

Position Statement on Sealed Truss Placement Diagrams for Commercial Projects in the State of Missouri

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Issue:

Certain jurisdictions in Missouri are requesting engineering seals on Truss Placement Diagrams (TPD) (also known as a truss placement plan, truss layout, framing plan or framing layout). The following information should be used to provide insight into why component manufacturers should seriously consider all the ramifications of providing seals on TPD for commercial projects.

Background:

The TPD is not to be viewed as an engineering document except as stated below; rather it is provided to assist the installer in properly locating the trusses within the structure.

All the necessary truss engineering and analysis is found on the Truss Design Drawings (TDD). If a TPD is provided, it is recommended that the project's Building Designer or Registered Design Professional (RDP) review and approve the TPD to ensure that the intended load paths have not been altered.

ANSI/TPI 1 Chapter 2 (*see Appendix A*), as adopted by the International Building Code (IBC) by reference, defines Building Designer:

Section 2.3.4 Building Designer: The Owner of the Building or the individual or organization (including either an Architect or Engineer or the Contractor) that contracts with the Owner for the design of the Building Structural System and/or who produces the Structural Design Documents.

The IBC defines RDP:

REGISTERED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL. An individual who is registered or licensed to practice their respective design profession as defined by the statutory requirements of the professional registration laws of the state or jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed.

If a Truss Designer were to seal a TPD, it has been suggested that they could inappropriately be held responsible for ensuring the proper flow of loads through the truss to the bearing and support structure below the truss then onto the foundation.

Truss Designers would only undertake Building Designer responsibilities under a special set of circumstances if capable and when properly compensated.



Prepared with assistance from Missouri Truss Fabricators Association, a local chapter of SBCA.

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Analysis:

Commercial Construction Documents

In most jurisdictions, the Building Designer of a non-residential structure must be a RDP, as defined above; pursuant to the International Building Code (IBC) Section 106.1 (*see Appendix B*):

IBC 106.1 Submittal documents. ...The construction documents shall be prepared by a registered design professional where required by the statutes of the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed. ...

The construction documents should in turn clearly define the scope of the work proposed by the Building Designer or RDP:

IBC 106.1.1 Information on construction documents. ...Construction documents shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature and extent of the work proposed and show in detail that it will conform to the provisions of this code and relevant laws, ordinances, rules and regulations...

In preparing the construction documents, the RDP needs to provide the Truss Designer with the information necessary to properly design the trusses for the building. According to ANSI/TPI 1-2002 Chapter 2 (*see Appendix A*), which is adopted by reference in IBC 2003 [*see Appendix B* (102.4), (2303.4), and (Chapter 35 “Reference Standards”)], the following information should be provided:

ANSI/TPI 1 Chapter 2

2.5.2 The Building Designer...shall provide the following:

- 2.5.2.1 All Structural Element and Truss orientations and locations;
 - 2.5.2.2 Information to fully determine all Truss profiles;
 - 2.5.2.3 All Structural Element and Truss bearing conditions;
 - 2.5.2.4 The location, direction, and magnitude of all dead and live loads applicable to each Structural Element and Truss...
 - 2.5.2.5 All Structural Element and Truss anchorage designs required to resist uplift, gravity, and lateral loads;
 - 2.5.2.6 Allowable vertical and horizontal deflection criteria and any specific criteria...
 - 2.5.2.7 Proper transfer of design loads affecting the Structural Elements and Trusses;
 - 2.5.2.8 Adequate connections between Trusses and between Structural Elements...but not Truss to Truss girder connections...
 - 2.5.2.9 Permanent bracing design for the Building...and permanent bracing for all Structural Elements and Trusses...
- 2.5.3 The Building Designer shall be responsible for the adequacy of the design of the Building Structural System [and]...shall evaluate the effect of the Trusses and the Structural Elements supplied, on the Building Structural System.

Truss Design and Preparation of Truss Design Drawings

Assuming the requisite information is provided within the construction documents issued by the RDP or Building Designer, the Truss Designer’s sole responsibility is to properly design the trusses according to this information. Once designed, a truss is then depicted on a TDD. The Truss Designer is therefore specifically responsible for the single truss design depicted on each TDD.

