2006 GLITCH AMENDMENT MATRIX to the 2004 FLORIDA BUILDING CODE
SPECIAL OCCUPANCY
This is only to provide rationale for code change proposals submitted. For final language specific to the 2004 code, more details regarding the sections in the code, and correct wording, please see the 2006 Supplement. Please see the proposed code change modifications for text submitted for consideration by the Florida Building Commission.

CODE CHANGE	RATIONALE	SUMMARY
BUILDING		
(Mod 1301) **304.2 S**ections 423(1) and 423(2) are applicable to community colleges ~~state university systems~~.	This change will correct an error in the code. Section 423, FBC, applies to community colleges. This section was never applied to the state's university system.	Correct an error in the code. Section 423, FBC, applies to community colleges. Section 423, FBC, has never applied to the state's university system.
(Mod 1488) **419.2** Codes and standards for the design and construction of general, rehabilitative, and psychiatric hospitals, including Intensive Residential Treatment Facilities (IRTF) for children and adolescents,	Without this specific inclusion of the IRTF there has been some confusion by users regarding the building requirements for these types of facilities. This modification will correct this confusion by specifically including the IRTF.	Adds IRTF to facility list
(Mod 1487) **419.2.1** Except as modified and required by this section of the code, Chapter 59A-3 Florida Administrative Code or by Chapter 395, Florida Statutes, all new hospitals, as listed in Section 419.2 of the code, and all additions, alterations or renovations to these existing hospitals and all ~~detached~~ outpatient facilities of ~~a~~ these hospitals, shall also be in compliance with the following codes and standards on the effective date of the code:	This modification is editorial to make the paragraph more understandable to the user. It also corrects an incorrect statement regarding "outpatient" facilities and makes the code in agreement with the statute.	Editorial RE: scope of hospital requirements
(Mod 1498) **419.3** Additional physical plant requirements for general, rehabilitation, and psychiatric hospitals, including Intensive Residential Treatment Facilities (IRTF) for children and adolescents.	Without this specific inclusion of the IRTF there has been some confusion by users regarding the building requirements for these types of facilities. This modification will correct this confusion by specifically including the IRTF.	Includes IRTFs in list of facilities

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(Mod 1489) **419.3.1** In addition to the codes and standards referenced in Section 419.2 of the code, the following minimum standards of construction and specified minimum essential facilities, shall apply to all new hospitals, as listed in Section 419.3 of the code, all additions, alterations or renovations to ~~an~~ these existing hospitals and to outpatient facilities owned or operated by ~~a~~ these hospitals as described in Chapter 395.0163, Florida Statues, on the effective date of the code.	This modification is editorial to make the paragraph more understandable to the user.	Editorial RE scope of hospitals
(Mod 1490) **419.3.3.1** Toilet facilities are required for each critical care bed. When portable or built-in cabinet toilets are utilized in lieu of individual toilet rooms, provisions shall be made for user privacy, and the storage, servicing and odor control of ~~the~~ these toilet units. In addition to these provisions, ~~when~~ a permanently ~~built in toilet is~~ installed wall hung toilet fixture may be located inside of the critical care room~~, there shall be~~ when a toilet exhaust ~~fan~~ inlet is located directly above the fixture and, for patient privacy and general hygiene, ~~a~~ permanently installed washable partitions~~, at least 5 feet high (1.52 m) located between the toilet fixture and the bed.~~ or walls are located on at least three sides of the toilet fixture.	This modification is a rewording of this requirement to make it more understandable by the user. There is no substantial change to the requirement.	Clarifies requirements for ICU toilets.
(Mod 1491) **419.3.9.7** Where it is not possible to inspect fire/smoke partitions because of the fire-tested membrane, fire-rated access panels shall be installed adjacent to each side of the smoke partitions at intervals not exceeding 30 feet	It clearly has been shown that unless rated fire and smoke walls are clearly identified maintenance of this walls is impossible. This modification is intended to assist the Agency, the building manager, the	Labels for rated walls

(9.00 m) and in such locations as necessary to view all surfaces of the partition. Fire walls, Fire Barriers, Fire Partitions, Smoke Barriers and Smoke partitions or any other wall required to have protected openings shall be effectively and permanently identified with signs or stenciling. Such identification shall be above any decorative ceiling and in concealed spaces. Suggested wording for a fire/smoke partition is as follows: "FIRE AND SMOKE BARRIER – PROTECT ALL OPENINGS."	maintenance worker and the contractors working in the buildings to be able to identify and protect these very important life safety partitions from being damaged. Once these partitions are damage, smoke migration throughout the facility can be expected with resulting loss of life. This has been a code requirement until the 2004 FBC. It is a minimal cost effective way to ensure the lives and safety of the hospital patients.	
(Mod 1492) **419.3.11.1** Air-handling equipment shall be located in mechanical equipment rooms unless it serves only one room and it is located in that room.	This is an editorial change only.	Grammatical correction
(Mod 1494) **419.3.12.1** During a fire alarm, fan systems and fan equipment serving more than one room shall be stopped ~~or controlled~~ to prevent the movement of smoke by mechanical means from the zone in alarm to adjacent smoke zones.	The deletion of this language is to make the Code more understandable for the user. Because of the relative air pressures that must be maintained inside the facility to control the spread of infection and because of the problem of testing and maintenance of such smoke control system, the best and most cost effective system that can be installed is a "passive" system where all fans just shut down on fire alarm. The division of these facilities into smoke compartments, the required sprinklering and unique staffing makes the use of a passive smoke control system the best system to use in a health care setting.	Revises fan shut down requirements

(Mod 1495) **419.3.14.5** The fire pump shall be installed in a readily accessible location. ~~with direct access from the exterior.~~ When it is located on the grade level floor, there shall be direct access from the exterior.	The requirement as it is currently written becomes almost impossible to achieve in multi story buildings when the fire pump is located above the grade level floor. However, it is important to for fire personnel to have ready and quick access to this piece of equipment. Therefore, when it is located on the grade level floor, it should not be located somewhere in the middle of the building where it will be difficult to access my emergency personnel. This modification retains the original intent of the requirement while accommodating locations other than on the grade level.	Revises location of fire pump
(Mod 1496) **419.3.15.3** There shall be documentation for equipotential grounding in all patient care areas, building service ground electrode systems, lightning protection ground terminals and special systems such as fire alarm, nurse call, paging, generator, emergency power, fault analysis, and breaker coordination.	The modification clarifies the code in regards to the requirements for documentation. Fault analysis is already being required so this modification just clarifies those requirements in places it in the appropriate location of the code.	Clarifies requirements for fault analysis.
(Mod 1499) **419.4.1.1 "New facility"** means a hospital, ~~or an addition of a wing or floor to an existing hospital~~, which has not received a Stage II Preliminary Plan approval from the Agency for Health Care Administration pursuant to this section. ~~Interior renovation, refurbishing, modifications or conversions inside of an existing structure licensed as a hospital shall not have to meet the standards contained in this paragraph.~~	Presently, the only way this section on Disaster Preparedness is triggered for an existing facility is if there is a wing or an addition added to this facility. The facility could have all of the windows, changed, new roofing material, the generator and all of the roof top mounted mechanical equipment changed and not have to adhere to any of the hurricane standards. This is not	Revises hurricane requirements

