



**CONTRACTORS
INSTITUTE**

Promoting Professionalism Through
Quality Construction Education



Florida Building Code, Building 5th Edition
(2014) Advanced Code Overview of
Changes, Chapters 1 – 3



Course Objectives

- Upon completion of this course, you should be able to:
 - Identify key provisions that have been updated from chapters 1 – 3.
 - Recognize key terminology that has been removed, added, or revised.
 - Understand revised use and occupancy classifications and modifications to areas of applicability.
 - Apply existing administrative provisions and incorporate recent modifications to ensure code compliance.



Chapter 1

Section 101.2

- Section 101 – General
 - 101.2 Scope. - The provisions of this code shall apply to the construction, alteration, relocation, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenance connected or attached to such building or structures.



Section 102.4 & 102.4.1 – Referenced Standards / Conflicts

- Section 102 – Applicability
 - 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 and as further regulated in Sections 102.4.1 & 102.4.2.
 - 102.4.1 Conflicts – Where conflicts occur between provisions of this code and referenced codes and standards, the **provisions of this code shall apply.**



Section 102.4.2 – Referenced Standards

- 102.4.2 Provisions in referenced codes and standards. – Where the extent of the reference to a referenced code or standard includes subject matter that is within the scope of this code or the Florida Codes listed in Section 101.4, the provisions of this code or the Florida Codes listed in Section 101.4, as applicable, **shall take precedence** over the provisions in the referenced code or standard.



Chapter 1

Section 105.16(a)

- Section 105 – Permits
 - 105.16 – Inspection of existing residential building not impacted by construction.
 - (a) A Local enforcing agency, and any local building code administrator, inspector or other official or entity, **may not require as a condition of issuance** of a 1 or 2 family residential building permit **the inspection** of any portion of a building, structure, or real property that **is not directly** impacted by construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or demolition of the building, structure, or real property for which the permit is sought.



Section 105.16(b) - Prohibition on Inspecting Existing Construction

- 105.16 – Inspection of existing residential building not impacted by construction.
 - (b) This subsection does not apply to a building permit sought for:
 - 1. A Substantial improvement as defined in Section 161.54, Florida Statutes or as defined in the Florida Building Code.
 - 2. A change of occupancy as defined in the Florida Building Code.
 - 3. A conversion from residential to nonresidential or mixed use pursuant to Section 553.507(2)(a), Florida Statutes or as defined in the Florida Building Code.
 - 4. A Historic Building as defined in the Florida Building Code.



Section 105.16(c) – Prohibition on Inspecting Existing Construction

- 105.16 – Inspection of existing residential building not impacted by construction.
 - (c) This subsection does not prohibit a local enforcing agency, or any local building code administrator, inspector, or other official or entity, from:
 - 1. Citing any violation inadvertently observed in plain view during the ordinary course of an inspection conducted in accordance with the prohibition in paragraph (a).
 - 2. Inspecting a physically nonadjacent portion of a building, structure, or real property that is directly impacted by the construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or demolition of the building, structure, or real property for which the permit is sought in accordance with the prohibition in paragraph (a).
 - 3. Inspecting any portion of a building, structure, or real property for which the owner or other person having control of the building, structure, or real property has voluntarily consented to the inspection of that portion of the building, structure, or real property in accordance with the prohibition in paragraph (a).
 - 4. Inspecting any portion of a building, structure, or real property pursuant to an inspection warrant issued in accordance with Sections 933.20 through 933.30, Florida Statutes.



Section 105.17 – Streamlined Low Voltage Permits

- 105.17 Streamlined low-voltage alarm system installation permitting.
 - (1) As used in this section, the term:
 - (a) “Contractor” means a person who is qualified to engage in the business of electrical or alarm system contracting pursuant to a certificate or registration issued by the department under Part II of Chapter 489, Florida Statutes.
 - (b) “Low-voltage alarm system project” means a project related to the installation, maintenance, inspection, replacement, or service of a new or existing alarm system, as defined in Section 489.505, Florida Statutes, operating at low voltage, as defined in the National Electrical Code Standard 70, and ancillary components or equipment attached to such a system, including, but not limited to, home-automation equipment, thermostats and video cameras.



Section 105.17 – Streamlined Low Voltage Permits

- 105.17(2) Notwithstanding any provision of this code, this section applies to low-voltage alarm system projects for which a permit is required by a local enforcement agency.
- 105.17(3) This section does not apply to the installation or replacement of a fire alarm if a plan review is required.



Section 105.17 – Streamlined Low Voltage Permits

- 105.17(4) – A local enforcement agency shall make uniform basic permit labels available for purchase by a contractor to be used for the installation or replacement of a new or existing alarm system at a cost as indicated in Section 553.793, *Florida Statutes*.
 - (a) A local enforcement agency may not require a contractor, as a condition of purchasing a label, to submit information other than identification information of the licensee and proof of registration or certification as a contractor.
 - (b) A label is valid for 1 year after the date of purchase and may only be used within the jurisdiction of the local enforcement agency that issued the label. A contractor may purchase labels in bulk for one or more unspecified current or future projects.