Who Typically Prepares Truss Placement Diagrams?

Assuming the requisite information is provided in the construction documents, TPD are prepared by component manufacturer personnel who are not typically Truss Designers. The individuals preparing TPD are trained individuals who work as truss technicians, truss take-off specialists or truss salespeople. As TPD are typically prepared outside the Truss Designer’s scope of work, they may not be reviewed or even seen by the Truss Designer. TPD are generally not prepared within the typical duties of the Truss Designer and are therefore not prepared under the Truss Designer’s direct supervision.

Why are Truss Placement Diagrams Prepared?

TPD are intended to assist customers, erectors and code enforcement officials in positioning or locating the trusses and related structural components supplied by the component manufacturer.

Their function is to serve as detailed installation instructions. They indicate the component manufacturer's assumed location for each truss or related component that has been designed and manufactured.

For example, a truss or related structural building component is no different than a window that is manufactured and in turn installed within a building. A window may be a highly engineered component of a house with specific installation specifications and instructions. However, there is no requirement to provide an engineer's seal on the installation instructions for windows.

To Require Truss Placement Diagrams to be Sealed Would Violate Missouri Law.

Because TPD are generally neither created by nor created under the immediate personal supervision of a licensed design professional, they cannot be sealed. To require that they be sealed is contrary to Missouri's Rules of Department of Economic Development Title 4 CSR 30-3.060 (*see Appendix C*), Title 4 CSR 30-13.010 (*see Appendix D*), and the existing Missouri Revised Statutes (MRS) violating Section 327.201 (*see Appendix E*), which state in pertinent part:

4 CSR 30-3.060(6). The signing and sealing of plans, specifications, estimates, reports and other documents or instruments not prepared by the licensee or under his/her immediate personal supervision is prohibited.

4 CSR 30-13.010(1). Plans, specifications, drawings, reports, engineering surveys or other documents will be deemed to have been prepared under the immediate personal supervision of an individual licensed with the board only when the following circumstances exist: ...

(B) The individual licensed with the board shall supervise each step of the preparation of the plans, specifications, drawings, reports, engineering surveys or other documents and has input into their preparation prior to their completion;

MRS 327.201. Any person who practices professional engineering in Missouri...who affixes such person's or another professional engineer's seal on any plans, specifications, drawings or reports which have not been prepared by such person or under such person's immediate personal supervision is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

Going well beyond the TPD, Missouri law recognizes that it would be perfectly appropriate for a truss manufacturer employee to design the trusses without the involvement of an engineer. MRS Section 327.191(3) (*see Appendix F*) sets forth a manufacturer's exemption for engineering:

MRS 327.191. No person shall practice as a professional engineer in Missouri...unless and until there is issued to such person a professional license...certifying that such person has been duly...authorized to practice engineering in Missouri...section 327.181 shall not be construed to prevent the practice of engineering by the following persons: ...

(3) Any person engaged in engineering who is a full-time, regular employee of a person engaged in manufacturing operations and which engineering so performed by such person relates to the manufacture, sale or installation of the products of such person;

In all cases, when a seal is required, the Truss Designer should clearly define what is meant by the seal (i.e., scope of engineering work). MRS Section 327.411. 1(3) (*see Appendix G*) states:

Personal seal, how used, effect of.

327.411. ...3. Any architect, professional engineer, professional land surveyor, or landscape architect may, but is not required to, attach a statement over his or her signature, authenticated by his or her personal seal, specifying the particular plans, specifications, plats, reports, surveys or other documents or instruments, or portions thereof, intended to be authenticated by the seal, and disclaiming any responsibility for all other plans, specifications, estimates, reports, or other documents or instruments relating to or intended to be used for any part or parts of the architectural or engineering project or survey or landscape architectural project.

The International Code Committee (ICC) Has Recently Codified That Truss Placement Diagrams Should Not Be Sealed

Current versions of the IBC do not clearly define TPD. As such, some may wrongly infer that they are part of the “Truss Design Drawings” which are defined as follows [2303.4.1 (*see Appendix B*) (IBC 2003)]:

IBC 2303.4.1 Truss design drawings. Truss construction documents shall be prepared by a registered design professional and shall be provided to the building official and approved prior to installation. ...