	what the original intent of the code requirement was meant to be. It was intended new facilities and renovated facilities would comply with the new standards just as they presently do with any new or current code and standard. Existing facilities would still not have to comply but the renovation that effected the hurricane protection requirements would have to comply with this section.	
(Mod 1507) **419.4.2 ~~New facility~~ Disaster Preparedness construction standards.** The following construction standards are in addition to the physical plant requirements described in Sections 420.2 through 420.3. These minimum standards are intended to increase the ability of the ~~new~~ facility to be structurally capable of serving as a shelter for residents, staff and the family of residents and staff and equipped to be self-supporting during and immediately following a disaster:	This section actually deals with Disaster Preparedness construction standards and not new facility construction standards. Section 4.3 is new facility construction standards and these are additional to those standards for new and renovated construction.	Clarifies requirement
(Mod 1500) **419.4.2.1.1** For planning purposes, ~~as determined by the facility~~, each new facility shall provide a minimum of 30 net square feet (2.79 m2) per resident served in the occupied resident area(s). The number of patients to be served is to be determined by the facility administrator.	This modification is to make this section read easier and be more understandable for the user. There has been some confusion from the users regarding this section.	Clarifies Requirements
(Mod 1501) **419.4.2.2.2** The floor elevation of all new occupied resident area(s) and all resident support area(s) and	This modification is to make this section reader easier and be more understandable for the user. There has been some confusion	Code correlation

resident support utilities, including mechanical, electrical (except fuel storage as noted in Section 419.4.2.9.3 of this Code) and food services shall be located above the 100-year flood plain or hurricane Category 3 (Saffir-Simpson scale) hurricane surge inundation elevations whichever requires the highest elevation~~, or~~.	from the users regarding this section. This section also gives an exception to underground fuel storage tanks.	
(Mod 1502) **419.4.2.2.3** New additions or floors added to existing facilities, as determined by their site locations, shall either meet sections 419.4.2.2.1 or 419.2.2.2 of this Code or be so designed and constructed as to be in compliance with the current standards of the National Flood Insurance Program of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, incorporated by reference and available from Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration, Attn. Publications, P.O. Box 70274, Washington, D.C. 20024.	This modification is to make this section easier to read and be more understandable for the user. There has been some confusion from the users regarding this section. This section now clearly makes a distinction between new and existing facilities and what is required of each.	Editorial for clarity
(Mod 1503) ~~**419.4.2.5.7** When not being used to protect the windows, the protective system shall not restrict the operability (if provided) of the windows in the occupied resident bedrooms.~~ **419.4.2.5.~~8~~ 7** When not being used to protect the windows, the protective systems shall not reduce the clear window opening below that required by this code for the resident room.	This modification is necessary because there is no longer any requirement in any code that the bedroom windows must open.	Removes out of date requirement
(Mod 1504) **419.4.2.9.1.3** ~~Life safety and critical branch lighting and~~	The deleted material is redundant. This modification is a result of lessons learned	Adds washer dryer to critical branch

~~systems as required by this section;~~ At a minimum there shall be one clothes washer and one clothes dryer for laundry service;	during the past hurricane seasons. The lack of any ability to wash laundry in the hospital has made it very difficult to provide a suitable environment of care for the patients who were still in the facility.	
(Mod 1505) **419.4.2.9.7** If the facility does not have a permanent onsite optional stand-by generator to operate the normal branch electrical system, there shall be a permanently installed pre-designed electrical service entry for the normal branch electrical system that will allow a quick connection to a temporary electrical generator. This quick connection shall be installed inside of a permanent metal enclosure rated for this purpose and may be located on the exterior of the building.	This is a new section added to the code as a result of lessons learned from the past hurricane seasons. The lack of electrical power over an extended period of time has resulted in many displaced patients for long periods of time. The cost to install generators that would operate the normal branch of the electrical system including general lighting and air conditioning would cost many thousands of dollars for a hospital However, adding this type of quick connect electrical service panel will allow the hospital to quickly and safely plug into a temporary generator that can supply the entire building with electrical power. This is a more cost effective way to help solve the problem of extended power outages for hospitals.	Requires emergency electrical connection
(Mod 1506) **419.4.2.11 External emergency communications standards.** (Reference Chapter 59A-3.081~~(b)~~ Florida Administrative Code for requirements.)	Corrects a bad reference to the FAC.	Corrects reference
(Mod 1508) **420.2.2** The Guidelines for Design and Construction of ~~Hospitals and~~ Health Care Facilities (the Guidelines),	The date of the edition is already referenced in the referenced standards of Chapter 35 of this Code.	Formatting, editorial

~~2001 edition~~, Chapters 1-6, incorporated by reference. ~~and obtainable from the American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006-5292~~.		
(Mod 1509) **420.3.2.3** Each resident room shall have a bedside table, a reading lamp, a well-constructed appropriate bed ~~equipped with bed rails~~, and a nonfolding type armchair for each resident. There shall be an over-bed table available for a minimum of 50 percent of the licensed beds in the facility.	Bed rails are no longer required on resident beds.	Deletes out of date requirements.
(Mod 1510) **420.3.10.21** Where it is not possible to inspect fire/smoke partitions because of the fire-tested membrane, fire-rated access panels shall be installed adjacent to each side of the smoke partitions at intervals not exceeding 30 feet (9.00 m) and in such locations as necessary to view all surfaces of the partition. Fire walls, Fire Barriers, Fire Partitions, Smoke Barriers and Smoke partitions or any other wall required to have protected openings shall be effectively and permanently identified with signs or stenciling. Such identification shall be above any decorative ceiling and in concealed spaces. Suggested wording for a fire/smoke partition is as follows: "FIRE AND SMOKE BARRIER – PROTECT ALL OPENINGS."	It has clearly been shown that unless rated fire and smoke walls are clearly identified maintenance of this walls is impossible. This modification is intended to assist the Agency, the building manager, the maintenance worker and the contractors working in the buildings to be able to identify and protect these very important life safety partitions from being damaged. Once these partitions are damage, smoke migration throughout the facility can be expected with resulting loss of life. This has been a code requirement until the 2004 FBC. It is a minimal cost effective way to ensure the lives and safety of the nursing home residents.	Labeling of rated walls
(Mod 1511) **420.3.16.1** During a fire alarm, fan systems and fan equipment serving more than one room shall be stopped	The deletion of this language is to make the Code more understandable for the user. Because of the relative air pressures that	Revises fan control

