	OnTime %		Total % After 24 Hrs. Late		Total % After 48 Hrs. Late		AverageResp. in Days	
	Dec	Jan	Dec	Jan	Dec	Jan	Dec	Jan
Bldg.	81.3	81.4	96.3	95.3	99.5	99.2	1.69	1.24
Elec.	72	77.5	96.9	97.7	99.7	99.7	1.26	1.26
Mech.	56.7	66.7	85.3	92.7	96	99.1	1.62	1.41
Plbg.	76.6	72.8	95.8	93.3	99.4	99.2	1.28	1.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.31</b>

Note: this data is from the new CEM dash, which became available in late December. A report based on 6 ½ year of IRT data was delivered to the BDC – IRT Subcomm on Jan 30. See item 7.2.2.1. .

- Per the BDC Performance Goal agreement (7/20/2010), the goal range is 85-90%, so per the new IRT report, the average is currently 9.2% below the goal range.

**Inspection Pass Rates for January, 2014:**

OVERALL MONTHLY AV'G @ 84.15%, compared to 84.15%, in December

**Bldg:** December – 77.83%  
January – 74.02%

**Elec:** December – 83.67%  
January – 80.11%

**Mech:** December – 85.7%  
January – 84.65%

**Plbg:** December – 91.92  
January – 90.11

- All trades down ; Mech 1%+, Plbg 2%-, Elec % Building 3.5%+
- Overall average up 1.5%, and well above 75-80% goal range

**On Schedule and CTAC numbers for January, 2014**

CTAC:

- 117 first reviews, compared to 63 in December.
- Projects approval rate (pass/fail) – 71%
- CTAC was 46% of OnSch (\*) first review volume (117/117+217 = 334) = 35.03%

\*CTAC as a % of OnSch is based on the total of only scheduled and Express projects

On Schedule:

- April, 12: 151 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–92.25% all trades, 95% B/E/M/P only
- May, 12: 195 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–94.5% all trades, 97% B/E/M/P only
- June, 12: 235 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–98.63% all trades, 98.25% B/E/M/P only
- July, 12: 166 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–94.88% all trades, 97.5% B/E/M/P only
- August, 12: 199 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–89.5% all trades, 96% B/E/M/P only
- September, 12: 118 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–96.38% all trades, 97.25% B/E/M/P only
- October, 12: 183 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–97% all trades, 98.75% B/E/M/P only
- November, 12: 141 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–92.4% all trades, 97% B/E/M/P only
- December, 12: 150 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–93.25% all trades, 96.75% B/E/M/P only
- January, 13: 140 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–89.12% all trades, 94.25% B/E/M/P only
- February, 13: 142 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–81.125% all trades, 94.25% B/E/M/P only
- March, 13: 137 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–87.5% all trades, 91.5% B/E/M/P only
- April, 13: 149 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–94.375% all trades, 94.5% B/E/M/P only
- May, 13: 216 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–96.375% all trades, 96.25% B/E/M/P only
- June, 13: 191 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–96.88% all trades, 97.5% B/E/M/P only
- July, 13: 197 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–90.375% all trades, 92% B/E/M/P only
- August, 13: 210 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–89.4% all trades, 93.5 B/E/M/P only
- September, 13: 203 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–89.88% all trades, 92.5% B/E/M/P only
- October, 13: 218 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–88.75% all trades, 91.25% B/E/M/P only
- November, 13: 207 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–95.87% all trades, 94% B/E/M/P only
- December, 13: 157 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–96% all trades, 92.5% B/E/M/P only
- January, 14: 252 -1st rev'w projects; on time/early–92.38% all trades, 94% B/E/M/P only

Booking Lead Times

- On Schedule Projects: **for reporting chart posted on line**, on January 27, 2014, showed
  - 1-2 hr projects; at 2-4 work days booking lead, except M/P at 6 days
  - 3-4 hr projects; at 2-4 work days lead, except City Zong-5, MP-6, and Elec-10 days
  - 5-8 hr projects; at -3work days lead, exceptCMUD & MP at 6 days, City Zoning – 7 days and Elec – 10 days.
- CTAC plan review turnaround time; BEMP at 3 work days, and all others at 1 day.
- Express Review – booking lead time was; 5 work days for small projects, 5 work days for large

**March BDC Meeting**

Jim Bartl reminded the group that the March BDC Meeting will be entirely focused on the FY15 Budget.

**Future BOCC-BDC Meeting**

BDC Chair and Vice-Chair met earlier today to discuss this, as well as letters sent to the BOCC.

**Building Plan Review MOE Defects**

Jim shared the current status that Andy Scoggins is working with IST on this. So far they've established that currently, EPM does not pass the information to POSSE which would help drill down the results, such as occupancy type and seal holder information. In order to refine the report, Sages would need to perform work to get this information passed and then POSSE would need to be configured to do the reporting. Sandra is still studying this and we will come back to you before we spend any money.

**Phased Construction Best Practice Summary**

Patrick send a draft of this information to you and a meeting is scheduled for February 28 to review draft.

**LUESA University Customer Notice**

Customer notices were sent out February 6<sup>th</sup> and will be sent again on February 19<sup>th</sup> and then again on March 3<sup>rd</sup>.

**BDC-IRT Subcommittee**

Subcommittee met on January 31st reviewing a report containing 6 ½ years of IRT historic data generated by the new POSSE-CEM dash tool. The Department believes this data is more accurate than the original IRT report or IER report, as discussed with BDC on 11/16/2012. The Subcommittee requested revisions to the report adding OT numbers and benchmark historic events. The Subcommittee also requested study on maximizing the use of iPads in inspector field notations. Meeting #2 was scheduled for January 14, but was snowed out and is rescheduled for January 21.

**Progress on the 2014 Service Delivery Enhancement Strategy**

Hybrid Collaborative Delivery Team RFBA; the BOCC approved the RFBA on Dec 3 and the PM position was filled on Feb 12 by Howard Grindstaff. The 8 Code Officials (plan reviewer-inspectors) and BIM-Navigator position are posted and currently advertised with AIA Charlotte, ICC and NCBA. Next meeting is scheduled for Wed, February 19. The Subcommittee Focus Group hopes to complete the work and deliver recommendations to the BDC before the Fy15 budget planning process is complete.  
PM/CEM support pilot; the start of this pilot has been pushed back to March 1.

**Manager/CA Added Comments**

There were no Manager or CA added comments.

**7. Adjournment**

The February 18, 2014 BDC meeting adjourned at 4:58 p.m.



# AIA North Carolina

February 14, 2014

The Honorable Pat McCrory  
Governor of North Carolina  
20301 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-0301

**Regarding: AIA North Carolina Opposition to 6-year Building Code Adoption Cycle**

Dear Governor McCrory:

We write to you to inform you of a pending action by the North Carolina Building Code Council (BCC) that will create unnecessary burdens on construction professionals and have a harmful impact on the state's economy.

