Draft 2006 International Building Code Modified For The 2004 Florida Building Code, Building

2006 IBC	2004 FBC	Comment
Introduction	**Preface**	
This comprehensive building code establishes minimum regulations for building systems using prescriptive and performance-related provisions. It is founded on broad-based principles that make possible the use of new materials and new building designs. This 2006 edition is fully compatible with all the *International Codes*® (I-Codes®) published by the International Code Council (ICC)®, including the ICC *Electrical Code*®, *International Energy Conservation Code*®, *International Existing Building Code*®, *International Fire Code*®, *International Fuel Gas Code*®, *International Mechanical Code*®, ICC *Performance Code*®, *International Plumbing Code*®, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*®, *International Property Maintenance Code*®, *International Residential Code*®, *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*™ and *International Zoning Code*®.	The base codes for the 2004 edition of the Florida Building Code include: the International Building Code, 2003 edition; the International Plumbing Code, 2003 edition; the International Mechanical Code, 2003 edition; the International Fuel Gas Code, 2003 edition; the International Residential Code, 2003 edition; the International Existing Building Code, 2003 edition; the National Electrical Code, 2002 edition; the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Fair Housing Guidelines, and; substantive criteria from the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-conditioning Engineers' (ASHRAE) Standard 90.1-2001. State and local codes adopted and incorporated into the code include the Florida Energy Efficiency Code for Building Construction, the Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction and special hurricane protection standards for the high-velocity hurricane zone.	Revise the Preface to reference the updated code editions.
CHAPTER 1: ADMINISTRATION	**CHAPTER 1: ADMINISTRATION**	
101.1 Title. These regulations shall be known as the *Building Code* of [NAME OF JURISDICTION], hereinafter referred to as "this code."	**101.1 Title.** These regulations shall be known as the *Florida Building Code*, hereinafter referred to as "this code."	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

2006 INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE MODIFIED FOR THE 2007 FLORIDA BUILDING CODE

101.2 Scope. The provisions of this code shall apply to the construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures. **Exception:** Detached one- and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses) not more than three stories above grade plane in height with a separate means of egress and their accessory structures shall comply with the *International Residential Code*.	**101.2 Scope.** The provisions of this code shall apply to the construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures. **Exceptions:** 1. Detached one- and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (town houses) not more than three stories above grade plane in height with a separate means of egress and their accessory structures shall comply with the *Florida Building Code, Residential.* 2. Existing buildings undergoing repair, alterations or additions and change of occupancy shall comply with Chapter 34 of this code.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
101.4 Referenced codes. The other codes listed in Sections 101.4.1 through 101.4.7 and referenced elsewhere in this code shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference.	**101.4 Referenced codes.** The other codes listed in Sections 101.4.1 through 101.4.8 and referenced elsewhere in this code shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
101.4.1 Electrical. The provisions of the ICC *Electrical Code* shall apply to the installation of electrical systems, including alterations, repairs, replacement, equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and appurtenances thereto.	**101.4.1 Electrical.** The provisions of Chapter 27 of the *Florida Building Code, Building* shall apply to the installation of electrical systems, including alterations, repairs, replacement, equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and appurtenances thereto.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
101.4.2 Gas. The provisions of the *International Fuel Gas Code* shall apply to the installation of gas piping from the point of delivery, gas appliances and related accessories as covered in this code. These requirements apply to gas piping systems extending from the point of delivery to the inlet connections of appliances and the installation and operation of residential and commercial gas appliances and related accessories.	**101.4.2 Gas**. The provisions of the *Florida Building Code, Fuel Gas* shall apply to the installation of gas piping from the point of delivery, gas appliances and related accessories as covered in this code. These requirements apply to gas piping systems extending from the point of delivery to the inlet connections of appliances and the installation and operation of residential and commercial gas appliances and related accessories.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

101.4.3 Mechanical. The provisions of the *International Mechanical Code* shall apply to the installation, alterations, repairs and replacement of mechanical systems, including equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and/or appurtenances, including ventilating, heating, cooling, air-conditioning and refrigeration systems, incinerators and other energy- related systems.	**101.4.3 Mechanical.** The provisions of the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* shall apply to the installation, alterations, repairs and replacement of mechanical systems, including equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and/or appurtenances, including ventilating, heating, cooling, air-conditioning and refrigeration systems, incinerators and other energy-related systems.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
101.4.4 Plumbing. The provisions of the *International Plumbing Code* shall apply to the installation, alteration, repair and replacement of plumbing systems, including equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and appurtenances, and where connected to a water or sewage system and all aspects of a medical gas system. The provisions of the *International Private Sewage Disposal Code* shall apply to private sewage disposal systems.	**101.4.4 Plumbing.** The provisions of the *Florida Building Code, Plumbing* shall apply to the installation, alteration, repair and replacement of plumbing systems, including equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and appurtenances, and where connected to a water or sewage system and all aspects of a medical gas system.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
101.4.5 Property maintenance.	**101.4.5 Property Maintenance. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
101.4.6 Fire prevention. The provisions of the *International Fire Code* shall apply to matters affecting or relating to structures, processes and premises from the hazard of fire and explosion arising from the storage, handling or use of structures, materials or devices; from conditions hazardous to life, property or public welfare in the occupancy of structures or premises; and from the construction, extension, repair, alteration or removal of fire suppression and alarm systems or fire hazards in the structure or on the premises from occupancy or operation.	**101.4.6 Fire prevention**. For provisions related to fire prevention, refer to the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. The *Florida Fire Prevention Code* shall apply to matters affecting or relating to structures, processes and premises from the hazard of fire and explosion arising from the storage, handling or use of structures, materials or devices; from conditions hazardous to life, property or public welfare in the occupancy of structures or premises; and from the construction, extension, repair, alteration or removal of fire suppression and alarm systems or fire hazards in the structure or on the premises from occupancy or operation.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
101.4.7 Energy. The provisions of the *International Energy Conservation Code* shall apply to all matters governing the design and construction of buildings for energy efficiency.	**101.4.7 Energy.** The provisions of Chapter 13 of the *Florida Building Code, Building* shall apply to all matters governing the design and construction of buildings for energy efficiency.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**101.4.8 Accessibility.** For provisions related to accessibility, refer to Chapter 11 of the *Florida Building Code, Building.*	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**101.4.9** Manufactured buildings. For additional administrative and special code requirements, see section 428, Florida Building Code, Building, and Rule 9B-1 F.A.C.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements. (See 2006 Supplement.)
NA	**102.1.1** The *Florida Building Code* does not apply to, and no code enforcement action shall be brought with respect to, zoning requirements, land use requirements and owner specifications or programmatic requirements which do not pertain to and govern the design, construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair or demolition of public or private buildings, structures or facilities or to programmatic requirements that do not pertain to enforcement of the *Florida Building Code*. Additionally, a local code enforcement agency may not administer or enforce the *Florida Building Code, Building* to prevent the siting of any publicly owned facility, including, but not limited to, correctional facilities, juvenile justice facilities, or state universities, community colleges, or public education facilities, as provided by law.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
102.2 Other laws. The provisions of this code shall not be deemed to nullify any provisions of local, state or federal law.	**102.2 Building.** The provisions of the *Florida Building Code* shall apply to the construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every public and private building, structure or facility or floating residential structure, or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings, structures or facilities. Additions, alterations, repairs and changes of use or occupancy group in all buildings and structures shall comply with the provisions provided in Chapter 34 of this code. The following buildings, structures and facilities are exempt from the *Florida Building Code* as provided by law, and any further exemptions shall be as determined by the legislature and provided by law:	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	(a) Building and structures specifically regulated and preempted by the federal government. (b) Railroads and ancillary facilities associated with the railroad. (c) Nonresidential farm buildings on farms. (d) Temporary buildings or sheds used exclusively for construction purposes. (e) Mobile or modular structures used as temporary offices, except that the provisions of Part V (Section 553.501-553.513, Florida Statutes) relating to accessibility by persons with disabilities shall apply to such mobile or modular structures. (f) Those structures or facilities of electric utilities, as defined in Section 366.02, Florida Statutes, which are directly involved in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity. (g) Temporary sets, assemblies, or structures used in commercial motion picture or television production, or any sound-recording equipment used in such production, on or off the premises. (h) Chickees constructed by the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida or the Seminole Tribe of Florida. As used in this paragraph, the term “chickee” means an open-sided wooden hut that has a thatched roof of palm or palmetto or other traditional materials, and that does not incorporate any electrical, plumbing, or other nonwood features.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**102.2.1** In addition to the requirements of Section 553.79 and 553.80, Florida Statutes, facilities subject to the provisions of Chapter 395, Florida Statutes, and Part II of Chapter 400, Florida Statutes, shall have facility plans reviewed and construction surveyed by the state agency authorized to do so under the requirements of Chapter 395, Florida Statutes, and Part II of Chapter 400, Florida Statutes, and the certification requirements of the federal government.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**102.2.2** Residential buildings or structures moved into or within a county or municipality shall not be required to be brought into compliance with the state minimum building code in force at the time the building or structure is moved, provided: 1. The building or structure is structurally sound and in occupiable condition for its intended use; 2. The occupancy use classification for the building or structure is not changed as a result of the move; 3. The building is not substantially remodeled; 4. Current fire code requirements for ingress and egress are met; 5. Electrical, gas and plumbing systems meet the codes in force at the time of construction and are operational and safe for reconnection; and 6. Foundation plans are sealed by a professional engineer or architect licensed to practice in this state, if required by the *Florida Building Code*, Building for all residential buildings or structures of the same occupancy class.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**102.2.3** The building official shall apply the same standard to a moved residential building or structure as that applied to the remodeling of any comparable residential building or structure to determine whether the moved structure is substantially remodeled. The cost of the foundation on which the moved building or structure is placed shall not be included in the cost of remodeling for purposes of determining whether a moved building or structure has been substantially remodeled.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**102.2.4** This section does not apply to the jurisdiction and authority of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to inspect amusement rides or the Department of Financial Services to inspect state-owned buildings and boilers.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**102.2.5** Each enforcement district shall be governed by a board, the composition of which shall be determined by the affected localities. At its own option, each enforcement district or local enforcement agency may promulgate rules granting to the owner of a single-family residence one or more exemptions from the *Florida Building Code* relating to: 1. Addition, alteration or repair performed by the property owner upon his or her own property, provided any addition or alteration shall not exceed 1,000 square feet (93 m2) or the square footage of the primary structure, whichever is less. 2. Addition, alteration or repairs by a nonowner within a specific cost limitation set by rule, provided the total cost shall not exceed $5,000 within any 12-month period. 3. Building and inspection fees. Each code exemption, as defined in this section, shall be certified to the local board 10 days prior to implementation and shall be effective only in the territorial jurisdiction of the enforcement district or local enforcement agency implementing it.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**102.2.6** This section does not apply to swings and other playground equipment accessory to a one- or two-family dwelling. **Exception**: Electrical service to such playground equipment shall be in accordance with Chapter 27 of this code.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
102.5 Partial invalidity.	**102.5 Partial Invalidity. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
102.6 Existing structures. The legal occupancy of any structure existing on the date of adoption of this code shall be permitted to continue without change, except as is specifically covered in this code, the *International Property Maintenance Code* or the *International Fire Code*, or as is deemed necessary by the building official for the general safety and welfare of the occupants and the public.	**102.6 Existing structures.** The legal occupancy of any structure existing on the date of adoption of this code shall be permitted to continue without change, except as is specifically covered in this code, or the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*, or as is deemed necessary by the building official for the general safety and welfare of the occupants and the public.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**102.7 Relocation of manufactured buildings.** (1) Relocation of an existing manufactured building does not constitute an alteration. (2) A relocated building shall comply with wind speed requirements of the new location, using the appropriate wind speed map. If the existing building was manufactured in compliance with the Standard Building Code (prior to March 1, 2002), the wind speed map of the Standard Building Code shall be applicable. If the existing building was manufactured in compliance with the *Florida Building Code* (after March 1, 2002), the wind speed map of the *Florida Building Code* shall be applicable.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
Section 103 Department of Building Safety.	**Section 103 Department of Building Safety Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
104.1 General.	**104.1 General. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
104.2 Applications and permits.	**104.2 Applications and permits. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
104.3 Notices and orders.	**104.3 Notices and orders. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
104.4 Inspections.	**104.4 Inspections. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
104.5 Identification.	**104.5 Identification. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
104.6 Right of entry.	**104.6 Right of entry. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
104.7 Department records.	**104.7 Department records. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
104.8 Liability.	**104.8 Liability. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
104.10 Modifications.	**104.10 Modifications. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

104.11 Alternative materials, design and methods of construction and equipment. The provisions of this code are not intended to prevent the installation of any material or to prohibit any design or method of construction not specifically prescribed by this code, provided that any such alternative has been approved. An alternative material, design or method of construction shall be approved where the building official finds that the proposed design is satisfactory and complies with the intent of the provisions of this code, and that the material, method or work offered is, for the purpose intended, at least the equivalent of that prescribed in this code in quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety.	**104.11 Alternative materials, design and methods of construction and equipment.** The provisions of this code are not intended to prevent the installation of any material or to prohibit any design or method of construction not specifically prescribed by this code, provided that any such alternative has been approved. An alternative material, design or method of construction shall be approved where the building official finds that the proposed design is satisfactory and complies with the intent of the provisions of this code, and that the material, method or work offered is, for the purpose intended, at least the equivalent of that prescribed in this code in quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety. When alternate life safety systems are designed, the SFPE Engineering Guide to Performance-Based Fire Protection Analysis and Design of Buildings, or other methods approved by the building official may be used. The building official shall require that sufficient evidence or proof be submitted to substantiate any claim made regarding the alternative.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**104.11.3 Accessibility.** Alternative designs and technologies for providing access to and usability of a facility for persons with disabilities shall be in accordance with Section 11.2.2.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

105.1.1 Annual permit. In lieu of an individual permit for each alteration to an already approved electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing installation, the building official is authorized to issue an annual permit upon application therefor to any person, firm or corporation regularly employing one or more qualified trade persons in the building, structure or on the premises owned or operated by the applicant for the permit.	**105.1.1 Annual facility permit.** In lieu of an individual permit for each alteration to an existing electrical, gas, mechanical, plumbing or interior nonstructural office system(s), the building official is authorized to issue an annual permit for any occupancy to facilitate routine or emergency service, repair, refurbishing, minor renovations of service systems or manufacturing equipment installations/relocations. The building official shall be notified of major changes and shall retain the right to make inspections at the facility site as deemed necessary. An annual facility permit shall be assessed with an annual fee and shall be valid for one year from date of issuance. A separate permit shall be obtained for each facility and for each construction trade, as applicable. The permit application shall contain a general description of the parameters of work intended to be performed during the year.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**105.1.3 Food permit**. As per Section 500.12, Florida Statutes, a food permit from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is required of any person who operates a food establishment or retail store.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

105.2 Work exempt from permit. Exemptions from permit requirements of this code shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in any manner in violation of the provisions of this code or any other laws or ordinances of this jurisdiction. Permits shall not be required for the following: **Building:** 1. One-story detached accessory structures used as tool and storage sheds, playhouses and similar uses, provided the floor area does not exceed 120 square feet (11.15 m2). 2. Fences not over 6 feet (1829 mm) high. 3. Oil derricks. 4. Retaining walls which are not over 4 feet (1219 mm) in height measured from the bottom of the footing to the top of the wall, unless supporting a surcharge or impounding Class I, II or III-A liquids. 5. Water tanks supported directly on grade if the capacity does not exceed 5,000 gallons (18 925 L) and the ratio of height to diameter or width does not exceed 2 to 1. 6. Sidewalks and driveways not more than 30 inches (762 mm) above adjacent grade, and not over any basement or story below and are not part of an accessible route. 7. Painting, papering, tiling, carpeting, cabinets, counter tops and similar finish work. 8. Temporary motion picture, television and theater stage sets and scenery. 9. Prefabricated swimming pools accessory to a Group R-3 occupancy, as applicable in Section 101.2, which are less than 24 inches (610 mm) deep, do not exceed 5,000 gallons (18 925 L) and are installed entirely above ground. 10. Shade cloth structures constructed for nursery or agricultural purposes and not including service systems. 11. Swings and other playground equipment accessory to detached one- and two-family dwellings.	**105.2 Work exempt from permit.** Exemptions from permit requirements of this code shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in any manner in violation of the provisions of this code. Permits shall not be required for the following:	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

12. Window awnings supported by an exterior wall which do not project more than 54 inches (1372 mm) from the exterior wall and do not require additional support of Group R-3, as applicable in Section 101.2, and Group U occupancies. 13. Nonfixed and movable fixtures, cases, racks, counters and partitions not over 5 feet 9 inches (1753 mm) in height.		No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
Electrical: **Repairs and maintenance:** Minor repair work, including the replacement of lamps or the connection of approved portable electrical equipment to approved permanently installed receptacles. **Radio and television transmitting stations:** The provisions of this code shall not apply to electrical equipment used for radio and television transmissions, but do apply to equipment and wiring for power supply, the installations of towers and antennas. **Temporary testing systems:** A permit shall not be required for the installation of any temporary system required for the testing or servicing of electrical equipment or apparatus.		No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

Gas: 1. Portable heating appliance. 2. Replacement of any minor part that does not alter approval of equipment or make such equipment unsafe. **Mechanical:** 1. Portable heating appliance. 2. Portable ventilation equipment. 3. Portable cooling unit. 4. Steam, hot or chilled water piping within any heating or cooling equipment regulated by this code. 5. Replacement of any part which does not alter its approval or make it unsafe. 6. Portable evaporative cooler. 7. Self-contained refrigeration system containing 10 pounds (4.54 kg) or less of refrigerant and actuated by motors of 1 horsepower (746 W) or less.	**Gas:** 1. Portable heating appliance. 2. Replacement of any minor part that does not alter approval of equipment or make such equipment unsafe. **Mechanical:** 1. Portable heating appliance. 2. Portable ventilation equipment. 3. Portable cooling unit. 4. Steam, hot or chilled water piping within any heating or cooling equipment regulated by this code. 5. Replacement of any part which does not alter its approval or make it unsafe. 6. Portable evaporative cooler. 7. Self-contained refrigeration system containing 10 pounds (4.54 kg) or less of refrigerant and actuated by motors of 1 horsepower (746 W) or less. 8. The installation, replacement, removal or metering of any load management control device.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
Plumbing: 1. The stopping of leaks in drains, water, soil, waste or vent pipe provided, however, that if any concealed trap, drain pipe, water, soil, waste or vent pipe becomes defective and it becomes necessary to remove and replace the same with new material, such work shall be considered as new work and a permit shall be obtained and inspection made as provided in this code. 2. The clearing of stoppages or the repairing of leaks in pipes, valves or fixtures, and the removal and reinstallation of water closets, provided such repairs do not involve or require the replacement or rearrangement of valves, pipes or fixtures.	**Plumbing:** 1. The stopping of leaks in drains, water, soil, waste or vent pipe provided, however, that if any concealed trap, drain pipe, water, soil, waste or vent pipe becomes defective and it becomes necessary to remove and replace the same with new material, such work shall be considered as new work and a permit shall be obtained and inspection made as provided in this code. 2. The clearing of stoppages or the repairing of leaks in pipes, valves or fixtures, and the removal and reinstallation of water closets, provided such repairs do not involve or require the replacement or rearrangement of valves, pipes or fixtures.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

105.2.2 Repairs. Application or notice to the building official is not required for ordinary repairs to structures, replacement of lamps or the connection of approved portable electrical equipment to approved permanently installed receptacles. Such repairs shall not include the cutting away of any wall, partition or portion thereof, the removal or cutting of any structural beam or load-bearing support, or the removal or change of any required means of egress, or rearrangement of parts of a structure affecting the egress requirements; nor shall ordinary repairs include addition to, alteration of, replacement or relocation of any standpipe, water supply, sewer, drainage, drain leader, gas, soil, waste, vent or similar piping, electric wiring or mechanical or other work affecting public health or general safety.	**105.2.2 Minor repairs.** Ordinary minor repairs may be made with the approval of the building official without a permit, provided the repairs do not include the cutting away of any wall, partition or portion thereof, the removal or cutting of any structural beam or load-bearing support, or the removal or change of any required means of egress, or rearrangement of parts of a structure affecting the egress requirements; additionally, ordinary minor repairs shall not include addition to, alteration of, replacement or relocation of any standpipe, water supply, sewer, drainage, drain leader, gas, soil, waste, vent or similar piping, electric wiring systems or mechanical equipment or other work affecting public health or general safety, and such repairs shall not violate any of the provisions of the technical codes.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
105.2.3 Public service agencies.	**105.2.3 Public service agencies. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
105.3 Application for permit. To obtain a permit, the applicant shall first file an application therefor in writing on a form furnished by the department of building safety for that purpose. Such application shall: 1. Identify and describe the work to be covered by the permit for which application is made. 2. Describe the land on which the proposed work is to be done by legal description, street address or similar description that will readily identify and definitely locate the proposed building or work. 3. Indicate the use and occupancy for which the proposed work is intended. 4. Be accompanied by construction documents and other information as required in Section 106. 5. State the valuation of the proposed work. 6. Be signed by the applicant, or the applicant's authorized agent. 7. Give such other data and information as required by the building official.	**105.3 Application for permit.** To obtain a permit, the applicant shall first file an application therefor in writing on a form furnished by the building department for that purpose. Permit application forms shall be in the format prescribed by a local administrative board, if applicable, and must comply with the requirements of Section 713.135(5) and (6), Florida Statutes. Each application shall be inscribed with the date of application, and the code in effect as of that date. For a building permit for which an application is submitted prior to the effective date of the Florida Building Code, the state minimum building code in effect in the permitting jurisdiction on the date of the application governs the permitted work for the life of the permit and any extension granted to the permit.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

105.3.1 Action on application. The building official shall examine or cause to be examined applications for permits and amendments thereto within a reasonable time after filing. If the application or the construction documents do not conform to the requirements of pertinent laws, the building official shall reject such application in writing, stating the reasons therefor. If the building official is satisfied that the proposed work conforms to the requirements of this code and laws and ordinances applicable thereto, the building official shall issue a permit therefor as soon as practicable.	**105.3.1 Action on application**. The building official shall examine or cause to be examined applications for permits and amendments thereto within a reasonable time after filing. If the application or the construction documents do not conform to the requirements of pertinent laws, the building official shall reject such application in writing, stating the reasons therefor. If the building official is satisfied that the proposed work conforms to the requirements of this code and laws and ordinances applicable thereto, the building official shall issue a permit therefor as soon as practicable. When authorized through contractual agreement with a school board, in acting on applications for permits, the building official shall give first priority to any applications for the construction of, or addition or renovation to, any school or educational facility.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**105.3.1.1** If a state university, state community college or public school district elects to use a local government's code enforcement offices, fees charged by counties and municipalities for enforcement of the Florida Building Code on buildings, structures, and facilities of state universities, state colleges, and public school districts shall not be more than the actual labor and administrative costs incurred for plans review and inspections to ensure compliance with the code.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**105.3.1.2** 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. Electrical documents for any new building or addition which requires an aggregate service capacity of 600 amperes (240 volts) or more on a residential electrical system or 800 amperes (240 volts) or more on a commercial or industrial electrical system and which costs more than $50,000. 2. Plumbing documents for any new building or addition which requires a plumbing system with more than 250 fixture units or which costs more than $50,000. 3. Fire sprinkler documents for any new building or addition which includes a fire sprinkler system which contains 50 or more sprinkler heads. A Contractor I, Contractor II, or Contractor IV, certified under Section 633.521 Florida Statutes, may design a 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, notwithstanding the size of the existing fire sprinkler system.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	4. Heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning documents for any new building or addition which requires more than a 15-ton-per-system capacity which is designed to accommodate 100 or more persons or for which the system costs more than $50,000. This paragraph does not include any document for the replacement or repair of an existing system in which the work does not require altering a structural part of the building or for work on a residential one, two, three or four-family structure. An air-conditioning system may be designed by an installing air-conditioning contractor certified under Chapter 489, Florida Statutes, to serve any building or addition which is designed to accommodate fewer than 100 persons and requires an air-conditioning system with a value of $50,000 or less; and when a 15-ton-per system or less is designed for a singular space of a building and each 15-ton system or less has an independent duct system. Systems not complying with the above require design documents that are to be sealed by a professional engineer.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	Example 1: When a space has two 10-ton systems with each having an independent duct system, the contractor may design these two systems since each unit (system) is less than 15 tons. Example 2: Consider a small single-story office building which consists of six individual offices where each office has a single three-ton package air conditioning heat pump. The six heat pumps are connected to a single water cooling tower. The cost of the entire heating, ventilation and air-conditioning work is $47,000 and the office building accommodates fewer than 100 persons. Because the six mechanical units are connected to a common water tower this is considered to be an 18-ton system. It therefore could not be designed by a mechanical or air conditioning contractor. NOTE: It was further clarified by the Commission that the limiting criteria of 100 persons and $50,000 apply to the building occupancy load and the cost for the total air-conditioning system of the building. 5. Any specialized mechanical, electrical, or plumbing document for any new building or addition which includes a medical gas, oxygen, steam, vacuum, toxic air filtration, halon, or fire detection and alarm system which costs more than $5,000. Documents requiring an engineer seal by this part shall not be valid unless a professional engineer who possesses a valid certificate of registration has signed, dated, and stamped such document as provided in Section 471.025, Florida Statutes.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**105.3.3** An enforcing authority may not issue a building permit for any building construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair or addition unless the permit either includes on its face or there is attached to the permit the following statement: "NOTICE: In addition to the requirements of this permit, there may be additional restrictions applicable to this property that may be found in the public records of this county, and there may be additional permits required from other governmental entities such as water management districts, state agencies, or federal agencies."	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**105.3.4** A building permit for a single-family residential dwelling must be issued within 30 working days of application therefor unless unusual circumstances require a longer time for processing the application or unless the permit application fails to satisfy the Florida Building Code or the enforcing agency's laws or ordinances.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**105.3.5 Identification of minimum premium policy.** Except as otherwise provided in Chapter 440, Florida Statutes, Workers' Compensation, every employer shall, as a condition to receiving a building permit, show proof that it has secured compensation for its employees as provided in Section 440.10 and 440.38, Florida Statutes.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**105.3.6 Asbestos removal.** Moving, removal or disposal of asbestos-containing materials on a residential building where the owner occupies the building, the building is not for sale or lease, and the work is performed according to the owner-builder limitations provided in this paragraph. To qualify for exemption under this paragraph, an owner must personally appear and sign the building permit application. The permitting agency shall provide the person with a disclosure statement in substantially the following form:	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	Disclosure Statement: State law requires asbestos abatement to be done by licensed contractors. You have applied for a permit under an exemption to that law. The exemption allows you, as the owner of your property, to act as your own asbestos abatement contractor even though you do not have a license. You must supervise the construction yourself. You may move, remove or dispose of asbestos-containing materials on a residential building where you occupy the building and the building is not for sale or lease, or the building is a farm outbuilding on your property. If you sell or lease such building within 1 year after the asbestos abatement is complete, the law will presume that you intended to sell or lease the property at the time the work was done, which is a violation of this exemption. You may not hire an unlicensed person as your contractor. Your work must be done according to all local, state and federal laws and regulations which apply to asbestos abatement projects. It is your responsibility to make sure that people employed by you have licenses required by state law and by county or municipal licensing ordinances.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
105.4 Validity of permit. The issuance or granting of a permit shall not be construed to be a permit for, or an approval of, any violation of any of the provisions of this code or of any other ordinance of the jurisdiction. Permits presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this code or other ordinances of the jurisdiction shall not be valid. The issuance of a permit based on construction documents and other data shall not prevent the building official from requiring the correction of errors in the construction documents and other data. The building official is also authorized to prevent occupancy or use of a structure where in violation of this code or of any other ordinances of this jurisdiction.	**105.4 Conditions of the permit.** **105.4.1 Permit intent**. A permit issued shall be construed to be a license to proceed with the work and not as authority to violate, cancel, alter or set aside any of the provisions of the technical codes, nor shall issuance of a permit prevent the building official from thereafter requiring a correction of errors in plans, construction or violations of this code. Every permit issued shall become invalid unless the work authorized by such permit is commenced within six months after its issuance, or if the work authorized by such permit is suspended or abandoned for a period of six months after the time the work is commenced.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**105.4.1.1** If work has commenced and the permit is revoked, becomes null and void, or expires because of lack of progress or abandonment, a new permit covering the proposed construction shall be obtained before proceeding with the work. **105.4.1.2** If a new permit is not obtained within 180 days from the date the initial permit became null and void, the building official is authorized to require that any work which has been commenced or completed be removed from the building site. Alternately, a new permit may be issued on application, providing the work in place and required to complete the structure meets all applicable regulations in effect at the time the initial permit became null and void and any regulations which may have become effective between the date of expiration and the date if issuance of the new permit.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**105.4.1.3** Work shall be considered to be in active progress when the permit has received an approved inspection within 180 days. This provision shall not be applicable in case of civil commotion or strike or when the building work is halted due directly to judicial injunction, order or similar process. **105.4.1.4** The fee for renewal reissuance and extension of a permit shall be set forth by the administrative authority.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
105.5 Expiration.	**105.5 Expiration. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
105.6 Suspension or revocation.	**105.6 Suspension or revocation. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**105.8 Notice of commencement.** As per Section 713.135, Florida Statutes, when any person applies for a building permit, the authority issuing such permit shall print on the face of each permit card in no less than 18-point, capitalized, boldfaced type: "WARNING TO OWNER: YOUR FAILURE TO RECORD A NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT MAY RESULT IN YOUR PAYING TWICE FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO YOUR PROPERTY. IF YOU INTEND TO OBTAIN FINANCING, CONSULT WITH YOUR LENDER OR AN ATTORNEY BEFORE RECORDING YOUR NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT."	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**105.9 Asbestos.** The enforcing agency shall require each building permit for the demolition or renovation of an existing structure to contain an asbestos notification statement which indicates the owner's or operator's responsibility to comply with the provisions of Section 469.003, Florida Statutes, and to notify the Department of Environmental Protection of his or her intentions to remove asbestos, when applicable, in accordance with state and federal law.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**105.10 Certificate of protective treatment for prevention of termites.** A weather-resistant job-site posting board shall be provided to receive duplicate treatment certificates as each required protective treatment is completed, providing a copy for the person the permit is issued to and another copy for the building permit files. The treatment certificate shall provide the product used, identity of the applicator, time and date of the treatment, site location, area treated, chemical used, percent concentration and number of gallons used, to establish a verifiable record of protective treatment. If the soil chemical barrier method for termite prevention is used, final exterior treatment shall be completed prior to final building approval.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**105.11 Notice of termite protection.** A permanent sign which identifies the termite treatment provider and need for reinspection and treatment contract renewal shall be provided. The sign shall be posted near the water heater or electric panel.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**105.12 Work starting before permit issuance.** Upon approval of the building official, the scope of work delineated in the building permit application and plan may be started prior to the final approval and issuance of the permit, provided any work completed is entirely at risk of the permit applicant and the work does not proceed past the first required inspection.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**105.13 Phased permit approval.** After submittal of the appropriate construction documents, 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. 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. Corrections may be required to meet the requirements of the technical codes.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**105.14 Permit issued on basis of an affidavit.** Whenever a permit is issued in reliance upon an affidavit or whenever the work to be covered by a permit involves installation under conditions which, in the opinion of the building official, are hazardous or complex, the building official shall require that the architect or engineer who signed the affidavit or prepared the drawings or computations shall supervise such work. In addition, they shall be responsible for conformity to the permit, provide copies of inspection reports as inspections are performed, and upon completion make and file with the building official written affidavit that the work has been done in conformity to the reviewed plans and with the structural provisions of the technical codes. In the event such architect or engineer is not available, the owner shall employ in his stead a competent person or agency whose qualifications are reviewed by the building official. The building official shall ensure that any person conducting plans review is qualified as a plans examiner under Part XII of Chapter 468, Florida Statutes, and that any person conducting inspections is qualified as a building inspector under Part III of Chapter 468, Florida Statutes.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