~~or controlled~~ to prevent the movement of smoke by mechanical means from the zone in alarm to adjacent smoke zones.	must be maintained inside the facility to control the spread of infection and because of the problem of testing and maintenance of such smoke control system, the best and most cost effective system that can be installed is a "passive" system where all fans just shut down on fire alarm. The division of these facilities into smoke compartments, the required sprinklering and unique staffing makes the use of a passive smoke control system the best system to use in a health care setting.	
(Mod 1512) **420.3.19.6** The fire pump shall be installed in a readily accessible location. ~~with direct access from the exterior.~~ <u>When it is located on the grade level floor, there shall be direct access from the exterior.</u>	The requirement as it is currently written becomes almost impossible to achieve in multi story buildings when the fire pump is located above the grade level floor. However, it is important to for fire personnel to have ready and quick access to this piece of equipment. Therefore, when it is located on the grade level floor, it should not be located somewhere in the middle of the building where it will be difficult to access my emergency personnel. This modification retains the original intent of the requirement while accommodating locations other than on the grade level.	Locates fire pump
(Mod 1513) **420.3.24.1** A nurse call system shall be provided that will register a call from each resident bed to the related staff work area(s) by activating a visual signal at the	The deletion of this language is to make the Code more understandable for the user. The term "corridor zone light" is the correct term to use in this situation.	Clarifies nurse call requirements

resident room door and activating a visual and audible signal in the clean utility, soiled utility, nourishment station, medication prep and the master station of the nursing unit or sub nursing unit. Audible signals may be temporarily silenced, provided subsequent calls automatically reactive the audible signal. In rooms containing two or more calling stations, indicating lights shall be provided for each calling station. In multicorridor nursing units, ~~additional visible signals~~ corridor zone lights shall be installed at corridor intersections in the vicinity of staff work areas.		
(Mod 1514) **420.3.24.3** The nurse call master station shall not block incoming resident calls. The master station control settings ~~or handset position~~ shall not prevent the activation of the incoming audible and visual signals.	The deletion of this language is to make the Code more understandable for the user.	Revises nurse call for clarity
(Mod 1515) **420.3.24.5** A corridor dome light shall be located directly outside of any resident care area that is equipped with a nurse call system.	Although this is already a requirement, this makes the notification location of a corridor light for the nurse call clear to the user.	Clarifies nurse call dome light location
(Mod 1516) **420.4.1.1 "New facility"** means a nursing home, ~~or an addition of a wing or floor to an existing nursing home~~, which has not received a Stage II Preliminary Plan approval from the Agency for Health Care Administration pursuant to this section. ~~Interior renovation, refurbishing, modifications or conversions inside of an existing structure licensed as a nursing home shall not have to meet the standards contained in this paragraph.~~	Presently, the only way this section on Disaster Preparedness is triggered for an existing facility is if there is a wing or an addition added to this facility. The facility could have all of the windows, changed, new roofing material, the generator and all of the roof top mounted mechanical equipment changed and not have to adhere to any of the hurricane standards. This is not what the original intent of the code	Revises hurricane requirements.

	requirement was meant to be. It was intended new facilities and renovated facilities would comply with the new standards just as they presently do with any new or current code and standard. Existing facilities would still not have to comply but the renovation that effected the hurricane protection requirements would have to comply with this section.	
(Mod 1526) **420.4.2 ~~New facility~~ Disaster Preparedness** construction standards. The following construction standards are in addition to the physical plant requirements described in Sections 420.2 through 420.3. These minimum standards are intended to increase the ability of the ~~new~~ facility to be structurally capable of serving as a shelter for residents, staff and the family of residents and staff and equipped to be self-supporting during and immediately following a disaster:	This section actually deals with Disaster Preparedness construction standards and not new facility construction standards. Section 4.3 is new facility construction standards and these are additional to those standards for new and renovated construction.	Revises hurricane requirements
(Mod 1517) **420.4.2.1.1** For planning purposes, ~~as determined by the facility~~, each new facility shall provide a minimum of 30 net square feet (2.79 m2) per resident served in the occupied resident area(s). The number of residents to be served is to be determined by the facility administration.	This modification is to make this section reader easier and be more understandable for the user. There has been some confusion from the users regarding this section.	Clarifies intended number of residents
(Mod 1518) **420.4.2.2.2** The floor elevation of all new occupied resident area(s) and all resident support area(s) and resident support utilities, including mechanical,	This modification is to make this section reader easier and be more understandable for the user. There has been some confusion from the users regarding this section. This	Code consistency

electrical (except fuel storage as noted in Section 420.4.2.9.3 of this Code) and food services shall be located above the 100-year flood plain or hurricane Category 3 (Saffir-Simpson scale) hurricane surge inundation elevations whichever requires the highest elevation~~, or~~.	section also gives an exception to underground fuel storage tanks.	
(Mod 1519) **420.4.2.2.3** New additions or floors added to existing facilities, as determined by their site locations, shall either meet sections 420.4.2.2.1 or 420.2.2.2.2 of this Code or be so designed and constructed as to be in compliance with the current standards of the National Flood Insurance Program of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, incorporated by reference and available from Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration, Attn. Publications, P.O. Box 70274, Washington, D.C. 20024.	This modification is to make this section easier to read and be more understandable for the user. There has been some confusion from the users regarding this section. This section now clearly makes a distinction between new and existing facilities and what is required of each.	Revised to make requirements more clear.
(Mod 1520) ~~**420.4.2.5.7** When not being used to protect the windows, the protective system shall not restrict the operability (if provided) of the windows in the occupied resident bedrooms.~~ **420.4.2.5.~~8~~ 7** When not being used to protect the windows, the protective systems shall not reduce the clear window opening below that required by this code for the resident room.	This modification is necessary because there is no longer any requirement in any code that the bedroom windows must open.	Deletes out of date requirement
(Mod 1524) **420.4.2.9.1.3** ~~Life safety and critical branch lighting and systems as required by this section;~~ At a minimum there	The deleted material is redundant. This modification is a result of lessons learned during the past hurricane seasons. The lack	Adds washer and dryer to critical branch

shall be one clothes washer and one clothes dryer for laundry service;	of any ability to wash laundry in the nursing homes made it very difficult to provide a suitable environment of care for the residents who were still in the facility.	
(Mod 1525) **420.4.2.9.7** If the facility does not have a permanent onsite optional stand-by generator to operate the normal branch electrical system, there shall be a permanently installed pre-designed electrical service entry for the normal branch electrical system that will allow a quick connection to a temporary electrical generator. This quick connection shall be installed inside of a permanent metal enclosure rated for this purpose and may be located on the exterior of the building.	This is a new section added to the code as a result of lessons learned from the past hurricane seasons. The lack of electrical power over an extended period of time has resulted in many displaced elderly persons for long periods of time. The cost to install generators that would operate the normal branch of the electrical system including general lighting and air conditioning would cost about $150,000 dollars for a new 120-bed nursing home. However, adding this type of quick connect electrical service panel will allow the nursing home to quickly and safely plug into a temporary generator that can supply the entire nursing home with electrical power. This would cost only about $15,000 to$ 20,000 for a 120-bed nursing home. This is a more cost effective way to help solve the problem of extended power outages for nursing homes.	Add emergency electrical connection.
(Mod 1527) **421.3.2.1** All ambulatory surgical centers shall be equipped with a minimum of one operating room that is in compliance with the requirements of a "Class ~~B~~C" operating room as described in Chapter 9.5.F of The Guidelines.	All Ambulatory Surgical Centers (ASC) are licensed as general surgical centers and must have at least one operating room where general anesthesia can be administered. According to the appendix in the Guidelines, Section 9.5.F2.a, the	Revises operating room requirements