On March 10, 2014 the Building Code Council will decide if they want to take a giant step backwards in maintaining a modern and technologically current building code, and to wit, industry in North Carolina. The decision being contemplated is whether to move from a nationally recognized and accepted 3-year building code adoption cycle to a doubling of 6 years.

We're calling your attention to this action because the decision rests solely with your appointees to the Code Council. This decision is not legislative and cannot be appealed through the rules review process. There is no other recourse for North Carolina industry other than to appeal to BCC members and you as their enabler.

While proponents of scrapping the 3-year cycle claim the adoption frequency is tedious and costly, we will demonstrate that 6 years will present an even greater economic burden to design and construction professionals and the state of North Carolina.

## **Appropriate Balance**

The national and international norm for code adoption is every three years. The International Code Council (ICC), and its predecessors, have used a 3-year cycle for decades as a way to bridge the ever evolving building science knowledge base with safety and efficiency standards. Three-year increments in the code adoption gives a balanced approach to period learning and building science. A 6-year cycle would present an untenable burden for design and construction professionals to learn about all the changes to the code in the absence of one full code cycle from the base national model code. It would also put North Carolina at a disadvantage in terms of interstate practice where jurisdictions all over the country maintain a 3-year cycle.

## **NC Competitiveness**

### *Military*

Multi-state owners and designers are opposed to this switch as it complicates interstate design & construction. The largest multi-state employer of design services is the federal government. And here in North Carolina the largest of the federal government agencies would be the U.S. Military.

You recently stated that you want North Carolina to be the most military friendly state, so we spoke with facility staff at Fort Bragg to get their take on this switch. Answer, they're totally opposed to this idea. They tell us that the federal government uses the most current edition of the IBC in all its

construction, which currently already puts North Carolina design professionals 3 years behind the learning curve. Using a 6-year cycle would now put our firms in the state 9-years behind their requirements. This doesn't even take into account the military's frustration with the BCC amendments that have to be mitigated for federal work. They confirmed that the further NC strays from the IBC base code the more errors and cost overruns they have to deal with, which then puts them in a position of favoring out of state designers for in-state projects.

As the organization representing North Carolina architects we have to unequivocally state our opposition to anything that disadvantages our firms over other state's architects and this code change clearly provides firms from other states with an advantage.

#### *Energy*

In the last few years North Carolina has made tremendous strides in becoming one of the nation's leaders in energy policy, including leading the way with cutting edge codes for energy efficiency. As we continue to implement these new standards it's critically important that we monitor their effectiveness and efficiency and make changes on a regular basis that benefit our citizens and business owners. A change to a 6-year cycle will certainly stunt the gains we have witnessed in this area since 2006.

You need to be aware that more than 20,000 jobs have been created in North Carolina in the last 7 years in the clean energy sector. During the recession it was one of the only segments of our economy with sustained job creation and economic growth. And with this activity North Carolina is poised to save our state residents more than \$490 million a year by 2030, provided we maintain our current policies.

#### *Technology*

Building codes have always been a driver of innovation for product manufacturers. In fact a recent study found that many companies measure their sales performance based on revenue derived from new products three years old or less. Switching to a 6 year cycle becomes a discentive for companies based in NC, with sales in NC, to innovate more frequently. This will create a competitive disadvantage for NC firms who compete with companies outside the state.

At the March BCC meeting, a number of companies with major presences in North Carolina explained this dynamic to the Council. Large employers like Siemens, Galvan Industries, Legrand, Eaton, Simpson Strong Tie, Simplex Grinnell, Schneider Electric and Honeywel all testified against this proposed move to a 6-year cycle based on their concerns about North Carolina's competitiveness.

#### **Professional Liability Exposure**

We must highlight an important area of liability that is unique for architects and is mitigated by a delicate balance of code review and adoption at the national level in conjunction with federal Department of Justice.

Because the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a federally mandated statute under the nation's civil rights laws, the Justice Department passes periodic guidelines that are ultimately incorporated into the IBC model law, which then harmonizes federal statute and regulations with building standards. This harmonization is called "safe harbor" and is a key benefit for design professionals using a national model code. The architects in North Carolina, rely on this activity to regularly keep their practices current with ADA requirements.

Changing to a North Carolina specific 6-year adoption cycle will put our state architects at risk of violating building standards not in conformance with current ADA requirements and puts "safe harbor" in serious jeopardy.



## Costs

### *Technology*

Technology advances in building products has begun to lead to innovations that can save consumers considerable money in construction projects. Wireless technologies that have worked their way into the building codes are proving to save significant costs in required communication infrastructure for commercial buildings.

It has been argued by proponents of this move that changing codes adds cost to a construction project. However, most code changes do not represent increases in cost, but provide more options for cost savings for designers and owners.

### *Training*

Certification and training costs associated with the IBC usually follow the national standard of three years. Thus, providers of training around the country are set up for the 3-year cycle. With North Carolina moving to a 6-year cycle cost effective national resources for training will be harder to find.

Additionally, because of the BCC's 3-month meeting schedule where they continually modify the code, design and construction professionals will actually need to take more training courses that have to be customized for North Carolina users.

### *Insurance Rates*

Insurance underwriters use the ISO rating system as one of their rate setting variables. The ISO uses as one of their criteria for rating the municipalities code adoption policies and frequency. With billions of dollars in commercial construction in this state every year the impact on business insurance rates due to this seemingly innocuous code cycle change could be enormous.

## **A Constant State of Meddling**

The AIA's position is about consistency of the code in general - consistency on a national level. The primary component of this debate for the design community isn't necessarily about a 3-year vs. a 6-year cycle, it's about what happens in between these years, here in North Carolina. This is what's most important for design professionals in North Carolina.

When the BCC deliberated our state's move to the ICC family of codes in 2001 we argued that the IBC should be adopted **without** technical amendments. We understood the necessity to amend the code to bring it into conformance with North Carolina administrative laws and regulations but deviating from the technical aspects of the national model set our state on a path for future degradation of a true national building code. Thirteen years later, one need look no further than any of the BCC's meeting agendas to see we haven't exactly won the argument for an un-amended IBC.

So what's the practical implication for designers with a 6-year code cycle, given the BCC's constant 3 month meddling with the code:

1. The BCC will continue to adopt changes to the Code every three months. They have given no indication of their intention to cease their constant amending. This means the Council will continue compiling a stable of un-published code alterations that won't be consolidated until every 6<sup>th</sup> year, rather than the 3 that it is now. Presently there is some comfort for design and construction professionals in knowing that the state will formally publish their incorporated code amendments every 3 years.
2. Doubling the length of consolidation time will force designers and code officials to spend more time researching changes rather than having them readily accessible in a regularly published triennial volume.