106.1 Submittal documents. Construction documents, statement of special inspections and other data shall be submitted in one or more sets with each permit application. The construction documents shall be prepared by a registered design professional where required by the statutes of the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed. Where special conditions exist, the building official is authorized to require additional construction documents to be prepared by a registered design professional. **Exception:** The building official is authorized to waive the submission of construction documents and other data not required to be prepared by a registered design professional if it is found that the nature of the work applied for is such that review of construction documents is not necessary to obtain compliance with this code.	**106.1 Submittal documents.** Construction documents, special inspection and structural observation programs, and other data shall be submitted in one or more sets with each application for a permit. The construction documents shall be prepared by a design professional where required by the statutes. Where special conditions exist, the building official is authorized to require additional construction documents to be prepared by a design professional. **Exception**: The building official is authorized to waive the submission of construction documents and other data not required to be prepared by a registered design professional if it is found that the nature of the work applied for is such that review of construction documents is not necessary to obtain compliance with this code.	Overlap exists. Needs resolution.
NA	If the design professional is an architect or engineer legally registered under the laws of this state regulating the practice of architecture as provided for in Chapter 481, Florida Statutes, Part I, or engineering as provided for in Chapter 471, Florida Statutes, then he or she shall affix his or her official seal to said drawings, specifications and accompanying data, as required by Florida Statute. If the design professional is a landscape architect registered under the laws of this state regulating the practice of landscape architecture as provided for in Chapter 481, Florida Statutes, Part II, then he or she shall affix his or her seal to said drawings, specifications and accompanying data as defined in Section 481.303(6)(a)(b)(c)(d), FS.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
106.1.1 Information on construction documents. Construction documents shall be dimensioned and drawn upon suitable material. Electronic media documents are permitted to be submitted when approved by the building official. Construction documents shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature and extent of the work proposed and show in detail that it will conform to the provisions of this code and relevant laws, ordinances, rules and regulations, as determined by the building official.	**106.1.1 Information on construction documents.** Construction documents shall be dimensioned and drawn upon suitable material. Electronic media documents are permitted to be submitted when approved by the building official. Construction documents shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature and extent of the work proposed and show in detail that it will conform to the provisions of this code and relevant laws, ordinances, rules and regulations, as determined by the building official (see also Section 106.3.5).	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**106.1.1.2** For roof assemblies required by the code, the construction documents shall illustrate, describe, and delineate the type of roofing system, materials, fastening requirements, flashing requirements and wind resistance rating that are required to be installed. Product evaluation and installation shall indicate compliance with the wind criteria required for the specific site or a statement by an architect or engineer for the specific site must be submitted with the construction documents.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
106.1.2 Means of egress.	**106.1.2 Means of egress. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
106.1.3 Exterior wall envelope.	**106.1.3 Exterior wall envelope. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
106.2 Site plan.	**106.2 Site plan. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

106.3 Examination of documents. The building official shall examine or cause to be examined the accompanying construction documents and shall ascertain by such examinations whether the construction indicated and described is in accordance with the requirements of this code and other pertinent laws or ordinances.	**106.3 Examination of documents.** The building official shall examine or cause to be examined the accompanying construction documents and shall ascertain by such examinations whether the construction indicated and described is in accordance with the requirements of this code and other pertinent laws or ordinances. **Exceptions:** 1. Building plans approved pursuant to Section 553.77(5), Florida Statutes, and state-approved manufactured buildings are exempt from local codes enforcing agency plan reviews except for provisions of the code relating to erection, assembly or construction at the site. Erection, assembly and construction at the site are subject to local permitting and inspections. 2. Industrial construction on sites where design, construction and fire safety are supervised by appropriate design and inspection professionals and which contain adequate in-house fire departments and rescue squads is exempt, subject to local government option, from review of plans and inspections, providing owners certify that applicable codes and standards have been met and supply appropriate approved drawings to local building and fire-safety inspectors.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
106.3.3 Phased approval.	**106.3.3 Phased approval. Reserved**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
106.3.4 Design professional in responsible charge.	**106.3.4 Design professional in responsible charge. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
106.3.4.1 General.	**106.3.4.1 General. Reserved**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
106.3.4.2 Deferred submittals.	**106.3.4.2 Deferred submittals. Reserved**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**106.3.4.3** 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.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**106.3.5 Minimum plan review criteria for buildings.** The examination of the documents by the building official shall include the following minimum criteria and documents: a floor plan; site plan; foundation plan; floor/roof framing plan or truss layout; and all exterior elevations:	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**Commercial Buildings:** **Building** 1. Site requirements: Parking Fire access Vehicle loading Driving/turning radius Fire hydrant/water supply/post indicator valve (PIV) Set back/separation (assumed property lines) Location of specific tanks, water lines and sewer lines 2. Occupancy group and special occupancy requirements shall be determined. 3. Minimum type of construction shall be determined (see Table 503). 4. Fire-resistant construction requirements shall include the following components: Fire-resistant separations Fire-resistant protection for type of construction Protection of openings and penetrations of rated walls Fire blocking and draftstopping and calculated fire resistance 5. Fire suppression systems shall include: Early warning smoke evacuation systems Schematic fire sprinklers Standpipes Preengineered systems Riser diagram Same as above.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	6. Life safety systems shall be determined and shall include the following requirements: Occupant load and egress capacities Early warning Smoke control Stair pressurization Systems schematic 7. Occupancy load/egress requirements shall include: Occupancy load Gross Net Means of egress Exit access Exit Exit discharge Stairs construction/geometry and protection Doors Emergency lighting and exit signs Specific occupancy requirements Construction requirements Horizontal exits/exit passageways 8. Structural requirements shall include: Soil conditions/analysis Termite protection Design loads Wind requirements Building envelope Structural calculations (if required) Foundation Wall systems Floor systems Roof systems Threshold inspection plan Stair systems	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	9. Materials shall be reviewed and shall at a minimum include the following: Wood Steel Aluminum Concrete Plastic Glass Masonry Gypsum board and plaster Insulating (mechanical) Roofing Insulation 10. Accessibility requirements shall include the following: Site requirements Accessible route Vertical accessibility Toilet and bathing facilities Drinking fountains Equipment Special occupancy requirements Fair housing requirements 11. Interior requirements shall include the following: Interior finishes (flame spread/smoke development) Light and ventilation Sanitation 12. Special systems: Elevators Escalators Lifts 13. Swimming pools: Barrier requirements Spas Wading pools	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**Electrical** 1. Electrical: Wiring Services Feeders and branch circuits Overcurrent protection Grounding Wiring methods and materials GFCIs 2. Equipment 3. Special occupancies 4. Emergency systems 5. Communication systems 6. Low voltage 7. Load calculations	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**Plumbing** 1. Minimum plumbing facilities 2. Fixture requirements 3. Water supply piping 4. Sanitary drainage 5. Water heaters 6. Vents 7. Roof drainage 8. Back flow prevention 9. Irrigation 10. Location of water supply line 11. Grease traps 12. Environmental requirements 13. Plumbing riser	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**Mechanical** 1. Energy calculations 2. Exhaust systems: Clothes dryer exhaust Kitchen equipment exhaust Specialty exhaust systems 3. Equipment 4. Equipment location 5. Make-up air 6. Roof-mounted equipment 7. Duct systems 8. Ventilation 9. Combustion air 10. Chimneys, fireplaces and vents 11. Appliances 12. Boilers 13. Refrigeration 14. Bathroom ventilation 15. Laboratory	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**Gas** 1. Gas piping 2. Venting 3. Combustion air 4. Chimneys and vents 5. Appliances 6. Type of gas 7. Fireplaces 8. LP tank location 9. Riser diagram/shutoffs	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**Demolition** 1. Asbestos removal	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**Residential (one- and two-family)** 1. Site requirements Set back/separation (assumed property lines) Location of septic tanks 2. Fire-resistant construction (if required) 3. Fire 4. Smoke detector locations 5. Egress Egress window size and location stairs construction requirements 6. Structural requirements shall include: Wall section from foundation through roof, including assembly and materials connector tables wind requirements structural calculations (if required) 7. Accessibility requirements: show/identify accessible bath	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**Exemptions.** Plans examination by the building official shall not be required for the following work: 1. Replacing existing equipment such as mechanical units, water heaters, etc. 2. Reroofs 3. Minor electrical, plumbing and mechanical repairs 4. Annual maintenance permits 5. Prototype plans Except for local site adaptions, siding, foundations and/or modifications. Except for structures that require waiver. 6. Manufactured buildings plan except for foundations and modifications of buildings on site.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**106.6 Affidavits.** The building official may accept a sworn affidavit from a registered architect or engineer stating that the plans submitted conform to the technical codes. For buildings and structures, the affidavit shall state that the plans conform to the laws as to egress, type of construction and general arrangement and, if accompanied by drawings, show the structural design and that the plans and design conform to the requirements of the technical codes as to strength, stresses, strains, loads and stability. The building official may without any examination or inspection accept such affidavit, provided the architect or engineer who made such affidavit agrees to submit to the building official copies of inspection reports as inspections are performed and upon completion of the structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing systems a certification that the structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system has been erected in accordance with the requirements of the technical codes. Where the building official relies upon such affidavit, the architect or engineer shall assume full responsibility for compliance with all provisions of the technical codes and other pertinent laws or ordinances. The building official shall ensure that any person conducting plans review is qualified as a plans examiner under Part XII of Chapter 468, Florida Statutes, and that any person conducting inspections is qualified as a building inspector under Part XII of Chapter 468, Florida Statutes.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
107.3 Temporary power. The building official is authorized to give permission to temporarily supply and use power in part of an electric installation before such installation has been fully completed and the final certificate of completion has been issued. The part covered by the temporary certificate shall comply with the requirements specified for temporary lighting, heat or power in the ICC *Electrical Code*.	**107.3 Temporary power**. The building official is authorized to give permission to temporarily supply and use power in part of an electric installation before such installation has been fully completed and the final certificate of completion has been issued. The part covered by the temporary certificate shall comply with the requirements specified for temporary lighting, heat or power in Chapter 27 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

108.1Payment 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.	**108.1 Prescribed fees**. A permit shall not be issued until fees authorized under Section 553.80, Florida Statutes, have been paid. Nor shall an amendment to a permit be released until the additional fee, if any, due to an increase in the estimated cost of the building, structure, electrical, plumbing, mechanical or gas systems, has been paid.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
108.3 Building permit valuations.	**108.3 Building permit valuations. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
108.4Work 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.	**108.4 Work commencing before permit issuance.** Any person who commences any work on a building, structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system before obtaining the building official's approval or the necessary permits shall be subject to a penalty of 100 percent of the usual permit fee in addition to the required permit fees.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
108.5 Related fees.	**108.5 Related fees. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
108.6 Refunds.	**108.6 Refunds. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
109.3 Required inspections. The building official, upon notification, shall make the inspections set forth in Sections 109.3.1 through 109.3.10. .	**109.3 Required inspections**. The building official upon notification from the permit holder or his or her agent shall make the following inspections, and shall either release that portion of the construction or shall notify the permit holder or his or her agent of any violations which must be corrected in order to comply with the technical codes. The building official shall determine the timing and sequencing of when inspections occur and what elements are inspected at each inspection.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**Building** 1. Foundation inspection. To be made after trenches are excavated and forms erected and shall at a minimum include the following building components: ·Stem-wall ·Monolithic slab-on-grade ·Piling/pile caps ·Footers/grade beams 2. Framing inspection. To be made after the roof, all framing, fireblocking and bracing is in place, all concealing wiring, all pipes, chimneys, ducts and vents are complete and shall at a minimum include the following building components: ·Window/door framing ·Vertical cells/columns ·Lintel/tie beams ·Framing/trusses/bracing/connectors ·Draft stopping/fire blocking ·Curtain wall framing ·Energy insulation ·Accessibility.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	3. Sheathing inspection. To be made either as part of a dry-in inspection or done separately at the request of the contractor after all roof and wall sheathing and fasteners are complete and shall at a minimum include the following building components: ·Roof sheathing ·Wall sheathing ·Sheathing fasteners ·Roof/wall dry-in. 4. Roofing inspection. Shall at a minimum include the following building components: ·Dry-in ·Insulation ·Roof coverings ·Flashing	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	5. Final inspection. To be made after the building is completed and ready for occupancy. 6. Swimming pool inspection. First inspection to be made after excavation and installation of reinforcing steel, bonding and main drain and prior to placing of concrete. Final inspection to be made when the swimming pool is complete and all required enclosure requirements are in place. In order to pass final inspection and receive a certificate of completion, a residential swimming pool must meet the requirements relating to pool safety features as described in Section 424.2.17.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	7. Demolition inspections. First inspection to be made after all utility connections have been disconnected and secured in such manner that no unsafe or unsanitary conditions shall exist during or after demolition operations. Final inspection to be made after all demolition work is completed. 8. Manufactured building inspections. The building department shall inspect construction of foundations; connecting buildings to foundations; installation of parts identified on plans as site installed items, joining the modules, including utility crossovers; utility connections from the building to utility lines on site; and any other work done on site which requires compliance with the Florida Building Code. Additional inspections may be required for public educational facilities (see Section 423.27.20).	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**Electrical** 1. Underground inspection. To be made after trenches or ditches are excavated, conduit or cable installed, and before any backfill is put in place. 2. Rough-in inspection. To be made after the roof, framing, fireblocking and bracing is in place and prior to the installation of wall or ceiling membranes. 3. Final inspection. To be made after the building is complete, all required electrical fixtures are in place and properly connected or protected, and the structure is ready for occupancy.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**Plumbing** 1. Underground inspection. To be made after trenches or ditches are excavated, piping installed, and before any backfill is put in place. 2. Rough-in inspection. To be made after the roof, framing, fireblocking and bracing is in place and all soil, waste and vent piping is complete, and prior to this installation of wall or ceiling membranes. 3. Final inspection. To be made after the building is complete, all plumbing fixtures are in place and properly connected, and the structure is ready for occupancy. Note: See Section P312 of the Florida Building Code, Plumbing for required tests.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**Mechanical** 1. Underground inspection. To be made after trenches or ditches are excavated, underground duct and fuel piping installed, and before any backfill is put in place. 2. Rough-in inspection. To be made after the roof, framing, fire blocking and bracing are in place and all ducting, and other concealed components are complete, and prior to the installation of wall or ceiling membranes. 3. Final inspection. To be made after the building is complete, the mechanical system is in place and properly connected, and the structure is ready for occupancy.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**Gas** 1. Rough piping inspection. To be made after all new piping authorized by the permit has been installed, and before any such piping has been covered or concealed or any fixtures or gas appliances have been connected. 2. Final piping inspection. To be made after all piping authorized by the permit has been installed and after all portions which are to be concealed by plastering or otherwise have been so concealed, and before any fixtures or gas appliances have been connected. This inspection shall include a pressure test. 3. Final inspection. To be made on all new gas work authorized by the permit and such portions of existing systems as may be affected by new work or any changes, to ensure compliance with all the requirements of this code and to assure that the installation and construction of the gas system is in accordance with reviewed plans.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
109.3.1 Footing and foundation inspection.	**109.3.1 Footing and foundation inspection. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
109.3.2 Concrete slab and under-floor inspection.	**109.3.2 Concrete slab and under-floor inspection. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
109.3.3 Lowest floor elevation. In flood hazard areas, upon placement of the lowest floor, including the basement, and prior to further vertical construction, the elevation certification required in Section 1612.5 shall be submitted to the building official.	**109.3.3 Reinforcing steel and structural frames.** Reinforcing steel or structural frame work of any part of any building or structure shall not be covered or concealed without first obtaining a release from the building official.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
109.3.4 Frame inspection. Framing inspections shall be made after the roof deck or sheathing, all framing, fireblocking and bracing are in place and pipes, chimneys and vents to be concealed are complete and the rough electrical, plumbing, heating wires, pipes and ducts are approved.	**109.3.4 Termites**. Building components and building surroundings required to be protected from termite damage in accordance with Section 1503.6, Section 2304.13 or Section 2304.11.6, specifically required to be inspected for termites in accordance with Section 2114, or required to have chemical soil treatment in accordance with Section 1816 shall not be covered or concealed until the release from the building official has been received.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

109.3.5 Lath and gypsum board inspection. Lath and gypsum board inspections shall be made after lathing and gypsum board, interior and exterior, is in place, but before any plastering is applied or gypsum board joints and fasteners are taped and finished. **Exception:** Gypsum board that is not part of a fire-resistance-rated assembly or a shear assembly.	**109.3.5 Shoring.** For threshold buildings, shoring and associated formwork or falsework shall be designed and inspected by a Florida licensed professional engineer, employed by the permit holder or subcontractor, prior to any required mandatory inspections by the threshold building inspector.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements. Note: need to revise language for consistency with the Florida Statutes.
109.3.6 Fire-resistant penetrations. Protection of joints and penetrations in fire-resistance-rated assemblies shall not be concealed from view until inspected and approved.	**109.3.6 Threshold building.** **109.3.6.1** The enforcing agency shall require a special inspector to perform structural inspections on a threshold building pursuant to a structural inspection plan prepared by the engineer or architect of record. The structural inspection plan must be submitted to the enforcing agency prior to the issuance of a building permit for the construction of a threshold building. The purpose of the structural inspection plans is to provide specific inspection procedures and schedules so that the building can be adequately inspected for compliance with the permitted documents.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**109.3.6.2** The special inspector shall inspect the shoring and reshoring for conformance to the shoring and reshoring plans submitted to the enforcing agency. A fee simple title owner of a building which does not meet the minimum size, height, occupancy, occupancy classification or number-of-stories criteria which would result in classification as a threshold building under Section 553.71(7) Florida Statutes, may designate such building as a threshold building, subject to more than the minimum number of inspections required by the Florida Building Code, Building.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**109.3.6.3** The fee owner of a threshold building shall select and pay all costs of employing a special inspector, but the special inspector shall be responsible to the enforcement agency. The inspector shall be a person certified, licensed or registered under Chapter 471, Florida Statutes, as an engineer or under Chapter 481, Florida Statutes, as an architect.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**109.3.6.4** Each enforcement agency shall require that, on every threshold building: **109.3.6.4.1** The special inspector, upon completion of the building and prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, file a signed and sealed statement with the enforcement agency in substantially the following form: "To the best of my knowledge and belief, the above described construction of all structural load-bearing components complies with the permitted documents, and the shoring and reshoring conforms to the shoring and reshoring plans submitted to the enforcement agency."	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**109.3.6.4.2** Any proposal to install an alternate structural product or system to which building codes apply be submitted to the enforcement agency for review for compliance with the codes and made part of the enforcement agency's recorded set of permit documents. **109.3.6.4.3** All shoring and reshoring procedures, plans and details be submitted to the enforcement agency for recordkeeping. Each shoring and reshoring installation shall be supervised, inspected and certified to be in compliance with the shoring documents by the contractor.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**109.3.6.4.4** All plans for the building which are required to be signed and sealed by the architect or engineer of record contain a statement that, to the best of the architect's or engineer's knowledge, the plans and specifications comply with the applicable minimum building codes and the applicable fire-safety standards as determined by the local authority in accordance with this section and Chapter 633, Florida Statutes.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**109.3.6.5** No enforcing agency may issue a building permit for construction of any threshold building except to a licensed general contractor, as defined in Section 489.105(3)(a), Florida Statutes, or to a licensed building contractor, as defined in Section 489.105(3)(b), Florida Statutes, within the scope of her or his license. The named contractor to whom the building permit is issued shall have the responsibility for supervision, direction, management and control of the construction activities on the project for which the building permit was issued.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**109.3.6.6** The building department may allow a special inspector to conduct the minimum structural inspection of threshold buildings required by this code, Section 553.73, Florida Statutes, without duplicative inspection by the building department. The building official is responsible for ensuring that any person conducting inspections is qualified as a building inspector under Part XII of Chapter 468, Florida Statutes, or certified as a special inspector under Chapter 471 or 481, Florida Statutes. Inspections of threshold buildings required by Section 553.79(5), Florida Statutes, are in addition to the minimum inspections required by this code.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
109.3.7 Energy efficiency inspections.	**109.3.7 Energy efficiency inspections. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
109.3.8 Other inspections.	**109.3.8 Other inspections. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
109.3.9 Special inspections.	**109.3.9 Special inspections. Reserved**.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
109.3.10 Final inspection.	**109.3.10 Final inspections. Reserved**.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
109.4 Inspection agencies.	**109.4 Inspection agencies. Reserved**.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
	Section 112 Board Of Appeals Reserved.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
	Section 113 Violations. Reserved.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

	Section 115 Unsafe Structures And Equipment. Reserved.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS	**CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS**	
201.3 Terms defined in other codes. Where terms are not defined in this code and are defined in the *International Fuel Gas Code*, *InternationalFire Code*, *International Mechanical Code* or *International Plumbing Code*, such terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them as in those codes.	**201.3 Words not defined.** Words not defined herein shall have the meanings stated in the *Florida Building Code, Plumbing, Mechanical and Fuel Gas*, or the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. Words not defined in the *Florida Building Codes*, shall have the meanings in Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
201.4 Terms not defined. Where terms are not defined through the methods authorized by this section, such terms shall have ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies.	**201.4 Terms not defined. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
	SECTION 202 DEFINITIONS ACCESSIBLE. See Section 11-3.5. Accessible Unit. Reserved. APPLICABLE GOVERNING BODY. A city, county, state, state agency or other political government subdivision or entity authorized to administer and enforce the provisions of this code, as adopted or amended. Also applies to administrative authority.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

	ARCHITECT. A Florida-registered architect. AWNING. Any rigid or movable (retractable) roof-like structure, cantilevered, or otherwise entirely supported from a building. An awning is comprised of a lightweight rigid or removable skeleton structure over which an approved cover is attached. Bearing wall system. Reserved. Building frame system. Reserved. Dual system. Reserved. Inverted pendulum system. Reserved Moment-resisting frame system. Reserved. Shear wall-frame interactive system. Reserved.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
	Brittle. Reserved. Brittle steel element. Reserved. BURIAL CHAMBER MAUSOLEUM. A family mausoleum consisting of 6 or fewer casket placement crypts plus a chamber to be used for loading of caskets from the interior of the mausoleum which is not below the level of the ground and which is substantially exposed above ground.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

	CANOPY. Any fixed roof-like structure, not movable like an awning, and which is cantilevered in whole or in part self-supporting, but having no side walls or curtains other than valances not more than 18 inches (457 mm) deep. Lean-to canopies, fixed umbrellas and similar structures are included in this classification. Structures having side walls or valances more than 18 inches (457 mm) deep shall be classified as a tent as set forth herein. CHAPEL MAUSOLEUM. A mausoleum for the public that has heat or air conditioning, with or without a committal area or office. CIRCULAR STAIRS. See Section 1002. COLUMBARIUM. A permanent structure consisting of niches.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
	COMMISSION. The Florida Building Commission. COMPANION CRYPT. A permanent chamber in a mausoleum for the containment of human remains of more than one individual. Component. Reserved. Concrete breakout strength. Reserved. Concrete dryout strength. Reserved. Crane load. The dead, live and impact loads and forces resulting from the operation of permanent cranes. CRYPT. A permanent chamber in a mausoleum for the containment of human remains.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

	DAY-CARE HOME. A building or a portion of a building in which more than 3 but not more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision, by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s), for less than 24 hr per day. DAY-CARE OCCUPANCY. A building or a portion of a building in which more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision, by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s), for less than 24 hr per day. DECORATIVE CEMENTITIOUS COATING. A skim coat, as defined in ASTM C 926, of portland cement based plaster applied to concrete or masonry surfaces intended for cosmetic purposes. Dry floodproofing. Reserved. Ductile steel element. Reserved. Dwelling unit or sleeping unit, multiple story. Reserved. Dwelling unit or sleeping unit, type A. Reserved. Dwelling unit or sleeping unit, type B. Reserved. Edge distance. Reserved. Effective embedment depth. Reserved. Employee work area. Reserved.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

	ENGINEER. A Florida-registered engineer. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY. Local enforcement agency. Means an agency of local government with authority to make inspections of buildings and to enforce the codes which establish standards for design, construction, erection, alteration, repair, modification or demolition of public or private buildings, structures or facilities. 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. Existing construction. Reserved. FABRIC COVERED FRAMEWORK (FCF). A nonpressurized structure which is composed of a rigid framework to support tensioned membrane or fabric which provides the weather barrier.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

	FAMILY DAY-CARE HOME. A family day-care home is a day-care home in which more than 3 but fewer than 7 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hr per day with no more than 2 clients incapable of self-preservation. Family mausoleum. A mausoleum for the private use of a family or group of family members. Five percent fractile. Reserved. FLEXIBLE PLAN BUILDINGS. Buildings used for day-care homes which have movable corridor walls and movable partitions of full-height construction with doors leading from rooms to corridors. FLOATING RESIDENTIAL UNIT. Means a structure primarily designed or constructed as a living unit, built on a floating base, which is not designed primarily as a vessel, is not self-propelled although it may be towed about from place to place, and is primarily intended to be anchored or otherwise moored in a fixed location.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