Section 105.17 – Streamlined Low Voltage Permits

- 105.17(5) A contractor shall post an unused uniform basic permit label in a conspicuous place on the premises of the low-voltage alarm system project site before commencing work on the project.
- 105.17(6) A contractor is not required to notify the local enforcement agency before commencing work on a low-voltage alarm system project. However, a contractor must submit a Uniform Notice of a Low-voltage Alarm System Project as provided under subsection (7) to the local enforcement agency within 14 days after completing the project. A local enforcement agency may take disciplinary action against a contractor who fails to timely submit a Uniform Notice of a Low-voltage Alarm System Project.



Section 105.17 – Streamlined Low Voltage Permits

- 105.17(7) The Uniform Notice of a Low-voltage Alarm System Project may be submitted electronically or by facsimile if all submissions are signed by the owner, tenant, contractor, or authorized representative of such persons. The Uniform Notice of a Low-voltage Alarm System Project shall be in the format prescribed by the local enforcement agency and must comply with the requirements of Section 553.793(7), *Florida Statutes*.
- 105.17(8) A low-voltage alarm system project may be inspected by the local enforcement agency to ensure compliance with applicable codes and standards. If a low-voltage alarm system project fails an inspection, the contractor must take corrective action as necessary to pass inspection.



Section 105.17 – Streamlined Low Voltage Permits

- 105.17(9) – Local municipalities **may not** adopt or maintain in effect an ordinance or rule regarding a low-voltage alarm system project that is inconsistent with this section.
- 105.17(10) – A uniform basic permit label shall not be required for the subsequent maintenance, inspection, or service of an alarm system
 - The provisions of this act are not intended to impose new or additional licensure requirements on persons licensed in accordance with the applicable provisions of Chapter 489, *Florida Statutes*.



Section 107.2.3 – Means of egress

- Section 107 – Submittal Documents
 - **107.2 Construction Documents** - *Construction documents* shall be in accordance with Sections 107.2.1 through 107.2.5.
 - **107.2.3 – Means of egress** - The *construction documents* shall show in sufficient detail the location, construction, size and character of all portions of the *means of egress* including the path of the *exit discharge* to the *public way* in compliance with the provisions of this code. In other than occupancies in Groups R-2, R-3, and I-1, the *construction documents* shall designate the number of occupants to be accommodated on every floor, and in all rooms and spaces.



Section 107.2.4 – Exterior Wall Envelope

- **107.2.4 Exterior Wall Envelope** - *Construction documents* for all buildings shall describe the *exterior wall envelope* in sufficient detail to determine compliance with this code. The *construction documents* shall provide details of the *exterior wall envelope* as required, including flashing, intersections with dissimilar materials, corners, end details, control joints, intersections at roof, eaves or parapets, means of drainage, water-resistive membrane and details around openings.
 - The *construction documents* shall include manufacturer's installation instructions that provide supporting documentation that the proposed penetration and opening details described in the *construction documents* maintain the weather resistance of the *exterior wall envelope*. The supporting documentation shall fully describe the *exterior wall* system which was tested, where applicable, as well as the test procedure used.



Section 107.2.5 – Site Plan

- **107.2.5 Site Plan** - The *construction documents* submitted with the application for *permit* shall be accompanied by a site plan showing to scale the size and location of new construction and existing structures on the site, distances from *lot lines*, the established street grades and the proposed finished grades and, as applicable, flood hazard areas, floodways, and *design flood* elevations; and it shall be drawn in accordance with an accurate boundary line survey. In the case of demolition, the site plan shall show construction to be demolished and the location and size of existing structures and construction that are to remain on the site or plot. The *building official* is authorized to waive or modify the requirement for a site plan when the application for *permit* is for *alteration* or repair or when otherwise warranted.



Section 107.2.5.1 – Design Flood Elevation

- **107.2.5.1 Design flood elevations -**
Where design flood elevations are not specified, they shall be established in accordance with Section 1612.3.1.



Section 107.2.5.2 – Electronic copies of site plans

- **107.2.5.2** - For the purpose of inspection and record retention, site plans for a building may be maintained in the form of an electronic copy at the worksite. These plans must be open to inspection by the building official or a duly authorized representative, as required by the Florida Building Code.



Section 107.3.3 – Phased approval

- **107.3.3 Phased approval.** - The *building official* is authorized to issue a *permit* for the construction of foundations or any other part of a building or structure before the *construction documents* for the whole building or structure have been submitted, provided that adequate information and detailed statements have been filed complying with pertinent requirements of this code. The holder of such *permit* for the foundation or other parts of a building or structure shall proceed at the holder's own risk with the building operation and without assurance that a *permit* for the entire structure will be granted.



