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

	Wind Design					Subject to Damage From				Ice Barrier		Air	Mean
Ground Snow Load	Speed (mph)	Topographic effects	Special Wind Region	Wind-borne debris zone	Seismic Design Category	Weathering	Frost line depth	Termite	Winter Design Temp	Underlayment	Flood Hazards	Freezing Index	Freezing Temp
35 psf	90/115	No	No	No	B/C	severe	30	map	map	Yes	***	map	56F

For SI: 1 pound per square foot = 0.0479 kPa, 1 mile per hour = 0.447 m/s.

- a. Weathering may require a higher strength concrete or grade of masonry than necessary to satisfy the structural requirements of this code. The weathering column shall be filled in with the weathering index, "negligible," "moderate" or "severe" for concrete as determined from Figure R301.2(3). The grade of masonry units shall be determined from ASTM C 34, C 55, C 62, C 73, C 90, C 129, C 145, C 2016 or C 652.
- b. The frost line depth may require deeper footings than indicated in Figure R403.1(1). The jurisdiction shall fill in the frost line depth column with the minimum depth of footing below finish grade.
- c. The jurisdiction shall fill in this part of the table to indicate the need for protection depending on whether there has been a history of local subterranean termite
- d. The jurisdiction shall fill in this part of the table with the wind speed from the basic wind speed map [Figure R301.2(4)A]. Wind exposure category shall be determined on a site-specific basis in accordance with Section R301.2.1..4.
- e. The outdoor design dry-bulb temperature shall be selected from the columns of 97%-percent values for winter from Appendix D of the International Plumbing Code. Deviations from the Appendix D temperatures shall be permitted to reflect local climates or local weather experience as determined by the building official.
- f. The jurisdiction shall fill in this part of the table with the seismic design category determined from Section R301.2.2.1.
- g. The jurisdiction shall fill in this part of the table with (a) the date of the jurisdiction's entry into the National Flood Insurance Program (date of adoption of the first code or ordinance for management of flood hazard areas), (b) the dates(s) for the Flood Insurance Study and (c) the panel numbers and dates of the currently effective FIRMs and FBFMs or other flood hazard map adopted by the authority having jurisdiction, as amended.
- h. In accordance with Sections R905.1.2, R905.4.3.1, R905.5.3.1, R905.6.3.1, R905.7.3.1 and R905.8.3.1, where there has been a history of local damage from the effects of ice damming; the jurisdiction shall fill in this part of the table with "YES". Otherwise, the jurisdiction shall fill in this part of the table with "NO".
- i. The jurisdiction shall fill in this part of the table with the 100-year return period air freezing index (BF-days) from Figure R403.3(3) or from the 100-year (99 percent) value on the National Climatic Data Center data table "Air freezing Index-USA Method (Base 32°F)."
- j. The jurisdiction shall fill in this part of the table with the mean annual temperature from the National Climate Data Center data table "Air Freezing Index-USA Method (Base 32°F)."
- k. In accordance with Section R301.2.1.5, where there is local historical data documenting structural damage to building due to topographic wind speed-up effects, the jurisdiction shall fill in this part of the table with "YES". Otherwise the jurisdiction shall indicate "NO" in this part of the table.
- In accordance with Figure R301.2(4)A, where there is local historical data documenting unusual wind conditions, the jurisdiction shall fill in this part of the table with "YES" and identify any specific requirements. Otherwise, the jurisdiction shall indicate "NO" in this part of the table.
- m. In accordance with Section R301.2.1.2.1, the jurisdiction shall indicate the wind-debris wind zone(s). Otherwise, the jurisdiction shall indicate "NO" in this part of the

*** Contact: Floodplain Engineer, Site/Road Plans Review Division, for flood hazard information.