3. Designers and code officials who do not keep up on code research will drive up the plan review and inspection error rate leading to more staff time being devoted to error mitigation and additional costs. We have evidence this is the case from records kept in Mecklenburg County prior to, and after the adoption of the IBC. Statistics show that 1<sup>st</sup> cycle plan review failure rates in 1999 (before the introduction of the IBC in North Carolina) hovered at 79%. Since the IBC's adoption, 1<sup>st</sup> cycle plan review failure rates have fallen to a range of 25% (Fy 2011) to 30% (Fy 2013). Eventually this will lead us back to a blue page code book scenario that the design industry lobbied against, and we eliminated with the adoption of the IBC in 2001. There will simply be no other way to keep up with the unpublished BCC code amendments during a 6-year period.
4. Finally, there is no guarantee that the BCC will adopt the latest available version of the IBC. Consider the scenario where the IBC makes the 2018 version available, and the BCC does not <sup>ad</sup>opt that version, but may adopt the 2015 edition. This will place North Carolina 3 years behind, which is what occurs presently. With a <sup>six</sup> (6) year adoption cycle, the next adoption phase will be the 2024 IBC, yet the BCC may decide to adopt the 2018 IBC, which will place the lagging cycle at 6 years behind. This lag could continue to increase with each hold-back of the adoption cycle. North Carolina could conceivably be many years behind the available IBC and will exacerbate an already tenuous liability situation.

Thank you for taking our position into consideration and we urge you to discuss our industry's concerns with your appointees to the Building Code Council.

Sincerely,

David A Crawford  
Executive Vice President

Presentation to Mecklenburg Building Development Commission

I am Philip Stephens, a Facilities Management Group Senior Specialist for Carolinas HealthCare System.

I am also the 2014 President of the American Society for Healthcare Engineering which is a membership group of the AHA with 11,300 members in 50 states. ASHE is one of the largest associations devoted to optimizing the health care built environment. Its members design, build, and operate hospitals. Part and parcel to this, ASHE advocates for streamlined regulation of health care organizations. These organizations, of which CHS is one of the largest, must follow many complex regulations enforced by federal, state and local authorities. Compliance with all of the many regulations is a difficult task when multiple regulations are written and enforced by different authorities with overlapping, often outdated, and conflicting standards.

Health care organizations have placed an enormous responsibility upon themselves to comply with updated rules and regulations over and above the many outdated requirements that now exist across the country. Many of the rules and regulations are developed by third-party non-profit standards making organizations such as the NFPA. These codes and standards are routinely updated every three years, and often immediately adopted by national and state authorities having jurisdiction. The updates are <sup>adopted</sup> made in *for among many sound reasons in*

an effort to improve the safety of hospital patients, visitors, employees, physicians, contractors, vendors, and, yes, first responders. The updates represent best practices and encourage the use of new technology and good science.

To adopt a practice of reviewing codes and standards every six years instead of three will

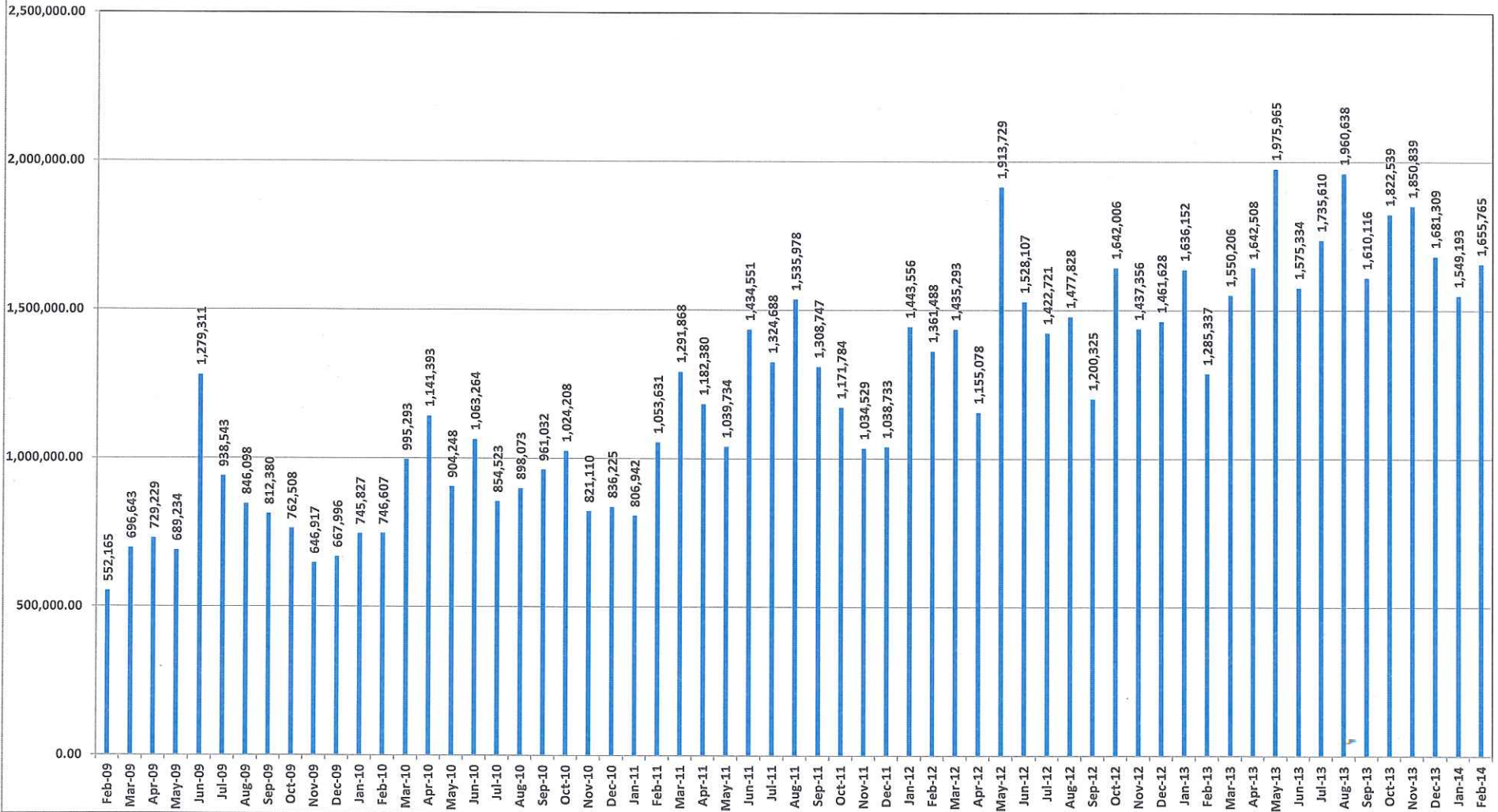
CONSEQUENTLY,

1. Allow poorly written and often conflicting codes and standards to remain in effect costing hospitals millions of dollars in unnecessary compliance,
2. Delay the use of new technology designed to improve the delivery of health care and streamline operations,
3. Allow NC to become the dumping ground for outdated technology,
4. Delay the adoption of best practices for improving emergency preparedness, hardening of structures, and the effectiveness of improved MEP systems, and
5. Delay the adoption of improved standards and best practices that will better protect first responders to emergency situations such as fire and the results of severe weather.