	Flood or flooding. Reserved. Flood damage-resistant materials. Reserved. Flood hazard area. Reserved. Flood hazard area subject to High-Velocity wave action. Reserved. Flood insurance rate map (firm). Reserved. Flood insurance study. Reserved. Floodway. Reserved. FLOOR FIRE DOOR ASSEMBLY. A combination of a fire door, a frame, hardware, and other accessories, installed in a horizontal plane, which together provide a specific degree of fire protection to a through opening in a fire rated floor. FRAMEWORK. A skeletal or structural frame; an openwork frame structure. GARDEN MAUSOLEUM. A mausoleum for the public built without heat or air conditioning but may contain an open-air committal area. Gravity load. Reserved. Group day care home. A day care home in which at least seven but not more than 12 client receive care, maintenance, and supervision by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hours per day with no more than three clients incapable of self-reservation.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

	HABITABLE SPACE. A space in a structure for living, sleeping, eating or cooking. Bathrooms, toilet compartments, closets, halls, screen enclosures, storage or utility space, and similar areas are not considered habitable space. HEATING. See Chapter 28 of the *Florida Building Code, Building* and the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*. HEIGHT, THRESHOLD BUILDING. The height of the building is at the mean distance between the eaves and the ridge of the roofing structure. If the distance from grade to the line which is the mean distance between the eaves and the ridge of the roofing structure is more than 50 feet, the building is to be considered a "threshold building" within the contemplation of the Threshold Building Act. HIGH VELOCITY HURRICANE ZONE. This zone consists of Broward and Dade counties. INSULATING CONCRETE FORM (ICF). A concrete forming system using stay-in-place forms of rigid foam plastic insulation, a hybrid of cement and foam insulation, a hybrid of cement and wood chips, or other insulating material for constructing cast-in-place concrete walls. Intended to be occupied as a residence. Reserved. LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT. A Florida-registered landscape architect. Lowest floor. Reserved. MATERIAL CODE VIOLATION. A material code violation is a violation that exists within a completed building, structure or facility which may reasonably result, or has resulted, in physical harm to a person or significant damage to the performance of a building or its systems.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

	MATERIAL VIOLATION. As defined in Florida Statutes. MAUSOLEUM. A permanent structure or building which is substantially exposed above the ground and is intended for the interment, entombment, or inurnment of human remains. **MEANS OF ESCAPE**. A way out of a building or structure that does not conform to the strict definition of means of egress but does provide an alternate way out. A means of escape consists of a door, stairway, passage or hall providing a way of unobstructed travel to the outside at street or ground level that is independent of and remotely located from the means of egress. It may also consist of a passage through an adjacent nonlockable space, independent of and remotely located from the means of egress, to any approved exit. Niche. A permanent chamber in a columbarium or mausoleum to hold the cremated remains of one or more individuals. NON-VISITATION CRYPT MAUSOLEUM. A mausoleum for the public where the crypts are not accessible to the public. Occupancy importance factor. Reserved. OPEN PLAN BUILDINGS. Buildings used for day-care homes which have rooms and corridors delineated by tables, chairs, desks, bookcases, counters, low-height [maximum 5-ft (1.5-m)] partitions, or similar furnishings. Openings. Apertures or holes in a building envelope and which are designed as "open" during design winds as defined by these provisions. Operating building. See section 307.2	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

	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. Projected area. Reserved. Public entrance. Reserved. Public-use areas. Reserved. Quality assurance plan. Reserved. Readily accessible. Reserved. Registered termiticide. Product listed as registered for use as a preventative treatment for termites for new construction by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services under authority of Chapter 487, Florida Statutes. RESIDENT SLEEPING UNIT. A single unit providing sleeping facilities for one or more persons. Resident sleeping units can also include permanent provisions for living, eating and sanitation, but do not include kitchen facilities. Restricted entrance. Reserved. RETAINING WALL, SEGMENTAL. A retaining wall formed of modular block units stacked dry without mortar. Retractable awning. Reserved. SCREEN ENCLOSURE. A building or part thereof, in whole or in part self-supporting, and having walls of insect screening with or without removable vinyl or acrylic wind break panels and a roof of insect screening, plastic, aluminum or similar lightweight material.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

	Self-service storage facility. Reserved. SELF-PRESERVATION. A client who is capable of self-preservation is one who can evacuate the building without direct intervention by a staff member. SEPARATE ATMOSPHERE. The atmosphere that exists between rooms, spaces, or areas that are separated by an approved smoke barrier. Service entrance. Reserved. Side-face blowout strength. Reserved. Site. Reserved. Site class. Reserved. Site coefficients. Reserved. SMOKE LAYER INTERFACE. Reserved. Special inspection. Reserved. Special continuous inspection. Reserved. Special periodic inspection. Reserved. Special flood hazard area. Reserved. SPIRAL STAIRS. A stairway with steps that have a central connecting point, and the travel path is a corkscrew or spiral. STAIR. See Section 1002.1. Start of construction. Reserved.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

	STREET. Any public thoroughfare, street, avenue, boulevard or space more than 20 ft (6096 mm) wide which has been dedicated or deeded for vehicular use by the public and which can be used for access by fire department vehicles. Structural observation. Reserved. Substantial damage. Reserved. Substantial improvement. See section 3109.1. SUNROOM. A one-story structure added to an existing dwelling with an open or glazed area in excess of 40 percent of the gross area of the sunroom structure's exterior walls and roof. For the purposes of this code the term "sunroom" as used herein, shall include conservatories, sunspaces, solariums, and porch or patio covers or enclosures. SWIMMING POOLS. See Section 424.2.1. Technically feasible. Reserved. **TENANT**. Any person, agent, firm, corporation or division, who uses or occupies land, a building or portion of a building by title, under a lease, by payment of rent or who exercises limited control over the space. THRESHOLD BUILDING. In accordance with Florida Statute, any building which is greater than 3 stories or 50 feet in height, or which has an assembly occupancy classification that exceeds 5,000 square feet in area and an occupant content of greater than 500 persons. Torsional force distribution. Reserved. Toughness. Reserved. VALUE. The estimated current replacement cost of the building in kind.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

	WALKWAY, COVERED. A roofed, unobstructed walkway connecting buildings and used as a means of travel by persons and where less than 50 percent of the perimeter is enclosed and the maximum width perpendicular to the direction of travel is less than 30 ft (9144 mm). WALKWAY, ENCLOSED. A roofed, unobstructed walkway connecting buildings and used as a means of travel by persons and where 50 percent or more of the perimeter is enclosed and the maximum width perpendicular to the direction of travel is less than 30 ft (9144 mm). Wheelchair space. Reserved. Wheelchair space cluster. Reserved. WIND-BORNE DEBRIS IMPACT RESISTANT PRODUCTS. Those products meeting TAS 201, TAS 202 and TAS 203, ASTM E 1886 and ASTM E 1996, or SSTD 12. Wind-restraint seismic system. Reserved.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
CHAPTER 3 USE AND OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION	**CHAPTER 3 USE AND OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION**	

302.1 General. Structures or portions of structures shall be classified with respect to occupancy in one or more of the groups listed below. A room or space that is intended to be occupied at different times for different purposes shall comply with all of the requirements that are applicable to each of the purposes for which the room or space will be occupied. Structures with multiple occupancies or uses shall comply with Section 508. Where a structure is proposed for a purpose that is not specifically provided for in this code, such structure shall be classified in the group that the occupancy most nearly resembles, according to the fire safety and relative hazard involved. 1. Assembly (see Section 303): Groups A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4 and A-5 2. Business (see Section 304): Group B 3. Educational (see Section 305): Group E 4. Factory and Industrial (see Section 306): Groups F-1 and F-2 5. High Hazard (see Section 307): Groups H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5 6. Institutional (see Section 308): Groups I-1, I-2, I-3 and I-4 7. Mercantile (see Section 309): Group M 8. Residential (see Section 310): Groups R-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4 9. Storage (see Section 311): Groups S-1 and S-2 10. Utility and Miscellaneous (see Section 312): Group U	**302.1 General.** Structures or portions of structures shall be classified with respect to occupancy in one or more of the groups listed below. Structures with multiple uses shall be classified according to Section 302.3. Where a structure is proposed for a purpose which is not specifically provided for in this code, such structure shall be classified in the group which the occupancy most nearly resembles, according to the fire safety and relative hazard involved. 1. Assembly (see Section 303): Groups A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4 and A-5 2. Business (see Section 304): Group B 3. Educational (see Section 305): Group E 4. Factory and industrial (see Section 306): Groups F-1 and F-2 5. High Hazard (see Section 307): Groups H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5 6. Institutional (see Section 308): Groups I-1, I-2 and I-3. 7. Mercantile (see Section 309): Group M 8. Residential (see Section 310): Groups R-1, R-2, R-3 as applicable in Section 101.2, and R-4 9. Storage (see Section 311): Groups S-1 and S-2 10. Utility and miscellaneous (see Section 312): Group U 11. Day care (see Section 313): Group D	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**303.1.1** Restaurants and drinking establishments with an occupant load of less than 50 persons shall be classified as Group M, mercantile.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**304.2** Sections 423(1) and 423(2) are applicable to community colleges.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

305.2 Day care. The use of a building or structure, or portion thereof, for educational, supervision or personal care services for more than five children older than 2 1/2 years of age, shall be classified as a Group E occupancy.	**305.2** Public education occupancies shall comply with Section 423.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**306.4 Special purpose F-3**. Factory-industrial occupancy includes industrial operations in buildings designed for and suitable only for particular types of operations, characterized by a relatively low density of employee population, with much of the area occupied by machinery or equipment. Group F-3 special purpose factory-industrial occupancy shall include, among others, the occupancies listed in this section: steel mills, paper plants and generating plants.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
Table 307.1(2) Footnotes f & h; f. Quantities shall be increased 100 percent when stored in approved storage cabinets, gas cabinets or exhausted enclosures as specified in the International Fire Code. Where Note e also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively. h. Allowed only when stored in approved exhausted gas cabinets or exhausted enclosures as specified in the International Fire Code.	**Table 307.1(2)** Footnotes f & h; f. Quantities shall be increased 100 percent when stored in approved storage cabinets, gas cabinets or exhausted enclosures as specified in the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. Where Note e also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively. h. Allowed only when stored in approved exhausted gas cabinets or exhausted enclosures as specified in the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Those chemicals or substances that are physical hazards or health hazards as defined and classified in this section and the *International Fire Code*, whether the materials are in usable or waste condition.	**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.** Those chemicals or substances that are physical hazards or health hazards as defined and classified in this section and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*, whether the materials are in usable or waste condition.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	16. Mercantile occupancies offering for retail sale sparklers, novelties and trick noisemakers as defined at Section 791.01, Florida Statutes, and that are not defined as fireworks by Chapter 791, Florida Statutes. Storage of sparklers and other novelties or trick noisemakers as defined in Chapter 791, Florida Statutes, within mercantile occupancies shall be in accordance with Section 791.055, Florida Statutes.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

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 people are cared for or live in a supervised environment, having physical limitations because of health or age are harbored for medical treatment or other care or treatment, or in which people 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.	**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 people are cared for or live in a supervised environment, having physical limitations because of health or age are harbored for medical treatment or other care or treatment, or in which people 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 or I-3.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
308.2 Group I-1. This occupancy shall include buildings, structures or parts thereof housing more than 16 persons, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment that provides personal care services. The occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following: Residential board and care facilities Assisted living facilities Halfway houses Group homes Congregate care facilities Social rehabilitation facilities Alcohol and drug centers Convalescent facilities A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons shall be classified as a Group R-3 or shall comply with the *International Residential Code* in accordance with Section 101.2. A facility such as above, housing at least six and not more than 16 persons, shall be classified as Group R-4.	**308.2 Group I-1.** This occupancy shall include buildings, structures or parts thereof housing more than 16 persons, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment that provides personal care services. The occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following: Residential board and care facilities Assisted living facilities Halfway houses Group homes Congregate care facilities Social rehabilitation facilities Alcohol and drug centers Convalescent facilities A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons shall be classified as a Group R-3 or shall comply with the *Florida Building Code, Residential* in accordance with Section 101.2. A facility such as above, housing at least six and not more than 16 persons, shall be classified as Group R-4.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

308.3 Group I-2. This occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing or custodial care on a 24-hour basis for more than five persons who are not capable of self-preservation. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following: Hospitals Nursing homes (both intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities) Mental hospitals Detoxification facilities A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons shall be classified as Group R-3 or shall comply with the *International Residential Code* in accordance with Section 101.2.	**308.3 Group I-2.** This occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing or custodial care on a 24-hour basis of more than five persons who are not capable of self-preservation. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following: Hospitals Nursing homes (both intermediate-care facilities and skilled nursing facilities) Mental hospitals Detoxification facilities A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons shall be classified as Group R-3 or shall comply with the *Florida Building Code, Residential* in accordance with Section 101.2.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
308.5 Group I-4, day care facilities.	**308.5 Group I-4, day care facilities. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
309.1 Mercantile Group M. Mercantile Group M occupancy includes, among others, buildings and structures 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	**309.1 Mercantile Group M.** Mercantile Group M occupancy includes, among others, buildings and structures 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 Restaurants and drinking establishments with an occupant load of less than 50 persons Sales rooms	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**313 Day-Care Occupancy Group D** **313.1 Scope**. Group D occupancy is the use of a building or structure, or any portion thereof, in which three or more clients receive care, maintenance and supervision, by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s), for less than 24 hours per day. Occupancies that include part-day preschools, kindergartens and other schools whose purpose is primarily educational even though the children are of preschool age shall comply with the provisions for Group E occupancies.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**313.2 Subclassifications**. Day care occupancies in which more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance and supervision, by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s), for less than 24 hours per day shall be classified as day care occupancies. Day care occupancies of 12 or fewer clients shall be classified as day care homes and shall be divided into classifications as set forth in this section. **313.2.1 Family day care home**. A family day care home is a day care home in which more than three but fewer than seven clients receive care, maintenance and supervision by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hours per day with no more than two clients incapable of self-preservation. **313.2.2 Group day care home**. A group day care home is a day-care home in which at least seven but not more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hours per day with no more than three clients incapable of self-preservation. **313.2.3 Adult day care.** Adult day care shall include any building or portion thereof used for less than 24 hours per day to house more than three adults requiring care, maintenance and supervision by other than their relative(s). Clients shall be ambulatory or semiambulatory and shall not be bedridden. They shall not exhibit behavior that is harmful to themselves or others.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**313.2.4 Group D occupancies.** Group D occupancies shall include, among others, the following: Child day care occupancies Adult day care occupancies, except where part of a health care occupancy Nursery schools Day care homes Kindergarten classes that are incidental to a child day care occupancy In cases where care is incidental to some other occupancy, the section of this code governing such other occupancy shall apply.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
CHAPTER 4 SPECIAL DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BASED ON USE AND OCCUPANCY	**CHAPTER 4 SPECIAL DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BASED ON USE AND OCCUPANCY**	

NA	**401.2 Additional design criteria.** **401.2.1 Scope.** In addition to the provisions of this chapter, the following special occupancies, standards, requirements and codes shall conform to the following sections: Section 419: Hospitals Section 420: Nursing homes Section 421: Ambulatory surgical centers Section 422: Birthing centers Section 423: State requirements for educational facilities Section 424: Swimming pools and bathing places Section 425: Public lodging establishments Section 426: Public food service establishments Section 427: Mental health programs Section 428: Manufactured buildings Section 429: Boot camps for children Section 430: Mausoleums and columbariums Section 431: Transient public lodging establishments Section 432: Use of asbestos in new public buildings or buildings newly constructed for lease to government entities–prohibition Section 433: Adult day care Section 434: Assisted living facilities Section 435: Control of radiation hazards Section 436: Day care occupancies Section 437: Hospice Inpatient Facilities and Units and Hospice Residences.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	Chapter 30: Elevators and conveying systems Section 3109: Structures seaward of a coastal construction control line Section 3110: Flood-resistant construction	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**401.2.2 General.** Where in any specific case, Sections 419 through 435 specify different materials, methods of construction, design criteria or other requirements then found in this code, the requirements of Sections 419 through 435 shall be applicable.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**401.2.3 Referenced standards.** Further information concerning the requirements for licensing, maintenance, equipment or other items not related to design and construction may be obtained for all state codes, rules and standards from the State of Florida Bureau of Administrative Codes.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**402.1.1 Occupancy.** Covered mall buildings shall be classified as Group M occupancies and may contain accessory uses consisting of Group A, B, D, E or R occupancies. Individual accessory uses within a covered mall building shall not exceed the sprinklered area limitation and shall not be located at a height greater than that permitted for such occupancy group in the type of construction being used. The aggregate area of all accessory uses within a covered mall building shall not exceed 25 percent of the gross leasable area.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

402.4.6 Service areas fronting on exit passageways. Mechanical rooms, electrical rooms, building service areas and service elevators are permitted to open directly into exit passageways provided that the exit passageway is separated from such rooms with 1-hour fire-resistance-rated walls and 1-hour opening protectives.	**402.4.6 Service areas fronting on exit passageways.** Mechanical rooms, electrical rooms, building service areas and service elevators are permitted to open directly into exit passageways provided that the exit passageway is separated from such rooms with 1-hour fire-resistance-rated walls and 1-hour opening protectives. Such rooms or areas shall be protected by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903; however, the exception in NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, that permit the omission of sprinklers from such rooms shall not be permitted.	Overlap exists, determination needed.
402.9 Smoke control. A smoke control system shall be provided where required for atriums in Section 404.	**402.9 Smoke control.** A smoke control system shall be provided for atriums per Section 909.	Overlap exists, needs determination.
NA	**403.1.1 Accessibility.** For accessibility provisions related to Group B and R occupancies, refer to Sections 11-5, 11-7, 11-9, and 11-11.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
403.3.1 Type of construction. The following reductions in the minimum construction type allowed in Table 601 shall be allowed as provided in Section 403.3: 1. For buildings not greater than 420 feet (128 m) in height, Type IA construction shall be allowed to be reduced to Type IB. **Exception:** The required fire-resistance rating of columns supporting floors shall not be allowed to be reduced. 2. In other than Groups F-1, M and S-1, Type IB construction shall be allowed to be reduced to Type IIA. 3. The height and area limitations of the reduced construction type shall be allowed to be the same as for the original construction type.	**403.3.1 Type of construction**. In Type I-A construction the fire-resistance ratings of partitions, columns, trusses, girders, beams and floors may be reduced by 1 hour, but no component or assembly shall be less than 1 hour. The height and area limitations of the reduced construction type shall be allowed to be the same as for the original construction type.	ICC06 added the height limit and the exception. Overlap exists, needs determination.
403.14 Seismic considerations.	**403.14 Seismic considerations. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**403.15** Smoke control shall be provided in accordance with Section 909. **Exception:** I-2 occupancies that comply with Section 407, 419.3.12 and 420.3.16 shall not require smoke control systems in accordance with Section 909.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
404.2 Use. The floor of the atrium shall not be used for other than low fire hazard uses and only approved materials and decorations in accordance with the *International Fire Code* shall be used in the atrium space. **Exception:** The atrium floor area is permitted to be used for any approved use where the individual space is provided with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.	**404.2 Use.** The atrium floor area is permitted to be used for low and ordinary fire hazard uses where the individual space is protected with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
404.3 Automatic sprinkler protection. An approved automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the entire building. **Exceptions:** 1. That area of a building adjacent to or above the atrium need not be sprinklered, provided that portion of the building is separated from the atrium portion by not less than a 2-hour fire-resistance-rated fire barrier or horizontal assembly, or both. 2. Where the ceiling of the atrium is more than 55 feet (16 764 mm) above the floor, sprinkler protection at the ceiling of the atrium is not required.	**404.3 Automatic sprinkler protection.** An approved automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the entire building.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

405.3 Automatic sprinkler system. The highest level of exit discharge serving the underground portions of the building and all levels below shall be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. Water-flow switches and control valves shall be supervised in accordance with Section 903.4.	**405.3 Limited access protection.** Underground and limited access structures, and all areas and floor levels traversed in traveling to the exit discharge, shall be protected by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903, unless such structures meet one of the following criteria: 1. They have an occupant load of 50 or fewer persons in new underground or limited access portions of the structure. 2. They have an occupant load of 100 or fewer persons in existing underground or limited access portions of the structure. 3. The structure is a single-story underground or limited access structure that is permitted to have a single exit per this code, with a common path of travel not greater than 15 m (50 ft.).	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
406.2.2 Clear height. The clear height of each floor level in vehicle and pedestrian traffic areas shall not be less than 7 feet (2134 mm). Vehicle and pedestrian areas accommodating van-accessible parking required by Section 1106.5 shall conform to ICC A117.1.	**406.2.2 Clear height**. The clear height of each floor level in vehicle and pedestrian traffic areas shall not be less than 7 feet (2134 mm). Vehicle and pedestrian areas accommodating van-accessible parking shall be in accordance with Chapter 11.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**406.5.3** Pumps or other dispensing devices installed above grade shall be mounted on a concrete foundation and protected against vehicle damage by mounting on a concrete island or other approved collision protection. Subsurface pumps shall be installed in accordance with approved standards.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
406.6.1 General. Repair garages shall be constructed in accordance with the *International Fire Code* and this section. This occupancy shall not include motor fuel-dispensing facilities, as regulated in Section 406.5.	**406.6.1 General.** Repair garages shall be constructed in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* and this section. This occupancy shall not include motor fuel-dispensing facilities, as regulated in Section 406.5.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

406.6.3 Ventilation. Repair garages shall be mechanically ventilated in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code*. The ventilation system shall be controlled at the entrance to the garage.	**406.6.3 Ventilation.** Repair garages shall be mechanically ventilated in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*. The ventilation system shall be controlled at the entrance to the garage.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
406.6.5 Heating equipment. Heating equipment shall be installed in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code*.	**406.6.5 Heating equipment.** Heating equipment shall be installed in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.*	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
409.3 Projection room and equipment ventilation. Ventilation shall be provided in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code*.	**409.3 Projection room and equipment ventilation.** Ventilation shall be provided in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.*	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
410.3.6 Scenery. Combustible materials used in sets and scenery shall meet the fire propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701, in accordance with Section 805 and the *International Fire Code*. Foam plastics and materials containing foam plastics shall comply with Section 2603 and the *International Fire Code*.	**410.3.6 Scenery.** Combustible materials used in sets and scenery shall be rendered flame resistant in accordance with Section 805 and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.* Foam plastics and materials containing foam plastics shall comply with Section 2603 and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
411.1 General. Special amusement buildings having an occupant load of 50 or more shall comply with the requirements for the appropriate Group A occupancy and this section. Amusement buildings having an occupant load of less than 50 shall comply with the requirements for a Group B occupancy and this section. **Exception:** Amusement buildings or portions thereof that are without walls or a roof and constructed to prevent the accumulation of smoke. For flammable decorative materials, see the *International Fire Code*.	**411.1 General.** Special amusement buildings, regardless of occupant load, shall meet the requirements for assembly occupancies in addition to the requirements of Section 411. **Exception:** Special amusement buildings that are multilevel play structures not more than 120 inches (3050 mm) in height and have aggregate horizontal projections not exceeding 160 square feet (15 m^2).	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
411.3Automatic fire detection. Special amusement buildings shall be equipped with an automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 907.	**411.3 Automatic fire detection.** Where the nature of the special amusement buildings is such that it operated in reduced lighting levels, special amusement buildings shall be equipped with an automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 907.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

411.4 Automatic sprinkler system. Special amusement buildings shall be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. Where the special amusement building is temporary, the sprinkler water supply shall be of an approved temporary means. **Exception:** Automatic sprinklers are not required where the total floor area of a temporary special amusement building is less than 1,000 square feet (93 m_2) and the travel distance from any point to an exit is less than 50 feet (15 240 mm).	**411.4 Automatic sprinkler system.** Special amusement buildings shall be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. Where the special amusement building is temporary, the sprinkler water supply shall be of an approved temporary means. **Exception**: Automatic fire sprinklers are not required where special amusement buildings or structures do not exceed 120 inches (3050 mm) in height and do not exceed 160 square feet (15 m2) in aggregate horizontal projection.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
412.1.6 Accessibility. Airport traffic control towers need not be accessible as specified in the provisions of Chapter 11.	**412.1.6 Accessibility.** Shall be in accordance with Chapter 11.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
412.4.1 Occupancy group. Aircraft paint hangars shall be classified as Group H-2. Aircraft paint hangars shall comply with the applicable requirements of this code and the *International Fire Code* for such occupancy.	**412.4.1 Occupancy group.** Aircraft paint hangars shall be classified as Group H-2. Aircraft paint hangars shall comply with the applicable requirements of this code and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* for such occupancy.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
412.4.6 Ventilation. Aircraft paint hangars shall be provided with ventilation as required in the *International Mechanical Code*.	**412.4.6 Ventilation**. Aircraft paint hangars shall be provided with ventilation as required in the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
413.1 General. High-piled stock or rack storage in any occupancy group shall comply with the *International Fire Code*.	**413.1 General.** High-piled stock or rack storage in any occupancy group shall comply with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
414.1.1 Other provisions. Buildings and structures with an occupancy in Group H shall also comply with the applicable provisions of Section 415 and the *International Fire Code*.	**414.1.1 Other provisions.** Buildings and structures with an occupancy in Group H shall also comply with the applicable provisions of Section 415 and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

414.1.2 Materials. The safe design of hazardous material occupancies is material dependent. Individual material requirements are also found in Sections 307 and 415, and in the *International Mechanical Code* and the *International Fire Code*. **414.1.2.1 Aerosols.** Level 2 and 3 aerosol products shall be stored and displayed in accordance with the *International Fire Code*. See Section 311.2 and the *International Fire Code* for occupancy group requirements.	**414.1.2 Materials.** The safe design of hazardous material occupancies is material dependent. Individual material requirements are also found in Sections 307 and 415, and in the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. **414.1.2.1 Aerosols.** Level 2 and 3 aerosol products shall be stored and displayed in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. See Section 311.2 and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* for occupancy group requirements.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
414.3 Ventilation. Rooms, areas or spaces of Group H in which explosive, corrosive, combustible, flammable or highly toxic dusts, mists, fumes, vapors or gases are or may be emitted due to the processing, use, handling or storage of materials shall be mechanically ventilated as required by the *International Fire Code* and the *International Mechanical Code*. Ducts conveying explosives or flammable vapors, fumes or dusts shall extend directly to the exterior of the building without entering other spaces. Exhaust ducts shall not extend into or through ducts and plenums. **Exception:** Ducts conveying vapor or fumes having flammable constituents less than 25 percent of their lower flammable limit (LFL) are permitted to pass through other spaces. Emissions generated at work stations shall be confined to the area in which they are generated as specified in the *International Fire Code* and the *International Mechanical Code*. The location of supply and exhaust openings shall be in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code*. Exhaust air contaminated by highly toxic material shall be treated in accordance with the *International Fire Cod*e. A manual shutoff control for ventilation equipment required by this section shall be provided outside the room adjacent to the principal access door to the room. The switch shall be of the break-glass type and shall be labeled: VENTILATION SYSTEM EMERGENCY SHUTOFF.	**414.3 Ventilation.** Rooms, areas or spaces of Group H in which explosive, corrosive, combustible, flammable or highly toxic dusts, mists, fumes, vapors or gases are or may be emitted due to the processing, use, handling or storage of materials shall be mechanically ventilated as required by the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* and the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*. Ducts conveying explosives or flammable vapors, fumes or dusts shall extend directly to the exterior of the building without entering other spaces. Exhaust ducts shall not extend into or through ducts and plenums. **Exception:** Ducts conveying vapor or fumes having flammable constituents less than 25 percent of their lower flammable limit (LFL) are permitted to pass through other spaces. Emissions generated at workstations shall be confined to the area in which they are generated as specified in the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* and the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*. The location of supply and exhaust openings shall be in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*. Exhaust air contaminated by highly toxic material shall be treated in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. A manual shutoff control for ventilation equipment required by this section shall be provided outside the room adjacent to the principal access door to the room. The switch shall be of the break-glass type and shall be labeled: VENTILATION SYSTEM EMERGENCY SHUTOFF.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