Section 107.3.4.2 – Certification by contractors for Wind Resistance

- **107.3.4.2** - Certifications by contractors authorized under the provisions of Section 489.115(4)(b), *Florida Statutes*, shall be considered equivalent to sealed plans and specifications by a person licensed under Chapter 471, *Florida Statutes*, or Chapter 481, *Florida Statutes*, by local enforcement agencies for plans review for permitting purposes relating to compliance with the wind-resistance provisions of the code or alternate methodologies approved by the Florida Building Commission for one- and two-family dwellings. Local enforcement agencies may rely upon such certification by contractors that the plans and specifications submitted conform to the requirements of the code for wind resistance. Upon good cause shown, local government code enforcement agencies may accept or reject plans sealed by persons licensed under Chapters 471, 481 or 489, *Florida Statutes*.



Section 107.6.1 – Building Permits issued on the basis of an affidavit

- **107.6.1 Building permits issued on the basis of an affidavit.** - Pursuant to the requirements of federal regulation for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (44 C.F.R. Parts 59 and 60), the authority granted to the building official to issue permits, to rely on inspections, and to accept plans and construction documents on the basis of affidavits and plans submitted pursuant to Sections 105.14 and 107.6, shall not extend to the flood load and flood-resistance construction requirements of the Florida Building Code.



Section 109.1 – Prescribed fees

- Section 109 - Fees
 - **109.1 Payment of fees.** - A permit shall not be valid until the fees prescribed by law have been paid, nor shall an amendment to a permit be released until the additional fee, if any, has been paid.



Section 109.4 – Work commencing before permit issuance

- **109.4 Work commencing before permit issuance.** - Any person who commences any work on a building, structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system before obtaining the necessary permits shall be subject to a fee established by the building official that shall be in addition to the required permit fees.



Section 117 – Variances in flood hazard areas

- Section 117 – Variances in Flood Hazard Areas
 - **117.1 Flood Hazard areas** - Any person who commences any work on a building, structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system before obtaining the necessary permits shall be subject to a fee established by the building official that shall be in addition to the required permit fees.



Chapter 2 Definitions

- Section 201 - General
 - 201.3 Terms defined in other codes.
 - Where terms are not defined in this code and are defined in the Florida Building Code, Energy Conservation, Florida Building Code, Fuel Gas, Florida Fire Prevention Code, Florida Building Code, Mechanical or Florida Building Code, Plumbing, such terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them as in those codes.



Chapter 2 Definitions

- Section 202 - Definitions

- New Definitions

- **24-HOUR CARE.** The actual time that a person is an occupant within a facility for the purpose of receiving care. It shall not include a facility that is open for 24 hours and is capable of providing care to someone visiting the facility during any segment of the 24 hours.
 - **CARE SUITE.** A group of treatment rooms, care recipient sleeping rooms and their associated support rooms or spaces and circulation space within Group I-2 occupancies where staff are in attendance for supervision of all care recipients within the suite, and the suite is in compliance with the requirements of Section 407.4.3.
 - **CORNICE.** A projecting horizontal molded element located at or near the top of an architectural feature.
 - **CUSTODIAL CARE.** Assistance with day-to-day living tasks; such as assistance with cooking, taking medication, bathing, using toilet facilities and other tasks of daily living. Custodial care includes persons receiving care who evacuate at a slower rate and/or who have mental and psychiatric complications.
 - **EXIT ACCESS RAMP.** An interior *ramp* that is not a required *interior exit ramp*.
 - **EXIT ACCESS STAIRWAY.** An interior *stairway* that is not a required *interior exit stairway*.
 - **FIRE-RATED GLAZING.** Glazing with either a *fire protection rating* or a *fire-resistance rating*
 - **FIXED SEATING.** Furniture or fixture designed and installed for the use of sitting and secured in place including bench-type seats and seats with or without backs or arm rests



Chapter 2 Definitions

- Section 202 - Definitions

- New Definitions

- **FOSTER CARE FACILITIES.** Facilities that provide care to more than five children, 2 1/2 years of age or less.
 - **GROUP HOME.** A facility for social rehabilitation, substance abuse or mental health problems that contains a group housing arrangement that provides *custodial* care but does not provide acute care.
 - **HELIPAD.** A structural surface that is used for the landing, taking off, taxiing and parking of helicopters.
 - **HIGH-PRESSURE DECORATIVE EXTERIOR-GRADE COMPACT LAMINATE (HPL).** Panels consisting of layers of cellulose fibrous material impregnated with thermosetting resins and bonded together by a high-pressure process to form a homogeneous nonporous core suitable for exterior use.
 - **HIGH-PRESSURE DECORATIVE EXTERIOR-GRADE COMPACT LAMINATE (HPL) SYSTEM.** An *exterior wall covering* fabricated using HPL in a specific assembly including *joints, seams, attachments, substrate, framing* and other details as appropriate to a particular design



Chapter 2 Definitions

- Section 202 - Definitions
 - New Definitions
 - **ICE-SENSITIVE STRUCTURE.** A structure for which the effect of an atmospheric ice *load* governs the design of a structure or portion thereof. This includes, but is not limited to, lattice structures, guyed masts, overhead lines, light suspension and cable-stayed bridges, aerial cable systems (e.g., for ski lifts or logging operations), amusement rides, open catwalks and platforms, flagpoles and signs.
 - **INCAPABLE OF SELF-PRESERVATION.** Persons because of age, physical limitations, mental limitations, chemical dependency, or medical treatment who cannot respond as an individual to an emergency situation.
 - **INTENDED TO BE OCCUPIED AS A RESIDENCE.** This refers to a *dwelling unit* or *sleeping unit* that can or will be used all or part of the time as the occupant's place of abode.