	American College of Surgeons Classes of Surgical Facilities states that, "Class C- Provides for major surgical procedures that require general or regional block anesthesia and support of vital bodily functions." Because general anesthesia can be performed in any of the ASCs licensed by the state, all of these ASCs should conform to the requirement for a Class C operating room. The original requirement as stated in this section was incorrect and not in compliance with the referenced standard.	
421.3.2.2 ~~In addition to the operating room(s)~~ If provided, ~~a~~ procedure, examination, or treatment room(s) ~~shall~~ may ~~be~~ if ~~provided. if required by the facility's functional program. If provided, this room(s)~~ shall have a minimum clear area of 120 square feet (11.5 m2) and shall meet only the requirement for an examination/treatment room as described in The Guidelines.	The way this section is currently written has created some confusion among the users of the Code as to what is required. The treatment room is not a requirement of the code but if the functional program specifies one, then it must be designed with specific requirements. This revision makes this section more understandable to the user.	Editorial for clarity
(Mod 1529) **421.3.3.2** At a minimum it shall be in compliance with the requirements of a recovery room for a "Class ~~B~~ C" operating room as described in Chapter 9.5.F3 of The Guidelines.	The Modification to Section 421.3.2.1 will require a Class C operating room. Therefore this section must change to make the Code consistent with the requirements of a Class C operating room and Class C recovery room.	Revises operating room requirements.
(Mod 1530) **421.3.5.1** All new ambulatory surgical centers located in multistory buildings where patient treatment areas are located on other than the exit floor shall have at least	There has been some confusion by users because there is no reference to the electrical requirements in this section. This Modification will make the Code easier and	Adds reference for code consistency and clarity.

one 2,500 pound (933 kg) capacity elevator that shall be in compliance with the requirements of Section 4.21.3.13.5 of this Code and the requirements of Chapter 30 of the Code and Chapter 69A-47, Florida Administrative Code, "Uniform Fire Safety Standards for Elevators."	more understandable for the users by referencing the special electrical requirements in this section for such elevators.	
(Mod 1531) **421.3.7.1** During a fire alarm, fan systems and fan equipment shall be stopped ~~or controlled~~ to prevent the movement of smoke by mechanical means from the zone in alarm to adjacent smoke zones or to adjacent areas within the smoke zone if there is only one zone in the facility.	The deletion of this language is to make the Code more understandable for the user. Because of the relative air pressures that must be maintained inside the facility to control the spread of infection and because of the problem of testing and maintenance of such smoke control system, the best and most cost effective system that can be installed is a "passive" system where all fans just shut down on fire alarm. The division of these facilities into smoke compartments, the required sprinklering and unique staffing makes the use of a passive smoke control system the best system to use in a health care setting.	Revises requirements for smoke control.
(Mod 1532) **421.3.9.6** The fire pump shall be installed in a readily accessible location. ~~with direct access from the exterior.~~ When it is located on the grade level floor, there shall be direct access from the exterior.	The requirement as it is currently written becomes almost impossible to achieve in multi story buildings when the fire pump is located above the grade level floor. However, it is important to for fire personnel to have ready and quick access to this piece of equipment. Therefore, when it is located on the grade level floor, it should not be located somewhere in the middle of	Revises location of fire pump access.

	the building where it will be difficult to access my emergency personnel. This modification retains the original intent of the requirement while accommodating locations other than on the grade level.	
(Mod 1533) **421.3.10.5** Operating rooms shall have general lighting for the room in addition to localized specialized lighting provided by a special lighting units ~~s~~ required at the surgical table. The type of special lighting unit shall be as ~~required~~ specified by the functional program of the facility. Each special lighting unit for localized lighting at the surgical table~~s~~ shall be permanently installed and permanently connected to an independent circuit ~~and~~ that shall be powered from the critical branch. In addition, ~~A~~ a minimum of one general purpose lighting fixture shall be powered from a normal circuit in ~~an~~ all operating rooms.	The requirement as it is currently written is confusing to the users. The modification is meant to clarify this requirement for the users.	Revises O.R. light requirements
(Mod 1534) **421.3.10.6.4** There shall be no more than two duplex receptacles per circuit.	This modification is meant to clarify this requirement for the users.	Clarifies type of receptacle
(Mod 1535) **421.3.11.1** In facilities, which contain more than eight recovery beds, or where recovery beds are not in direct view from the nurse's station, a nurses' calling system shall be provided. Each recovery bed shall be provided with a call button. Two call buttons serving adjacent beds may be served by one calling station. Call shall activate a visual and audible signal at the nurses' station and in the clean workroom and soiled workroom. Call	This modification is meant to clarify this requirement for the users. Dome light is already required but this language makes it clearer for the user to know this requirement.	Clarifies dome light requirement.

shall also activate a corridor dome light located at each patient recovery position.		
(Mod 1536) **421.3.11.3** A corridor dome light shall be located directly outside of any patient use area that is equipped with a nurse call system.	This modification is meant to clarify this requirement for the users. Dome light is already required but this language makes it clearer for the user to know this requirement.	Clarifies dome light requirement
(Mod 1537) **421.3.13.5** A minimum of one elevator ~~per bank~~ serving any patient treatment floor shall be in compliance with Section 421.3.5 of this Code and shall be connected to the equipment branch of the essential electric system and arranged for manual or automatic operation during loss of normal power.	There has been some confusion by users as to which elevator is to be connected to the essential electric system. This Modification will make the Code easier and more understandable for the users by referencing the special elevator requirements in this section for such elevators.	Adds reference for code consistency.
(Mod 1395) **423.5.5.1 "Exterior Courtyard"** is a courtyard which is not roofed, has a minimum width of 40 feet (1219 mm), and a. has an opening a minimum width of 40 feet (1219 mm), with no obstruction, on at least one end, or b. has fences between the buildings for security purposes and the required exiting capacity of the courtyard is provided for by means of doors or gates from the courtyard. An exterior courtyard may be considered exterior space and used for exiting of adjacent spaces. For an exterior courtyard with an opening between 40 feet (1219 mm) and 60 feet wide (18 288 mm), the building walls and	The definition in Section 423.5.5.1 conflicts with the intent and enforcement of Florida DOE. It also conflicts with the informal interpretation for the Building Officials Association of Florida report # 3669 dated May 6, 2005.This section only applies to Public education facilities and appears no where else in the code.	Allow exterior courtyards to be secured with walls or fences and allow egress from the exterior courtyard by means of doors from courtyard