414.5 Inside storage, dispensing and use. The inside storage, dispensing and use of hazardous materials in excess of the maximum allowable quantities per control area of Tables 307.1(1) and 307.1(2) shall be in accordance with Sections 414.5.1 through 414.5.5 of this code and the *International Fire Code*. **414.5.1 Explosion control.** Explosion control shall be provided in accordance with the *International Fire Code* as required by Table 414.5.1 where quantities of hazardous materials specified in that table exceed the maximum allowable quantities in Table 307.1(1) or where a structure, room or space is occupied for purposes involving explosion hazards as required by Section 415 or the *International Fire Code*. **414.5.2 Monitor control equipment.** Monitor control equipment shall be provided where required by the *International Fire Code*.	**414.5 Inside storage, dispensing and use.** The inside storage, dispensing and use of hazardous materials in excess of the maximum allowable quantities per control area of Tables 307.7(1) and 307.7(2) shall be in accordance with Sections 414.5.1 through 414.5.5 of this code and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.* **414.5.1 Explosion control**. Explosion control shall be provided in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* as required by Table 414.5.1 where quantities of hazardous materials specified in that table exceed the maximum allowable quantities in Table 307.7(1) or where a structure, room or space is occupied for purposes involving explosion hazards as required by Section 415 or the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. **414.5.2 Monitor control equipment.** Monitor control equipment shall be provided where required by the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
414.5.5 Spill control, drainage and containment. Rooms, buildings or areas occupied for the storage of solid and liquid hazardous materials shall be provided with a means to control spillage and to contain or drain off spillage and fire protection water discharged in the storage area where required in the *International Fire Code*. The methods of spill control shall be in accordance with the *International Fire Code*.	**414.5.5 Spill control, drainage and containment.** Rooms, buildings or areas occupied for the storage of solid and liquid hazardous materials shall be provided with a means to control spillage and to contain or drain off spillage and fire protection water discharged in the storage area where required in the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. The methods of spill control shall be in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
414.6 Outdoor storage, dispensing and use. The outdoor storage, dispensing and use of hazardous materials shall be in accordance with the *International Fire Code*.	**414.6 Outdoor storage, dispensing and use**. The outdoor storage, dispensing and use of hazardous materials shall be in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.*	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
Table 415.3.1 e. Magazine is a building or structure, other than an operating building, approved for storage of explosive materials. Portable or mobile magazines not exceeding 120 square feet in area need not comply with the requirements of this code, however, all magazines shall comply with the International Fire Code.	**Table 415.3.1** e. Magazine is a building or structure, other than an operating building, approved for storage of explosive materials. Portable or mobile magazines not exceeding 120 square feet (11 m2) in area need not comply with the requirements of this code, however, all magazines shall comply with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.*	

Table 415.3.2 a. For materials that are detonable, the distance to other buildings or lot lines shall be as specified in Table 415.3.1 based on trinitrotoluene (TNT) equivalence of the material. For materials classified as explosives, see Chapter 33 the International Fire Code. For all other materials, the distance shall be as indicated in Section 415.3.1.	**Table 415.3.2** a. For materials that are detonable, the distance to other buildings or lot lines shall be as specified in Table 415.3.1 based on trinitrotoluene (TNT) equivalence of the material. For materials classified as explosives, see the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. For all other materials, the distance shall be as indicated in Section 415.3.1.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
415.6.1.4 Explosion control. Explosion control shall be provided as specified in the *International Fire Code*, or spaces shall be equipped with the equivalent mechanical ventilation complying with the *International Mechanical Code*.	**415.7.1.4 Explosion control.** Explosion control shall be provided as specified in the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*, or spaces shall be equipped with the equivalent mechanical ventilation complying with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.*	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
415.6.2 Flammable and combustible liquids. The storage, handling, processing and transporting of flammable and combustible liquids shall be in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code* and the *International Fire Code*.	**415.7.2 Flammable and combustible liquids.** The storage, handling, processing and transporting of flammable and combustible liquids shall be in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
SECTION 419 **GROUP I-1, R-1, R-2, R-3** **419.1 General.** Occupancies in Groups I-1, R-1, R-2 and R-3 shall comply with the provisions of this section and other applicable provisions of this code. **419.2 Separation walls.** Walls separating dwelling units in the same building and walls separating sleeping units in the same building shall comply with Section 708. **419.3 Horizontal separation.** Floor/ceiling assemblies separating dwelling units in the same buildings and floor/ceiling assemblies separating sleeping units in the same building shall be constructed in accordance with Section 711.	SECTION 419 HOSPITALS	[ICC06 added a new section on sleeping unit separation.] Add Florida specific requirements and renumber ICC s.419 and s. 420.

SECTION 420 **HYDROGEN CUTOFF ROOMS** **420.1 General.** When required by the *International Fire Code*, hydrogen cutoff rooms shall be designed and constructed in accordance with this section. **420.2 Definitions.** The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein. **GASEOUS HYDROGEN SYSTEM.** An assembly of piping, devices and apparatus designed to generate, store, contain, distribute or transport a nontoxic, gaseous hydrogen-containing mixture having at least 95-percent hydrogen gas by volume and not more than 1-percent oxygen by volume. Gaseous hydrogen systems consist of items such as compressed gas containers, reactors and appurtenances, including pressure regulators, pressure relief devices, manifolds, pumps, compressors and interconnecting piping and tubing and controls. **HYDROGEN CUTOFF ROOM.** A room or space that is intended exclusively to house a gaseous hydrogen system. **420.3 Location.** Hydrogen cut-off rooms shall not be located below grade. **420.4 Design and construction.** Hydrogen cutoff rooms shall be classified with respect to occupancy in accordance with Section 302.1 and separated from other areas of the building by not less than 1-hour fire barriers or as required by Section 508.2 or 508.3 as applicable.	SECTION 420 NURSING HOMES	ICC06 add a new section for hydrogen cutoff rooms. Add Florida specific requirements and renumber ICC to retain Florida s. 420.

420.4.1 Opening protectives. Doors within such fire barrier walls, including doors to corridors, shall be self-closing in accordance with Section 715. Interior door openings shall be electronically interlocked to prevent operation of the hydrogen system when doors are opened or ajar or the room shall be provided with a mechanical exhaust ventilation system designed in accordance with Section 420.4.1.1. **420.4.1.1 Ventilation alternative.** When an exhaust system is used in lieu of the interlock system required by Section 420.4, exhaust ventilation systems shall operate continuously and shall be designed to operate at a negative pressure in relation to the surrounding area. The average velocity of ventilation at the face of the door opening with the door in the fully open position shall not be less than 60 feet per minute (0.3048 m/s) with a minimum of 45 feet per minute (0.2287 m/s) at any point in the door opening. **420.4.2 Windows.** Operable windows in interior walls shall not be permitted. Fixed windows shall be permitted when in accordance with Section 715.		Same as above.

420.5 Ventilation. Cutoff rooms shall be provided with mechanical ventilation in accordance with the applicable provisions for repair garages in Chapter 5 of the *International Mechanical Code*. **420.6 Gas detection system.** Hydrogen cutoff rooms shall be provided with an approved flammable gas-detection system in accordance with Sections 420.6.1 through 420.6.3. **420.6.1 System design.** The flammable gas-detection system shall be listed for use with hydrogen and any other flammable gases used in the room. The gas detection system shall be designed to activate when the level of flammable gas exceeds 25 percent of the lower flammability limit (LFL) for the gas or mixtures present at their anticipated temperature and pressure. **420.6.2 Operation.** Activation of the gas detection system shall result in all of the following: 1. Initiation of distinct audible and visual alarm signals both inside and outside of the cutoff room. 2. Activation of the mechanical ventilation system.		Same as above.
420.6.3 Failure of the gas detection system. Failure of the gas detection system shall result in activation of the mechanical ventilation system, cessation of hydrogen generation and the sounding of a trouble signal in an approved location. **420.7 Explosion control.** Explosion control shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 9 of the *International Fire Code*. **420.8 Standby power.** Mechanical ventilation and gas detection systems shall be connected to a standby power system in accordance with Chapter 27.		Same as above.
NA	SECTION 421 AMBULATORY SURGICAL CENTERS	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	SECTION 422 BIRTHING CENTERS	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	SECTION 423 STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	SECTION 424 SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHING PLACES (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	SECTION 425 PUBLIC LODGING ESTABLISHMENTS	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	SECTION 426 PUBLIC FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	SECTION 427 METAL HEALTH PROGRAMS	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	SECTION 428 MANUFACTURED BUILDINGS	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	SECTION 429 BOOT CAMPS FOR CHILDREN	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	SECTION 430 MAUSOLEUMS AND COLUMBARIUMS	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	SECTION 431 TRANSIENT PUBLIC LODGING ESTABLISHMENTS	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	SECTION 432 USE OF ASBESTOS IN NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS OR BUILDINGS NEWLY CONSTRUCTED FOR LEASE TO GOVERNMENT ENTITIES-PROHIBITION	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	SECTION 433 ADULT DAY CARE	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	SECTION 434 ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	SECTION 435 CONTROL OF RADIATION HAZARDS	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	SECTION 436 DAY- CARE OCCUPANCIES	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	SECTION 437 HOSPICE INPATIENT FACILITIES AND UNITS AND HOSPICE RESIDENCES.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
CHAPTER 5 GENERAL BUILDING HEIGHTS AND AREAS	**CHAPTER 5 GENERAL BUILDING HEIGHTS AND AREAS**	
TABLE 503 **ALLOWABLE HEIGHT AND BUILDING AREAS[a]** **Height limitations shown as stories and feet above grade plane.** **Area limitations as determined by the definition of "Area, building," per story** E F-2	**TABLE 503** **ALLOWABLE HEIGHT AND BUILDING AREAS** **Height limitations shown as stories and feet above grade plane.** **Area limitations as determined by the definition of "Area, building," per floor.** **E/D** **F-2/F-3**	Overlap exists, need determination. See attachments for full tables.
503.1.1 Special industrial occupancies. Buildings and structures designed to house special industrial processes that require large areas and unusual heights to accommodate craneways or special machinery and equipment, including, among others, rolling mills; structural metal fabrication shops and foundries; or the production and distribution of electric, gas or steam power, shall be exempt from the height and area limitations of Table 503.	**503.1.1 Basements.** A basement of a building shall not count as a story when applying Table 503 for allowable building height. **503.1.2 Group A and E basements**. Group A and E basements used as classrooms or assembly rooms shall be counted as a story.	ICC06 replaced "low hazard" with "special". Overlap exists, needs determination.

NA	**503.2 Party walls.** Any wall located on a lot line between adjacent buildings, which is used or adapted for joint service between the two buildings, shall be constructed as a fire wall and shall provide a 4-hour fire-resistance rating in accordance with Section 705, without openings and shall create separate buildings.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
504.1 General. The heights permitted by Table 503 shall be increased in accordance with this section. **Exception:** The height of one-story aircraft hangars, aircraft paint hangars and buildings used for the manufacturing of aircraft shall not be limited if the building is provided with an automatic fire-extinguishing system in accordance with Chapter 9 and is entirely surrounded by public ways or yards not less in width than one and one-half times the height of the building.	**504.1 Special unlimited height.** The height of Group B, M and R occupancies of Type I-B construction shall not be limited, provided the fire resistance of all columns shall be not less than 3 hours and the other structural members including floors shall be not less than that shown in Chapter 6, but in no case less than 2 hours except that roofs and their supporting beams, girders, trusses and arches shall be not less than 1½ hours. **Exception:** The height of one-story aircraft hangars, aircraft paint hangars and buildings used for the manufacturing of aircraft shall not be limited if the building is provided with an automatic fire extinguishing system in accordance with Chapter 9 and is entirely surrounded by public ways or yards not less in width than one and one-half times the height of the building.	Overlap exists, needs determination.

505.2 Area limitation. The aggregate area of a mezzanine or mezzanines within a room shall not exceed one-third of the floor area of that room or space in which they are located. The enclosed portion of a room shall not be included in a determination of the floor area of the room in which the mezzanine is located. In determining the allowable mezzanine area, the area of the mezzanine shall not be included in the floor area of the room. **Exceptions:** 1. The aggregate area of mezzanines in buildings and structures of Type I or II construction for special industrial occupancies in accordance with Section 503.1.1 shall not exceed two-thirds of the area of the room. 2. The aggregate area of mezzanines in buildings and structures of Type I or II construction shall not exceed one-half of the area of the room in buildings and structures equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and an approved emergency voice/alarm communication system in accordance with Section 907.2.12.2.	**505.2 Area limitation.** The aggregate area of a mezzanine or mezzanines within a room shall not exceed one-third of the area of that room or space in which they are located. The enclosed portions of rooms shall not be included in a determination of the size of the room in which the mezzanine is located. In determining the allowable mezzanine area, the area of the mezzanine shall not be included in the area of the room. **Exceptions:** 1. The aggregate area of mezzanines in buildings and structures of Type I or II construction for special industrial occupancies in accordance with Section 306.4 shall not exceed two-thirds of the area of the room. 2. In sprinklered Group S2 occupancies of Type III construction, the enclosed and unenclosed areas under mezzanines shall be allowed to be included when calculating the permissible size of mezzanines.	Overlap exists, needs determination.
507.1 General. The area of buildings of the occupancies and configurations specified herein shall not be limited. **507.2 Nonsprinklered, one story.**	**507.1 Nonsprinklered, one story. Reserved.**	ICC06 added a new section, general. Add section title. Overlap exists, needs determination.
507.4 Two story.	**507.3 Two story. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

507.9 Group E buildings. The area of a one-story Group E building of Type II, IIIA or IV construction shall not be limited when the following criteria are met: 1. Each classroom shall have not less than two means of egress, with one of the means of egress being a direct exit to the outside of the building complying with Section 1017. 2. The building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. 3. The building is surrounded and adjoined by public ways or yards not less than 60 feet (18 288 mm) in width.	**507.8 Group E buildings.** The area of a one-story Group E building of Type II, IIIA or IV construction shall not be limited when the following criteria are met: 1. Each classroom shall have not less than two means of egress, with one of the means of egress being a direct exit to the outside of the building complying with Section 1017 or the building is provided with smoke barriers having a minimum 1-hour fire-resistance rating dividing the building into areas not to exceed 30,000 square feet (2,787 m2) in floor area. 2. The building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. 3. The building is surrounded and adjoined by public ways or yards not less than 60 feet (18 288 mm) in width.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
507.10 Motion picture theaters. In buildings of Type II construction, the area of a one-story motion picture theater shall not be limited when the building is provided with an automatic sprinkler system throughout in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and is surrounded and adjoined by public ways or yards not less than 60 feet (18 288 mm) in width.	**507.9** One-story Group A buildings without a stage requiring proscenium opening protection of Type II, III-A or IV construction which are surrounded on all sides by a permanent open space of not less than 60 feet (18.3 m), are provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system, and the assembly floor is located at, or within 21 inches (533 mm) of street or grade level and all exits meet the street or grade level by ramps having a slope not exceeding a 1:12 shall not be limited in area.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

509.4 Parking beneath Group R. Where a maximum one-story above grade plane Group S-2 parking garage, enclosed or open, or combination thereof, of Type I construction or open of Type IV construction, with grade entrance, is provided under a building of Group R, the number of stories to be used in determining the minimum type of construction shall be measured from the floor above such a parking area. The floor assembly between the parking garage and the Group R above shall comply with the type of construction required for the parking garage and shall also provide a fire-resistance rating not less than the mixed occupancy separation required in Section 508.3.3.	**508.4 Parking beneath Group R.** Where a maximum one-story above grade plane Group S-2 parking garage, enclosed or open, or combination thereof, of Type I construction or open of Type IV construction, with grade entrance, is provided under a building of Group R, the number of stories to be used in determining the minimum type of construction shall be measured from the floor above such a parking area. The number of stories to be used in determining the height in stories in accordance with Section 903.6 shall include the parking garage as a story. The floor assembly between the parking garage and the Group R above shall comply with the type of construction required for the parking garage and shall also provide a fire-resistance rating not less than the mixed occupancy separation required in Section 302.3.2.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
CHAPTER 6 TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	**CHAPTER 6 CONSTRUCTION TYPES**	
Table 601 Fire-Resistance Rating Requirements for Building Elements (hours)	**Table 601 Fire-Resistance Rating Requirements for Building Elements (hours)**	See attached table. Overlap exists, need determination.
Table 602 Fire-Resistance Rating Requirements for Exterior walls Based on Fire Separation Distance.	**Table 602 Fire-Resistance Rating Requirements for Exterior walls Based on Fire Separation Distance.**	See attached table. Overlap exists, need determination.
CHAPTER 7 FIRE - RESISTANCE - RATED CONSTRUCTION	CHAPTER 7 FIRE RESISTANT MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION	
704.8.2 First story. In occupancies other than Group H, unlimited unprotected openings are permitted in the exterior walls of the first story above grade facing a street that have a fire separation distance of greater than 15 feet (4572 mm) or facing an unoccupied space. The unoccupied space shall be on the same lot or dedicated for public use, shall not be less than 30 feet (9144 mm) in width and shall have access from a street by a posted fire lane in accordance with the *International Fire Code*.	**704.8.2 First story.** In occupancies other than Group H, unlimited unprotected openings are permitted in the first story of exterior walls facing a street that have a fire separation distance of greater than 15 feet (4572 mm), or facing an unoccupied space. The unoccupied space shall be on the same lot or dedicated for public use, shall not be less than 30 feet (9144 mm) in width, and shall have access from a street by a posted fire lane in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

<table>
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<td>705.1 General. Each portion of a building separated by one or more fire walls that comply with the provisions of this section shall be considered a separate building. The extent and location of such fire walls shall provide a complete separation. Where a fire wall also separates occupancies that are required to be separated by a fire barrier wall, the most restrictive requirements of each separation shall apply.
<u>705.1.1 Party walls.</u> <u>Any wall located on a lot line between adjacent buildings, which is used or adapted for joint service between the two buildings, shall be constructed as a firewall in accordance with Section 705. Party walls shall be constructed
without openings and shall create separate buildings.</u></td>
<td>705.1 General. Each portion of a building separated by one or more fire walls that comply with the provisions of this section shall be considered a separate building. For the purposes of determining height and area in accordance with Table 503, fire walls dividing buildings into separate buildings shall provide a 4-hour fire-resistance rating. The extent and location of such fire walls shall provide a complete separation. Where a fire wall also separates groups that are required to be separated by a fire barrier wall, the most restrictive requirements of each separation shall apply. Fire walls located on lot lines shall also comply with Section 503.2. Such fire walls (party walls) shall provide a 4-hour fire-resistance rating and shall be constructed without openings.</td>
<td>Overlap exists, need determination. Note s. 705.1.1 was moved from s. 503.</td>
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<td>705.3 Materials. Fire walls shall be of any approved noncombustible materials.
Exception: Buildings of Type V construction.</td>
<td>705.3 Materials. Fire walls shall be constructed of any approved noncombustible materials.</td>
<td>No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.</td>
</tr>
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<td>TABLE 705.4 FIRE WALL FIRE-RESISTANCE RATINGS
<table><tr><th>GROUP</th><th>FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING (hours)</th></tr><tr><td>A, B, E, H-4, I, R-1, R-2, U</td><td>3a</td></tr><tr><td>F-1, H-3b, H-5, M, S-1</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>H-1, H-2</td><td>4b</td></tr><tr><td>F-2, S-2, R-3, R-4</td><td>2</td></tr></table>a. Walls shall be not less than 2-hour fire-resistance rated where separating buildings of Type II or V construction.
b. For Group H-1, H-2 or H-3 buildings, also see Sections 415.4 and 415.5.</td>
<td>TABLE 705.4
FIRE WALL FIRE-RESISTANCE RATINGS[c]
GROUP FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING (hours)
A, B, D, E, H-4, I, R-1, R-2, U 3[a]
F-1, H-3[b], H-5, M, S-1 3
H-1, H-2 4[b]
F-2, S-2, R-3, R-4 2
a. Walls shall be not less than 2-hour fire-resistance rated where separating buildings of Type II or V construction.
b. For Group H-1, H-2 or H-3 buildings, also see Sections 415.4 and 415.5.
c. For the purposes of determining height and area in accordance with Table 503, fire walls dividing buildings into separate buildings shall provide a 4-hour fire-resistance rating.</td>
<td>No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.</td>
</tr>
</table>

NA	**705.4.1 Townhouse fire separation.** **705.4.1.1** Each townhouse shall be considered a separate building and shall be separated from adjoining townhouses by a party wall complying with Section 503.2 or by the use of separate exterior walls meeting the requirements of Tables 601 and 602 for zero clearance from property lines as required for the type of construction. Separate exterior walls shall include one of the following: 1. A parapet not less than 18 inches (457 mm) above the roof line. 2. Roof sheathing of noncombustible material or fire retardant treated wood, for not less than a 4 foot (1219 mm) width on each side of the exterior dividing wall. 3. One layer of 5/8 inch (15.9 mm) Type X gypsum board attached to the underside of roof decking, for not less than a 4 foot (1219 mm) width on each side of the exterior dividing wall. **705.4.1.2** When not more than three stories in height, townhouses may be separated by a single wall meeting the following requirements: 1. Such wall shall provide not less than a 2-hour fire-resistance rating. Plumbing, piping, ducts, electrical or other building services shall not be installed within or through the 2-hour wall, unless such materials and methods of penetration have been tested in accordance with Section 703. 2. Such wall shall be continuous from the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing or shall have a parapet extending not less than 18 inches (457 mm) and no less than a 4-foot (1219 mm) width on each side of the wall shall be of noncombustible material, or fire-retardant-treated wood, or one layer of 5/8-inch (15.9 mm) Type X gypsum wallboard attached to the underside of the roof decking. 3. Each dwelling unit sharing such wall shall be designed and constructed to maintain its structural integrity independent of the unit on the opposite side of the wall. **Exception**: Said wall may be penetrated by roof and floor structural members provided that the fire-resistance rating and the structural integrity of the wall is maintained.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

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TABLE 706.3.9 FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING REQUIREMENTS FOR FIRE BARRIER ASSEMBLIES BETWEEN FIRE AREAS

OCCUPANCY GROUP	FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING (hours)
H-1, H-2	4
F-1, H-3, S-1	3
A, B, E, F-2, H-4, H-5, I, M, R, S-2	2
U	1

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TABLE 706.3.7
FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING REQUIREMENTS FOR FIRE BARRIER ASSEMBLIES BETWEEN FIRE AREAS

OCCUPANCY GROUP FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING (hours)
H-1, H-2 4
F-1, H-3, S-1 3
A, B, E, D, F-2, H-4, H-5, I, M, R, S-2, F-3 2
U 1

</td>
<td>No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.</td>
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708.1 General. The following wall assemblies shall comply with this section.
1. Walls separating dwelling units in the same building.
2. Walls separating sleeping units in occupancies in Group R-1, hotel occupancies, R-2 and I-1.
3. Walls separating tenant spaces in covered mall buildings as required by Section 402.7.2.
4. Corridor walls as required by Section 1016.1.

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708.1 General The following wall assemblies shall comply with this section.

1. Walls separating dwelling units in the same building.
2. Walls separating sleeping units in occupancies in Group R-1, hotel occupancies, R-2 and 1-1.
3. Walls separating tenant spaces in covered mall buildings as required by Section 402.7.2.
4. Corridor walls as required by section 1016.1.
5. Wall separating individual tenant spaces.

Exceptions:

1. In Group B and S occupancies walls used to separate tenants shall not be required to have fire-resistance rating, provided no area between fire partitions having a 1-hour fire-resistance rating exceeds 3,000 square feet (279 m 2).
2. In aircraft hangar occupancies walls used to separate tenants shall not be required to have a fire resistance rating, provided the aircraft hanger is constructed in accordance with the requirements of section 412.2.

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<td>Overlap exists, needs determination.</td>
</tr>
</table>

NA	**708.4.1 Roof Construction.** When the fire partition is continuous to the underside of the roof sheathing in occupancies of Groups R-1, R-2 and R-3 as applicable in Section 101.2, in Type III, IV and V construction the following shall be provided: **708.4.1.1 Roof Sheathing.** The roof sheathing or deck shall be of approved noncombustible materials or of fire-retardant-treated wood, for a distance of 4 feet (1220 mm); or **708.4.1.2 Roof Protection.** The roof shall be protected with 0.625-inch (15.88 mm) Type X gypsum board directly beneath the underside of the roof sheathing or deck, supported by a minimum of nominal 2-inch (51 mm) ledgers attached to the sides of the roof framing members, for a minimum distance of 4 feet (1220 mm).	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

711.3 Fire-resistance rating. The fire-resistance rating of floor and roof assemblies shall not be less than that required by the building type of construction. Where the floor assembly separates mixed occupancies, the assembly shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than that required by Section 508.3.2 based on the occupancies being separated. Where the floor assembly separates a single occupancy into different fire areas, the assembly shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than that required by Section 706.3.9. Floor assemblies separating dwelling units in the same building or sleeping units in occupancies in Group R-1, hotel occupancies, R-2 and I-1 shall be a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction. **Exception:** Dwelling unit and sleeping unit separations in buildings of Type IIB, IIIB, and VB construction shall have fire-resistance ratings of not less than 1/2 hour in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.	**711.3 Fire-resistance rating.** The fire-resistance rating of floor and roof assemblies shall not be less than that required by the building type of construction. Where the floor assembly separates mixed occupancies, the assembly shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than that required by Section 302.3.2 based on the occupancies being separated. Where the floor assembly separates a single occupancy into different fire areas, the assembly shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than that required by Section 706.3.7. Floor assemblies separating dwelling units in the same building or sleeping units in occupancies in Group R-1, hotel occupancies, R-2 and I-1; and floor assemblies separating individual tenant spaces in the same building in all other occupancies shall be a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction. **Exceptions:** 1. Dwelling unit and sleeping unit separations in buildings of Type IIB, IIIB, and VB construction shall have fire-resistance ratings of not less than ½ hour in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. 2. Individual tenant space separations in buildings of Type IIB, IIIB and VB construction in covered mall buildings are not required to have a fire-resistance rating.	Overlap exists, needs determination.
NA	**712.5** 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 in a manner acceptable to the Authority having Jurisdiction. Such identification shall be above any decorative ceiling and in concealed spaces. Suggested wording for fire and smoke barriers: "FIRE AND SMOKE BARRIER – PROTECT ALL OPENINGS."	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

713.4 Exterior curtain wall/floor intersection. Where fire resistance-rated floor or floor/ceiling assemblies are required, voids created at the intersection of the exterior curtain wall assemblies and such floor assemblies shall be sealed with an approved material or system to prevent the interior spread of fire. Such material or systems shall be securely installed and capable of preventing the passage of flame and hot gases sufficient to ignite cotton waste where subjected either to ASTM E 119 time-temperature fire conditions under a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 inch (0.254 mm) of water column (2.5 Pa) or installed as tested in accordance with ASTM E 2307 for the time period at least equal to the fire-resistance rating of the floor assembly. Height and fire-resistance requirements for curtain wall spandrels shall comply with Section 704.9.	**713.4 Exterior curtain wall/floor intersection.** Where fire-resistance-rated floor or floor/ceiling assemblies are required, voids created at the intersection of the exterior curtain wall assemblies and such floor assemblies shall be sealed with an approved material or system to prevent the interior vertical spread of fire. Such material or systems shall be securely installed and capable of preventing the passage of flame and hot gases sufficient to ignite cotton waste where subjected to ASTM E 119 time-temperature fire conditions under a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 inch of water (2.49 Pa) for the time period at least equal to the fire-resistance rating of the floor assembly. Height and fire-resistance requirements for curtain wall spandrels shall comply with Section 704.9.	Overlap exists, needs determination.
715.2 Fire-resistance-rated glazing. Labeled fire-resistance-rated glazing tested as part of a fire-resistance-rated wall assembly in accordance with ASTM E 119 shall not be required to comply with this section.	**715.2 Fire-resistance-rated glazing.** Labeled fire-resistance-rated glazing tested as part of a fire-resistance-rated wall assembly in accordance with ASTM E 119, NFPA 252 or NFPA 257 shall not be required to comply with this section.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**715.4.10** Testing of doors for area of refuge testing shall be conducted in accordance with UL 1784.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
716.2.2 Hazardous exhaust ducts. Fire dampers for hazardous exhaust duct systems shall comply with the *International Mechanical Code*.	**716.2.2 Hazardous exhaust ducts.** Fire dampers for hazardous exhaust duct systems shall comply with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.*	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