Chapter 2 Definitions

- Section 202 - Definitions

- New Definitions

- **INTERIOR EXIT RAMP.** An *exit* component that serves to meet one or more *means of egress* design requirements, such as required number of *exits* or *exit access* travel distance, and provides for a protected path of egress travel to the *exit discharge* or *public way*.
 - **INTERIOR EXIT STAIRWAY.** An *exit* component that serves to meet one or more *means of egress* design requirements, such as required number of *exits* or *exit access* travel distance, and provides for a protected path of egress travel to the *exit discharge* or *public way*.
 - **L RATING.** The air leakage rating of a *through penetration firestop system* or a fire-resistant *joint system* when tested in accordance with UL 1479 or UL 2079, respectively.
 - **LIVE/WORK UNIT.** A *dwelling unit* or *sleeping unit* in which a significant portion of the space includes a nonresidential use that is operated by the tenant.
 - **MEDICAL CARE.** Care involving medical or surgical procedures, nursing or for psychiatric purposes.



Chapter 2 Definitions

- Section 202 - Definitions

- New Definitions

- **PERFORMANCE CATEGORY.** A designation of wood structural panels as related to the panel performance used in Chapter 23.
- **PHOTOVOLTAIC MODULES/SHINGLES.** A *roof covering* composed of flat-plate photovoltaic modules fabricated in sheets that resemble three-tab composite shingles.
- **PLANS.** All construction drawings and specifications for any structure necessary for the building official to review in order to determine whether a proposed structure, addition or renovation will meet the requirements of this code and other applicable codes.
- **POLYPROPYLENE SIDING.** A shaped material, made principally from polypropylene homopolymer, or copolymer, which in some cases contains fillers or reinforcements, that is used to clad *exterior walls* of buildings.
- **PORCELAIN TILE.** Porcelain tile shall conform to the requirements of ANSI 137.1.3 for ceramic tile having an absorption of 0.5 percent or less according to ANSI 137.4.1–Class Table and ANSI 137.1.6.1 Allowable Properties by Tile Type–Table 10.



Chapter 2 Definitions

- Section 202 - Definitions

- New Definitions

- **RESTRICTED ENTRANCE.** An entrance that is made available for *common use* on a controlled basis, but not public use, and that is not a *service entrance*.
- **RETRACTABLE AWNING.** A retractable *awning* is a cover with a frame that retracts against a building or other structure to which it is entirely supported.
- **SELF-SERVICE STORAGE FACILITY.** Real property designed and used for the purpose of renting or leasing individual storage spaces to customers for the purpose of storing and removing personal property on a self-service basis
- **SERVICE ENTRANCE.** An entrance intended primarily for delivery of goods or services.
- **SITE.** A parcel of land bounded by a *lot line* or a designated portion of a public right-of-way.



Chapter 2 Definitions

- Section 202 - Definitions

- New Definitions

- **STATE ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.** Means the agency of state government with authority to make inspections of buildings and to enforce the codes, as required by this part, which establish standards for design, construction, erection, alteration, repair, modification or demolition of public or private buildings, structures or facilities.
- **STRUCTURAL DETERMINATION.** For purposes of this code, "structural" shall mean any part, material or assembly of a building or structure which affects the safety of such building or structure and/or which supports any dead or designed live load and the removal of which part, material or assembly could cause, or be expected to cause, all or any portion to collapse or fail.
- **SUSCEPTIBLE BAY.** A roof or portion thereof with:
 - 1. A slope less than $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch per foot (0.0208 rad); or
 - 2. On which water is impounded upon it, in whole or in part, and the secondary drainage system is functional but the primary drainage system is blocked.
 - A roof surface with a slope of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch per foot (0.0208 rad) or greater towards points of free drainage is not a susceptible bay.



Chapter 2 Definitions

- Section 202 - Definitions

- New Definitions

- **TECHNICAL PRODUCTION AREA.** Open elevated areas or spaces intended for entertainment technicians to walk on and occupy for servicing and operating entertainment technology systems and equipment. Galleries, including fly and lighting galleries, gridirons, catwalks, and similar areas are designed for these purposes.