I have been a health care engineer for close to 42 years. Consequently, I have witnessed the results of good science used to improve the built environment. On the other hand, I have also witnessed the lack of or delay of the use of good science which costs lives, drives up the cost of health care, and wastes millions of dollars. In this age of transformational change, reduced resources, and the expectation of the masses that health care must improve in both its delivery and cost, to add the burden of not improving outdated or poorly written codes and standards by the delay of review is inconceivable to me. I urge that pressure be put upon state legislators to not only reject a six-year review cycle, but to begin an in depth review of the many outdated state codes and standards in order to adopt best practices and place NC on the leading edge of optimizing the built environment.

health care

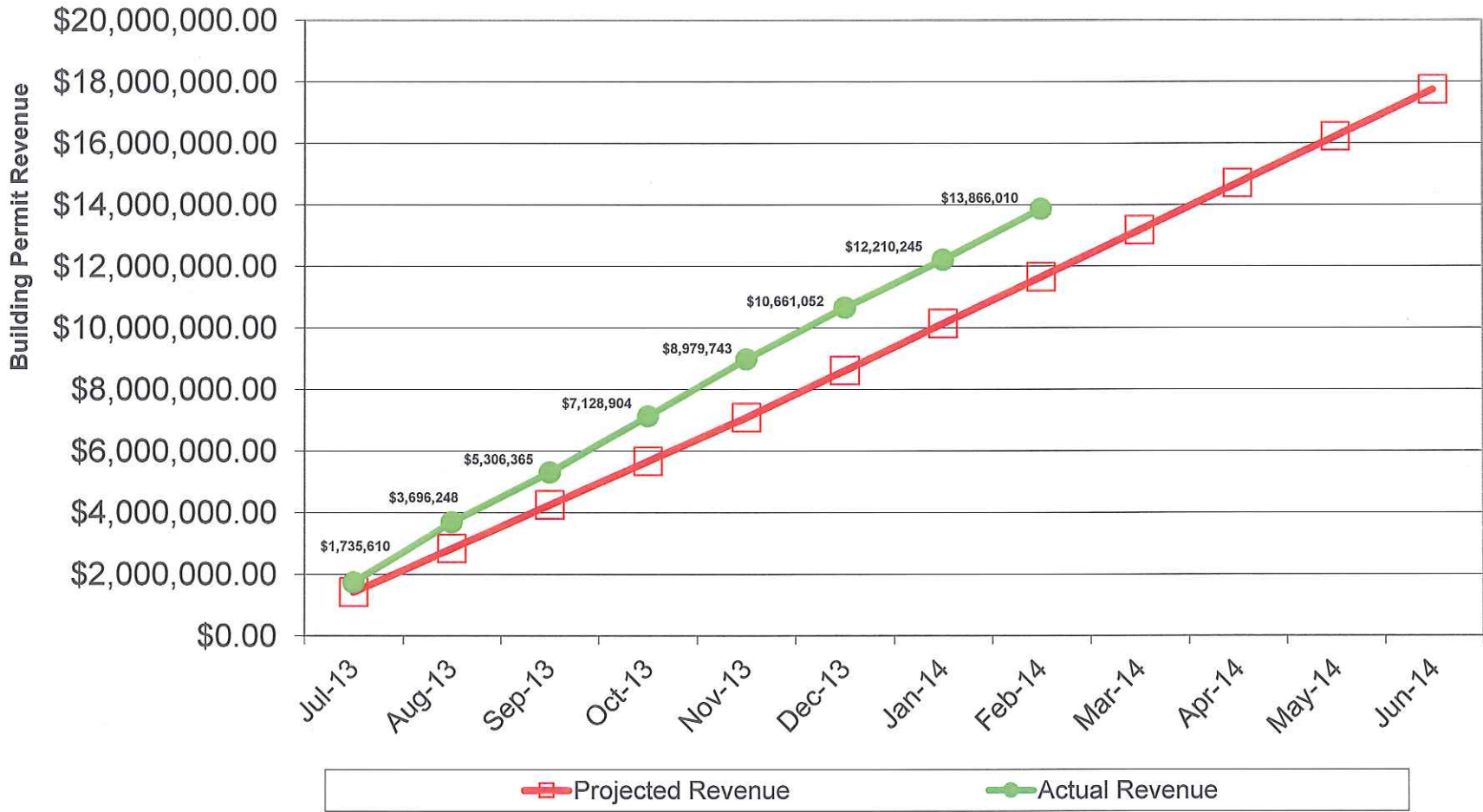
## PERMIT REVENUE 2-2009 thru 2-2014





# Building Permit Revenue

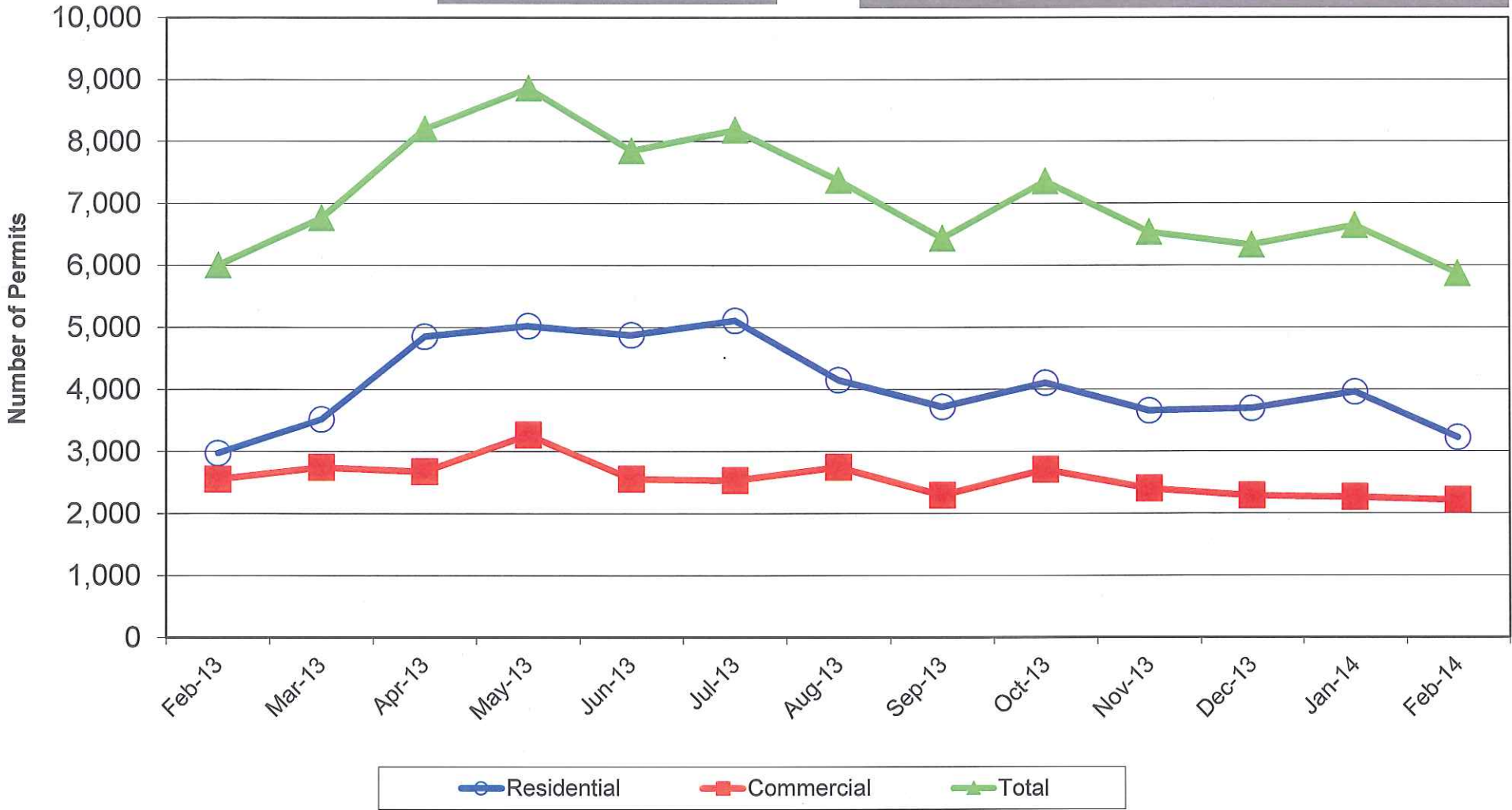
**INCREASE/DECREASE**  
 February 2014 Permit Revenue = \$1,655,765  
 FY14 Year-To-Date Permit Revenue = \$13,866,011  
 13.3% above Projected YTD Permit Revenue



# Permits Issued

**INCREASE/DECREASE**  
 Residential dn - 18.5%  
 Commercial dn - 2.25%  
 Overall dn - 11.65%

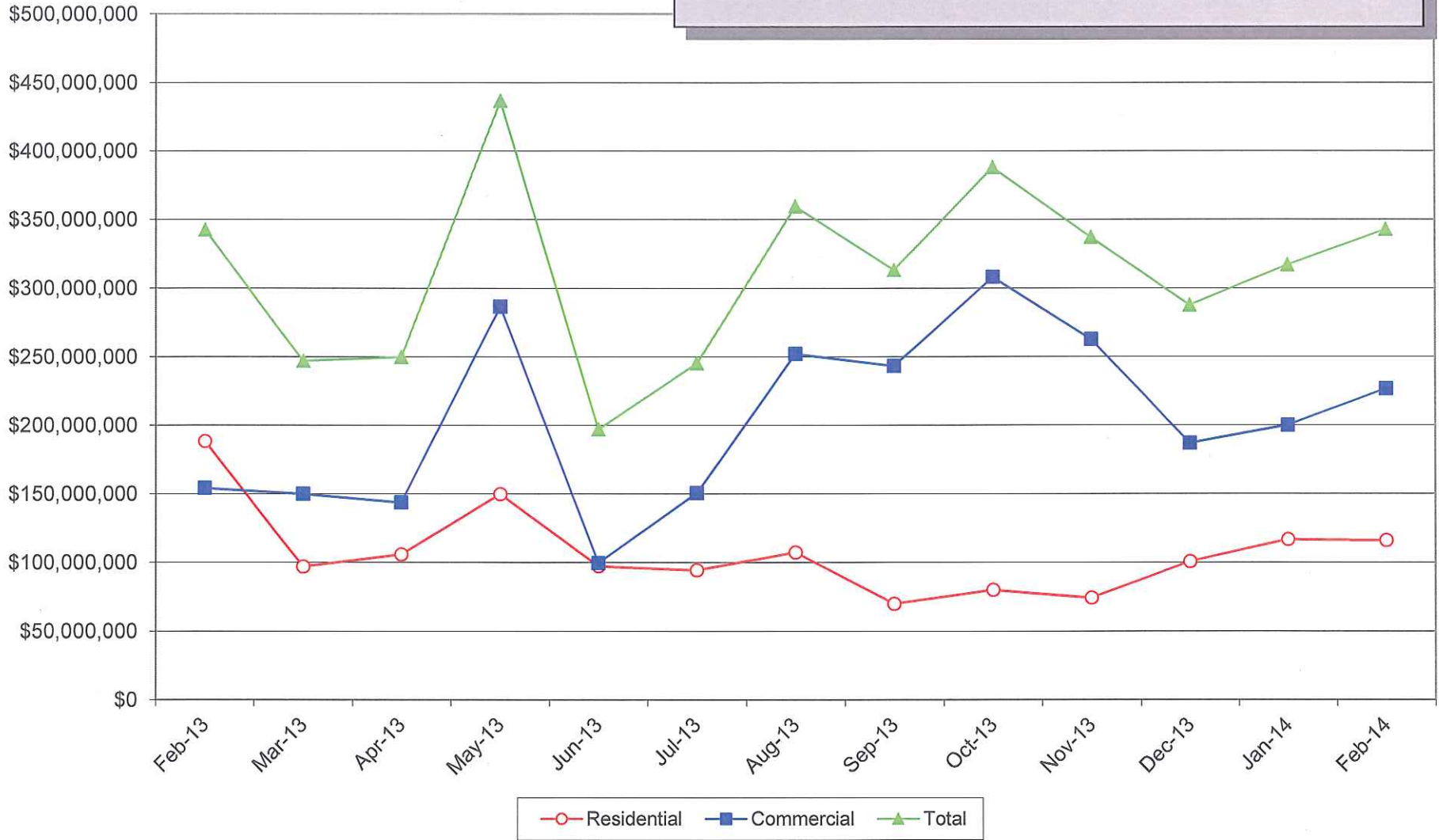
**FISCAL YEAR TO DATE PERMIT TOTALS**  
 Residential February FY14 = 31,628 FY13 = 27,013  
 Commercial February FY14 = 19,446 FY13 = 19,336  
 Total February FY14 = 54,728 FY13 = 49,746