716.5.2 Fire barriers. Duct and air transfer openings of fire barriers shall be protected with approved fire dampers installed in accordance with their listing. **Exception:** Fire dampers are not required at penetrations of fire barriers where any of the following apply: 1. Penetrations are tested in accordance with ASTM E119 as part of the fire-resistance-rated assembly. 2. Ducts are used as part of an approved smoke control system in accordance with Section 909. 3. Such walls are penetrated by ducted HVAC systems, have a required fire-resistance rating of 1 hour or less, are in areas of other than Group H and are in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. For the purposes of this exception, a ducted HVAC system shall be a duct system for conveying supply, return or exhaust air as part of the structure's HVAC system. Such a duct system shall be constructed of sheet steel not less than 26 gage thickness and shall be continuous from the air-handling appliance or equipment to the air outlet and inlet terminals.	**716.5.2 Fire barriers.** Ducts and air transfer openings in fire barriers shall be protected with approved fire dampers installed in accordance with their listing. **Exception:** Fire dampers are not required at penetrations of fire barriers where any of the following apply: 1. Penetrations are tested in accordance with ASTM E 119 as part of the fire-resistance-rated assembly. 2. Ducts are used as part of an approved smoke control system in accordance with Section 909. 3. Such walls are penetrated by ducted HVAC systems, have a required fire-resistance rating of 1 hour or less, are in areas of other than Group H and comply with the provisions set forth in the exception to Section 716.5.4. For the purposes of this exception, a ducted HVAC system shall be a duct system for conveying supply, return or exhaust air as part of the structure's HVAC system. Such a duct system shall be constructed of sheet steel not less than 26 gage thickness and shall be continuous from the air-handling appliance or equipment to the air outlet and inlet terminals.	Overlap exists, needs determination.
CHAPTER 8 INTERIOR FINISHES	CHAPTER 8 INTERIOR FINISHES	
TABLE 803.5 **INTERIOR WALL AND CEILING FINISH REQUIREMENTS BY OCCUPANCY$_k$** B, E, M, R-1, R-4 I-4	**TABLE 803.5** **INTERIOR WALL AND CEILING FINISH REQUIREMENTS BY OCCUPANCYk** **B, D, E, M, R-1, R-4**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements. For the full table, see the attachments.
CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS	CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS	

901.2 Fire protection systems. Fire protection systems shall be installed, repaired, operated and maintained in accordance with this code and the *International Fire Code*. Any fire protection system for which an exception or reduction to the provisions of this code has been granted shall be considered to be a required system. **Exception:** Any fire protection system or portion thereof not required by this code shall be permitted to be installed for partial or complete protection provided that such system meets the requirements of this code.	**901.2 Fire protection systems.** Fire protection systems shall be installed, repaired, operated and maintained in accordance with this code and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. Any fire protection system for which an exception or reduction to the provisions of this code has been granted shall be considered to be a required system. **Exception:** Any fire protection system or portion thereof not required by this code shall be permitted to be installed for partial or complete protection provided that such system meets the requirements of this code.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
901.3 Modifications. No person shall remove or modify any fire protection system installed or maintained under the provisions of this code or the *International the* without approval by the building official.	**901.3 Modifications.** No person shall remove or modify any fire protection system installed or maintained under the provisions of this code or the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* without approval by the building official.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
901.5 Acceptance tests. Fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of this code and the *International Code*. When required, the tests shall be conducted in the presence of the building official. Tests required by this code, the *International Code* and the standards listed in this code shall be conducted at the expense of the owner or the owner's representative. It shall be unlawful to occupy portions of a structure until the required fire protection systems within that portion of the structure have been tested and approved.	**901.5 Acceptance tests**. Fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of this code and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. When required, the tests shall be conducted in the presence of the building official. Tests required by this code, the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* and the standards listed in this code shall be conducted at the expense of the owner or the owner's representative. It shall be unlawful to occupy portions of a structure until the required fire protection systems within that portion of the structure have been tested and approved.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

901.6.1 Automatic sprinkler systems. Automatic sprinkler systems shall be monitored by an approved supervising station. **Exceptions**: 1. A supervising station is not required for automatic sprinkler systems protecting one- and two-family dwellings. 2. Limited area systems serving fewer than 20 sprinklers.	**901.6.1 Automatic sprinkler systems.** Automatic sprinkler systems shall be monitored for integrity in accordance with NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code. **Exceptions:** 1. A supervising station is not required for automatic sprinkler systems protecting one- and two-family dwellings. 2. Limited area systems serving fewer than 20 sprinklers.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
901.6.2 Fire alarm systems. Fire alarm systems required by the provisions of Section 907.2 of this code and Section 907.2 of the *International Fire Code* shall be monitored by an approved supervising station in accordance with Section 907.14. **Exceptions:** 1. Single- and multiple-station smoke alarms required by Section 907.2.10. 2. Smoke detectors in Group I-3 occupancies. 3. Supervisory service is not required for automatic sprinkler systems in one- and two-family dwellings.	**901.6.2 Fire alarm systems.** Fire alarm systems required by the provisions of Section 907.2 of this code and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* shall be monitored by an approved supervising station in accordance with Section 907.14. **Exceptions:** 1. Single- and multiple-station smoke alarms required by Section 907.2.10. 2. Smoke detectors in Group I-3 occupancies. 3. Supervisory service is not required for automatic sprinkler systems in one- and two-family dwellings.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

903.2.1.2 Group A-2. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-2 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists: 1. The fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (465 m^2); 2. The fire area has an occupant load of 100 or more; or 3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge. **903.2.1.3 Group A-3.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-3 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists: 1. The fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m^2). 2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more. 3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge. **Exception:** Areas used exclusively as participant sports areas where the main floor area is located at the same level as the level of exit discharge of the main entrance and exit.	**903.2.1.2 Group A-2**. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-2 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists: 1. The fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (464.5 m2). 2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more. 3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge. 4. Nightclubs or similar usage when occupant load is 100 or more. **903.2.1.3 Group A-3**. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-3 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists: 1. The fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m2). 2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more. 3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge. **Exceptions:** 1. Areas used exclusively as participant sports areas where the main floor area is located at the same level as the level of exit discharge of the main entrance and exit. 2. Assembly occupancies used primarily for worship with fixed seating and not part of a mixed occupancy.	Overlap exists, needs determination.
903.2.2 Group E. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group E occupancies as follows: 1. Throughout all Group E fire areas greater than 20,000 square feet (1858 m^2) in area. 2. Throughout every portion of educational buildings below the level of exit discharge. **Exception:** An automatic sprinkler system is not required in any fire area or area below the level of exit discharge where every classroom throughout the building has at least one exterior exit door at ground level.	**903.2.2 Group E**. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group E occupancies as follows: 1. Throughout all Group E fire areas greater than 20,000 square feet (1858 m2) in area. 2. Throughout every portion of educational buildings below the level of exit discharge. **Exception**: An automatic fire sprinkler system is not required in existing educational buildings unless 50 percent of the aggregate area of the building is being remodeled.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

903.2.6.1 High-piled storage. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in accordance with the *International Fire Code* in all buildings of Group M where storage of merchandise is in high-piled or rack storage arrays.	**903.2.6.1 High-piled storage.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* in all buildings of Group M where storage of merchandise is in high-piled or rack storage arrays.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
903.2.10.3 Buildings 55 feet or more in height.	**903.2.10.3 Buildings over 55 feet in height. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
903.2.11 During construction. Automatic sprinkler systems required during construction, alteration and demolition operations shall be provided in accordance with the *International Fire Code*.	**903.2.11 During construction.** Automatic sprinkler systems required during construction, alteration and demolition operations shall be provided in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.*	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
903.2.12.1 Ducts conveying hazardous exhausts. Where required by the *International Mechanical Code*, automatic sprinklers shall be provided in ducts conveying hazardous exhaust, or flammable or combustible materials. **Exception:** Ducts in which the largest cross-sectional diameter of the duct is less than 10 inches (254 mm).	**903.2.12.1 Ducts conveying hazardous exhausts.** Where required by the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* automatic sprinklers shall be provided in ducts conveying hazardous exhaust, or flammable or combustible materials. **Exception:** Ducts in which the largest cross-sectional diameter of the duct is less than 10 inches (254 mm).	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**903.3.1.4** In Group R4 Small Facilities, an automated sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13D or 13R with their scopes shall be permitted, provided the automatic sprinkler system is not be considered an alternative to other requirements of the code.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
903.3.5 Water supplies. Water supplies for automatic sprinkler systems shall comply with this section and the standards referenced in Section 903.3.1. The potable water supply shall be protected against backflow in accordance with the requirements of this section and the *International Plumbing Code*.	**903.3.5 Water supplies.** Water supplies for automatic sprinkler systems shall comply with this section and the standards referenced in Section 903.3.1. The potable water supply shall be protected against backflow in accordance with the requirements of this section and the *Florida Building Code, Plumbing.*	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

903.3.5.1.1 Limited area sprinkler systems. Limited area sprinkler systems serving fewer than 20 sprinklers on any single connection are permitted to be connected to the domestic service where a wet automatic standpipe is not available. Limited area sprinkler systems connected to domestic water supplies shall comply with each of the following requirements: 1. Valves shall not be installed between the domestic water riser control valve and the sprinklers. **Exception:** An approved indicating control valve supervised in the open position in accordance with Section 903.4. 2. The domestic service shall be capable of supplying the simultaneous domestic demand and the sprinkler demand required to be hydraulically calculated by NFPA 13, NFPA 13R or NFPA 13D.	**903.3.5.1.1 Limited area sprinkler systems.** Limited area sprinkler systems serving six sprinklers or less on any single connection are permitted to be connected to the domestic service where a wet automatic standpipe is not available. Limited area sprinkler systems connected to domestic water supplies shall comply with each of the following requirements: 1. Valves shall not be installed between the domestic water riser control valve and the sprinklers. **Exception:** An approved indicating control valve supervised in the open position in accordance with Section 903.4. 2. The domestic service shall be capable of supplying the simultaneous domestic demand and the sprinkler demand required to be hydraulically calculated by NFPA 13, NFPA 13R or NFPA 13D.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

903.4 Sprinkler system monitoring and alarms. All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems, pumps, tanks, water levels and temperatures, critical air pressures and water-flow switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electrically supervised. **Exceptions:** 1. Automatic sprinkler systems protecting one- and two-family dwellings. 2. Limited area systems serving fewer than 20 sprinklers. 3. Automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13R where a common supply main is used to supply both domestic water and the automatic sprinkler systems and a separate shutoff valve for the automatic sprinkler system is not provided. 4. Jockey pump control valves that are sealed or locked in the open position. 5. Control valves to commercial kitchen hoods, paint spray booths or dip tanks that are sealed or locked in the open position. 6. Valves controlling the fuel supply to fire pump engines that are sealed or locked in the open position. 7. Trim valves to pressure switches in dry, preaction and deluge sprinkler systems that are sealed or locked in the open position.	**903.4 Sprinkler system monitoring and alarms**. All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems, pumps, tanks, water levels and temperatures, critical air pressures and water-flow switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electrically supervised in accordance with NFPA 72. **Exceptions:** 1. Automatic sprinkler systems protecting one- and two-family dwellings. 2. Limited area systems serving six sprinklers or less. 3. Automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13R where a common supply main is used to supply both domestic water and the automatic sprinkler systems and a separate shutoff valve for the automatic sprinkler system is not provided. 4. Jockey pump control valves that are sealed or locked in the open position. 5. Control valves to commercial kitchen hoods, paint spray booths or dip tanks that are sealed or locked in the open position. 6. Valves controlling the fuel supply to fire pump engines that are sealed or locked in the open position. 7. Trim valves to pressure switches in dry, preaction and deluge sprinkler systems that are sealed or locked in the open position.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
903.5 Testing and maintenance. Sprinkler systems shall be tested and maintained in accordance with the *International Fire Code*.	**903.5 Testing and maintenance.** Sprinkler systems shall be tested and maintained in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.*	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**903.6 Buildings three stories or more in height.** **903.6.1** Any building which is of three stories or more in height shall be equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.1.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**Exceptions:** 1. Single- and two-family dwellings. 2. A stand-alone parking garage constructed with noncombustible materials, the design of which is such that all levels of the garage are uniformly open to the atmosphere on all sides with the percentages of openings equal to or greater than those specified in Section 406.3. Such garages shall be separated from any other structure by not less than 20 feet (6096 mm). A stand-alone parking garage is one that is solely for the parking of vehicles and does not have any other occupancy group in the building. 3. Telecommunication spaces located within telecommunication buildings, if the spaces are equipped to meet an equivalent fire prevention standard approved by both the Florida Building Commission and the State Fire Marshal.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

	4. Telecommunications spaces within telecommunication buildings, if the telecommunications space is equipped with: 1. Air sampling smoke detection. 2. Remote, propietary or central station fire alarm monitoring. 3. Automatic smoke exhaust system. 4. One-hour fire-resistance wall separating the telecommunications space from the adjacent areas on the same floor. 5. Two-hour floor/ceiling assembly separating the telecommunications space from adjacent floors. 6. All other portions ancillary to the telecommunications equipment area shall be provided with fire sprinkler protection. 5. Sprinkler systems installed solely as a requirement of Section 903.6 may be a NFPA 13R or NFPA 13D system in accordance with their scopes.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**903.6.2** NFPA 101 as adopted by Florida Fire Prevention Code, as regarding the requirements for fire protection sprinklers, is applicable to all multiple-family residential buildings, whether designated as townhouses, condominiums, apartment houses, tenements, garden apartments or by any other name. The attorney general has determined that for the purpose of the fire protection sprinkler requirements in Section 553.895(2), Florida Statutes, townhouses that are three or more stories tall and consist of three or more units together are multiple-family dwellings. Therefore, these types of townhouses are not exempt from being considered for the requirements to provide fire protection sprinklers (even if there are any other definitions that define a townhouse as a single-family residence). When determining whether townhouses require fire protection sprinkler systems, the building official must consider in parallel: (a) the attorney general's opinion defining the statutory language for townhouses; (b) the building code requirements, including all life-safety chapters, that provide additional determining criteria, such as construction types, fire-resistance, fire protection systems and egress; and (c) the NFPA 101 as adopted by Florida Fire Prevention Code, egress and protection determining criteria. The more restrictive criteria are then applied.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
904.2.1 Commercial hood and duct systems. Each required commercial kitchen exhaust hood and duct system required by the *International Fire Code* or the *International Mechanical Code* to have a Type I hood shall be protected with an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system installed in accordance with this code.	**904.2.1 Hood system suppression.** Each required commercial kitchen exhaust hood and duct system required by the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* or the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* to have a Type I hood shall be protected with an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system installed in accordance with this code.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
904.3.1 Electrical wiring. Electrical wiring shall be in accordance with the ICC *Electrical Code*	**904.3.1 Electrical wiring.** Electrical wiring shall be in accordance with the Chapter 27 of this code.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

905.1 General. Standpipe systems shall be provided in new buildings and structures in accordance with this section. Fire hose threads used in connection with standpipe systems shall be approved and shall be compatible with fire department hose threads. The location of fire department hose connections shall be approved. In buildings used for high-piled combustible storage, fire protection shall be in accordance with the *International Fire Code*.	**905.1 General.** Standpipe systems shall be provided in all new buildings in which: 1. The highest floor is greater than 30 feet (9144 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access; or 2. The highest floor is more than three stories above grade; or 3. The lowest floor is more than one story below grade; or 4. The lowest floor is more than 20 feet (6.1 m) below grade. Fire hose threads used in connection with standpipe systems shall be approved and shall be compatible with fire department hose threads. The location of fire department hose connections shall be approved. In buildings used for high-piled combustible storage, fire protection shall be in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.*	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

905.3.1 Building height. Class III standpipe systems shall be installed throughout buildings where the floor level of the highest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, or where the floor level of the lowest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) below the highest level of fire department vehicle access. **Exceptions:** 1. Class I standpipes are allowed in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. 2. Class I manual standpipes are allowed in open parking garages where the highest floor is located not more than 150 feet (45 720 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. 3. Class I manual dry standpipes are allowed in open parking garages that are subject to freezing temperatures, provided that the hose connections are located as required for Class II standpipes in accordance with Section 905.5. 4. Class I standpipes are allowed in basements equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system. 5. In determining the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, it shall not be required to consider: 5.1. Recessed loading docks for four vehicles or less; and 5.2. Conditions where topography makes access from the fire department vehicle to the building impractical or impossible.	**905.3.1 Building height.** Class III standpipe systems shall be installed throughout buildings where the floor level of the highest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, or where the floor level of the lowest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) below the highest level of fire department vehicle access. High-rise buildings shall be protected throughout by a Class I standpipe system. **Exceptions:** 1. Class I standpipes are allowed in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. 2. Class I manual standpipes are allowed in open parking garages where the highest floor is located not more than 150 feet (45 720 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. 3. Class I manual dry standpipes are allowed in open parking garages that are subject to freezing temperatures, provided that the hose connections are located as required for Class II standpipes in accordance with Section 905.5. 4. Class I standpipes are allowed in basements equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system. 5. In buildings less than 75 feet (22 860 mm) in height which are protected throughout with an approved and maintained fire sprinkler system, a manual wet standpipe, as defined in NFPA 14, Standard for the Installation of Standpipe, Private Hydrant, and Hose Systems, shall be allowed.	Overlap exists, needs determination.
905.3.6 Helistops and heliports. Buildings with a helistop or heliport that are equipped with a standpipe shall extend the standpipe to the roof level on which the helistop or heliport is located in accordance with Section 1107.5 of the *International Fire Code*.	**905.3.6 Helistops and heliports.** Buildings with a helistop or heliport that are equipped with a standpipe shall extend the standpipe to the roof level on which the helistop or heliport is located in accordance with Section 1107.5 of the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.*	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

906.1 General. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in occupancies and locations as required by the *International Fire Code*.	**906.1 General.** Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in occupancies and locations as required by the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**907.1.3 Accessibility.** Every required fire alarm system shall include a visible alarm indicating appliances in public and common areas. For more specific accessibility requirements related to alarm indicating appliances, refer to Section 11-4.28.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
907.2.2 Group B. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group B occupancies having an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. **Exception:** Manual fire alarm boxes are not required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system and the alarm notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler water flow.	**907.2.2 Group B.** A fire alarm system in accordance with Section 9.7 shall be provided in all business occupancies where any one of the following conditions exists: 1. The building is two or more stories in height above the level of exit discharge. 2. The occupancy is subject to 50 or more occupants above or below the level of exit discharge. 3. The occupancy is subject to 300 or more total occupants.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
907.2.4 Group F. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group F occupancies that are two or more stories in height and have an occupant load of 500 or more above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. **Exception:** Manual fire alarm boxes are not required if the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system and the notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler water flow.	**907.2.4 Group F**. A fire alarm system shall be required in accordance with Section 9.7 for industrial occupancies, unless the total capacity of the building is under 100 persons and of these fewer than 25 persons are above or below the level of exit discharge.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
907.2.5 Group H. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group H-5 occupancies and in occupancies used for the manufacture of organic coatings. An automatic smoke detection system shall be installed for highly toxic gases, organic peroxides and oxidizers in accordance with Chapters 37, 39 and 40, respectively, of the *International Fire Code*.	**907.2.5 Group H**. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group H-5 occupancies and in occupancies used for the manufacture of organic coatings. An automatic smoke detection system shall be installed for highly toxic gases, organic peroxides and oxidizers in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

907.2.9 Group R-2. Amanual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group R-2 occupancies where: 1. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located three or more stories above the lowest level of exit discharge; 2. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located more than one story below the highest level of exit discharge of exits serving the dwelling unit or sleeping unit; or 3. The building contains more than 16 dwelling units or sleeping units. **Exceptions:** 1. A fire alarm system is not required in buildings not more than two stories in height where all dwelling units or sleeping units and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated from each other and public or common areas by at least 1-hour fire partitions and each dwelling unit or sleeping unit has an exit directly to a public way, exit court or yard. 2. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required throughout the building when the following conditions are met: 2.1. The building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or Section 903.3.1.2; and 2.2. The notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler flow ~~and~~ ~~2.3. At least one manual fire alarm box is installed at an approved location.~~	**907.2.9 Group R-2.** A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group R-2 occupancies where: 1. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located three or more stories above the lowest level of exit discharge; 2. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located more than one story below the highest level of exit discharge of exits serving the dwelling unit or sleeping unit; or 3. The building contains more than 11 dwelling units or sleeping units. **Exceptions:** 1. A fire alarm system is not required in buildings not over two stories in height where all dwelling units or sleeping units and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated from each other and public or common areas by at least 1-hour fire partitions and each dwelling unit or sleeping unit has an exit directly to a public way, exit court or yard. 2. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required throughout the building when the following conditions are met: 2.1. The building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. 2.2. The notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler flow, and 2.3. At least one manual fire alarm box is installed at an approved location.	Overlap exists, needs determination.

3. A fire alarm system is not required in buildings that do not have interior corridors serving dwelling units and are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, provided that dwelling units either have a means of egress door opening directly to an exterior exit access that leads directly to the exits or are served by open-ended corridors designed in accordance with Section 1023.6, Exception 4.	3. A fire alarm system is not required in buildings that do not have interior corridors serving dwelling units and are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, provided that dwelling units either have a means of egress door opening directly to an exterior exit access that leads directly to the exits or are served by open-ended corridors designed in accordance with Section 1022.6, Exception 4.	

907.2.10.1.1 Group R-1. Single- or multiple-station smoke alarms shall be installed in all of the following locations in Group R-1: 1. In sleeping areas. 2. In every room in the path of the means of egress from the sleeping area to the door leading from the sleeping unit. 3. In each story within the sleeping unit, including basements. For sleeping units with split levels and without an intervening door between the adjacent levels, a smoke alarm installed on the upper level shall suffice for the adjacent lower level provided that the lower level is less than one full story below the upper level.	**907.2.10.1.1 Group R-1.** An approved single-station smoke alarm shall be installed in every guestroom and every living area and sleeping room within a guest suite.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
907.2.14 High-piled combustible storage areas. An automatic fire detection system shall be installed throughout high-piled combustible storage areas where required by the *International Fire Code*.	**907.2.14 High-piled combustible storage areas.** An automatic fire detection system shall be installed throughout high-piled combustible storage areas where required by the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.*	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
907.2.16 Aerosol storage uses. Aerosol storage rooms and general-purpose warehouses containing aerosols shall be provided with an approved manual fire alarm system where required by the *International Fire Code*.	**907.2.16 Aerosol storage uses.** Aerosol storage rooms and general-purpose warehouses containing aerosols shall be provided with an approved manual fire alarm system where required by the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
907.5Wiring. Wiring shall comply with the requirements of the ICC *Electrical Code* and NFPA 72. Wireless protection systems utilizing radio-frequency transmitting devices shall comply with the special requirements for supervision of low-power wireless systems in NFPA 72.	**907.5 Wiring**. Wiring shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 27. Wireless protection systems utilizing radio-frequency transmitting devices shall comply with the special requirements for supervision of low-power wireless systems in NFPA 72.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

907.14 Monitoring. Fire alarm systems required by this chapter or the *International Fire Code* shall be monitored by an approved supervising station in accordance with NFPA 72. **Exception:** Supervisory service is not required for: 1. Single- and multiple-station smoke alarms required by Section 907.2.10. 2. Smoke detectors in Group I-3 occupancies. 3. Automatic sprinkler systems in one- and two-family dwellings.	**907.14 Monitoring.** Where required by this chapter or the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*, an approved supervising station in accordance with NFPA 72 shall monitor fire alarm systems. Exception: Supervisory service is not required for: 1. Single- and multiple-station smoke alarms required by Section 907.2.10. 2. Smoke detectors in Group I-3 occupancies. 3. Automatic sprinkler systems in one- and two-family dwellings.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
907.19 Inspection, testing and maintenance. The maintenance and testing schedules and procedures for fire alarm and fire detection systems shall be in accordance with the *International Fire Code*.	**907.19 Inspection, testing and maintenance.** The maintenance and testing schedules and procedures for fire alarm and fire detection systems shall be in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.*	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**907.9.3 Accessibility.** Alarm systems required to be accessible by Section 11-4.1 shall comply with Section 11-4.28.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
908.6 Refrigerant detector. Machinery rooms shall contain a refrigerant detector with an audible and visual alarm. The detector, or a sampling tube that draws air to the detector, shall be located in an area where refrigerant from a leak will concentrate. The alarm shall be actuated at a value not greater than the corresponding TLV-TWA values for the refrigerant classification indicated in the *International Mechanical Code*. Detectors and alarms shall be placed in approved locations.	**908.6 Refrigerant detector.** Machinery rooms shall contain a refrigerant detector with an audible and visual alarm. The detector, or a sampling tube that draws air to the detector, shall be located in an area where refrigerant from a leak will concentrate. The alarm shall be actuated at a value not greater than the corresponding TLV-TWA values for the refrigerant classification indicated in the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*. Detectors and alarms shall be placed in approved locations. **Exception**: Detectors are not required in ammonia system machinery rooms equipped with a vapor detector in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.*	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

909.1 Scope and purpose. This section applies to mechanical or passive smoke control systems when they are required by other provisions of this code. The purpose of this section is to establish minimum requirements for the design, installation and acceptance testing of smoke control systems that are intended to provide a tenable environment for the evacuation or relocation of occupants. These provisions are not intended for the preservation of contents, the timely restoration of operations or for assistance in fire suppression or overhaul activities. Smoke control systems regulated by this section serve a different purpose than the smoke- and heat-venting provisions found in Section 910. Mechanical smoke control systems shall not be considered exhaust systems under Chapter 5 of the *International Mechanical Code*.	**909.1 Scope and purpose.** This section applies to mechanical or passive smoke control systems when they are required by other provisions of this code. The purpose of this section is to establish minimum requirements for the design, installation and acceptance testing of smoke control systems that are intended to provide a tenable environment for the evacuation or relocation of occupants. These provisions are not intended for the preservation of contents, the timely restoration of operations or for assistance in fire suppression or overhaul activities. Smoke control systems regulated by this section serve a different purpose than the smoke- and heat-venting provisions found in Section 910. Mechanical smoke control systems shall not be considered exhaust systems under Chapter 5 of the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.*	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
909.3 Special inspection and test requirements.	**909.3 Special inspection and test requirements. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
909.10.2 Ducts. Duct materials and joints shall be capable of withstanding the probable temperatures and pressures to which they are exposed as determined in accordance with Section 909.10.1. Ducts shall be constructed and supported in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code*. Ducts shall be leak tested to 1.5 times the maximum design pressure in accordance with nationally accepted practices. Measured leakage shall not exceed 5 percent of design flow. Results of such testing shall be a part of the documentation procedure. Ducts shall be supported directly from fire-resistance-rated structural elements of the building by substantial, noncombustible supports. **Exception:** Flexible connections (for the purpose of vibration isolation) complying with the *International Mechanical Code*, that are constructed of approved fire-resistance-rated materials.	**909.10.2 Ducts.** Duct materials and joints shall be capable of withstanding the probable temperatures and pressures to which they are exposed as determined in accordance with Section 909.10.1. Ducts shall be constructed and supported in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.* Ducts shall be leak tested to 1.5 times the maximum design pressure in accordance with nationally accepted practices. Measured leakage shall not exceed 5 percent of design flow. Results of such testing shall be a part of the documentation procedure. Ducts shall be supported directly from fire-resistance-rated structural elements of the building by substantial, noncombustible supports. **Exception:** Flexible connections (for the purpose of vibration isolation) complying with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* that are constructed of approved fire-resistance-rated materials.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

909.11 Power systems. The smoke control system shall be supplied with two sources of power. Primary power shall be from the normal building power system. Secondary power shall be from an approved standby source complying with the ICC *Electrical Code*. The standby power source and its transfer switches shall be in a separate room from the normal power transformers and switch gear and shall be enclosed in a room constructed of not less than 1-hour fire barriers ventilated directly to and from the exterior. Power distribution from the two sources shall be by independent routes. Transfer to full standby power shall be automatic and within 60 seconds of failure of the primary power. The systems shall comply with this code or the ICC *Electrical Code*.	**909.11 Power systems.** The smoke control system shall be supplied with two sources of power. Primary power shall be the normal building power systems. Secondary power shall be from an approved standby source complying with the Chapter 27 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*. The standby power source and its transfer switches shall be in a separate room from the normal power transformers and switch gear and shall be enclosed in a room constructed of not less than 1-hour fire-resistance-rated fire barriers ventilated directly to and from the exterior. Power distribution from the two sources shall be by independent routes. Transfer to full standby power shall be automatic and within 60 seconds of failure of the primary power. The systems shall comply with the Chapter 27 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
909.12.1 Wiring. In addition to meeting requirements of the ICC *Electrical Code*, all wiring, regardless of voltage, shall be fully enclosed within continuous raceways.	**909.12.1 Wiring.** In addition to meeting requirements of the Chapter 27 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*, all wiring, regardless of voltage, shall be fully enclosed within continuous raceways.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
909.16 Fire-fighter's smoke control panel. A fire-fighter's smoke control panel for fire department emergency response purposes only shall be provided and shall include manual control or override of automatic control for mechanical smoke control systems. The panel shall be located in a fire command center complying with Section 911 in highrise buildings or buildings with smoke-protected assembly seating. In all other buildings, the fire-fighter's smoke control panel shall be installed in an approved location adjacent to the fire alarm control panel. The fire-fighter's smoke control panel shall comply with Sections 909.16.1 through 909.16.3.	**909.16 Fire-fighter's smoke control panel**. A fire-fighter's smoke control panel for fire department emergency response purposes only shall be provided and shall include manual control or override of automatic control for mechanical smoke control systems. The panel shall be located in a fire command center complying with Section 911 in high-rise buildings or buildings with smoke protected assembly seating. In other buildings, the fire-fighter's smoke control panel shall be installed in an approved location adjacent to the fire alarm control panel. The fire-fighter's smoke control panel shall comply with Sections 909.16.1 through 909.16.3.	These are the same.