wall openings must meet the requirements of the *Florida Building Code, Building* Tables 601 and 602 and the maximum travel to the courtyard opening/exit shall not exceed 150 feet (45,720 mm) from any point within the courtyard. If the minimum courtyard width exceeds 60 feet (18 288mm) the travel distance to a courtyard opening/exit may exceed 150 feet (945,720 mm)		
(Mod 1302) **423.6.1 Occupancy during construction.** School board and community college board facilities, or portions of facilities, shall not be occupied during construction unless exits, fire detection and early warning systems, fire protection, and safety barriers are continuously maintained and clearly marked at all times. Construction on an occupied school board site shall be separated from students and staff by secure barriers. Prior to issuance of the notice to proceed, a safety plan shall be provided by the contractor, which clearly delineates areas for construction, safety barriers, exits, construction traffic during the various phases of the project and when conditions change. Where heavy machinery, as is used for earth moving or scraping, is required to work on a school board's occupied site, the work shall be separated from occupants by secure double barriers with a distance of 10 feet (3048 mm) in between. New construction, remodeling or renovations in existing facilities shall not reduce the means of egress below the requirements for new buildings; safe means of egress from a student-occupied space may be accomplished as authorized by NFPA 101, Florida	This change clarifies that the Florida Edition of NFPA 101 applies to the construction of Florida's public educational facilities.	This change clarifies that the Florida Edition of NFPA 101 applies to the construction of emergency rescue windows in Florida's public educational facilities.

Edition as adopted by the Florida Fire Prevention Code. New construction (additions) shall not block or reduce safe means of egress.		
(Mod 1303) **423.7.6.** Automatic Shut Off. The fire alarm system shall shut off gas and fuel oil supplies, which serve student-occupied spaces or pass through such spaces. ~~The fire alarm system shall not shut off gas supplies, which serve emergency power sources. Kitchen gas supplies shall be shut off by an automatic fire extinguishing system.~~ The shut-off valve shall be located on the exterior at the service entrance to the building. The shut-off valve shall ~~have~~ be of the manual reset type. **423.7.6.1. Kitchen Gas Supplies.** Kitchen gas supplies shall be shut-off by activation of the kitchen hood fire suppression system. The shut-off valve shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations. **423.7.6.2. Emergency Power.** The fire alarm system shall not shut off gas supplies, which serve emergency power sources.	This change clarifies existing requirements for gas valves. The current code places two similar gas valve installations into one paragraph, which has caused confusion for system designers and review officials.	This change clarifies existing requirements for gas valves in public educational buildings
(Mod 1304) **423.7.7. Unoccupied Rooms and Concealed Spaces.** Rooms or spaces for storage, custodial closets, mechanical rooms, spaces under stages with wood structures and other unoccupied or unsupervised spaces in a building shall have automatic ~~smoke or heat~~ fire	This change reorganizes and clarifies the current requirements for fire detection devices. The use of the generic term for devices allows the design professional to select the appropriate device for the level of protection required. In fully sprinklered	This change reorganizes and clarifies the current requirements for fire detection devices in public educational buildings.

alarm system detector devices installed. Any concealed space with exposed materials having a flame spread rating greater than Class A, including crawl spaces under floors, interstitial spaces between ceiling and floor or roof above and attic spaces, shall be equipped with heat detector devices. Smoke and heat detector devices shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72. ~~In fully sprinklered buildings, heat detectors are not required. Smoke detectors, where required by the Florida Fire Prevention Code, must remain.~~ **423.7.7.1. Fully Sprinklered Buildings.** In fully sprinklered buildings, fire alarm detection devices are not required except where specified in the Florida Fire Prevention Code.	buildings, the sprinker head serves as a fire detection device and additional fire detection devices are not needed, except for smoke detectors that are required by the Florida Fire Prevention Code.	
(Mod 1305) **423.13.8 Windows.** **423.13.8.1 Natural light and ventilation.** Natural light and ventilation requirements for new construction shall be satisfied by windows with operable glazing, providing a net free open area equivalent to 5 percent of the floor area, in all classrooms on the perimeter of buildings, where required by Chapter 1013, Florida Statutes. Auxiliary spaces, music rooms, gyms, locker and shower facilities, laboratories requiring special climate control, and large group instructional spaces having a capacity of more than 100 persons need not have operable windows for the purpose of providing natural light and ventilation. Emergency access,	This change breaks up the section so that designers and code enforcement officials can easily recognizes that there are three separate and unique requirements under 423.13.8 Windows.	Breaks up section for windows for requirements for public educational buildings so that designers and code enforcement officials can easily recognizes that there are three separate and unique requirements for windows

emergency rescue, and secondary means of egress windows may be included in the calculation to comply with this requirement. **423.13.8.2 Projecting and awning windows.** Projecting and awning windows shall not be located below door head height if in, or adjacent to, a corridor or walkway. **423.13.8.3 Security/Storm Screens or Grills.** If a security/storm screen or grille is installed on the outside of an emergency access, rescue or egress window assembly then that security/storm screen or grille together with the emergency rescue window assembly shall be operable from the inside by a single operation without the use of tools to allow for exit under emergency conditions. The emergency rescue window shall be identified by signage, and the release device shall be readily identifiable.		
(Mod 1306) **423.14.2.1 Emergency rescue windows:** Windows for emergency rescue shall comply with NFPA 101, Florida Edition as adopted by the Florida Fire Prevention Code, shall be operable from the inside by a single operation, and shall be labeled "EMERGENCY RESCUE–KEEP AREA CLEAR." **423.27.9.1 Rescue.** Windows for emergency rescue shall comply with NFPA 101, Florida Edition as adopted by the Florida Fire Prevention Code, shall be	This change clarifies that the Florida Edition of NFPA 101 applies to the construction of emergency rescue windows in Florida's public educational facilities	This change clarifies that the Florida Edition of NFPA 101 applies to the construction of emergency rescue windows in Florida's public educational facilities.

operable from the inside by a single operation and shall be labeled "EMERGENCY RESCUE–KEEP AREA CLEAR."		
(Mod 1308) ~~**423.14.8 Provide caution signs.** Hazardous work and storage areas shall be identified by appropriate caution signs.~~ **423.14.8 ~~423.14.9~~ Interior finishes.** **423.14.8.1 ~~423.14.9.1~~ Floors.** Floors in instructional spaces shall be covered with resilient material or carpet. Floors in gymnasium locker rooms, showers, drying areas, toilet rooms, kitchens, scullerys, food storage areas and can wash areas shall be impervious. **423.14.8.2 ~~423.14.9.2~~ Walls.** Walls in toilet rooms shall be impervious to a height of at least 4 feet (1219 mm) above the floor. Walls in kitchens, scullerys, can wash areas, shower rooms shall be impervious to a height of at least 6 feet (1829 mm) above the floor. Toilet and shower partitions shall be impervious. **423.14.8.3 ~~423.14.9.3~~ Ceilings.** Ceilings in group toilet rooms, kitchens, scullerys, can wash areas, showers and locker rooms shall be impervious.	This change deletes duplicate provisions already found in section 423.14.2.6, FBC, and renumbers code provisions that follow from 423.14.9 to 423.14.8.	Deletes duplicate provisions for hazardous signage found elsewhere in the code.
(Mod 1315)	This is a clarification to Section 423.16.2.	This change recognizes the