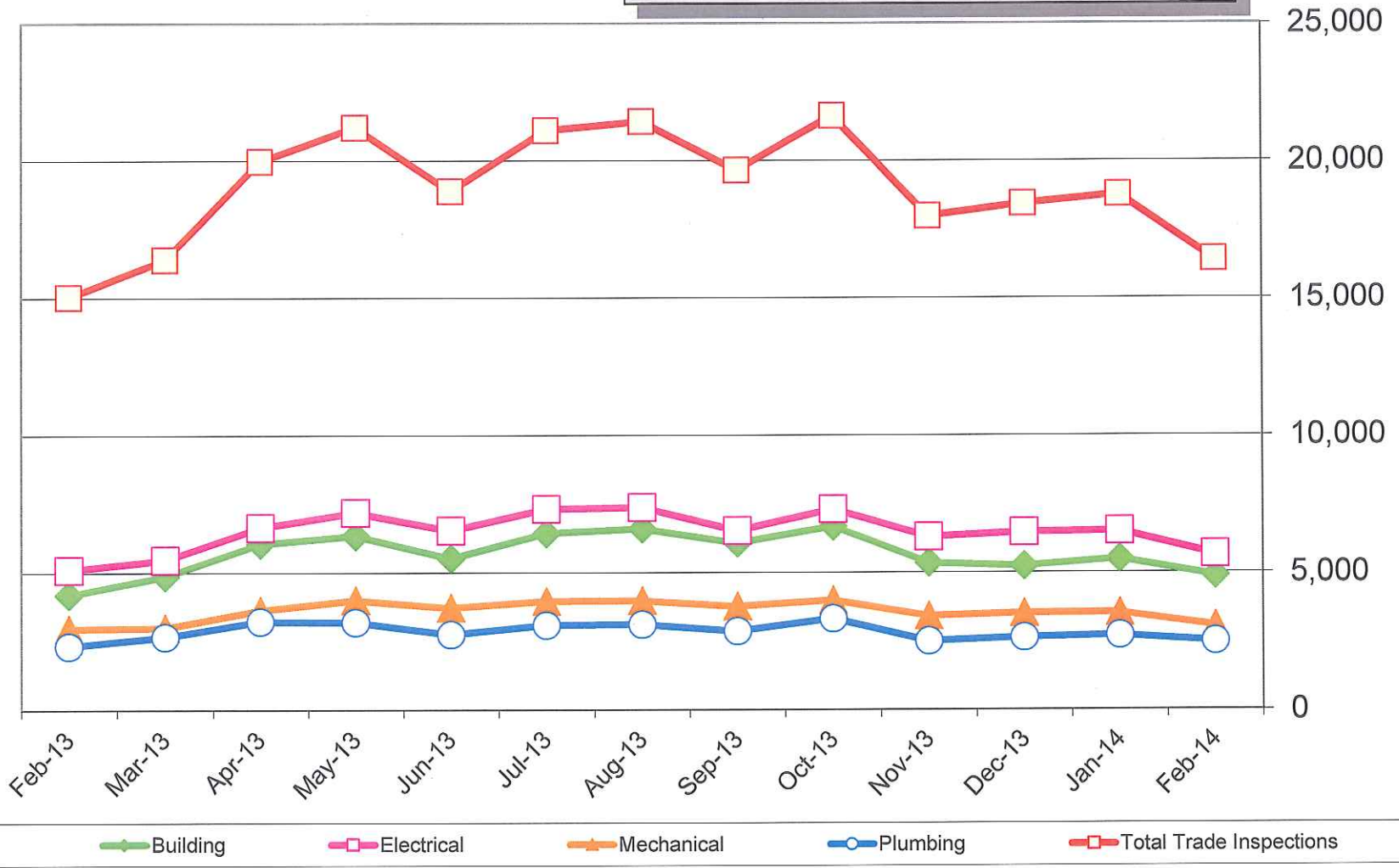
# Construction Valuation

**INCREASE/DECREASE**  
 February 2014 Total = \$342,759,260  
 FY14 YTD Total = \$2,590,623,236  
 FY13 YTD Total = \$2,027,972,458  
 FY14 up 27.7% from this time FY13