909.16.3 Control action and priorities. The firefighter's control panel actions shall be as follows: 1. ON-OFF and OPEN-CLOSE control actions shall have the highest priority of any control point within the building. Once issued from the fire-fighter's control panel, no automatic or manual control from any other control point within the building shall contradict the control action. Where automatic means are provided to interrupt normal, nonemergency equipment operation or produce a specific result to safeguard the building or equipment (i.e., duct freezestats, duct smoke detectors, high-temperature cutouts, temperature-actuated linkage and similar devices), such means shall be capable of being overridden by the fire-fighter's control panel. The last control action as indicated by each fire-fighter's control panel switch position shall prevail. In no case shall control actions require the smoke control system to assume more than one configuration at any one time. **Exception:** Power disconnects required by the ICC *Electrical Code*. 2. Only the AUTO position of each three-position fire-fighter's control panel switch shall allow automatic or manual control action from other control points within the building. The AUTO position shall be the NORMAL, nonemergency, building control position. Where a fire-fighter's control panel is in the AUTO position, the actual status of the device (on, off, open, closed) shall continue to be indicated by the status indicator described above. When directed by an automatic signal to assume an emergency condition, the NORMAL position shall become the emergency condition for that device or group of devices within the zone. In no case shall control actions require the smoke control system to assume more than one configuration at any one time.	**909.16.3 Control action and priorities.** The fire-fighter's control panel actions shall be as follows: 1. ON-OFF, OPEN-CLOSE control actions shall have the highest priority of any control point within the building. Once issued from the fire-fighter's control panel, no automatic or manual control from any other control point within the building shall contradict the control action. Where automatic means are provided to interrupt normal, nonemergency equipment operation or produce a specific result to safeguard the building or equipment (i.e., duct freezestats, duct smoke detectors, high-temperature cutouts, temperature-actuated linkage and similar devices), such means shall be capable of being overridden by the fire-fighter's control panel. The last control action as indicated by each fire-fighter's control panel switch position shall prevail. In no case shall control actions require the smoke control system to assume more than one configuration at any one time. **Exception**: Power disconnects required by the Chapter 27 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*. 2. Only the AUTO position of each three-position fire-fighter's control panel switch shall allow automatic or manual control action from other control points within the building. The AUTO position shall be the NORMAL, nonemergency, building control position. Where a fire-fighter's control panel is in the AUTO position, the actual status of the device (on, off, open, closed) shall continue to be indicated by the status indicator described above. When directed by an automatic signal to assume an emergency condition, the NORMAL position shall become the emergency condition for that device or group of devices within the zone. In no case shall control actions require the smoke control system to assume more than one configuration at any one time.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**909.22.1** A smoke control system shall be designed to control the migration of products of combustion in the atrium space. Upon detection of a fire, the system shall control the air supply to the fire floor and the return air from all nonfire floors in accordance with the approved smoke control system design. Any other approved design which will achieve the same level of smoke control as described in this section may be used in lieu of these requirements. **909.22.2** The smoke control system shall be designed by an engineering analysis that demonstrates that the smoke layer interface is maintained above the highest unprotected opening to adjoining spaces, or 6 feet above the highest floor level open to the atrium for a period equal to 1.5 times the calculated egress time or 20 minutes, whichever is greater. **909.22.3** The smoke control system shall be independently activated by the sprinkler system within the atrium or areas open to the atrium, by the smoke detectors required by this section and by manual controls that are readily available to the fire department. When the smoke control system in other than the atrium is provided by mechanical ventilation in accordance with this section, manual controls shall also be provided as described above for the atrium system. The manual controls shall be provided in a location approved by the building official.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
910.2.2 High-piled combustible storage. Buildings and portions thereof containing high-piled combustible stock or rack storage in any occupancy group in accordance with Section 413 and the *International Fire Code*.	**910.2.3 High-piled combustible storage.** Buildings and portions thereof containing high-piled combustible stock or rack storage in any occupancy group in accordance with Section 413 and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.	Overlap exists, needs determination.
CHAPTER 10 MEAN OF EGRESS	CHAPTER 10 MEAN OF EGRESS	

CHAPTER 11 ACCESSIBILITY	CHAPTER 11 FLORIDA ACCESSIBILITY CODE FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PART A CHAPTER 11 FAIR HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY GUIDELINES PART B CHAPTER 11 REQUEST FOR WAIVER FROM ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS CHAPTER 553, PART V, FLORIDA STATUTES PART C	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
CHAPTER 12 INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT	CHAPTER 12 INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT	
1202.1 General. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein. **SUNROOM ADDITION.** A one-story addition added to an existing building with a glazing area in excess of 40 percent of the gross area of the structure's exterior walls and roof.	**1202.1 General**. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein. **SUNROOM** 1. A room with roof panels that include sloped glazing that is a one-story structure added to an existing dwelling with an open or glazed area in excess of 40 percent of the gross area of the sunroom structure's exterior walls and roof. 2. A one-story structure added to a dwelling with structural roof panels without sloped glazing. The sunroom walls may have any configuration, provided the open area of the longer wall and one additional wall is equal to at least 65 percent of the area below 6 foot 8 inches of each wall, measured from the floor. For the purposes of this code the term sunroom as used herein shall include conservatories, sunspaces, solariums, and porch or patio covers or enclosures.	Overlap exists, needs determination.
1203.1 General. Buildings shall be provided with natural ventilation in accordance with Section 1203.4, or mechanical ventilation in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code*.	**1203.1 General.** Buildings shall be provided with natural ventilation in accordance with Section 1203.4, or mechanical ventilation in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

1203.2.1 Openings into attic. Exterior openings into the attic space of any building intended for human occupancy shall be covered with corrosion-resistant wire cloth screening, hardware cloth, perforated vinyl or similar material that will prevent the entry of birds, squirrels, rodents, snakes and other similar creatures. The openings therein shall be a minimum of 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) and shall not exceed 1/4 inch (6.4 mm). Where combustion air is obtained from an attic area, it shall be in accordance with Chapter 7 of the *International Mechanical Code*.	**1203.2.1 Openings into attic.** Exterior openings into the attic space of any building intended for human occupancy shall be covered with corrosion-resistant wire cloth screening, hardware cloth, perforated vinyl or similar material that will prevent the entry of birds, squirrels, rodents, snakes and other similar creatures. The openings therein shall be a minimum of 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) and shall not exceed ¼ inch (6.4 mm). Where combustion air is obtained from an attic area, it shall be in accordance with Chapter 7 of the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.*	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
1203.3.2 Exceptions. The following are exceptions to Sections 1203.3 and 1203.3.1: 1. Where warranted by climatic conditions, ventilation openings to the outdoors are not required if ventilation openings to the interior are provided. 2. The total area of ventilation openings is permitted to be reduced to 1/1,500 of the under-floor area where the ground surface is treated with an approved vapor retarder material and the required openings are placed so as to provide cross ventilation of the space. The installation of operable louvers shall not be prohibited. 3. Ventilation openings are not required where continuously operated mechanical ventilation is provided at a rate of 1.0 cubic foot per minute (cfm) for each 50 square feet (1.02 L/s for each 10 m^2) of crawl-space floor area and the ground surface is covered with an approved vapor retarder. 4. Ventilation openings are not required when the ground surface is covered with an approved vapor retarder, the perimeter walls are insulated and the space is conditioned in accordance with the *International Energy Conservation Code*. 5. For buildings in flood hazard areas as established in Section 1612.3, the openings for under-floor ventilation shall be deemed as meeting the flood opening requirements of ASCE 24 provided that the ventilation openings are designed and installed in accordance with ASCE 24.	**1203.3.2 Exceptions.** The following are exceptions to Sections 1203.3 and 1203.3.1: 1. Where warranted by climatic conditions, ventilation openings to the outdoors are not required if ventilation openings to the interior are provided. 2. The total area of ventilation openings is permitted to be reduced to 1/1,500 of the under-floor area where the ground surface is treated with an approved vapor retarder material and the required openings are placed so as to provide cross ventilation of the space. The installation of operable louvers shall not be prohibited. 3. Ventilation openings are not required where continuously operated mechanical ventilation is provided at a rate of 1.0 cubic foot per minute (cfm) for each 50 square feet (1.02 L/s for each 10 m2) of crawl-space floor area and the ground surface is covered with an approved vapor retarder. 4. Ventilation openings are not required when the ground surface is covered with an approved vapor retarder, the perimeter walls are insulated and the space is conditioned in accordance with Chapter 13 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*. **5.** Reserved.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

1203.4.2 Contaminants exhausted. Contaminant sources in naturally ventilated spaces shall be removed in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code* and the *International Fire Code*. **1203.4.2.1 Bathrooms.** Rooms containing bathtubs, showers, spas and similar bathing fixtures shall be mechanically ventilated in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code*. **1203.4.3 Openings on yards or courts.** Where natural ventilation is to be provided by openings onto yards or courts, such yards or courts shall comply with Section 1206. **1203.5 Other ventilation and exhaust systems.** Ventilation and exhaust systems for occupancies and operations involving flammable or combustible hazards or other contaminant sources as covered in the *International Mechanical Code* or the *International Fire Code* shall be provided as required by both codes.	**1203.4.2 Contaminants exhausted.** Contaminant sources in naturally ventilated spaces shall be removed in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. **1203.4.2.1 Bathrooms.** Rooms containing bathtubs, showers, spas and similar bathing fixtures shall be mechanically ventilated in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.* **1203.4.3 Openings on yards or courts.** Where natural ventilation is to be provided by openings onto yards or courts, such yards or courts shall comply with Section 1206. **1203.5 Other ventilation and exhaust systems.** Ventilation and exhaust systems for occupancies and operations involving flammable or combustible hazards or other contaminant sources as covered in the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* or the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* shall be provided as required by both codes.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
1205.4.1 Controls. The control for activation of the required stairway lighting shall be in accordance with the ICC *Electrical Code*.	**1205.4.1 Controls.** The control for activation of the required stairway lighting shall be in accordance with Chapter 27.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
1206.3.3 Court drainage. The bottom of every court shall be properly graded and drained to a public sewer or other approved disposal system complying with the *International Plumbing Code*.	**1206.3.3 Court drainage.** The bottom of every court shall be properly graded and drained to a public sewer or other approved disposal system complying with the *Florida Building Code, Plumbing.*	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

1208.2 Minimum ceiling heights. Occupiable spaces, habitable spaces and corridors shall have a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet 6 inches (2286 mm). Bathrooms, toilet rooms, kitchens, storage rooms and laundry rooms shall be permitted to have a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet (2134 mm). **Exceptions:** 1. In one- and two-family dwellings, beams or girders spaced not less than 4 feet (1219 mm) on center and projecting not more than 6 inches (152 mm) below the required ceiling height. 2. If any room in a building has a sloped ceiling, the prescribed ceiling height for the room is required in one-half the area thereof. Any portion of the room measuring less than 5 feet (1524 mm) from the finished floor to the ceiling shall not be included in any computation of the minimum area thereof. 3. Mezzanines constructed in accordance with Section 505.1.	**1208.2 Minimum ceiling heights.** Occupiable spaces, habitable spaces and corridors shall have a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet 6 inches (2286 mm). Bathrooms, toilet rooms, kitchens, storage rooms and laundry rooms shall be permitted to have a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet (2134 mm). **Exceptions:** 1. In one- and two-family dwellings, beams or girders spaced not less than 4 feet (1219 mm) on center and projecting not more than 6 inches (152 mm) below the required ceiling height. 2. If any room in a building has a sloped ceiling, the prescribed ceiling height for the room is required in one-half the area thereof. Any portion of the room measuring less than 5 feet (1524 mm) from the finished floor to the ceiling shall not be included in any computation of the minimum area thereof. For accessibility provisions related to vertical clearance of areas adjoining an accessible route, refer to Section 11-4.4.2. 3. Mezzanines constructed in accordance with Section 505.1.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
1209.3 Mechanical appliances. Access to mechanical appliances installed in under-floor areas, in attic spaces and on roofs or elevated structures shall be in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code*.	**1209.3 Mechanical appliances.** Access to mechanical appliances installed in under-floor areas, in attic spaces and on roofs or elevated structures shall be in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.*	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
CHAPTER 13 ENERGY EFFICIENCY	CHAPTER 13 ENERGY EFFICIENCY	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
CHAPTER 14 EXTERIOR WALLS	CHAPTER 14 EXTERIOR WALL COVERING	

1401.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall establish the minimum requirements for exterior walls; exterior wall coverings; exterior wall openings; exterior windows and doors; architectural trim; balconies and similar projections; and bay and oriel windows.	**1401.1 Scope.** The provisions of this chapter shall establish the minimum requirements for exterior walls, exterior wall coverings, exterior wall openings, exterior windows and doors, architectural trim, balconies and bay windows. **Exception:** Buildings and structures located within the high-velocity hurricane zone shall comply with the provisions of Sections 1403.8 and 1408.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

1403.2 Weather protection. Exterior walls shall provide the building with a weather-resistant exterior wall envelope. The exterior wall envelope shall include flashing, as described in Section 1405.3. The exterior wall envelope shall be designed and constructed in such a manner as to prevent the accumulation of water within the wall assembly by providing a water-resistive barrier behind the exterior veneer, as described in Section 1404.2, and a means for draining water that enters the assembly to the exterior. Protection against condensation in the exterior wall assembly shall be provided in accordance with the *International Energy Conservation Code*. **Exceptions:** 1. A weather-resistant exterior wall envelope shall not be required over concrete or masonry walls designed in accordance with Chapters 19 and 21, respectively. 2. Compliance with the requirements for a means of drainage, and the requirements of Sections 1404.2 and 1405.3, shall not be required for an exterior wall envelope that has been demonstrated through testing to resist wind-driven rain, including joints, penetrations and intersections with dissimilar materials, in accordance with ASTM E 331 under the following conditions: 2.1. Exterior wall envelope test assemblies shall include at least one opening, one control joint, one wall/eave interface and one wall sill. All tested openings and penetrations shall be representative of the intended end-use configuration. 2.2. Exterior wall envelope test assemblies shall be at least 4 feet by 8 feet (1219 mm by 2438 mm) in size. 2.3. Exterior wall envelope assemblies shall be tested at a minimum differential pressure of 6.24 pounds per square foot (psf) (0.297 kN/m_2). 2.4. Exterior wall envelope assemblies shall be subjected to a minimum test exposure duration of 2 hours.	**1403.2 Weather protection.** Exterior walls shall provide the building with a weather-resistant exterior wall envelope. The exterior wall envelope shall include flashing, as described in Section 1405.3. The exterior wall envelope shall be designed and constructed in such a manner as to prevent the accumulation of water within the wall assembly by providing a water-resistive barrier behind the exterior veneer, as described in Section 1404.2 and a means for draining water that enters the assembly to the exterior of the veneer, unless it is determined that penetration of water behind the veneer shall not be detrimental to the building performance. All exterior finishes shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or installation instructions. Protection against condensation in the exterior wall assembly shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 13 of the Florida Building Code, Building **Exceptions**: 1.A weather-resistant exterior wall envelope shall not be required over concrete or non-pourous masonry walls designed in accordance with Chapters 19 and 21, respectively. 2. Compliance with the requirements for a means of drainage, and the requirements of Sections 1405.2 and 1405.3, shall not be required for an exterior wall envelope that has been demonstrated through testing to resist wind-driven rain, including joints, penetrations and intersections with dissimilar materials, in accordance with ASTM E 331 under the following conditions: 2.1. Exterior wall envelope test assemblies shall include at least one opening, one control joint, one wall/eave interface and one wall sill. All tested openings and penetrations shall be representative of the intended end-use configuration. 2.2. Exterior wall envelope test assemblies shall be at least 4 feet by 8 feet (1219 mm by 2438 mm) in size. 2.3. Exterior wall envelope assemblies shall be tested at a minimum differential pressure of 6.24 pounds per square foot (psf) (0.297 kN/m2). 2.4. Exterior wall envelope assemblies shall be subjected to a minimum test exposure duration of 2 hours.	Overlap exists, needs determination.

The exterior wall envelope design shall be considered to resist wind-driven rain where the results of testing indicate that water did not penetrate control joints in the exterior wall envelope, joints at the perimeter of openings or intersections of terminations with dissimilar materials.	The exterior wall envelope design shall be considered to resist wind-driven rain where the results of testing indicate that water did not penetrate control joints in the exterior wall envelope, joints at the perimeter of openings or intersections of terminations with dissimilar materials.	See above.
1403.6 Flood resistance for high-velocity wave action areas. For buildings in flood hazard areas subject to high-velocity wave action as established in Section 1612.3, electrical, mechanical and plumbing system components shall not be mounted on or penetrate through exterior walls that are designed to break away under flood loads.	**1403.6 Flood resistance.** This code specifically defers to the authority granted to local government by Title 44 CFR, Sections 59 and 60. This code is not intended to supplant or supercede local ordinances adopted pursuant to that authority, nor are local floodplain management ordinances to be deemed amendments to the code.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**1403.7 Flood resistance for high-velocity wave action areas. (Reserved)** **1403.8** In order to provide for inspection for termite infestation, clearance between exterior wall coverings and final earth grade on the exterior of a building shall not be less than 6 inches (152 mm). **Exceptions:** 1. Paint or decorative cementitious finish less than 5/8 inch (17.1 mm) thick adhered directly to the masonry foundation sidewall. 2. Access or vehicle ramps which rise to the interior finish floor elevation for the width of such ramps only. 3. A 4-inch (102 mm) inspection space above patio and garage slabs and entry areas. 4. If the patio has been soil treated for termites, the finish elevation may match the building interior finish floor elevations on masonry construction only. 5. Masonry veneers.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.

NA	**1403.9 Drained wall assembly over mass wall assembly.** Where wood frame or other types of drained wall assemblies are constructed above mass wall assemblies, flashing or other approved drainage system shall be installed as required by Section 1405.3.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
1404.2 Water-resistive barrier. A minimum of one layer of No.15 asphalt felt, complying with ASTM D 226 for Type 1 felt or other approved materials, shall be attached to the studs or sheathing, with flashing as described in Section 1405.3, in such a manner as to provide a continuous water-resistive barrier behind the exterior wall veneer.	**1404.2 Water-resistive barrier.** Exterior walls of frame construction receiving a veneer shall be provided with a water-resistive barrier. The water-resistive barrier shall be a minimum of one layer of No. 15 asphalt felt, complying with ASTM D 226 for Type 1 felt, shall be attached to the sheathing, with flashing as described in Section 1405.3, in such a manner as to provide a continuous water-resistive barrier behind the exterior wall veneer.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1404.9 Vinyl siding. Vinyl siding shall be certified and labeled as conforming to the requirements of ASTM D 3679 by an approved quality control agency.	**1404.9 Vinyl siding.** Vinyl Siding and sofitt shall conform to the requirements of ASTM D 3679, ASTM D 4477 and the manufacturer's installation instructions. **1404.9.1 Labeling.** Vinyl siding shall be labeled as conforming to the requirements of ASTM D 3679.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1405.5.2 Seismic requirements.	**1405.5.2 Seismic requirements. Reserved**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1405.10.4 Grounding. Grounding of metal veneers on buildings shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 27 of this code or the ICC *Electrical Code*.	**1405.10.4 Grounding.** Grounding of metal veneers on buildings shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 27.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

1405.13 Vinyl siding. Vinyl siding conforming to the requirements of this section and complying with ASTM D 3679 shall be permitted on exterior walls of buildings of Type V construction located in areas where the basic wind speed specified in Chapter 16 does not exceed 100 miles per hour (45 m/s) and the building height is less than or equal to 40 feet (12 192 mm) in Exposure C. Where construction is located in areas where the basic wind speed exceeds 100 miles per hour (45 m/s), or building heights are in excess of 40 feet (12 192 mm), tests or calculations indicating compliance with Chapter 16 shall be submitted. Vinyl siding shall be secured to the building so as to provide weather protection for the exterior walls of the building.	**1405.13 Vinyl siding.** Vinyl siding conforming to the requirements of this section and complying with ASTM D 3679, and ASTM D 4477 in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions shall be permitted on exterior walls of buildings of Type V construction located in areas where the basic wind speed specified in Chapter 16 does not exceed 100 miles per hour (161 km/h) and the building height is less than or equal to 40 feet (12 192 mm) in Exposure C. Where construction is located in areas where the basic wind speed exceeds 100 miles per hour (161 km/h), or building heights are in excess of 40 feet (12 192 mm), tests or calculations indicating compliance with Chapter 16 shall be submitted. Vinyl siding shall be secured to the building so as to provide weather protection for the exterior walls of the building.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	SECTION 1408 HIGH-VELOCITY HURRICANE ZONE OTHER MATERIALS	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
CHAPTER 15 ROOF ASSEMBLIES AND ROOFTOP STRUCTURES	CHAPTER 15 ROOF ASSEMBLIES AND ROOFTOP STRUCTURES	
CHAPTER 16 STRUCTURAL DESIGN	CHAPTER 16 STRUCTURAL LOADS	
1601.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern the structural design of buildings, structures and portions thereof regulated by this code.	**1601.1 Scope.** The provisions of this chapter shall govern the structural design of buildings, structures and portions thereof regulated by this code. **Exception:** Buildings and structures located within the high-velocity hurricane zone shall comply with the provisions of Sections 1612 through 1626.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

1602.1 Definitions. **DIAPHRAGM.** A horizontal or sloped system acting to transmit lateral forces to the vertical-resisting elements. When the term "diaphragm" is used, it shall include horizontal bracing systems. **Diaphragm, blocked.** In light-frame construction, a diaphragm in which all sheathing edges not occurring on a framing member are supported on and fastened to blocking. **Diaphragm boundary.** In light-frame construction, a location where shear is transferred into or out of the diaphragm sheathing. Transfer is either to a boundary element or to another force-resisting element. **Diaphragm chord.** A diaphragm boundary element perpendicular to the applied load that is assumed to take axial stresses due to the diaphragm moment. **Diaphragm flexible.** A diaphragm is flexible for the purpose of distribution of story shear and torsional moment where so indicated in Section 12.3.1 ofASCE7, as modified in Section 1613.6.1. **Diaphragm, rigid.** A diaphragm is rigid for the purpose of distribution of story shear and torsional moment when the lateral deformation of the diaphragm is less than or equal to two times the average story drift.	**1602.1 Definitions.** BASE SHEAR. Total design lateral force or shear at the base. DIAPHRAGM. A horizontal or sloped system acting to transmit lateral forces to the vertical-resisting elements. When the term "diaphragm" is used, it shall include horizontal bracing systems. Diaphragm, blocked. In light-frame construction, a diaphragm in which all sheathing edges not occurring on a framing member are supported on and fastened to blocking. Diaphragm boundary. In light-frame construction, a location where shear is transferred into or out of the diaphragm sheathing. Transfer is either to a boundary element or to another force-resisting element. Diaphragm chord. A diaphragm boundary element perpendicular to the applied load that is assumed to take axial stresses due to the diaphragm moment. Diaphragm, flexible. A diaphragm is flexible for the purpose of distribution of story shear and torsional moment when the computed maximum in-plane deflection of the diaphragm itself under lateral load is more than two times the average drift of adjoining vertical elements of the lateral-force-resisting system of the associated story under equivalent tributary lateral load. Diaphragm, rigid. A diaphragm is rigid for the purpose of distribution of story shear and torsional moment when the lateral deformation of the diaphragm is less than or equal to two times the average story drift.	Overlap exists, needs determination.