Chapter 2 Definitions

- Section 202 - Definitions

- Revised Definitions

- **ANCHOR BUILDING.** An exterior perimeter building of a group other than H having direct access to a *covered or open mall building* but having required *means of egress* independent of the mall.
- **BRICK.**
 - **Calcium silicate (sand lime brick).** A pressed and subsequently autoclaved unit that consists of sand and lime, with or without the inclusion of other materials.
 - **Clay or shale.** A solid or hollow *masonry unit* of clay or shale, usually formed into a rectangular *prism*, then burned or fired in a kiln; brick is a ceramic product.
 - **Concrete.** A concrete *masonry unit* made from Portland cement, water, and suitable aggregates, with or without the inclusion of other materials.
- **CANOPY.** A permanent structure or architectural projection of rigid construction over which a covering is attached that provides weather protection, identity or decoration. A canopy is permitted to be structurally independent or supported by attachment to a *building* on one or more sides.



Chapter 2 Definitions

- Section 202 - Definitions

- Revised Definitions

- **COLLAR JOINT.** Vertical longitudinal space between *wythes* of *masonry* or between *masonry wythe* and backup construction that is permitted to be filled with *mortar* or grout.
- **CORRIDOR.** An enclosed *exit access* component that defines and provides a path of egress travel.
- **DETOXIFICATION FACILITIES.** Facilities that provide treatment for substance abuse, serving care recipients who are *incapable of self-preservation* or who are harmful to themselves or others.
- **DIMENSIONS.**
 - **Nominal.** The *specified* dimension plus an allowance for the *joints* with which the units are to be laid. Nominal dimensions are usually stated in whole numbers. Thickness is given first, followed by height and then length.
 - **Specified.** Dimensions specified for the manufacture or construction of a unit, *joint* element.



Chapter 2 Definitions

- Section 202 - Definitions

- Revised Definitions

- **EXIT.** That portion of a *means of egress* system between the *exit access* and the *exit discharge* or *public way*. Exit components include exterior exit doors at the *level of exit discharge*, *interior exit stairways*, *interior exit ramps*, *exit passageways*, *exterior exit stairways* and *exterior exit ramps* and *horizontal exits*.
- **EXIT ACCESS DOORWAY.** A door or access point along the path of egress travel from an occupied room, area or space where the path of egress enters an intervening room, *corridor*, *exit access stair* or *exit access ramp*.
- **EXIT DISCHARGE, LEVEL OF.** The *story* at the point at which an *exit* terminates and an *exit discharge* begins.
- **EXIT PASSAGEWAY.** An *exit* component that is separated from other interior spaces of a building or structure by fire resistance-rated construction and opening protectives, and provides for a protected path of egress travel in a horizontal direction to an *exit* or to the *exit discharge*.



Chapter 2 Definitions

- Section 202 - Definitions

- Revised Definitions

- **FIBER-REINFORCED POLYMER.** A polymeric composite material consisting of reinforcement fibers, such as glass, impregnated with a fiber-binding polymer which is then molded and hardened. Fiber-reinforced polymers are permitted to contain cores laminated between fiber-reinforced polymer facings.
- **GAS CABINET.** A fully enclosed, ventilated noncombustible enclosure used to provide an isolated environment for *compressed gas* cylinders in storage or *use*. Doors and access ports for exchanging cylinders and accessing pressure-regulating controls are allowed to be included.
- **HOSPITALS AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS.** Facilities that provide care or treatment for the medical, psychiatric, obstetrical, or surgical treatment of care recipients that are *incapable of self-preservation*.



Chapter 2 Definitions

- Section 202 - Definitions

- Revised Definitions

- **JOINT.** The opening in or between adjacent assemblies that is created due to building tolerances, or is designed to allow independent movement of the building in any plane caused by thermal, seismic, wind or any other loading.
 - **LIVE LOAD.** A *load* produced by the use and occupancy of the building or other structure that does not include construction or environmental *loads* such as wind load, snow load, rain load, earthquake load, flood load or *dead load*.
 - **LIVE LOAD, ROOF.** A *load* on a roof produced:
 - 1. During maintenance by workers, equipment and materials;
 - 2. During the life of the structure by movable objects such as planters or other similar small decorative appurtenances that are not occupancy related; or
 - 3. By the use and occupancy of the roof such as for roof gardens or assembly areas.



Chapter 2 Definitions

- Section 202 - Definitions

- Revised Definitions

- **LOWEST FLOOR.** The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area, including *basement*, but excluding any unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, usable solely for vehicle parking, building access or limited storage provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of this section.
- **MARQUEE.** A *canopy* that has a top surface which is sloped less than 25 degrees from the horizontal and is located less than 10 feet (3.05 m) from operable openings above or adjacent to the level of the marquee.
- **MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT SCREEN.** A partially enclosed rooftop structure used to aesthetically conceal heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC), electrical or mechanical equipment from view.
- **MEMBRANE PENETRATION.** A breach in one side of a floor-ceiling, roof-ceiling or wall assembly to accommodate an item installed into or passing through the breach.
- **MEMBRANE-PENETRATION FIRESTOP.** A material, device or construction installed to resist for a prescribed time period the passage of flame and heat through openings in a protective membrane in order to accommodate cables, cable trays, conduit, tubing, pipes or similar items.
- **MORTAR.** A mixture consisting of cementitious materials, fine aggregates, water, with or without admixtures, that is used to construct unit masonry assemblies.