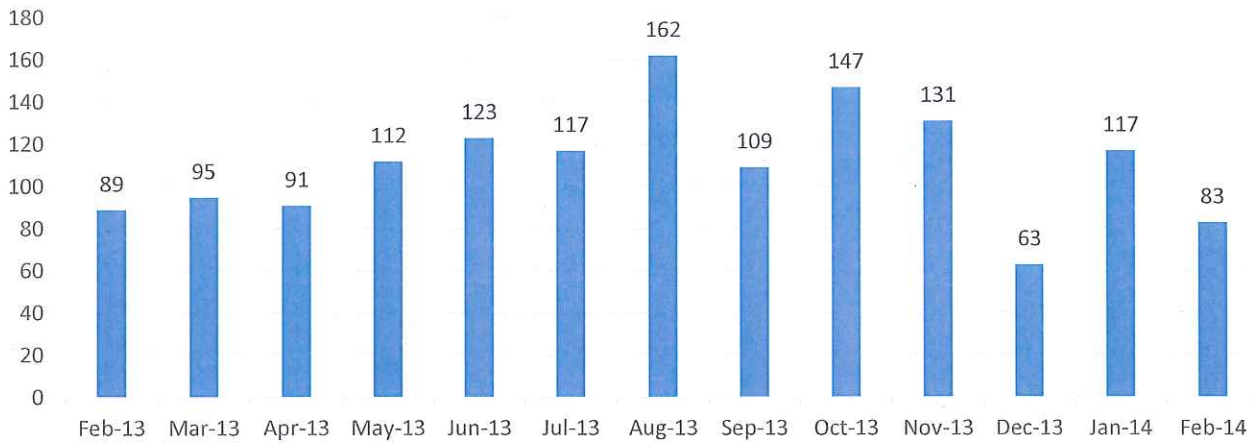


# Inspections Performed

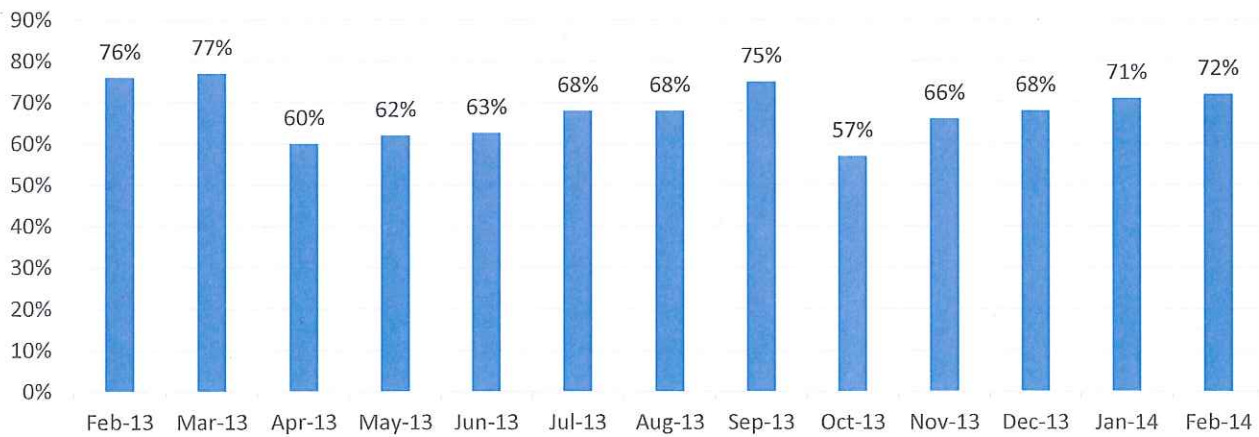
**INCREASE/DECREASE**  
 February 2014 Inspections Performed dn 10.4%



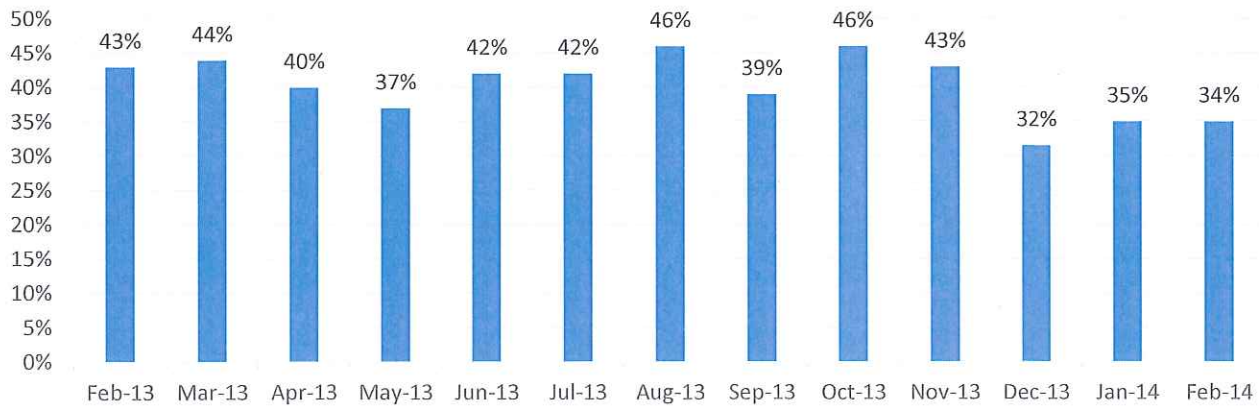
February 2014  
CTAC First Reviews



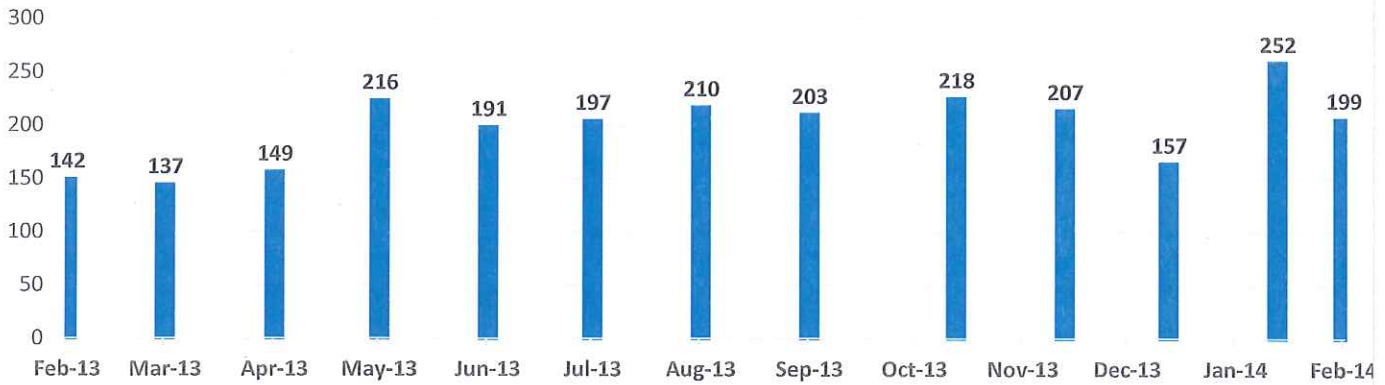
February 2014  
CTAC Approval Rate



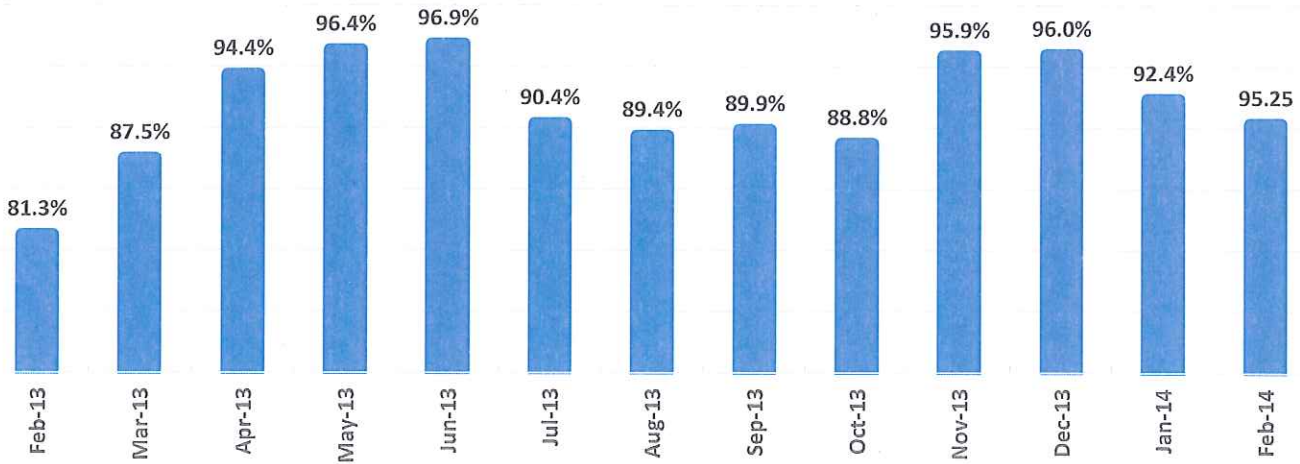
February 2014  
CTAC % of On-Sch. & Express