NOTATIONS. *D* = Dead load. *E* = Combined effect of horizontal and vertical earthquake induced forces as defined in Section 12.4.2 of ASCE 7. E_m = Maximum seismic load effect of horizontal and vertical seismic forces as set forth in Section 12.4.3 of ASCE 7. *F* = Load due to fluids with well-defined pressures and maximum heights. F_a = Flood load. *H* = Load due to lateral earth pressures, ground water pressure or pressure of bulk materials. *L* = Live load, except roof live load, including any permitted live load reduction. L_r = Roof live load including any permitted live load reduction. *R* = Rain load. *S* = Snow load. *T* = Self-straining force arising from contraction or expansion resulting from temperature change, shrinkage, moisture change, creep in component materials, movement due to differential settlement or combinations thereof. *W* = Load due to wind pressure.	NOTATIONS. D = Dead load. F = Load due to fluids. Fa = Flood load. H = Load due to lateral pressure of soil and water in soil. L = Live load, except roof live load, including any permitted live load reduction. Lr = Roof live load including any permitted live load reduction. P = Ponding load. R = Rain load. T = Self-straining force arising from contraction or expansion resulting from temperature change, shrinkage, moisture change, creep in component materials, movement due to differential settlement or combinations thereof. W = Load due to wind pressure.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**PRODUCTION GREENHOUSE.** Greenhouses that are occupied for growing plants on a product or research basis without public access.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

1603.1 General. Construction documents shall show the size, section and relative locations of structural members with floor levels, column centers and offsets dimensioned. The design loads and other information pertinent to the structural design required by Sections 1603.1.1 through 1603.1.8 shall be indicated on the construction documents. **Exception:** Construction documents for buildings constructed in accordance with the conventional light-frame construction provisions of Section 2308 shall indicate the following structural design information: 1. Floor and roof live loads. 2. Ground snow load, P_g. 3. Basic wind speed (3-second gust), miles per hour (mph) (km/hr) and wind exposure. 4. Seismic design category and site class. 5. Flood design data, if located in flood hazard areas established in Section 1612.3.	**1603.1 General.** Construction documents shall show the size, section and relative locations of structural members with floor levels, column centers and offsets fully dimensioned. The design loads and other information pertinent to the structural design required by Sections 1603.1.1 through 1603.1.8 shall be clearly indicated on the construction documents for parts of the building or structure. **Exception:** Construction documents for buildings constructed in accordance with the conventional light-frame construction provisions of Section 2308 shall indicate the following structural design information: 1. Floor and roof live loads. 2. Basic wind speed (3-second gust), miles per hour (mph) (km/hr) and wind exposure.	Overlap exists, needs determination.
1603.1.3 Roof snow load.	**1603.1.3 Roof snow load. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

1603.1.4 Wind design data. The following information related to wind loads shall be shown, regardless of whether wind loads govern the design of the lateral-force-resisting system of the building: 1. Basic wind speed (3-second gust), miles per hour (km/hr). 2. Wind importance factor, *I*, and occupancy category. 3. Wind exposure, if more than one wind exposure is utilized, the wind exposure and applicable wind direction shall be indicated. 4. The applicable internal pressure coefficient. 5. Components and cladding. The design wind pressures in terms of psf (kN/m2) to be used for the design of exterior component and cladding materials not specifically designed by the registered design professional.	**1603.1.4 Wind design data.** The following information related to wind loads shall be shown, regardless of whether wind loads govern the design of the lateral-force-resisting system of the building: 1. Basic wind speed (3-second gust), miles per hour (km/hr). 2. Wind importance factor, I_W, and building classification from Table 1604.5 or Table 6-1, ASCE 7 and building classification in Table 1-1, ASCE 7. 3. Wind exposure, if more than one wind exposure is utilized, the wind exposure and applicable wind direction shall be indicated. 4. The applicable enclosure classifications and, if designing with ASCE 7, internal pressure coefficient. 5. Components and cladding. The design wind pressures in terms of psf (kN/m^2) to be used for the selection of exterior components and cladding materials not specifically designed by the registered design professional.	Overlap exists, needs determination.
1603.1.5 Earthquake design data	**1603.1.5 Earthquake design data. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1603.1.6 Flood design data.	**1603.1.6 Flood design data. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1603.1.8 System and components requiring special inspections for seismic resistance.	**1603.1.8 System and components requiring special inspections for seismic resistance. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

TABLE 1604.3

DEFLECTION LIMITS[a, b, c, h, i]

CONSTRUCTION	L	Sor Wf	D+ Ld,g
Roof members:e Supporting plaster ceiling Supporting nonplaster ceiling Not supporting ceiling	*l*/360 *l*/240 *l*/180	*l*/360 *l*/240 *l*/180	*l*/240 *l*/180 *l*/120
Floor members	*l*/360	—	*l*/240
Exterior walls and interior partitions: With brittle finishes With flexible finishes	— —	*l*/240 *l*/120	— —
Farm buildings	—	—	*l*/180
Greenhouses	—	—	*l*/120

TABLE 1604.3

DEFLECTION LIMITS[a, b, c, h, i]

CONSTRUCTION L W [f] D + L [d,g]

Roof members:e

Supporting plaster ceiling

Supporting nonplaster ceiling

Not supporting ceiling

Members supporting screen surfaces l/360

l/240

l/180 l/360

l/240

l/180 l/240

l/180

l/120

Floor members l/360 — l/240

Exterior walls and interior partitions:

With brittle finishes

With flexible finishes l/240

l/120

Farm buildings — — l/180

Greenhouses — — l/120

Overlap exists, needs determination.

a. For structural roofing and siding made of formed metal sheets, the total load deflection shall not exceed *l*/60. For secondary roof structural members supporting formed metal roofing, the live load deflection shall not exceed *l*/150. For secondary wall members supporting formed metal siding, the design wind load deflection shall not exceed *l*/90. For roofs, this exception only applies when the metal sheets have no roof covering. b. Interior partitions not exceeding 6 feet in height and flexible, folding and portable partitions are not governed by the provisions of this section. The deflection criterion for interior partitions is based on the horizontal load defined in Section 1607.13. c. See Section 2403 for glass supports. d. For wood structural members having a moisture content of less than 16 percent at time of installation and used under dry conditions, the deflection resulting from *L* + 0.5*D* is permitted to be substituted for the deflection resulting from *L* + *D*. e. The above deflections do not ensure against ponding. Roofs that do not have sufficient slope or camber to assure adequate drainage shall be investigated for ponding. See Section 1611 for rain and ponding requirements and Section 1503.4 for roof drainage requirements. f. The wind load is permitted to be taken as 0.7 times the "component and cladding" loads for the purpose of determining deflection limits herein. g. For steel structural members, the dead load shall be taken as zero. h. For aluminum structural members or aluminum panels used in skylights and sloped glazing framing, roofs or walls of sunroom additions or patio covers, not supporting edge of glass or aluminum sandwich panels, the total load deflection shall not exceed $l/60$. For aluminum sandwich panels used in roofs or walls of sunroom additions or patio covers, the total load deflection shall not exceed $l/120$. i. For cantilever members, *l* shall be taken as twice the length of the cantilever.	a. For structural roofing and siding made of formed metal sheets, the total load deflection shall not exceed l/60. For secondary roof structural members supporting formed metal roofing, the live load deflection shall not exceed l/150. For secondary wall members supporting formed metal siding, the design wind load deflection shall not exceed l/90. For roofs, this exception only applies when the metal sheets have no roof covering. b. Interior partitions not exceeding 6 feet in height and flexible, folding and portable partitions are not governed by the provisions of this section. The deflection criterion for interior partitions is based on the horizontal load defined in Section 1607.13. c. See Section 2403 for glass supports. d. For wood structural members having a moisture content of less than 16 percent at time of installation and used under dry conditions, the deflection resulting from L + 0.5D is permitted to be substituted for the deflection resulting from L + D. e. The above deflections do not ensure against ponding. Roofs that do not have sufficient slope or camber to assure adequate drainage shall be investigated for ponding. See Section 1611 for rain and ponding requirements and Section 1503.4 for roof drainage requirements. f. The wind load is permitted to be taken as 0.7 times the "component and cladding" loads for the purpose of determining deflection limits herein. g. For steel structural members, the dead load shall be taken as zero. h. For aluminum structural members or aluminum panels used in roofs or walls of sunroom additions or patio covers, not supporting edge of glass or aluminum sandwich panels, the total load deflection shall not exceed l/60. For aluminum sandwich panels used in roofs or walls of sunroom additions or patio covers, the total load deflection shall not exceed l/120. i. For cantilever members, *l* shall be taken as twice the length of the cantilever. j. Screen surfaces shall be permitted to include a maximum of 25% solid flexible finishes.	See above.

1604.4 Analysis. Load effects on structural members and their connections shall be determined by methods of structural analysis that take into account equilibrium, general stability, geometric compatibility and both short- and long-term material properties. Members that tend to accumulate residual deformations under repeated service loads shall have included in their analysis the added eccentricities expected to occur during their service life. Any system or method of construction to be used shall be based on a rational analysis in accordance with well-established principles of mechanics. Such analysis shall result in a system that provides a complete load path capable of transferring loads from their point of origin to the load-resisting elements. The total lateral force shall be distributed to the various vertical elements of the lateral-force-resisting system in proportion to their rigidities, considering the rigidity of the horizontal bracing system or diaphragm. Rigid elements assumed not to be a part of the lateral-force-resisting system are permitted to be incorporated into buildings provided their effect on the action of the system is considered and provided for in the design. Except where diaphragms are flexible, or are permitted to be analyzed as flexible, provisions shall be made for the increased forces induced on resisting elements of the structural system resulting from torsion due to eccentricity between the center of application of the lateral forces and the center of rigidity of the lateral-force-resisting system. Every structure shall be designed to resist the overturning effects caused by the lateral forces specified in this chapter. See Section 1609 for wind loads, Section 1610 for lateral soil loads and Section 1613 for earthquake loads.	**1604.4 Analysis.** Load effects on structural members and their connections shall be determined by methods of structural analysis that take into account equilibrium, general stability, geometric compatibility and both short- and long-term material properties. Members that tend to accumulate residual deformations under repeated service loads shall have included in their analysis the added eccentricities expected to occur during their service life. Any system or method of construction to be used shall be based on a rational analysis in accordance with well-established principles of mechanics. Such analysis shall result in a system that provides a complete load path capable of transferring loads from their point of origin to the load-resisting elements. The total lateral force shall be distributed to the various vertical elements of the lateral-force-resisting system in proportion to their rigidities considering the rigidity of the horizontal bracing system or diaphragm. Rigid elements that are assumed not to be a part of the lateral-force-resisting system shall be permitted to be incorporated into buildings provided that their effect on the action of the system is considered and provided for in design. Provisions shall be made for the increased forces induced on resisting elements of the structural system resulting from torsion due to eccentricity between the center of application of the lateral forces and the center of rigidity of the lateral-force-resisting system. Every structure shall be designed to resist the overturning effects caused by the lateral forces specified in this chapter. See Section 1609 for wind and Section 1610 for lateral soil loads.	Overlap exists, needs determination.

1604.5 Occupancy category. Buildings shall be assigned an occupancy category in accordance with Table 1604.5. **1604.5.1 Multiple occupancies.** Where a structure is occupied by two or more occupancies not included in the same occupancy category, the structure shall be assigned the classification of the highest occupancy category corresponding to the various occupancies. Where structures have two or more portions that are structurally separated, each portion shall be separately classified. Where a separated portion of a structure provides required access to, required egress from or shares life safety components with another portion having a higher occupancy category, both portions shall be assigned to the higher occupancy category.	**1604.5 Importance factor.** The value for wind load importance factor shall be determined in accordance with Table 1604.5.	ICC06 revised the section to explicitly require classification of occupancy categories for all buildings, including multiple use occupancies, based on the occupancies listed in Table 1604.5. The multiple occupancy requirements apply without consideration for the type of load effects. Importance factors may be found in ASCE 7-05 Overlap exists, needs determination.
TABLE 1604.5 OCCUPANCY CATEGORY OF BUILDINGS AND OTH ER STRUCTURES	TABLE 1604.5 CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES FOR IMPORTANCE FACTORS	ICC06 deleted columns: seismic, snow and wind, and the footnotes from the table. "Covered structures" replaced "buildings and other structures" to clarify the wording and make code enforcement more consistent. See attached file. Overlap exists, needs determination.

1604.8.2 Concrete and masonry walls. Concrete and masonry walls shall be anchored to floors, roofs and other structural elements that provide lateral support for the wall. Such anchorage shall provide a positive direct connection capable of resisting the horizontal forces specified in this chapter but not less than a minimum strength design horizontal force of 280 plf (4.10 kN/m) of wall, substituted for "*E*" in the load combinations of Section 1605.2 or 1605.3. Walls shall be designed to resist bending between anchors where the anchor spacing exceeds 4 feet (1219 mm). Required anchors in masonry walls of hollow units or cavity walls shall be embedded in a reinforced grouted structural element of the wall. See Sections 1609 for wind design requirements and see Section 1613 for earthquake design requirements.	**1604.8.2 Concrete and masonry walls.** Concrete and masonry walls shall be anchored to floors, roofs and other structural elements that provide lateral support for the wall. Such anchorage shall provide a positive direct connection capable of resisting the horizontal forces specified in this chapter but not less than a minimum strength design horizontal force of 280 plf (4.10 kN/m) of wall, unless the lateral force has otherwise been calculated by the Engineer of Record. Walls shall be designed to resist bending between anchors where the anchor spacing exceeds 4 feet (1219 mm). Required anchors in masonry walls of hollow units or cavity walls shall be embedded in a reinforced grouted structural element of the wall. See Sections 1609.6.5 for wind design requirements.	Overlap exists, needs determination.
1605.1 General. Buildings and other structures and portions thereof shall be designed to resist the load combinations specified in Section 1605.2 or 1605.3 and Chapters 18 through 23, and the special seismic load combinations of Section 1605.4 where required by Section 1620.2.6, 1620.2.9 or 1620.4.4 or Section 9.5.2.6.2.11 or 9.5.2.6.3.1 of ASCE 7. Applicable loads shall be considered, including both earthquake and wind, in accordance with the specified load combinations. Each load combination shall also be investigated with one or more of the variable loads set to zero.	**1605.1 General.** Buildings and other structures and portions thereof shall be designed to resist the load combinations specified in Section 1605.2 or 1605.3 and Chapters 18 through 23. Applicable loads shall be considered, including wind, in accordance with the specified load combinations. Each load combination shall also be investigated with one or more of the variable loads set to zero.	Overlap exists, needs determination.

1605.2.1 Basic load combinations. Where strength design or load and resistance factor design is used, structures and portions thereof shall resist the most critical effects from the following combinations of factored loads: 1.4 (*D*+*F*) **(Equation 16-1)** 1.2(*D* + *F* + *T*) + 1.6(*L* + *H*) + 0.5 (L_r or *S* or *R*) **(Equation 16-2)** 1.2*D*+ 1.6(L_r or *S* or *R*) + (f_1L or 0.8*W*) **(Equation 16-3)** 1.2*D*+ 1.6*W*+ f_1L + 0.5(L_r or *S* or *R*) **(Equation 16-4)** 1.2*D*+ 1.0*E*+ f_1L + f_2S **(Equation 16-5)** 0.9*D*+ 1.6*W*+ 1.6*H* **(Equation 16-6)** 0.9*D*+ 1.0*E*+ 1.6*H* **(Equation 16-7)** f_1 = 1 for floors in places of public assembly, for live loads in excess of 100 pounds per square foot (4.79 kN/m_2), and for parking garage live load, and = 0.5 for other live loads. f_2 = 0.7 for roof configurations (such as saw tooth) that do not shed snow off the structure, and = 0.2 for other roof configurations. **Exception:** Where other factored load combinations are specifically required by the provisions of this code, such combinations shall take precedence.	**1605.2.1 Basic load combinations.** Where strength design or load and resistance factor design is used, structures and portions thereof shall resist the most critical effects from the following combinations of factored loads: 1.4D (Equation 16-1) 1.2D + 1.6L + 0.5(Lr or R) (Equation 16-2) 1.2D + 1.6(Lr or R) + (f1L or 0.8W)(Equation 16-3) 1.2D + 1.6W + f1 L + 0.5(Lr or R)(Equation 16-4) 1.2D + f1L (Equation 16-5) 0.9D + (1.6W) (Equation 16-6) where: f1 = 1.0 for floors in places of public assembly, for live loads in excess of 100 pounds per square foot (4.79 kN/m2), and for parking garage live load. f1 = 0.5 for other live loads. **Exception**: Where other factored load combinations are specifically required by the provisions of this code, such combinations shall take precedence.	ICC06 added F, H, and T. See 1605.2.2 of the 2003 ICC code. Overlap exists, needs determination.
1605.2.2 Other loads. Where F_a is to be considered in the design, the load combinations of Section 2.3.3 of ASCE 7 shall be used.	**1605.2.2 Other loads.** Where F, H, P or T is to be considered in design, each applicable load shall be added to the above combinations in accordance with Section 2.3.2 of ASCE 7. Where Fa is to be considered in design, the load combinations of Section 2.3.3 of ASCE 7 shall be used. Flood loads shall be determined by the provisions of Section 5 of ASCE 7.	ICC06 retained the last sentence from the 2003 code. Overlap exists, needs determination.

1605.3.1 Basic load combinations. Where allowable stress design (working stress design), as permitted by this code, is used, structures and portions thereof shall resist the most critical effects resulting from the following combinations of loads: *D*+*F* **(Equation 16-8)** *D*+*H*+*F*+ *L* + *T* **(Equation 16-9)** *D*+*H*+*F*+ (*Lr* or *S* or *R*) **(Equation 16-10)** *D* + *H* + *F* + 0.75(*L* + *T*) + 0.75 (*Lr* or *S* or *R*) **(Equation 16-11)** *D*+*H*+*F*+ (*W*or 0.7*E*) **(Equation 16-12)** *D* + *H* + *F* + 0.75(*W* or 0.7*E*) + 0.75*L* + 0.75 (*Lr* or *S* or *R*) **(Equation 16-13)** 0.6*D*+*W*+*H* **(Equation 16-14)** 0.6*D*+ 0.7*E*+*H* **(Equation 16-15)** **Exceptions:** 1. Crane hook loads need not be combined with roof live load or with more than three-fourths of the snow load or one-half of the wind load. 2. Flat roof snow loads of 30 psf (1.44 kN/m2) or less need not be combined with seismic loads. Where flat roof snow loads exceed 30 psf (1.44 kN/m2), 20 percent shall be combined with seismic loads.	**1605.3.1 Basic load combinations.** Where allowable stress design (working stress design), as permitted by this code, is used, structures and portions thereof shall resist the most critical effects resulting from the following combinations of loads: D (Equation 16-7) D + L (Equation 16-8) D + L + (Lr or R) (Equation 16-9) D + W + L + (Lr or R) (Equation 16-10) 0.6D + W (Equation 16-11) **Exceptions:** Crane hook loads need not be combined with roof live load or with more than three-fourths of the snow load or one-half of the wind load.	Add: (Equation 16-12) Reserved. ICC06 added F, H, and T. and three more equations. Overlap exists, needs determination.

1605.3.1.1 Stress increases. Increases in allowable stresses specified in the appropriate material chapter or the referenced standards shall not be used with the load combinations of Section 1605.3.1, except that a duration of load increase shall be permitted in accordance with Chapter 23.	**1605.3.1.1 Load reduction**. 1. It is permitted to multiply the combined effect of two or more variable loads by 0.75 and add the effect of dead load. The combined load used in design shall not be less than the sum of the effect of dead load and any of the variable loads. 2. Increases in allowable stress specified in the materials, sections of this code or a referenced standard shall not be permitted to be used with load combinations of Sections 1605.3.1. Duration of load increase shall be permitted in accordance with Chapter 23. **Exception:** Increases in allowable stress shall be permitted in accordance with ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402 provided the load reduction of Section 1605.3.1.1 Item 1 shall not be applied. 3. Simultaneous use of both one-third increase in allowable stress and the 25-percent reduction in combined loads shall not be permitted.	Overlap exists, needs determination.

1605.3.2 Alternative basic load combinations. In lieu of the basic load combinations specified in Section 1605.3.1, structures and portions thereof shall be permitted to be designed for the most critical effects resulting from the following combinations. When using these alternative basic load combinations that include wind or seismic loads, allowable stresses are permitted to be increased or load combinations reduced where permitted by the material chapter of this code or the referenced standards. For load combinations that include the counteracting effects of dead and wind loads, only two-thirds of the minimum dead load likely to be in place during a design wind event shall be used. Where wind loads are calculated in accordance with Chapter 6 of ASCE 7, the coefficient ω in the following equations shall be taken as 1.3. For other wind loads, ω shall be taken as 1. When using these alternative load combinations to evaluate sliding, overturning and soil bearing at the soil-structure interface, the reduction of foundation overturning from Section 12.13.4 in ASCE 7 shall not be used. When using these alternative basic load combinations for proportioning foundations for loadings, which include seismic loads, the vertical seismic load effect, E_v, in Equation 12.4-4 of ASCE 7 is permitted to be taken equal to zero. *D*+ *L* + (*L*$_r$ or *S* or *R*) **(Equation 16-16)** *D*+ *L* + (ω *W*) **(Equation 16-17)** *D*+ *L* +ω *W*+ *S*/2 **(Equation 16-18)** *D*+ *L* + *S* +ω *W*/2 **(Equation 16-19)** *D*+ *L* + *S* +*E*/1.4 **(Equation 16-20)** 0.9*D*+*E*/1.4 **(Equation 16-21)**	**1605.3.2 Alternative basic load combinations.** In lieu of the basic load combinations specified in Section 1605.3.1, structures and portions thereof shall be permitted to be designed for the most critical effects resulting from the following combinations. When using these alternate basic load combinations that include wind, allowable stresses are permitted to be increased or load combinations reduced, where permitted by the material section of this code or referenced standard. Where wind loads are calculated in accordance with Section 1609.6 or Section 6 of ASCE 7, the coefficient w in the following equations shall be taken as 1.3. For other wind loads w shall be taken as 1.0. D + L + (Lr or R) (Equation 16-13) D + L + (wW) (Equation 16-14) D + L + wW (Equation 16-15) D + L + wW/2 (Equation 16-16) D + L (Equation 16-17) 0.9D (Equation 16-18)	ICC06 expanded language for counteracting effects of wind load, and addressing soil structure interface. Overlap exists, needs determination.

Exceptions: 1. Crane hook loads need not be combined with roof live load or with more than three-fourths of the snow load or one-half of the wind load. 2. Flat roof snow loads of 30 pounds per square foot (1.44 kN/m2) or less need not be combined with seismic loads. Where flat roof snow loads exceed 30 psf (1.44 kN/m2), 20 percent shall be combined with seismic loads.	**Exception:** Crane hook loads need not be combined with roof live load or with more than one-half of the wind load.	Overlap exists, needs determination.
1605.4 Special seismic load combinations.	**1605.4 Special seismic load combinations. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

a. Floors in garages or portions of buildings used for the storage of motor vehicles shall be designed for the uniformly distributed live loads of Table 1607.1 or the following concentrated loads: (1) for garages restricted to vehicles accommodating not more than nine passengers, 3,000 pounds acting on an area of 4.5 inches by 4.5 inches; (2) for mechanical parking structures without slab or deck which are used for storing passenger vehicles only, 2,250 pounds per wheel. b. The loading applies to stack room floors that support nonmobile, double-faced library bookstacks, subject to the following limitations: 1. The nominal bookstack unit height shall not exceed 90 inches; 2. The nominal shelf depth shall not exceed 12 inches for each face; and 3. Parallel rows of double-faced bookstacks shall be separated by aisles not less than 36 inches wide. c. Design in accordance with the ICC Standard on Bleachers, Folding and Telescopic Seating and Grandstands. d. Other uniform loads in accordance with an approved method which contains provisions for truck loadings shall also be considered where appropriate. e. The concentrated wheel load shall be applied on an area of 20 square inches. f. Minimum concentrated load on stair treads (on area of 4 square inches) is 300 pounds. g. Where snow loads occur that are in excess of the design conditions, the structure shall be designed to support the loads due to the increased loads caused by drift buildup or a greater snow design determined by the building official (see Section 1608). For special-purpose roofs, see Section 1607.11.2.2.	**Notes to Table 1607.1** a. Floors in garages or portions of buildings used for the storage of motor vehicles shall be designed for the uniformly distributed live loads of Table 1607.1 or the following concentrated loads: (1) for garages restricted to vehicles accommodating not more than nine passengers, 3,000 pounds acting on an area of 4.5 inches by 4.5 inches; (2) for mechanical parking structures without slab or deck which are used for storing passenger vehicles only, 2,250 pounds per wheel. b. The loading applies to stack room floors that support nonmobile, double-faced library bookstacks, subject t o the following limitations: 1. The nominal bookstack unit height shall not exceed 90 inches; 2. The nominal shelf depth shall not exceed 12 inches for each face; and 3. Parallel rows of double-faced bookstacks shall be separated by aisles not less than 36 inches wide. c. Design in accordance with the ICC Standard on Bleachers, Folding and Telescopic Seating and Grandstands. d. Other uniform loads in accordance with an approved method which contains provisions for truck loadings shall also be considered where appropriate. e. The concentrated wheel load shall be applied on an area of 20 square inches. f. Minimum concentrated load on stair treads (on area of 4 square inches) is 300 pounds. g. Reserved.	Add: g. Reserved. Overlap exists, needs determination.

h. See Section 1604.8.3 for decks attached to exterior walls. i. Attics without storage are those where the maximum clear height between the joist and rafter is less than 42 inches, or where there are not two or more adjacent trusses with the same web configuration capable of containing a rectangle 42 inches high by 2 feet wide, or greater, located within the plane of the truss. For attics without storage, this live load need not be assumed to act concurrently with any other live load requirements. j. For attics with limited storage and constructed with trusses, this live load need only be applied to those portions of the bottom chord where there are two or more adjacent trusses with the same web configuration capable of containing a rectangle 42 inches high by 2 feet wide or greater, located within the plane of the truss. The rectangle shall fit between the top of the bottom chord and the bottom of any other truss member, provided that each of the following criteria is met: i. The attic area is accessible by a pull-down stairway or framed opening in accordance with Section 1209.2, and ii. The truss shall have a bottom chord pitch less than 2:12. iii. Bottom chords of trusses shall be designed for the greater of actual imposed dead load or 10 psf, uniformly distributed over the entire span. k. Attic spaces served by a fixed stair shall be designed to support the minimum live load specified for habitable attics and sleeping rooms. l. Roofs used for other special purposes shall be designed for appropriate loads as approved by the building official.	h. See Section 1604.8.3 for decks attached to exterior walls.	ICC06 added footnotes i through l regarding attic spaces. Overlap exists, needs determination.
SECTION 1608 SNOW LOADS	**SECTION 1608 SNOW LOADS. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
SECTION 1609 WIND LOADS		
NA	**FIGURE 1609** **STATE OF FLORIDA DEBRIS REGION & BASIC WIND SPEED**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

1609.1.1 Determination of wind loads. Wind loads on every building or structure shall be determined in accordance with Chapter 6 of ASCE 7. The type of opening protection required, the basic wind speed and the exposure category for a site is permitted to be determined in accordance with Section 1609 or ASCE 7.Wind shall be assumed to come from any horizontal direction and wind pressures shall be assumed to act normal to the surface considered. **Exceptions:** 1. Subject to the limitations of Section 1609.1.1.1, the provisions of SBCCI SSTD 10 shall be permitted for applicable Group R-2 and R-3 buildings. 2. Subject to the limitations of Section 1609.1.1.1, residential structures using the provisions of the AF&PA WFCM. 3. Designs using NAAMM FP 1001. 4. Designs using TIA/EIA-222 for antenna-supporting structures and antennas.	**1609.1.1 Determination of wind loads.** Wind loads on every building or structure shall be determined in accordance with Section 6 of ASCE 7. Wind shall be assumed to come from any horizontal direction and wind pressures shall be assumed to act normal to the surface considered. **Exceptions:** 1. Provisions of Section1609.6 shall be permitted for buildings 60 feet (18.3 m) high or less. 2. Wind tunnel tests together with applicable sections of 1609.6. 3. Subject to the limitations of Sections 1609.1.1.1, 1609.1.4, and 1609.3, the provisions of *IBHS Guideline for Hurricane Resistant Residential Construction* shall be permitted for applicable Group R2 and R3 buildings for a basic wind speed of 140 mph (63 m/s) or less in Exposure B in accordance with Figure 1609 and Section 1609.4. Provisions for design wind speeds of 140 mph (63 m/s) in the Guideline shall also be permitted for buildings for a basic wind speed of 120 mph (54 m/s) or less in Exposure C in accordance with Figure 1609 and Section 1609.4 and provisions for design wind speeds of 120 mph (54 m/s) in the Guideline shall be permitted for buildings for a basic wind speed of 100 mph (45 m/s) or less in Exposure C in accordance with Figure 1609 and Section 1609.4. 4. Subject to the limitations of Sections 1609.1.1.1, 1609.1.4, and 1609.3, provisions of ANSI/AF&PA WFCM, Wood Frame Construction Manual for One- and Two-Family Dwellings shall be permitted for applicable wood frame buildings of Group R3 occupancy for a basic wind speed of 150 mph or less in accordance with Figure 1609 and Section 1609.4. 5. Designs using NAAMM FP-1001 Specification for Design Loads of Metal Flagpoles.	ICC06 added language from ASCE 7-05 regarding wind design criteria and deleted the first exception to simplify the wind load provisions in the code. Overlap exists, needs determination.

NA	6. Subject to the limitations of Sections 1609.1.1.1, 1609.1.4, and 1609.3, the provisions of the FC&PA Guide to Concrete Masonry Residential Construction in High Wind Areas shall be permitted for applicable concrete masonry buildings of Group R3 occupancy for a basic wind speed of 130 mph (58 m/s) or less in Exposure B and 110 mph (49 m/s) or less in Exposure C in accordance with Figure 1609 and Section 1609.4. 7. ANSI/TIA/EIA 222 shall be permitted for communication tower and steel antenna support structures and shall meet the wind loads of ASCE 7 and shall be designed by a qualified engineer. 8. Subject to the limitations of Sections 1609.1.1.1, 1609.1.4, and 1609.3, the provisions of the WPPC Guide to Wood Construction in High Wind Areas shall be permitted for applicable wood- frame buildings of Group R3 occupancy for a basic wind speed of 130 mph (58 m/s) or less in Exposure B and 110 mph (49 m/s) or less in Exposure C in accordance with Figure 1609 and Section 1609.4. 9. Designs using AASHTO LTS-4 Structural Specifications for Highway Signs, Luminaries, and Traffic Signals. 10. Wind loads for screened enclosures shall be determined in accordance with Section 2002.4.	See above.

1609.1.2 Protection of openings. In wind-borne debris regions, glazing in buildings shall be impact-resistant or protected with an impact-resistant covering meeting the requirements of an approved impact-resisting standard or ASTM E 1996 and ASTM E 1886 referenced therein as follows: 1. Glazed openings located within 30 feet (9144 mm) of grade shall meet the requirements of the Large Missile Test of ASTM E 1996. 2. Glazed openings located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) above grade shall meet the provisions of the Small Missile Test of ASTM E 1996.	**1609.1.4 Protection of openings.** In wind-borne debris regions, exterior glazing that receives positive pressure in the lower 60 feet (18.3 m) in buildings shall be assumed to be openings and the balance of glazed openings in the rest of the building shall be assumed to be zero unless such glazing that receives positive pressure is impact resistant or protected with an impact resistant covering meeting the requirements of SSTD 12, ASTM E 1886 and ASTM E 1996, ANSI/DASMA 115 (for garage doors and rolling doors) or Miami-Dade TAS 201, 202 and 203 or AAMA 506 referenced therein as follows: 1. Glazed openings located within 30 feet (9.1 m) of grade shall meet the requirements of the Large Missile Test. 2. Glazed openings located more than 30 feet (9.1 m) above grade shall meet the provisions of the Small Missile Test. 3. Storage sheds that are not designed for human habitation and that have a floor area of 720 square feet (67 m2) or less are not required to comply with the mandatory windborne debris impact standards of this code. 4. Openings in sunrooms, balconies or enclosed porches constructed under existing roofs or decks are not required to be protected provided the spaces are separated from the building interior by a wall and all openings in the separating wall are protected in accordance with Section 1609.1.4 above. Such spaces shall be permitted to be designed as either partially enclosed or enclosed structures. Impact resistant coverings shall be tested at 1.5 times the design pressure (positive or negative) expressed in pounds per square feet as determined by the Florida Building Code, Building Section 1609 for which the specimen is to be tested.	Overlap exists, needs determination.