Chapter 2 Definitions

- Section 202 - Definitions

- Revised Definitions

- **NURSING HOMES.** Facilities that provide care, including both intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities where any of the persons are *incapable of self-preservation*.
- **PERSONAL CARE SERVICE.** The care of persons who do not require *medical care*. Personal care involves responsibility for the safety of the persons while inside the building.
- **ROOF DECK.** See Section 1502
- **ROOFTOP STRUCTURE.** See Section 1502
- **SECONDARY MEMBERS.** The following structural members shall be considered secondary members and not part of the *primary structural frame*:
 - 1. Structural members not having direct connections to the columns;
 - 2. Members of the floor construction and roof construction not having direct connections to the columns; and
 - 3. Bracing members other than those that are part of the *primary structural frame*.



Chapter 2 Definitions

- Section 202 - Definitions

- Revised Definitions

- **STRUCTURAL COMPOSITE LUMBER.** Structural member manufactured using wood elements bonded together with exterior adhesives. Examples of structural composite lumber are:

- **Laminated strand lumber (LSL).** A composite of wood strand elements with wood fibers primarily oriented along the length of the member, where the least dimension of the wood strand elements is 0.10 inches (2.54 mm) or less and their average lengths are a minimum of 150 times the least dimension of the wood strand elements.
 - **Laminated veneer lumber (LVL).** A composite of wood *veneer* sheet elements with wood fibers primarily oriented along the length of the member, where the *veneer* element thicknesses are 0.25 inches (6.4 mm) or less.
 - **Oriented strand lumber (OSL).** A composite of wood strand elements with wood fibers primarily oriented along the length of the member, where the least dimension of the wood strand elements is 0.10 inches (2.54 mm) or less and their average lengths are a minimum of 75 times and less than 150 times the least dimension of the wood strand elements.
 - **Parallel strand lumber (PSL).** A composite of wood strand elements with wood fibers primarily oriented along the length of the member where the least dimension of the wood strand elements is 0.25 inches (6.4 mm) or less and their average lengths are a minimum of 300 times the least dimension of the wood strand elements



Chapter 2 Definitions

- Section 202 - Definitions

- Revised Definitions

- **SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT.** Any *repair*, reconstruction, rehabilitation, alteration, *addition* or other improvement of a building or structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the improvement or *repair* is started. If the structure has sustained *substantial damage*, any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual *repair* work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

- 1. Any project for improvement of a building required to correct existing health, sanitary or safety code violations identified by the *building official* and that is the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions.
 - 2. Any *alteration* of a historic structure provided that the *alteration* will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.



Chapter 2 Definitions

- Section 202 - Definitions

- Revised Definitions

- **SUBSTANTIAL STRUCTURAL DAMAGE. A condition where:**

- 1. In any *story*, the vertical elements of the lateral force resisting system have suffered damage such that the lateral load-carrying capacity of the structure in any horizontal direction has been reduced by more than 33 percent from its predamage condition; or
 - 2. The capacity of any vertical gravity load-carrying component, or any group of such components, that supports more than 30 percent of the total area of the structure's floors and roofs has been reduced more than 20 percent from its predamage condition and the remaining capacity of such affected elements, with respect to all dead and *live loads*, is less than 75 percent of that required by this code for new buildings of similar structure, purpose and location.



Chapter 2 Definitions

- Section 202 - Definitions

- Revised Definitions

- **THROUGH PENETRATION.** A breach in both sides of a floor, floor-ceiling or wall assembly to accommodate an item passing through the breaches
- **THROUGH-PENETRATION FIRESTOP SYSTEM.** An assemblage consisting of a fire-resistance-rated floor, floor-ceiling, or wall assembly, one or more penetrating items passing through the breaches in both sides of the assembly and the materials or devices, or both, installed to resist the spread of fire through the assembly for a prescribed period of time.
- **VAPOR PERMEABLE.** The property of having a moisture vapor permeance rating of 5 perms (2.9×10^{-10} kg/Pa \times s \times m²) or greater, when tested in accordance with the desiccant method using Procedure A of ASTM E 96. A vapor permeable material permits the passage of moisture vapor.
- **VEHICLE BARRIER.** A component or a system of components, near open sides or walls of garage floors or ramps, that acts as a restraint for vehicles.
- **WALL.** A vertical element with a horizontal length-to-thickness ratio greater than three, used to enclose space.
 - **Masonry-bonded hollow wall.** A multi-*wythe* wall built of *masonry units* arranged to provide an air space between the *wythes* and with the *wythes* bonded together with *masonry units*.