### February 2014 OnSchedule 1st Reviews



### February 2014 OnTime/Early All Trades



### February 2014 OnSchedule BEMP

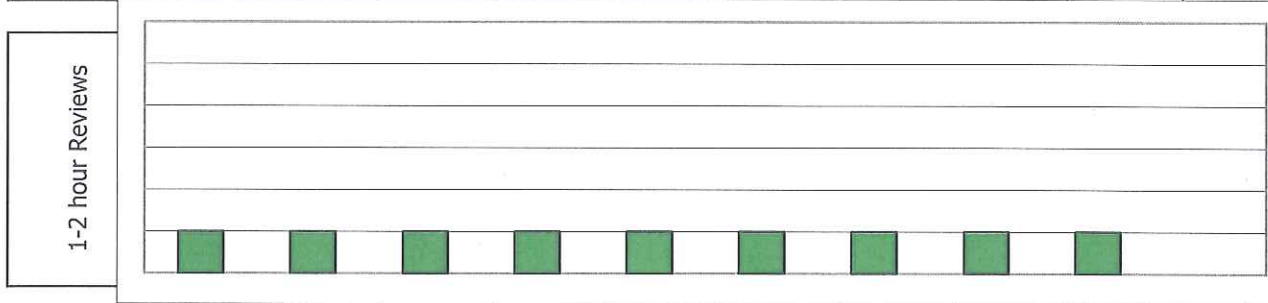




March 3, 2014

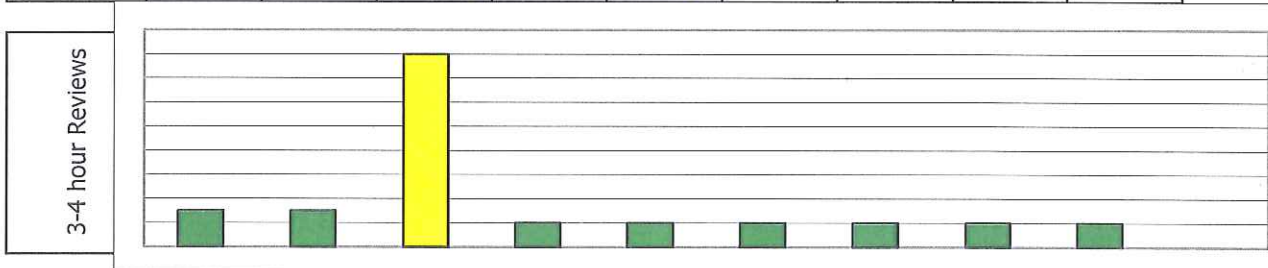
Plan Review Lead Times for OnSchedule Review

3/3/14	Building	Electrical	Mech / Plumbing	County Fire	County Zoning	Backflow - CMUD	Health	City Zoning	City Fire
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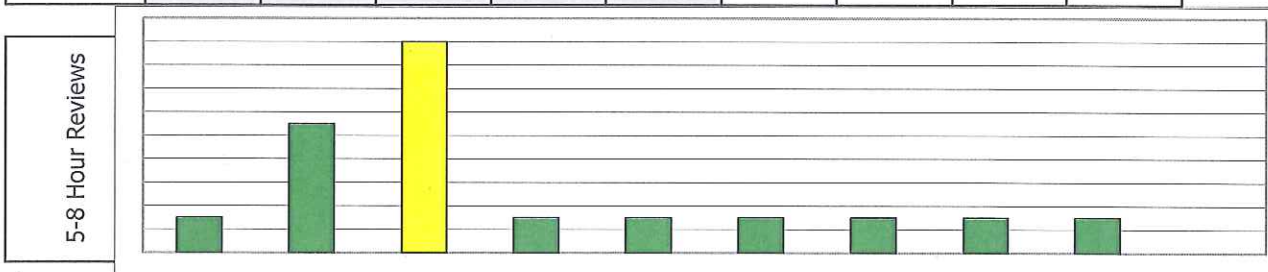
Working Days	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
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3/3/14	Building	Electrical	Mech / Plumbing	County Fire	County Zoning	Backflow - CMUD	Health	City Zoning	City Fire
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Working Days	3	3	16	2	2	2	2	2	2
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3/3/14	Building	Electrical	Mech / Plumbing	County Fire	County Zoning	Backflow - CMUD	Health	City Zoning	City Fire
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Working Days	3	11	18	3	3	3	3	3	3
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Green: Booking Lead Times within 2 weeks (10 - 14 work days = The Goal)  
 Yellow: Booking Lead Times within 3-4 weeks (15 - 20 work days)  
 Red: Booking Lead Times exceeds 4 weeks (21 work days or greater)

All booking lead times indicated are a snapshot in time on the date specified.  
 The actual booking lead time may vary on the day you submit the OnSchedule Application.

March 3, 2014

## Express Review

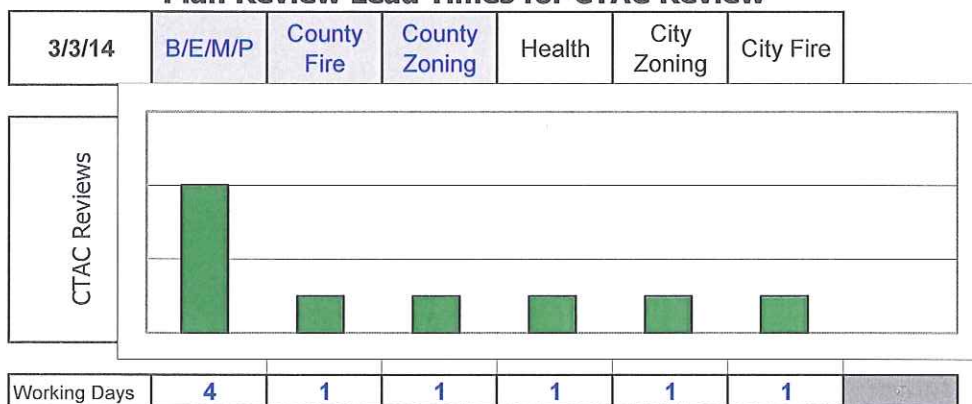
Appointments are available for:

Small projects in 12 working days

Large projects in 12 working days

Appointments are typically determined by the furthest lead time.  
For Example: If M/P is 11 days, the project's appointment will be set at approximately 11 days.

Plan Review Lead Times for CTAC Review



Green: Review Turnaround Times are within CTAC goal of 5 days or less  
Red: Review Turnaround Times exceed CTAC goal of 5 days or less