423.16.2 Teacher Toilets. In school board facilities, faculty and staff toilets shall be separate from student toilets. **Exception:** Separation of faculty/staff and student toilet facilities is not required for Community Colleges.	This change recognizes the fact that community college faculty/staff and students are all adults and the possibility that an incident of wrongdoing, or appearance of such, is not likely to occur.	fact that community college faculty/staff and students are all adults and separate staff and student toilets are not required.
(Mod 1316) **423.16.11 Dousing shower and eye wash.** Every science room, lab, or shop where instructors and students handle materials or chemicals potentially dangerous to human tissue shall be provided with a dousing shower and eyewash for emergency use, including a floor drain.	This change modifies the current requirement to include instructor who also handle chemicals that are dangerous to human tissue. This change specifically requires a dousing shower/eyewash in demonstration classrooms/labs where only the instructor handles the chemicals.	This change will require a dousing shower/eyewash in demonstration classrooms/labs where only the instructor handles chemicals in public educational facilities.
(Mod 1318) **423.17.6 Sauna and Steam rooms.** A "panic" switch to deactivate power to heating equipment shall be provided inside sauna and steam rooms. The panic switch shall also be tied into an alarm or other approved warning device in a supervised space in the area of the sauna and/or steam room. The operation of the switch shall be labeled to indicate the intended function.	This change clarifies in the title that the section applies to both sauna and steam rooms as indicated in the text.	Adds the word "Sauna" to the title of the section.
(Mod 1320) **423.21.7** When provided a residential-type kitchen shall include a nonslip floor, a refrigerator, a residential range, a residential-type range hood mechanically exhausted to the outside, and a fire extinguisher located within 15 feet (457 mm) of the range within the same room.	This change clarifies that a residential type range is to be included in a residential type kitchen when provided in child care/day care facility. This was inadvertently left out of the original section where a residential type hood is required above a range but the residential type range was not called for.	Adds residential type range to the requirements for residential kitchens in public educational child care/day care facilities.

2006 GLITCH AMENDMENT MATRIX to the 2004 FLORIDA BUILDING CODE
SPECIAL OCCUPANCY

This is only to provide rationale for code change proposals submitted. For final language specific to the 2004 code, more details regarding the sections in the code, and correct wording, please see the 2006 Supplement. Please see the proposed code change modifications for text submitted for consideration by the Florida Building Commission.

(Mod 1321) **423.22.3.5** A working counter top with lavatory/sink and hot water shall be provided <u>in each clinic</u>.	This change clarifies that counter tops, containing a sink supplied with both hot and cold water, are required in both clinic rooms when separated clinic rooms are provided for male and female students. The present wording can be construed to mean that only one counter top and lavatory is required when separate clinics are provided.	This change clarifies that sinks are required in both male and female clinic rooms when separated clinic rooms are provided public educational facilities.
(Mod 1322) **423.25.1 New Facilities.** New educational facilities for school boards and community college boards, unless specifically exempted by the board with the written concurrence of the applicable local emergency management agency or the Department of Community Affairs (DCA), shall have appropriate ~~core facility~~ areas designed as enhanced hurricane protection areas (EHPAs) in compliance with this section.	Section 1013.372(1), Florida Statute, has been revised to delete the words "core facility." This change aligns the Florida Building Code with Florida Statutes.	Delete the words "core facility" from scope requirements for EHPAs
(Mod 1312) **423.25.4.3.2** EHPAs ~~without windows~~ shall have mechanical ventilation systems. <u>Ventilation shall be provided at a minimum rate of 2 cfm per square foot of EHPA floor area. The mechanical ventilation system shall be connected to the EHPA's emergency power.</u>	This change clarifies that all EHPAs must be provided with mechanical ventilation for the health and safety concerns of the occupants. While it is clear that windowless buildings require a means of mechanical ventilation, it is not clear to some design professionals that the windows of an EHPA must be closed during the storm event, and that mechanical ventilation is required during this period, even if natural ventilation may be provided by opening the windows prior to and after the storm.	This change clarifies that all EHPAs must be provided with mechanical ventilation for the health and safety of occupants

423.27.7 Fire-retardant-treated wood (FRTW). Only FRTW which does not contain ammonium phosphates, sulfates, or halides may be used in the roof structure of Type ~~III~~ II construction, as authorized by other section of the Florida Building Code. FRTW shall comply with the specific requirements found elsewhere in these public educational facilities requirements. Contractors shall provide evidence of compliance to inspectors. Inspection access panels shall be provided to facilitate initial and annual inspections for general condition assessment of FRTW and connectors.	This section applies to relocatable buildings. Section 423.27.3 restricts type of construction to Type I, II, or IV, therefore, Type III is not permitted. However, section recognizes FRTW will work in a Type III building. Because it will work in a Type III building, the FRTW can work in any type of construction. The current section shows a bias against this product. The product will perform in all types of construction because it doesn't know in what type of building or occupancy it is located.	Type III construction is not permitted for these structures. Proposal eliminate the reference and allows the material to be used consistent with the FBC
(Mod 1323) **423.27.10.1 Interior walls and ceilings.** Interior wall and ceiling finishes in classrooms and other student use spaces shall be Class A or B as defined in NFPA 101, Florida Edition as adopted by the Florida Fire Prevention Code. Corridor finishes shall be Class A. Formaldehyde levels shall not exceed the minimum HUD standards for manufactured housing.	This change clarifies that the Florida Edition of NFPA 101 applies to the construction of Florida's public educational facilities.	This change clarifies that the Florida Edition of NFPA 101 applies to the construction of emergency rescue windows in Florida's public educational facilities
(Mod 1629) **SECTION 437** **HOSPICE INPATIENT FACILITIES AND UNITS AND HOSPICE RESIDENCES** **437.1 Scope.** All hospice inpatient facilities and units and residences shall comply with the following design and construction standards. Enforcement and interpretation of these	All (or virtually all) other health care facility construction standards are included in the Florida Building Code. There is no reason why hospice inpatient and residence constructions standards should not be included as well. Because of the adoption of chapter 2005-191, Laws of Florida, adding "hospice residential and inpatient facilities" to section 553.73, Florida Statutes, hospice facility construction	Add construction standards for hospice inpatient facilities and units and hospice residences to Florida Building Code per chapter 2005-191, Laws of Florida

provisions shall be by the state agency authorized by section 553.73, Florida Statutes. **Note:** Other administrative and programmatic provisions may apply. See Department of Elder Affairs (DOEA) Rule 58A-2, Florida Administrative Code, Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) Rule 59C-1, Florida Administrative Code, and Chapter 400 Part VI, Florida Statutes. **437.2 Physical Plant Requirements (Inpatient Facility and Unit).** **437.2.1** As used in this rule, "inpatient facility and unit" means the location where inpatient services are provided to hospice patients that are in need of hospice inpatient care. **437.2.2** Codes and Standards. **437.2.2.1** All new inpatient units and facilities, and additions or renovations to existing units and facilities shall be in compliance with the requirements for: 1. Institutional Occupancy – Group I-2, as described in Section 308.3 of this code; and 2. The National Fire Protection Association Life Safety Code 101, Chapter 18, New Health Care Occupancy, as described in Rule ~~4-~~69A-3.012, F.A.C., Standards of the	standards are now required to be included in the Florida Building Code. This modification is intended to meet that requirement. Florida Hospices and Palliative Care, Inc., and its members are interested in achieving statewide uniformity in construction and in ensuring that hospice facilities are not excluded or considered less important than other health care facilities or settings.	