To clear up any confusion on this issue, at the recent ICC Final Action Hearings, IBC Section 2303 was revised to include a definition of the term “Truss Placement Diagram” as follows:

IBC 2303.4.3 Truss Placement Diagram. A diagram supplied by the truss manufacturer that identifies the proposed location for each individually designated truss and references the corresponding Truss Design Drawing. The Truss Placement Diagram shall be provided as part of the Truss Submittal Package, and with the shipment of trusses delivered to the job site. Truss Placement Diagrams shall not be required to bear the seal or signature of the Truss Designer.

Exception: When the Truss Placement Diagram is prepared under the direct supervision of a registered design professional, it is required to be signed and sealed.

This change will provide much greater clarity and better communication and will appear in the 2006 Edition of the IBC.

Conclusion:

The Missouri professional engineering law and the IBC provide the basis upon which to evaluate the need to provide an engineer’s seal on a Truss Placement Diagram. Based on this evaluation, TPD do not require a professional engineer’s seal.

Appendix A

The language in RED signifies sections of the code or law that have been used in the foregoing document to make it easier for the reader to see the language in context.

ANSI/TPI 1-2002

National Design Standard for Metal Plate Connected Wood Truss Construction

Chapter 2 – Standard Responsibilities in the Design Process Involving Metal Plate Connected Wood Trusses

2.5 BUILDING STRUCTURAL SYSTEM DESIGN DOCUMENTS

- 2.5.1 The Building Designer, through the Structural Design Documents shall provide that the Structural Elements and Trusses shall not be subjected to adverse influences including, but not limited to moisture, temperature, and corrosive chemicals and gases. This provision shall specifically include notice for the Truss Designer of environments expected to result in wood moisture content exceeding 19 percent, and temperatures and/or corrosion potential that are unusually high relative to typical wood buildings.
- 2.5.2 The Building Designer, through the Structural Design Documents shall provide information sufficiently accurate and reliable to be used for facilitating the supply of the Structural Elements and for developing the design of the Trusses for the Building, and shall provide the following:
- 2.5.2.1 All Structural Element and Truss orientations and locations;
- 2.5.2.2 Information to fully determine all Truss profiles;
- 2.5.2.3 All Structural Element and Truss bearing conditions;
- 2.5.2.4 The location, direction, and magnitude of all dead and live loads applicable to each Structural Element and Truss including, but not limited to, loads attributable to: roof, floor, partition including any directions other than given in ANSI/TPI 1-2002, mechanical, fire sprinkler, attic, storage, rain loads and ponding, design wind speed and exposure category, snow, snow drift, unbalanced snow load, and seismic forces;
- 2.5.2.5 All Structural Element and Truss anchorage designs required to resist uplift, gravity, and lateral loads;
- 2.5.2.6 Allowable vertical and horizontal deflection criteria and any specific criteria per ANSI/TPI 1-2002;
- 2.5.2.7 Proper transfer of design loads affecting the Structural Elements and Trusses;
- 2.5.2.8 Adequate connections between Trusses and between Structural Elements, including Truss to Structural Element connections, but not Truss to Truss girder connections except such connections that are excluded from the scope of the Truss Designer's responsibilities.
- 2.5.2.9 Permanent bracing design for the Building, including bracing to resist wind, seismic, or other lateral forces, and permanent bracing for all Structural Elements and Trusses. The permanent bracing design shall incorporate the continuous lateral chord and web member bracing that is designated on the individual Truss Design Drawings into the overall bracing for the entire Building Structural System.
- 2.5.3 The Building Designer shall be responsible for the adequacy of the design of the Building Structural System or the adequacy of the Structural Design Documents. The Building Designer shall evaluate the effect of the Trusses and the Structural Elements supplied, on the Building Structural System.

Appendix B

International Building Code Chapter 1 ADMINISTRATION SECTION 102: APPLICABILITY

IBC 102.4 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference. Where differences occur between provisions of this code and referenced codes and standards, the provisions of this code shall apply.

International Building Code Chapter 1 ADMINISTRATION SECTION 106: CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

IBC 106.1 Submittal documents. Construction documents, special inspection and structural observation programs, and other data shall be submitted in one or more sets with each application for a permit. The construction documents shall be prepared by a registered design professional where required by the statutes of the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed. Where special conditions exist, the building official is authorized to require additional construction documents to be prepared by a registered design professional.

