**Fire Technical Advisory Committee – Errata**

**F-FBC-B-Ch. 1 – Errata #1**

**Staff**

Errata for consistency with SB 286

**SB 286 – Section 1/633.102 FS**

Section 1. Subsections (3) and (11) of section 633.102, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

(3)(e) “Contractor V” means a contractor whose business is limited to the execution of contracts requiring the ability to fabricate, install, ~~inspect,~~ alter, repair, and service the underground piping for a fire protection system using water as the extinguishing agent beginning at the point of service as defined in this act and ending no more than 1 foot above the finished floor. A Contractor V may inspect underground piping for a water-based fire protection system under the direction of a Contractor I or Contractor II.

~~The definitions in~~ This subsection may not be construed to include engineers or architects within the defined terms and does ~~do~~ not limit or prohibit a licensed fire protection engineer or architect with fire protection design experience from designing any type of fire protection system. A distinction is made between system design concepts prepared by the design professional and system layout as defined in this section and typically prepared by the contractor. However, a person certified under this chapter as a Contractor I or~~,~~ Contractor II~~, or Contractor IV under this chapter~~ may design new fire protection systems of 49 or fewer sprinklers;~~, and~~ may design

the alteration of an existing fire sprinkler system if the alteration consists of the relocation, addition, or deletion of ~~not more than~~ 49 or fewer sprinklers, notwithstanding the size of the existing fire sprinkler system; or may design the alteration of an existing fire sprinkler system if the alteration consists of the relocation or deletion of 249 or fewer sprinklers, notwithstanding the size of the existing fire sprinkler system, if there is no change of occupancy of the affected areas, as defined in the Florida Building Code and the Florida Fire Prevention Code, and there is no change in the water demand as defined in NFPA 13, “Standard for the

Installation of Sprinkler Systems,” and if the occupancy hazard classification as defined in NFPA 13 is reduced or remains the same as a result of the alteration. A person certified as a Contractor I, Contractor II, or Contractor IV may design a new fire protection system or design the alteration of an existing fire protection system, the scope of which complies with NFPA 13D, “Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One-and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes,” as adopted by the State Fire Marshal, notwithstanding the number of fire sprinklers. Contractor-developed plans may not be required by any local permitting authority to be sealed by a registered professional engineer.

**Proposed code change to the 7th Edition (2020) Florida Building Code – Building**

**CHAPTER 1 SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION**

Revise section 105.3.1.2 to read as follows:

No permit may be issued for any building construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or addition unless the applicant for such permit provides to the enforcing agency which issues the permit any of the following documents which apply to the construction

for which the permit is to be issued and which shall be prepared by or under the direction of an engineer registered under Chapter 471, *Florida Statutes*:

1. Plumbing documents for any new building or addition which requires a plumbing system with more than 250 fixture units or which costs more than $125,000.

2. Fire sprinkler documents for any new building or addition which includes a fire sprinkler system which contains 50 or more sprinkler heads. Personnel as authorized by chapter 633 *Florida Statutes*, may design a new fire sprinkler system of 49 or fewer heads; ~~and~~ may design the alteration of an existing fire sprinkler system if the alteration consists of the relocation, addition or deletion of ~~not more than~~ 49 heads or fewer, notwithstanding the size of the existing fire sprinkler system~~.~~; or may design the alteration of an existing fire sprinkler system if the alteration consists of the relocation or deletion of 249 or fewer sprinklers, notwithstanding the size of the existing fire sprinkler system, if there is no change of occupancy of the affected areas, as defined in this Code and the Florida Fire Prevention Code, and there is no change in the water demand as defined in NFPA 13, “Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems,” and if the occupancy hazard classification as defined in NFPA 13 is reduced or remains the same as a result of the alteration.

No change to the remaining text

**TAC Recommendation:**

**Commission Action:**

F-FBC-EB-Ch. 5/10 – Errata #2

**Staff**

Errata for consistency with SB 804

**SB 804 – Section 6/553.80 FS**

Section 6. Subsection (9) is added to section 553.80, Florida Statutes, to read:

553.80 Enforcement.—

(9) A single-family or two-family dwelling that is converted into a certified recovery residence, as defined in s. 397.311, or a recovery residence, as defined in s. 397.311, that

has a charter from an entity recognized or sanctioned by Congress does not have a change of occupancy as defined in the Florida Building Code solely due to such conversion.

**Proposed code changes to the 7th Edition (2020) Florida Building Code – Existing Building**

**CHAPTER 5 PRESCRIPTIVE COMPLIANCE METHOD**

SECTION 506 CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY

Revise Section 506.1 Conformance to read as follows:

No change shall be made in the use or occupancy of any building unless such building is made to comply with the requirements of the *Florida Building Code, Building* for the use or occupancy. Changes in use or occupancy in a building or portion thereof shall be such that the

existing building is no less complying with the provisions of this code than the existing building or structure was prior to the change. Subject to the approval of the building official, the use or occupancy of *existing buildings* shall be permitted to be changed and the building is allowed to be occupied for purposes in other groups without conforming to all of the requirements of this code for those groups, provided the new or proposed use is less hazardous, based on life and fire risk, than the existing use.

**Exceptions:**

1. The building need not be made to comply with the seismic requirements for a new structure unless required by Section 506.4.
2. A single-family or two-family dwelling that is converted into a certified recovery residence, as defined in s. 397.311, Florida Statutes or a recovery residence, as defined in s. 397.311, Florida Statutes that has a charter from an entity recognized or sanctioned by Congress does not have a change of occupancy as defined in this Code solely due to such conversion.

**CHAPTER 10 CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY**

SECTION 1001 GENERAL

Revise Section 1001.2.2 Change of occupancy classification or group to read as follows:

Where the occupancy classification of a building changes, the provisions of Sections 1002 through 1012 shall apply. This includes a *change of occupancy* classification and a change to another group within an occupancy classification.

**Exception:**

A single-family or two-family dwelling that is converted into a certified recovery residence, as defined in s. 397.311, Florida Statutes or a recovery residence, as defined in s. 397.311, Florida Statutes that has a charter from an entity recognized or sanctioned by Congress does not have a change of occupancy as defined in this Code solely due to such conversion.

**TAC Recommendation:**

**Commission Action:**