National Fire Protection Association and incorporated by reference in Rule 4 69A-3.012, F.A.C. **437.2.2.2** All new inpatient sleeping rooms shall be made accessible and shall comply with the requirements of the Florida Building Code, Chapter 11-6.1(1). **437.2.2.3** In renovations and additions to existing facilities, only that portion of the total facility affected by the project must comply with applicable sections of the codes for new facilities and units. **437.2.2.4** Existing portions of the facility that are not included in the renovation or addition but are essential to the functioning of the complete facility, as well as existing areas which receive less than substantial amounts of new work, shall comply with the applicable sections of the codes for existing inpatient facilities and units. **437.2.2.5** All existing inpatient facilities and units licensed by the Agency for Health Care Administration shall be in compliance with National Fire Protection Association Life Safety Code 101, Chapter 19, Existing Health Care Occupancy, and incorporated by reference in Rule 69A-3.012, F.A.C. **437.2.3** Construction Requirements. The following shall be provided in each inpatient facility and unit:		

437.2.3.1 Each patient sleeping room shall have a minimum room area exclusive of toilet room, or permanently attached or built in closets, lockers or wardrobes, of one hundred (100) square feet (9.29 square meters) per bed for private rooms and eighty (80) square feet (7.70 square meters) per bed for double occupancy rooms. **437.2.3.2** Each patient sleeping room shall have a window or door with a clear glass light in compliance with Section 1205.2 of the Florida Building Code. The window or door shall open directly to an atrium or to the outside of the building with a minimum of twenty (20) feet (6.10 meters) in clear and unobstructed vista measured perpendicularly from the window or door. **437.2.3.3** Each patient sleeping room shall have a wardrobe, locker or closet suitable for hanging clothing of the patient. **437.2.3.4** Other than a patient sleeping room located in a hospital or nursing home, each patient sleeping room shall have access to a toilet room without having to enter the general corridor area. One toilet room shall serve no more than four beds and no more than two resident rooms. The door shall be side hinged, swing out from the toilet room, and unless otherwise required by this code, be at least 32 inches (81.28 centimeters) wide. The toilet room shall contain a water closet with grab bars on both sides and an emergency nurse call station. The		

water closet shall be equipped with a bedpan-rinsing device. **437.2.3.5** A hand washing facility shall be provided within each patient toilet room or within each patient bedroom. **437.2.3.6** A nurses' station, clean workroom and soiled workroom shall be provided. Access to these rooms shall be from a corridor or ante room. **437.2.3.7** A charting space for clinical staff shall be provided at each nurses' station. **437.2.3.8** A hand washing facility shall be located in or near each nurses' station. **437.2.3.9** The clean workroom shall be provided with a work counter, hand wash facility, storage facilities and covered waste receptacle. **437.2.3.10** The soiled workroom shall be provided with a service sink equipped with rinsing device, work counter, a hand washing facility, storage facilities, covered waste receptacle, and covered linen receptacle. **437.2.3.11** A drug distribution system shall be provided with provisions for the locked storage of medications. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the use of the clean workroom for drug distribution.		

437.2.3.12 A clean linen storage room or closet shall be provided. **437.2.3.13** A nourishment station with equipment for preparing or serving nourishments between scheduled meals shall be provided and shall be available for patient, family, volunteers, guests and staff use. Provisions shall be made for the use and storage of small appliances such as coffee makers or toasters. A minimum of two duplex receptacles connected to a small appliance circuit shall be provided. **437.2.3.14** A nurse calling system accessible by the patient shall be provided. **437.2.3.15** Storage for administrative supplies shall be provided. **437.2.3.16** Parking for stretchers and wheelchairs in an area out of the path of normal traffic and of adequate size for the unit shall be provided. **437.2.3.17** A janitor's closet with a floor drain and storage space for housekeeping equipment and supplies shall be provided. **437.2.3.18** A multi-purpose lounge suitable and furnished for reception, recreation, dining, visitation, group social activities, and worship shall be provided.		

437.2.3.19 A conference or consultation room for patient and family use shall be provided. **437.2.3.20** A washer and dryer for patients' personal use shall be provided. **437.2.6** Details. **437.2.6.1** Fixtures such as drinking fountains, public telephone, vending machines, and portable equipment shall not be located or stored so as to restrict corridor traffic or reduce the minimum required corridor width. **437.2.6.2** Doors to patient tub rooms, showers, and water closets that swing into the room shall be equipped with reversible hardware that will allow the door to swing out in an emergency. **437.2.6.3** Doors, except those to closets or spaces not subject to occupancy, shall not swing into the exit access corridors. **437.2.6.4** Windows and outer doors, if used for ventilation, shall be equipped with insect screens. **437.2.6.5** Interior thresholds and expansion joint covers shall be made flush with the floor surface. **437.2.6.6** Grab bars shall be provided at all patient		

toilets, showers, and tubs. The bars shall have a clearance of 1-1/2 inches (38.1 millimeters) to the walls and shall be sufficiently anchored to sustain a concentrated applied load of not less than 250 pounds (113.4 kilograms). **437.2.6.7** Single paper towel dispensers, soap dispensers and covered waste receptacles shall be provided at all hand washing facilities. **437.2.6.8** Staff hand washing facilities shall be fitted with wrist blades and a gooseneck type spout. **437.2.6.9** All hand washing facilities shall be securely anchored to withstand an applied vertical load of not less than two hundred and fifty pounds on the front of the fixture. **437.2.7** Elevators. In new multistory units and facilities an elevator shall be provided in compliance with the requirements of Chapter 30 of the Florida Building Code. In addition, a hospital-type elevator large enough to accommodate a bed and attending staff shall service all patient sleeping rooms and patient treatment areas located above the ground floor. The car shall be at least 5 feet 8 inches (1.73 meters) wide by 9 feet (2.74 meters) deep and the car doors shall have a clear opening of not less than 4 feet (1.22 meters) wide and 7 feet (2.13 meters) high.		