IBC 106.1.1 Information on construction documents. Construction documents shall be dimensioned and drawn upon suitable material. Electronic media documents are permitted to be submitted when approved by the building official. Construction documents shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature and extent of the work proposed and show in detail that it will conform to the provisions of this code and relevant laws, ordinances, rules and regulations, as determined by the building official.

International Building Code Chapter 23 WOOD SECTION 2302: MINIMUM STANDARDS AND QUALITY

2303.4 Trusses. Metal-plate-connected wood trusses shall be manufactured as required by TPI 1. Each manufacturer of trusses using metal plate connectors shall retain an approved agency to make unscheduled inspections of truss manufacturing and delivery operations. The inspection shall cover all phases of truss operations, including lumber storage, handling, cutting fixtures, passes or rollers, manufacturing, bundling and banding.

2303.4.1 Truss design drawings. Truss construction documents shall be prepared by a registered design professional and shall be provided to the building official and approved prior to installation. These construction documents shall include, at a minimum, the information specified below. Truss shop drawings shall be provided with the shipment of trusses delivered to the job site.

1. Slope or depth, span, and spacing;
2. Location of all joints;
3. Required bearing widths;
4. Design loads as applicable;
5. Top chord live load (including snow loads);
6. Top chord dead load;
7. Bottom chord live load;
8. Bottom chord dead load;
9. Concentrated loads and their points of application;
10. Controlling wind and earthquake loads;
11. Adjustments to lumber and joint connector design values for conditions of use;

12. Each reaction force and direction;
13. Metal connector plate type, size, thickness or gauge, and the dimensioned location of each metal connector plate except where symmetrically located relative to the joint interface;
14. Lumber size, species and grade for each member;
15. Connection requirements for:
 - 15.1 Truss-to-truss girder;
 - 15.2 Truss ply-to-ply; and
 - 15.3 Field splices.
16. Calculated deflection ratio and/or maximum description for live and total load;
17. Maximum axial compression forces in the truss members to enable the building designer to design the size, connections and anchorage of the permanent continuous lateral bracing. Forces shall be shown on the truss drawing or on supplemental documents; and
18. Required permanent truss member bracing location.

International Building Code
Chapter 35 REFERENCED STANDARDS



Truss Plate Institute
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Madison, WI 53719

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
TPI 1—2002	National Design Standards for Metal-Plate-Connected Wood Truss Construction	2303.4, 2306.1

Appendix C

Title 4 – Department of Economic Development
Division 30 – Missouri Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors, and
Landscape Architects
Chapter 3 - Seals
4 CSR 30-3.060 Licensee's Seal

PURPOSE: This rule describes the format for personal seal of an architect, a professional engineer, a professional land surveyor, and a landscape architect.

(1) Each person licensed as an architect, professional engineer, professional land surveyor or landscape architect (not including interns or individuals "in-training") shall, at his/her own expense, secure a seal one and three-quarters inches (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ") in diameter of the following design: the seal shall consist of two concentric circles between which shall appear in roman capital letters, the words, "State of Missouri" on the upper part of the seal and either "Architect," or "Professional Engineer," or "Professional Land Surveyor" or "Landscape Architect," as the case may be, on the lower part, and within the inner circle shall appear the name of the licensee, together with his/her license number preceded by the roman capital letter(s) A for Architect, PE for Professional Engineer, PLS for Professional Land Surveyor or LA for Landscape Architect.

(A) The seal of an architect licensed prior to January 1, 2002 may display "Registered Architect" on the lower part and within the inner circle shall appear the name of the licensee, together with his/her license number preceded by the roman capital letter A.

(B) The seal of a professional engineer licensed prior to January 1, 2002 may display "Registered Professional Engineer" on the lower part and within the inner circle shall appear the name of the licensee, together with his/her license number preceded by the roman capital letter E.

(C) The seal of a professional land surveyor licensed prior to January 1, 2002 may display "Registered Land Surveyor" on the lower part and within the inner circle shall appear the name of the licensee, together with his/her license number preceded by the roman capital letters LS.