Chapter 2 Definitions

- Section 202 - Definitions
 - The following definitions have been removed:
 - Area, Bedded
 - Child Care Facilities
 - Circular Stairs
 - Connector
 - Crane Load
 - Day-Care Home
 - Day-Care Occupancy
 - Decorative Cementitious Coating
 - Exit Enclosure
 - Fabric Covered Framework
 - Family Day Care Homes
 - Flexible Plan Building
 - Fly Gallery
 - Fossil Fuel
 - Gridiron
 - Group Day Care Home
 - Grouted Masonry
 - Heating
 - Height, Walls
 - Insulating Concrete Form
 - Masonry Unit (Clay)
 - Masonry Unit (Concrete)
 - Open Plan Buildings
 - Openings
 - Pinrail
 - Resident Sleeping Unit
 - Retaining Wall, Segmental
 - Self Preservation
 - Shell
 - Spiral Stairs
 - Street
 - Suite
 - Tie, Lateral
 - Tile
 - Valley
 - Walkway, Covered
 - Walkway, Enclosed
 - Web
 - Wind-borne Debris Impact Resistant Products



Chapter 3 – Use and Occupancy Classifications

- Section 303 – Assembly Group A
 - **303.1.3 Associated with Group E occupancies** - A room or space used for assembly purposes that is associated with a Group E occupancy is not considered a separate occupancy
 - **303.2 Assembly Group A-1** - Assembly uses, usually with fixed seating, intended for the production and viewing of the performing arts or motion pictures including, but not limited to:
 - Motion picture theaters
 - Symphony and concert halls
 - Television and radio studios admitting an audience
 - Theaters



Chapter 3 – Use and Occupancy Classifications

- Section 303 – Assembly Group A
 - **303.3 Assembly Group A-2** - Assembly uses intended for food and/or drink consumption including, but not limited to:
 - Banquet halls
 - Casinos (gaming areas)
 - Nightclubs
 - Restaurants, cafeterias and similar dining facilities (including associated commercial kitchens)
 - Taverns and bars



Chapter 3 – Use and Occupancy Classifications

- Section 305 – Educational Group E
 - **305.2 Group E, day care facilities** - This group includes buildings and structures or portions thereof occupied by more than five children older than 2¹/₂ years of age who receive educational, supervision or *personal care services* for fewer than 24 hours per day.
 - **305.2.1 Within places of religious worship.** – Rooms and spaces within *places of religious worship* providing such day care during religious functions shall be classified as part of the primary occupancy.
 - **305.2.2 Five or fewer children.** - A facility having five or fewer children receiving such day care shall be classified as part of the primary occupancy.
 - **305.2.3 Five or fewer children in a dwelling unit.** - A facility such as the above within a *dwelling unit* and having five or fewer children receiving such day care shall be classified as a Group R-3 occupancy or shall comply with the *Florida Building Code, Residential*.



Chapter 3 – Use and Occupancy Classifications

- Section 306 – Factory Group F
 - **306.2 Moderate-hazard factory industrial, Group F-1** - Factory industrial uses which are not classified as Factory Industrial F-2 Low Hazard shall be classified as F-1 Moderate Hazard and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - Aircraft (manufacturing, not to include repair); Appliances; Athletic equipment; Automobiles and other motor vehicles; Bakeries; Beverages: over 16-percent alcohol content; Bicycles; Boats; Brooms or brushes; Business machines; Cameras and photo equipment; Canvas or similar fabric; Carpets and rugs (includes cleaning); Clothing; Construction and agricultural machinery; Disinfectants; Dry cleaning and dyeing; Electric generation plants; Electronics; Engines (including rebuilding); Food processing and commercial kitchens not associated with restaurants, cafeterias and similar dining facilities; Furniture; Hemp products; Jute products; Laundries; Leather products; Machinery; Metals; Millwork (sash and door); Motion pictures and television filming (without spectators); Musical instruments; Optical goods; Paper mills or products; Photographic film; Plastic products; Printing or publishing; Recreational vehicles; Refuse incineration; Shoes; Soaps and detergents; Textiles; Tobacco; Trailers; Upholstering; Wood; distillation; Woodworking (cabinet)



Chapter 3 – Use and Occupancy Classifications

- Section 307 – High-Hazard Group H
 - **307.4 High-hazard Group H-2** – Buildings and structures containing materials that pose a deflagration hazard or a hazard from accelerated burning shall be classified as Group H-2. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - Class I, II or IIIA flammable or combustible liquids which are used or stored in normally open containers or systems, or in closed containers or systems pressurized at more than 15 psi (103.4 kPa) gage
 - Combustible dusts where manufactured, generated or used in such a manner that the concentration and conditions create a fire or explosion hazard based on information prepared in accordance with Section 414.1.3
 - Cryogenic fluids, flammable
 - Flammable gases
 - Organic peroxides, Class I
 - Oxidizers, Class 3, that are used or stored in normally open containers or systems, or in closed containers or systems pressurized at more than 15 psi (103 kPa) gage
 - Pyrophoric liquids, solids and gases, nondetonable Unstable (reactive) materials, Class 3, nondetonable Water-reactive materials, Class 3



Chapter 3 – Use and Occupancy Classifications

- Section 308 – Institutional Group I
 - **308.1 Institutional Group I** - Institutional Group I occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, in which care or supervision is provided to persons who are or are not capable of self-preservation without physical assistance or in which persons are detained for penal or correctional purposes or in which the liberty of the occupants is restricted. Institutional occupancies shall be classified as Group I-1, I-2, I-3 or I-4.