437.2.8 Mechanical System Requirements. **437.2.8.1** Air conditioning, heating and ventilating systems. 1. All patient occupied areas shall be heated or cooled by individual or central units. Heating units shall be designed to provide a minimum of 72 degrees Fahrenheit (22.22 Celsius) ambient indoor temperature and air conditioning units shall be designed to provide a minimum of 78 degrees Fahrenheit (25.55 Celsius) ambient indoor temperature. 2. All air-supply and air-exhaust systems shall be mechanically operated. Fans serving exhaust systems shall be located at the discharge end of the system. **437.2.8.2** Plumbing and other piping systems. Water distribution systems shall be arranged to provide hot water at each hot water outlet at all times. Hot water at shower, bathing, and hand washing facilities for patients' personal use shall not exceed 110 degrees Fahrenheit (43.3 degrees Celsius). **437.2.9** Electrical System Requirements. **437.2.9.1** Lighting. 1. All spaces occupied by people, machinery, and equipment within the building, approaches to building,		

and parking areas shall have electric lighting. 2. All patients' rooms shall have general lighting and night lighting. General room luminaries shall be switched at the entrance to the patient room. **437.2.9.2** Receptacles. All patient rooms shall have hospital grade duplex grounding type receptacles. **437.2.10** Emergency Electrical System. **437.2.10.1** A Type 1 essential electrical system shall be provided in all hospice facilities as described in National Fire Protection Association Life Safety Code 99, "Health Care Facilities", and incorporated by reference in Rule 69A-3.012, F.A.C. The emergency power for this system shall meet the requirements of a Level 1, type 10, Class 48 generator as described in National Fire Protection Association Life Safety Code 110, "Emergency Standby Power Systems", and incorporated by reference in Rule 69A-3.012, F.A.C. **437.2.10.2** In new construction, the normal main service equipment shall be separated from the emergency distribution equipment by locating it in a separate room. Transfer switches shall be considered emergency distribution equipment for this purpose. **437.2.10.3** Switches for critical branch lighting shall be completely separate from normal switching. The devices		

or cover plates shall be of a distinctive color. Critical branch switches are permitted to be adjacent to normal switches. Switches for life safety lighting are not permitted except as required for dusk-to-dawn automatic control of exterior lighting fixtures. **437.2.10.4** There shall be selected life safety lighting provided at a minimum of 1 foot-candle and designed for automatic dusk-to-dawn operation along the travel paths from the exits to the public way or to safe areas located a minimum of 30 feet (9.14 meters) from the building. **437.2.10.5** A minimum of one elevator per bank serving any patient use floor shall be connected to the equipment branch of the essential electric system and arranged for manual or automatic operation during loss of normal power. Elevator cab lighting, controls, and communication and signal systems shall be connected to the life safety branch. **437.2.10.6** There shall be a dedicated low fuel alarm for the day tank supplying the emergency generator driver. A manual pump shall also be provided for the day tank. The alarm shall be located at the generator derangement panel. **437.2.10.7** Transfer switch contacts shall be of the open type and shall be accessible for inspection and replacement.		

437.2.10.8 If required by the facility's emergency food plan, there shall be power connected to the equipment branch of the essential electrical system for kitchen refrigerators, freezers and range hood exhaust fans. Selected lighting within the kitchen and dry storage areas shall be connected to the critical branch of the essential electrical system. **437.3 Residential Units.** **437.3.1** Residential units shall comply with the Florida Building Code and the National Fire Protection Association Life Safety Code 101 as adopted by the Florida Fire Prevention Code. **437.3.2** Residential units shall comply with the following codes and standards: **437.3.2.1** All new facilities and additions and renovations to existing facilities shall be in compliance with: 1. Section 310.1 of this code for Group R-4 occupancy; 2. The National Fire Protection Association Life Safety Code 101, Chapter 32, Residential Board and Care Occupancy and incorporated by reference in Rule 69A-3.012, F.A.C. and		

3. Chapter 11, Section 11-6.1(1) of the Florida Building Code, Building. **437.3.2.2** All existing facilities shall comply with National Fire Protection Association Life Safety Code 101, Chapter 33, Residential Board and Care Occupancy and incorporated by reference in Rule 69A-3.012, F.A.C.		
(Mod 1433) **3001.2 Referenced standards.** Except as otherwise provided for in this code, the design, construction, installation, alteration, repair and maintenance of elevators and conveying systems and their components shall conform to ASME A17.1, ASME **A17.1S**, ASME A90.1, ASME B20.1, ALI ALCTV, ASME A17.3 and ASME A18.1. The Division of Hotels and Restaurants may grant exceptions, variances and waivers to the *Elevator Safety Code* as authorized by the *Elevator Safety Code.* (ASME A 17.1, Section 1.2) and Florida Statutes (Chapter 120.)	Currently the adopted "Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators" is the ASME A17.1 2000 Edition (without the 2001 & 2002 addenda). This Edition is the first harmonized elevator code incorporating requirements from the Canadian B44 Elevator Code and many provisions were rewritten. The numbering system was also changed to international (metric) format. Unfortunately, many editorial errors were discovered, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which develops and produces this code, recommends that the 2000 Edition not be adopted without the addenda.	Adoption of latest ASME A17.1 Codes
(Mod 1435) **3002.8** Each enclosed elevator lobby and each elevator machine room shall be provided with an approved smoke detector **or other automatic fire alarm initiating device where allowed by NFPA 72** located in the lobby ceiling in accordance with NFPA 72. Smoke detectors ~~**may be installed in any hoistway,**~~	The proposed wording changes in 3002.8 are to be consistent with NFPA 72, 2002 Edition Section 6.15.3, as there are currently conflicts between the two. The wording currently in 3002.8 reflects requirements of the 1999 Edition. (EG: 2004 FBC 3002.8 allows smoke detectors in	This proposal corrects FBC wording to match newer adopted codes. Will also eliminate problems associated with elevator recall from detectors at unenclosed elevator lobbies.

~~**and**~~ shall be installed in hoistways which are sprinklered**, and shall not be installed in unsprinklered elevator hoistways unless they are installed to activate the hoistway smoke relief equipment**. When the smoke detector is activated, all affected elevators shall operate in conformance with NFPA 72, Section ~~**3–9.3**~~ **6.15.3.** **Fire alarm initiating devices are not required for elevator recall at unenclosed lobbies.**	unsprinklered hoist ways under any condition, NFPA 72, 2002 Rule 6.15.3.6 prohibits them except to initiate smoke relief equipment) Both the Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, ASME A17.1 Rule 2.27.3.2 and the National Fire Alarm Code, NFPA 72 Rule 6.15.3.7, allow automatic fire initiating devices other than smoke detectors to recall elevators where ambient conditions do not allow the use of smoke detectors.	
(Mod 1436) **3008.1 Serial Numbers** **3008.1** (previous text unchanged) 3. The following rules of ASME A17.1, are hereby amended as follows: a. ~~Reserved.~~ Rule 2.29.1 is to have the following sentence added at the end of this rule: Each car in a multi-car group shall be sequentially identified from left to right, as viewed from the elevator lobby. ~~(remaining text unchanged)~~	Currently the proposed addition is in the Florida Administrative Code Chapter 61C-5 Rule 61C-5.001(7)(a) and is enforced by the Bureau of Elevator Safety.	To move a rule from Florida Administrative Code Chapter 61C-5 regarding numbering of elevators to the FBC where it is more appropriate

\2006 replacement pages\rationale\special occupancy matrix rationale