(2) The seal may be in the form of an embossing seal, a rubber stamp, or a computer-generated image, identical in size, design and content with the provisions of section (1) above.

(3) In addition to the personal seal, the licensee shall also affix his/her signature on or through his/her seal and place the date when the document was originally sealed, under the seal, at the minimum, to the original of each sheet in a set of plans, drawings, specifications, estimates, reports and other documents which were prepared by the licensee or under his/her immediate personal supervision. The term "signature," as used herein shall mean a handwritten identification containing the name of the person who applied it; or for electronic or digital documents shall mean an electronic authentication process attached to or logically associated with the document. The digital signature must be unique to, and under the sole control of the person using it; it must also be capable of verification and be linked to a document in such manner that the digital signature is invalidated if any data on the document is altered.

A) Documents that are without an electronic signature or authentication process that are transmitted electronically shall have the seal removed and the following inserted in its place: "This media should not be considered a certified document."

(B) When revisions are made, the licensee who made the revisions or under whose immediate personal supervision the revisions were made shall sign, seal and date each sheet and provide an explanation of the revisions.

(C) In lieu of signing, sealing and dating each page, the licensee(s) may sign, seal and date the title page, an index page, or a seals page on bound multiple page documents not considered to be drawings, providing that the signed page clearly identifies all of the other pages comprising the bound volume. Provided further that any of the other pages which were prepared by, or under the immediate personal supervision of another licensee be signed, sealed and dated as provided for, by the other licensee. Any additions, deletions or other revision shall not be made unless signed, sealed and dated by the licensee who made the revisions or under whose immediate personal supervision the revisions were made.

(4) Plans, specifications, estimates, plats, reports, surveys, and other documents or instruments shall be signed, sealed and dated unless clearly designated preliminary or incomplete. If the plan is not completed, the phrase, "Preliminary, not for construction, recording purposes or implementation" or similar language or phrase shall be placed in an obvious location so that it is readily found, easily read and not obscured by other markings. It shall be a disclaimer and notice to others that the plans are not complete.

(5) In the instance of one (1) licensee performing design for other licensees to incorporate into his/her documents, each licensee shall seal, date and sign those documents, using the appropriate disclaimer for clarification of each licensee's responsibility.

(6) The signing and sealing of plans, specifications, estimates, reports and other documents or instruments not prepared by the licensee or under his/her immediate personal supervision is prohibited.

(7) This rule supersedes any conflicting rules.

Appendix D

Title 4 – Department of Economic Development
Division 30 – Missouri Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors, and
Landscape Architects
Chapter 13 - Supervision
4 CSR 30-13.010 Immediate Personal Supervision

PURPOSE: This rule defines what shall be considered immediate personal supervision for architects and professional engineers.

(1) Plans, specifications, drawings, reports, engineering surveys or other documents will be deemed to have been prepared under the immediate personal supervision of an individual licensed with the board only when the following circumstances exist:

(A) The client requesting preparation of plans, specifications, drawings, reports, engineering surveys or other documents makes the request directly to the individual licensed with the board or an employee of the individual licensed with the board so long as the employee works in the licensed individual's place of business and not a separate location;

(B) The individual licensed with the board shall supervise each step of the preparation of the plans, specifications, drawings, reports, engineering surveys or other documents and has input into their preparation prior to their completion;

(C) The individual licensed with the board reviews the final plans, specification, drawing, reports, engineering surveys or other documents and is able to, and does make, necessary and appropriate changes to them; and

(D) In circumstances where a licensee in responsible charge of the work is unavailable to complete the work, or the work is a site adaptation of a standard design plan, or the work is a design plan signed and sealed by an out-of-jurisdiction licensee, a successor licensee may take responsible charge by performing all professional services to include developing a complete design file with work or design criteria, calculations, code research, and any necessary and appropriate changes to the work. The non-professional services, such as drafting, need not be redone by the successor licensee but must clearly and accurately reflect the successor licensee's work. The burden is on the successor licensee to show such compliance. The successor licensee shall have control of and responsibility for the work product and the signed and sealed originals of all documents.

(2) The plans, specifications, drawings, reports, engineering surveys or other documents shall be signed and sealed per the provisions of section 327.411, RSMo.