Chapter 3 – Use and Occupancy Classifications

- Section 308 – Institutional Group I
 - **308.3 Institutional Group I-1** - This occupancy shall include buildings, structures or portions thereof for more than 16 persons who reside on a 24 hour basis in a supervised environment and receive custodial care. The persons receiving care are capable of self preservation. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - Alcohol and drug centers
 - Assisted living facilities
 - Congregate care facilities
 - Convalescent facilities
 - Group homes
 - Halfway houses
 - Residential board and custodial care facilities
 - Social rehabilitation facilities
 - **308.3.1 Five or fewer persons receiving care** - A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons receiving such care shall be classified as Group R-3 or shall comply with the Florida Building Code, Residential provided an automatic sprinkler system is installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3 or with Section P2904 of the Florida Building Code, Residential.



Chapter 3 – Use and Occupancy Classifications

- Section 308 – Institutional Group I
 - **308.4 Institutional Group I-2** - This occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for *medical care* on a 24-hour basis for more than five persons who are *incapable of self-preservation*. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - *Foster care facilities*
 - *Detoxification facilities*
 - *Hospitals*
 - *Nursing homes*
 - *Psychiatric hospitals*
 - **308.4.1 Five or fewer persons receiving care** - A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons receiving such care shall be classified as Group R-3 or shall comply with the *Florida Building Code, Residential* provided an *automatic sprinkler* system is installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3 or with Section P2904 of the *Florida Building Code, Residential*.



Chapter 3 – Use and Occupancy Classifications

- Section 308 – Institutional Group I
 - **308.6 Institutional Group I-4, day care facilities** - This group shall include buildings and structures occupied by more than five persons of any age who receive *custodial care* for fewer than 24 hours per day by persons other than parents or guardians, relatives by blood, marriage or adoption, and in a place other than the home of the person cared for. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - Adult day care
 - Child day care



Chapter 3 – Use and Occupancy Classifications

- Section 309 – Mercantile Group M
 - **309.1 Mercantile Group M** - Mercantile Group M occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure or a portion thereof, for the display and sale of merchandise and involves stocks of goods, wares or merchandise incidental to such purposes and accessible to the public. Mercantile occupancies shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - Department stores
 - Drug stores
 - Markets
 - Motor fuel-dispensing facilities
 - Retail or wholesale stores
 - Sales rooms



Chapter 3 – Use and Occupancy Classifications

- Section 310 – Residential Group R
 - **310.3 Residential Group R-1** - Residential occupancies containing sleeping units where the occupants are primarily transient in nature, including:
 - Boarding houses (transient) with more than 10 occupants
 - Congregate living facilities (transient) with more than 10 occupants
 - Hotels (transient)
 - Motels (transient)
 - **310.4 Residential Group R-2** - Residential occupancies containing sleeping units or more than two dwelling units where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature, including:
 - Apartment houses
 - Boarding houses (nontransient) with more than 16 occupants
 - Congregate living facilities (nontransient) with more than 16 occupants
 - Convents
 - Dormitories
 - Fraternities and sororities
 - Hotels (nontransient)
 - Live/work units
 - Monasteries
 - Motels (nontransient)
 - Vacation timeshare properties



Chapter 3 – Use and Occupancy Classifications

- Section 310 – Residential Group R
 - **310.5 Residential Group R-3 - Residential occupancies where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature and not classified as Group R-1, R-2, R-4 or I, including:**
 - Buildings that do not contain more than two *dwelling units*
 - *Boarding houses (nontransient)* with 16 or fewer occupants
 - *Boarding houses (transient)* with 10 or fewer occupants
 - Care facilities that provide accommodations for five or fewer persons receiving care
 - *Congregate living facilities (nontransient)* with 16 or fewer occupants
 - *Congregate living facilities (transient)* with 10 or fewer occupants



Chapter 3 – Use and Occupancy Classifications

- Section 310 – Residential Group R
 - **310.6 Residential Group R-4** - This occupancy shall include buildings, structures or portions thereof for more than five but not more than 16 persons, excluding staff, who reside on a 24-hour basis in a supervised residential environment and receive *custodial care*. The persons receiving care are capable of self-preservation. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - Alcohol and drug centers
 - Assisted living facilities
 - Congregate care facilities
 - Convalescent facilities
 - *Group homes*
 - Halfway houses
 - Residential board and *custodial care* facilities
 - Social rehabilitation facilities
 - Group R-4 occupancies shall meet the requirements for construction as defined for Group R-3, except as otherwise provided for in this code.



Course Review

- Now that we have finished the module, you should now be able to:
 - Identify key provisions that have been updated from chapters 1 – 3.
 - Recognize key terminology that has been removed, added, or revised.
 - Understand revised use and occupancy classifications and modifications to areas of applicability.
 - Apply existing administrative provisions and incorporate recent modifications to ensure code compliance.



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