(3) The individual licensed with the board shall supervise each step of the preparation of the plans, specifications, drawings, reports, surveys or other documents and has input into their preparation prior to their completion.

(4) The individual licensed with the board reviews the final plans, specifications, drawings, reports, surveys or other documents and is able to, and does make, necessary and appropriate changes to them.

Appendix E

Missouri Revised Statutes

Chapter 327 - Architects, Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors and Landscape

Penalty for unauthorized practice.

327.201. Any person who practices professional engineering in Missouri as defined in section 327.181, who is not exempt pursuant to the provisions of section 327.191 and who is not the holder of a currently valid license or certificate of authority to practice professional engineering in Missouri, or who pretends or attempts to use as such person's own the license or certificate of authority or the seal of another professional engineer, or who affixes such person's or another professional engineer's seal on any plans, specifications, drawings or reports which have not been prepared by such person or under such person's immediate personal supervision is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

Appendix F

Missouri Revised Statutes Chapter 327 - Architects, Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors and Landscape

Unauthorized practice prohibited, persons excepted.

327.191. No person shall practice as a professional engineer in Missouri, as defined in section 327.181 unless and until there is issued to such person a professional license or a certificate of authority certifying that such person has been duly licensed as a professional engineer or authorized to practice engineering in Missouri, and unless such license or certificate has been renewed as provided in section 327.261; provided that section 327.181 shall not be construed to prevent the practice of engineering by the following persons:

(1) Any person who is an employee of a person holding a currently valid license as a professional engineer or who is an employee of a person holding a currently valid certificate of authority pursuant to this chapter, and who performs professional engineering work under the direction and continuing supervision of and is checked by one holding a currently valid license as a professional engineer pursuant to this chapter;

(2) Any person who is a regular full-time employee of a person or any former employee under contract to a person, who performs professional engineering work for such employer if and only if all such work and service so performed is done solely in connection with a facility owned or wholly operated by the employer and occupied or maintained by the employer of the employee performing such work or service;

(3) Any person engaged in engineering who is a full-time, regular employee of a person engaged in manufacturing operations and which engineering so performed by such person relates to the manufacture, sale or installation of the products of such person;

(4) Any holder of a currently valid license or certificate of authority as an architect who performs only such engineering work as is incidental and necessary to the completion of architectural work lawfully being performed by such architect;

(5) Any person or corporation who is offering, but not performing or rendering, professional engineering services if the person or corporation is licensed to practice professional engineering in the state or country of residence or principal place of business.

Appendix G

Missouri Revised Statutes

Chapter 327 - Architects, Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors and Landscape

Personal seal, how used, effect of.

327.411. 1. Each architect and each professional engineer and each professional land surveyor and each landscape architect shall have a personal seal in a form prescribed by the board, and he or she shall affix the seal to all final documents including, but not limited to, plans, specifications, estimates, plats, reports, surveys, proposals and other documents or instruments prepared by the licensee, or under such licensee's immediate personal supervision, and such licensee shall be held personally responsible for the contents of all such documents sealed by such licensee.

2. The personal seal of an architect or professional engineer or professional land surveyor or landscape architect shall be the legal equivalent of the licensee's signature whenever and wherever used, and the owner of the seal shall be responsible for the architectural, engineering, surveying, or landscape architectural documents, as the case may be, when the licensee places his or her personal seal on such plans, specifications, estimates, plats, reports, surveys or other documents or instruments for, or to be used in connection with, any architectural or engineering project, survey, or landscape architectural project.

3. Any architect, professional engineer, professional land surveyor, or landscape architect may, but is not required to, attach a statement over his or her signature, authenticated by his or her personal seal, specifying the particular plans, specifications, plats, reports, surveys or other documents or instruments, or portions thereof, intended to be authenticated by the seal, and disclaiming any responsibility for all other plans, specifications, estimates, reports, or other documents or instruments relating to or intended to be used for any part or parts of the architectural or engineering project or survey or landscape architectural project.

4. Nothing in this section, or any rule or regulation of the board shall require any professional to seal preliminary or incomplete documents.



Prepared with assistance from Missouri Truss Fabricators Association, a local chapter of SBCA.
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