Exceptions: 1. Wood structural panels with a minimum thickness of 7/16 inch (11.1 mm) and maximum panel span of 8 feet (2438 mm) shall be permitted for opening protection in one- and two-story buildings. Panels shall be precut so that they shall be attached to the framing surrounding the opening containing the product with the glazed opening. Panels shall be secured with the attachment hardware provided. Attachments shall be designed to resist the components and cladding loads determined in accordance with the provisions of ASCE 7. Attachment in accordance with Table 1609.1.2 is permitted for buildings with a mean roof height of 33 feet (10 058 mm) or less where wind speeds do not exceed 130 mph (57.2 m/s). 2. Glazing in Occupancy Category I buildings as defined in Section 1604.5, including greenhouses that are occupied for growing plants on a production or research basis, without public access shall be permitted to be unprotected. 3. Glazing in Occupancy Category II, III or IV buildings located over 60 feet (18 288 mm) above the ground and over 30 feet (9144 mm) above aggregate surface roofs located within 1,500 feet (458 m) of the building shall be permitted to be unprotected.	**Exceptions:** 1. Wood structural panels with a minimum thickness of 7/16 inch (11.1 mm) and a maximum span of 8 feet (2438 mm) shall be permitted for opening protection in one- and two-story buildings. Panels shall be precut so that they shall be attached to the framing surrounding the opening containing the product with the glazed openings. Panels shall be predrilled as required for the anchorage method and all required hardware shall be provided. Attachment shall be designed to resist the components and cladding loads determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 1609.6.1.2, with permanent corrosion resistant attachment hardware provided and anchors permanently installed on the building. Attachment in accordance with Table 1609.1.4, with permanent corrosion resistant attachment hardware provided and anchors permanently installed on the building is permitted for buildings with a mean roof height of 45 feet (~~10,058~~ mm) or less where wind speeds do not exceed 140 mph (~~57.2~~ m/s) 2. Buildings in Category I as defined in Table 1604.5, including production greenhouses as defined in Section 1602.	See above.

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TABLE 1609.1.2
WIND-BORNE DEBRIS PROTECTION FASTENING SCHEDULE FOR WOOD STRUCTURAL PANELS[a,b,c,d]

FASTENER TYPE	FASTENER SPACING (inches)			
	Panel Span 4 feet	4 feet Span	Panel 6 feet	6 feet Span	Panel 8 feet
No. 6 screws	16	12		9	
No. 8 screws	16	16		12	

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pound = 4.4 N, 1 mile per hour = 0.44 m/s.
a. This table is based on a maximum wind speed (3-second gust) of 130 mph and mean roof height of 33 feet or less.
b. Fasteners shall be installed at opposing ends of the wood structural panel. Fasteners shall be located a minimum of 1 inch from the edge of the panel.
c. Fasteners shall be long enough to penetrate through the exterior wall covering a minimum of 1.75 inches into wood wall framing; a minimum of 1.25 inches into concrete block or concrete; or into steel framing by at least three threads. Fasteners shall be located a minimum of 2.5 inches from the edge of concrete block or concrete.
d. Where screws are attached to masonry or masonry/stucco, they shall be attached utilizing vibration-resistant anchors having a minimum withdrawal capacity of 490 pounds.

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TABLE 1609.1.4
WIND-BORNE DEBRIS PROTECTION FASTENING SCHEDULE FOR WOOD STRUCTURAL PANELS

#8 Wood Screw based

anchor with 2-inch

embedment length[3]

#10 Wood Screw

based anchor with

2-inch embedment length[3]

¼ Lag screw based

anchor with 2-inch

embedment length[3]

1. This table is based on a maximum wind speed of 140 mph (58 m/s) and mean roof height of 45 feet (10 m) or less.
2. Fasteners shall be installed at opposing ends of the wood structural panel.
3. Where screws are attached to masonry or masonry/stucco, they shall be attached using vibration-resistant anchors having a minimum withdrawal capacity of 1500 lb (2180 kN).

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<td>Overlap exists, needs determination. For the complete table see the attachments.</td>
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1609.2 Definitions.
WIND-BORNE DEBRIS REGION. Portions of hurricane-prone regions that are within 1 mile (1.61 km) of the coastal mean high water line where the basic wind speed is 110 mph (48 m/s) or greater; or portions of hurricane-prone regions where the basic wind speed is 120 mph (53 m/s) or greater; or Hawaii.

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1609.2 Definitions.
WIND-BORNE DEBRIS REGION.
1. Areas within one mile (1.6 km) of the coastal mean high water line where the basic wind speed is 110 mph (49 m/s) or greater.
2. Areas where the basic wind speed is 120 mph (53 m/s) or greater except from the eastern border of Franklin County to the Florida-Alabama line where the region includes areas where design to 130mph or higher wind speeds is required and areas within 1500 feet of the coastal mean high water line

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<td>Overlap exists, needs determination.</td>
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NA	**1609.2.2.2 Garage doors and rolling doors.** Pressures from Table 1604.6.2.1(5) for wind loading actions on garage doors and rolling doors for buildings designed as enclosed shall be permitted.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1609.3 Basic wind speed. The basic wind speed, in mph, for the determination of the wind loads shall be determined by Figure 1609. Basic wind speed for the special wind regions indicated, near mountainous terrain and near gorges shall be in accordance with local jurisdiction requirements. Basic wind speeds determined by the local jurisdiction shall be in accordance with Section 6.5.4 of ASCE 7. In nonhurricane-prone regions, when the basic wind speed is estimated from regional climatic data, the basic wind speed shall be not less than the wind speed associated with an annual probability of 0.02 (50-year mean recurrence interval), and the estimate shall be adjusted for equivalence to a 3-second gust wind speed at 33 feet (10 m) above ground in Exposure Category C. The data analysis shall be performed in accordance with Section 6.5.4.2 of ASCE 7.	**1609.3 Basic wind speed.** The basic wind speed in miles per hour, for the development of wind loads, shall be determined from Figure1609. The exact location of wind speed lines shall be established by local ordinance using recognized physical landmarks such as major roads, canals, rivers and lake shores whenever possible.	Overlap exists, needs determination.

1609.4.3 Exposure categories. An exposure category shall be determined in accordance with the following: **Exposure B.** Exposure B shall apply where the ground surface roughness condition, as defined by Surface Roughness B, prevails in the upwind direction for a distance of at least 2,600 feet (792 m) or 20 times the height of the building, whichever is greater. **Exception:** For buildings whose mean roof height is less than or equal to 30 feet (9144 mm), the upwind distance is permitted to be reduced to 1,500 feet (457 m). **Exposure C.** Exposure C shall apply for all cases where Exposures B or D do not apply. **Exposure D.** Exposure D shall apply where the ground surface roughness, as defined by Surface Roughness D, prevails in the upwind direction for a distance of at least 5,000 feet (1524 m) or 20 times the height of the building, whichever is greater. Exposure D shall extend inland from the shoreline for a distance of 600 feet (183 m) or 20 times the height of the building, whichever is greater.	**1609.4 Exposure category.** For each wind direction considered, an exposure category that adequately reflects the characteristics of ground surface irregularities shall be determined for the site at which the building or structure is to be constructed. For a site located in the transition zone between categories, the category resulting in the largest wind forces shall apply. Account shall be taken of variations in ground surface roughness that arise from natural topography and vegetation as well as from constructed features. For any given wind direction, the exposure in which a specific building or other structure is sited shall be assessed as being one of the following categories. When applying the simplified wind load method of Section 1609.6, a single exposure category shall be used based upon the most restrictive for any given wind direction. **1. Exposure A.** This exposure category is no longer used in ASCE 7. 2. Exposure B. Urban and suburban areas, wooded areas or other terrain with numerous closely spaced obstructions having the size of single-family dwellings or larger. Exposure B shall be assumed unless the site meets the definition of another type of exposure.	Overlap exists, needs determination.

	3. Exposure C. Open terrain with scattered obstructions, including surface undulations or other irregularities, having heights generally less than 30 feet (9144 mm) extending more than 1,500 feet (457.2 m) from the building site in any quadrant. This exposure shall also apply to any building located within Exposure B-type terrain where the building is directly adjacent to open areas of Exposure C-type terrain in any quadrant for a distance of more than 600 feet (182.9 m). Short term (less than two year) changes in the pre-existing terrain exposure, for the purposes of development, shall not be considered open fields. Where development build out will occur within 3 years and the resultant condition will meet the definition of Exposure B, Exposure B shall be regulating for the purpose of permitting. This category includes flat open country, grasslands and ocean or gulf shorelines. This category does not include inland bodies of water that present a fetch of 1 mile (1.61 km) or more or inland waterways or rivers with a width of 1 mile (1.61 km) or more. (See Exposure D.) 4. Exposure D. Flat, unobstructed areas exposed to wind flowing over open water (excluding shorelines in hurricane-prone regions) for a distance of at least 1 mile (1.61 km). Shorelines in Exposure D include inland waterways, the Great Lakes and coastal areas of California, Oregon, Washington and Alaska. This exposure shall apply only to those buildings and other structures exposed to the wind coming from over the water. Exposure D extends inland from the shoreline a distance of 1,500 feet (460 m) or 10 times the height of the building or structure, whichever is greater.	See above.

NA	**Section 1612 through Section 1626 are HVHZ.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
CHAPTER 17 STRUCTURAL TESTS AND SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	CHAPTER 17 STRUCTURAL TESTS AND SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	

1703.7.1 Follow-up inspection.	**1703.7.1 Follow-up inspection. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
Section 1704 Special Inspections	**Section 1704 Special Inspections. Reserved**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
Section 1705 Quality Assurance for Seismic Resistance	**Section 1705 Quality Assurance for Seismic Resistance. Reserved**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
Section 1706 Quality Assurance for Wind Resistance	**Section 1706 Quality Assurance for Wind Resistance. Reserved**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
Section 1707 Special Inspection for Seismic Resistance	**Section 1707 Special Inspection for Seismic Resistance. Reserved**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
Section 1708 Structural Testing for Seismic Resistance	**Section 1708 Structural Testing for Seismic Resistance. Reserved**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
Section 1709 Structural Observations	**Section 1709 Structural Observations. Reserved**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1714.5 Exterior window and door assemblies. The design pressure rating of exterior windows and doors in buildings shall be determined in accordance with Section 1714.5.1 or 1714.5.2. **Exception:** Structural wind load design pressures for window units smaller than the size tested in accordance with Section 1714.5.1 or 1714.5.2 shall be permitted to be higher than the design value of the tested unit provided such higher pressures are determined by accepted engineering analysis. All components of the small unit shall be the same as the tested unit. Where such calculated design pressures are used, they shall be validated by an additional test of the window unit having the highest allowable design pressure.	**1714.5 Exterior window and door assemblies.** This section defines performance and construction requirements for exterior window and door assemblies installed in wall systems. Waterproofing, sealing and flashing systems are not included in the scope of this section.	Overlap exists, needs determination.

1714.5.1 Exterior windows and doors. Exterior windows and sliding doors shall be tested and labeled as conforming to AAMA/WDMA/CSA101/I.S.2/A440. The label shall state the name of the manufacturer, the approved labeling agency and the product designation as specified in AAMA/ WDMA/CSA101/I.S.2/A440. Exterior side-hinged doors shall be tested and labeled as conforming to AAMA/WDMA/CSA101/I.S.2/A440 or comply with Section 1714.5.2. Products tested and labeled as conforming to AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440 shall not be subject to the requirements of Sections 2403.2 and 2403.3.	**1714.5.1** The design pressure for window and door assemblies shall be calculated in accordance with component and cladding wind loads in 1609.	Overlap exists, needs determination.
1714.5.2 Exterior windows and door assemblies not provided for in Section 1714.5.1. Exterior window and door assemblies shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 330. Exterior window and door assemblies containing glass shall comply with Section 2403. The design pressure for testing shall be calculated in accordance with Chapter 16. Each assembly shall be tested for 10 seconds at a load equal to 1.5 times the design pressure.	**1714.5.2 Exterior windows, siding and patio glass doors.** **1714.5.2.1 Testing and labeling.** Exterior windows and glass doors shall be tested by an approved independent testing laboratory, and shall be labeled with an approved label identifying the manufacturer, performance characteristics and approved product certification agency, testing laboratory, evaluation entity or Miami-Dade Product Approval to indicate compliance with the requirements of one of the following specifications: ANSI/AAMA/NWWDA 101/I.S. 2 or 101/I.S. 2/NAFS or AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S. 2/A440 or TAS 202 (HVHZ shall comply with TAS 202 utilizing ASTM E 1300-98 or ASTM E 1300-02 or Section 2404).	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

NA	**Exceptions:** 1. Door assemblies installed in nonhabitable areas where the door assembly and area are designed to accept water infiltration need not be tested for water infiltration. 2. Door assemblies installed where the overhang (OH) ratio is equal to or more than 1 need not be tested for water infiltration. The overhang ratio shall be calculated by the following equation: OH ratio = OH Length/OH Height Where: OH Length = The horizontal measure of how far an overhang over a door projects out from door's surface. OH Height = The vertical measure of the distance from the door's sill to the bottom of the overhang over a door. 3. Pass-through windows for serving from a single-family kitchen, where protected by a roof overhang of 5 feet (1.5 m) or more shall be exempted from the requirements of the water infiltration test. Glass Strength: Products tested and labeled as conforming to AAMA/NWWDA 101/I.S. 2 or 101/I.S. 2/NAFS or AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S. 2/A440 or TAS 202 shall not be subject to the requirements of Sections 2403.2 or 2403.3 or 2404.1. Determination of load resistance of glass for specific loads of products not tested and certified in accordance with s. 1714.5.2.1 shall be designed and labeled to comply with ASTM E 1300 in accordance with Section 2404. The label shall designate the type and thickness of glass or glazing material.	See above.

NA	**1714.5.2.1.1 Test and labeling of skylights.** Exterior skylights shall be tested by an approved independent testing laboratory, and shall be labeled with an approved label identifying the manufacturer, performance characteristics and approved product evaluation entity to indicate compliance with the requirements of the following specification: AAMA/WDMA 101/IS2/NAFS, Voluntary Performance Specification for Windows, Skylights and Glass Doors, or TAS 202 (HVHZ shall comply with TAS 202).	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**1714.5.2.2 Supplemental label.** A supplemental temporary label conforming to AAMA 203, Procedural Guide for the Window Inspection and Notification System, shall be acceptable for establishing calculated allowable design pressures higher than indicated on the label required by Section 1714.5.2.1 for window sizes smaller than that required by the ANSI/AAMA/NWWDA 101/I.S.2 test requirements. This supplemental label shall remain on the window until final approval by the building official.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**1714.5.3 Exterior door assemblies**. Exterior door assemblies not covered by Section 1715.4.2 or Section 1714.5.3.1 shall be tested for structural integrity in accordance with ASTM E 330 Procedure A, at a load of 1.5 times the required design pressure load. The load shall be sustained for 10 seconds with no permanent deformation of any main frame or panel member in excess of 0.4 percent of its span after the load is removed. High-velocity hurricane zones shall comply with TAS 202. After each specified loading, there shall be no glass breakage, permanent damage to fasteners, hardware parts, or any other damage which causes the door to be inoperable. The minimum test sizes and minimum design pressures shall be as indicated in Table 1714.5.3. The unit size tested shall qualify all units smaller in width and/or height of the same operation type and be limited to cases where frame, panels and structural members maintain the same profile as tested.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**TABLE 1714.5.3** **MINIMUM TEST SIZES, INCLUDING FRAMING**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

NA	**1714.5.3.1** Sectional garage doors and rolling doors shall be tested for determination of structural performance under uniform static air pressure difference in accordance with ANSI/DASMA 108, ASTM E 330 Procedure A, or TAS 202. For products tested in accordance with ASTM E 330, testing shall include a load of 1.5 times the required design pressure load sustained for 10 seconds, and acceptance criteria shall be in accordance with ANSI/DASMA 108. (HVHZ shall comply with TAS 202.)	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**1714.5.3.2 Custom doors**. Custom (one of a kind) exterior door assemblies shall be tested by an approved testing laboratory or be engineered in accordance with accepted engineering practices.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**1714.5.3.3** Door components evaluated by an approved product evaluation entity, certification agency, testing laboratory or engineer may be interchangeable in exterior door assemblies provided that the door component(s) provide equal or greater structural performance as demonstrated by accepted engineering practices.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

NA	**1714.5.3.3.1** Glazed curtain wall, window wall and storefront systems shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of this section and the Laboratory Test requirements of the American Architectural Manufacturers Association (AAMA) Standard 501, HVHZ shall comply with 2411.3.2.1.1. **Exceptions:** 1. Door assemblies installed in nonhabitable areas where the door assembly and area are designed to accept water infiltration, need not be tested for water infiltration. 2. Door assemblies installed where the overhang (OH) ratio is equal to or more than 1 need not be tested for water infiltration. The overhang ratio shall be calculated by the following equation: OH ratio = OH Length/OH Height where: OH Length = The horizontal measure of how far an overhang over a door projects out from door's surface. OH Height = The vertical measure of the distance from the door's sill to the bottom of the overhang over a door.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**1714.5.3.3.2 Optional exterior door component testing.** With the exception of HVHZ, exterior side-hinged door assemblies not covered by 1714.5.2 shall have the option to have the components of the assembly tested and rated for structural integrity in accordance with the following specification: SDI A250.13 Following the structural testing of exterior door components, there shall be no permanent deformation of any perimeter frame or panel member in excess of 0.4 percent of its span after the load is removed. After each specified loading, there shall be no glass breakage, permanent damage to fasteners, hardware parts, or any other damage that causes the door to be inoperable, as applicable.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**1714.5.4 Anchorage methods.** The methods cited in this section apply only to anchorage of window and door assemblies to the main wind force resisting system.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

NA	**1714.5.4.1 Anchoring requirements.** Window and door assemblies shall be anchored in accordance with the published manufacturer's recommendations to achieve the design pressure specified. Substitute anchoring systems used for substrates not specified by the fenestration manufacturer shall provide equal or greater anchoring performance as demonstrated by accepted engineering practice.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

NA	**1714.5.4.2 Masonry, concrete or other structural substrate.** Where the wood shim or buck thickness is less than 11/2 inches (38 mm), window and door assemblies shall be anchored through the main frame or by jamb clip or subframe system, in accordance with the manufacturer's published installation instructions. Anchors shall be securely fastened directly into the masonry, concrete or other structural substrate material. Unless otherwise tested, bucks shall extend beyond the interior face of the window or door frame such that full support of the frame is provided. Shims shall be made from materials capable of sustaining applicable loads, located and applied in a thickness capable of sustaining applicable loads. Anchors shall be provided to transfer load from the window or door frame to the rough opening substrate. Where the wood buck thickness is 11/2 inches (38 mm) or greater, the buck shall be securely fastened to transfer load to the masonry, concrete or other structural subtrate and the buck shall extend beyond the interior face of the window or door frame. Window and door assemblies shall be anchored through the main frame or by jamb clip or subframe system or through the flange to the secured wood buck in accordance with the manufacturer's published installation instructions. Unless otherwise tested, bucks shall extend beyond the interior face of the window or door frame such that full support of the frame is provided. Shims shall be made from materials capable of sustaining applicable loads, located and applied in a thickness capable of sustaining applicable loads. Anchors shall be provided to transfer load from the window or door frame assembly to the secured wood buck.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

NA	**1714.5.4.3 Wood or other approved framing materials.** Where the framing material is wood or other approved framing material, window and glass door assemblies shall be anchored through the main frame or by jamb clip or subframe system or through the flange in accordance with the manufacturer's published installation instructions. Shims shall be made from materials capable of sustaining applicable loads, located and applied in a thickness capable of sustaining applicable loads. Anchors shall be provided to transfer load from the window or door frame to the rough opening substrate.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**1714.5.5.1 Mullions.** Mullions, other than mullions which are an integral part of a window or glass door assembly tested and labeled in accordance with Section 1714.5.2.1 shall be tested by an approved testing laboratory in accordance with AAMA 450 or be engineered in accordance with accepted engineering practice.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**1714.5.5.1.1 Engineered Mullions.** Mullions qualified by accepted engineering practice shall comply with the performance criteria in Sections 1714.5.5.2, 1714.5.5.3 and 1714.5.5.4. **1714.5.5.1.2 Mullions tested as stand alone units.** Mullions tested as stand alone units in accordance with AAMA 450 shall comply with the performance criteria in Sections 1714.5.5.2, 1714.5.5.3 and 1714.5.5.4. **1714.5.5.1.3 Mullions tested in an assembly.** Mullions qualified by a test of an entire assembly in accordance with AAMA 450 shall comply with Sections 1714.5.5.2 and 1714.5.5.4	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

NA	**1714.5.5.4 Structural safety factor.** Mullions shall be capable of resisting a load of one-and-one-half times the design pressure loads applied by the window and door assemblies to be supported without exceeding the appropriate material stress levels. If tested by an approved laboratory, the one and one-half times the design pressure load shall be sustained for 10 seconds, and the permanent deformation shall not exceed 0.4 percent of the mullion span after the one-and-one-half times design pressure load is removed.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1714.6 Test specimens. Test specimens and construction shall be representative of the materials, workmanship and details normally used in practice. The properties of the materials used to construct the test assembly shall be determined on the basis of tests on samples taken from the load assembly or on representative samples of the materials used to construct the load test assembly. Required tests shall be conducted or witnessed by an approved agency. Allowable design values determined by Item 1, 2 or 3 in Sections 1715.1.2 and 2305.1 shall not be modified by duration of loading factors.	**1714.6 Test specimens.** Test specimens and construction shall be representative of the materials, workmanship and details normally used in practice. The properties of the materials used to construct the test assembly shall be determined on the basis of tests on samples taken from the load assembly or on representative samples (when TAS 202 is used a minimum of three specimens) of the materials used to construct the load test assembly. Required tests shall be conducted or witnessed by an approved agency.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**1714.7 Installation instruction for exterior windows and doors.** Windows and doors shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instruction.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1715.2.1 Overturning resistance. Concrete and clay roof tiles shall be tested to determine their resistance to overturning due to wind in accordance with SBCCI SSTD 11 and Chapter 15.	**1715.2.1 Overturning resistance.** Concrete and clay roof tiles shall be tested to determine their resistance to overturning due to wind in accordance with SBCCI SSTD 11 or TAS 108 (high-velocity hurricane zones shall comply with TAS 108) and Chapter 15.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1715.2.2 Wind tunnel testing. When roof tiles do not satisfy the limitations in Chapter 16 for rigid tile, a wind tunnel test shall be used to determine the wind characteristics of the concrete or clay tile roof covering in accordance with SBCCI SSTD 11 and Chapter 15.	**1715.2.2 Wind tunnel testing.** When roof tiles do not satisfy the limitations in Chapter 16 for rigid tile, a wind tunnel test shall be used to determine the wind characteristics of the concrete or clay tile roof covering in accordance with SBCCI SSTD 11 or TAS 108 (high-velocity hurricane zones shall comply with TAS 108) and Chapter 15.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

CHAPTER 18 SOIL AND FOUNDATIONS	CHAPTER 18 FOUNDATIONS AND RETAINING WALLS	
1801.1 Scope. 1801.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to building and foundation systems in those areas not subject to scour or water pressure by wind and wave action. Buildings and foundations subject to such scour or water pressure loads shall be designed in accordance with Chapter 16.	**1801.1 Scope.** The provisions of this chapter shall apply to building and foundation systems in those areas not subject to scour or water pressure by wind and wave action. Buildings and foundations subject to such scour or water pressure loads shall be designed in accordance with Chapter 16. **Exception:** Buildings and structures located within the high-velocity hurricane zone shall comply with the provisions of Sections 1816 through 1834.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
S.1801.2.1 Foundation design for seismic overturning.	**1801.2.1 Foundation design for seismic overturning. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
S.1802.2.6 Seismic Design Category C.	**1802.2.6 Seismic Design Category C. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
S.1802.2.7 Seismic Design Category D, E or F.	**1802.2.7 Seismic Design Category D, E or F. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
S.1803.4 Grading and fill in floodways.	**1803.4 Grading and fill-in floodways.** See Section 3110.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
Table 1804.2 Allowable Foundation and Lateral Pressure Footnotes. a. Coefficient to be multiplied by the dead load. b. Lateral sliding resistance value to be multiplied by the contact area, as limited by Section 1804.3. c. Where the building official determines that in-place soils with an allowable bearing capacity of less than 1,500 psf are likely to be present at the site, the allowable bearing capacity shall be determined by a soils investigation. d. An increase of one-third is permitted when using the alternate load combinations in Section 1605.3.2 that include wind or earthquake loads.	**Table 1804.2 Allowable Foundation and Lateral Pressure** a. Coefficient to be multiplied by the dead load. b. Lateral sliding resistance value to be multiplied by the contact area, as limited by Section 1804.3. c. Where the building official determines that in-place soils with an allowable bearing capacity of less than 1,500 psf (72 KPa) are likely to be present at the site, the allowable bearing capacity shall be determined by a soils investigation. d. An increase of one-third is permitted when using the alternate load combinations in Section 1605.3.2 that include wind loads.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
S. 1805.4.2.2 Footing seismic ties.	**1805.4.2.2 Footing seismic ties. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

Table 1805.4.2 Footings Supporting Walls of Light-frame Construction Footnote a. Depth of footings shall be in accordance with Section 1805.2. b. The ground under the floor is permitted to be excavated to the elevation of the top of the footing. c. Interior-stud-bearing walls are permitted to be supported by isolated footings. The footing width and length shall be twice the width shown in this table, and footings shall be spaced not more than 6 feet on center. d. See Section 1908 for additional requirements for footings of structures assigned to Seismic Design Category C, D, E or F. e. For thickness of foundation walls, see Section 1805.5. f. Footings are permitted to support a roof in addition to the stipulated number of floors. Footings supporting roof only shall be as required for supporting one floor. g. Plain concrete footings for Group R-3 occupancies are permitted to be 6 inches thick.	**Table 1805.4.2 Footings Supporting Walls of Light-frame Construction** a. Depth of footings shall be in accordance with Section 1805.2. b. The ground under the floor is permitted to be excavated to the elevation of the top of the footing. c. Interior-stud-bearing walls are permitted to be supported by isolated footings. The footing width and length shall be twice the width shown in this table, and footings shall be spaced not more than 6 feet on center. d. Reserved. ~~d~~e. For thickness of foundation walls, see Section 1805.5. ~~e~~f. Footings are permitted to support a roof in addition to the stipulated number of floors. Footings supporting roof only shall be as required for supporting one floor. ~~f~~g. Plain concrete footings for Group R-3 occupancies are permitted to be 6 inches thick.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1805.5.1.3 Rubble stone. Foundation walls of rough or random rubble stone shall not be less than 16 inches (406 mm) thick. Rubble stone shall not be used for foundations for structures in Seismic Design Category C, D, E or F.	**1805.5.1.3 Rubble stone.** Foundation walls of rough or random rubble stone shall not be less than 16 inches (406 mm) thick.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1805.5.5 Seismic requirements	**1805.5.5 Seismic requirements. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
4. The maximum height of a 4-inch (102 mm) load-bearing masonry foundation wall supporting wood frame walls and floors shall not be more than 4 feet (1219 mm) in height. 5. The unbalanced fill for 4-inch (102 mm) foundation walls shall not exceed 24 inches (610 mm) for solid masonry, nor 12 inches (305 mm) for hollow masonry.	4. The maximum height of a 4-inch (102 mm) load-bearing masonry foundation wall supporting wood frame walls and floors shall not be more than 4 feet (1219 mm) in height. 5. The unbalanced fill for 4-inch (102 mm) foundation walls shall not exceed 24 inches (610 mm) for solid masonry, nor 12 inches (305 mm) for hollow masonry.	

1805.9 Seismic requirements.	**1805.9 Seismic requirements. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1806.1 General. Retaining walls shall be designed to ensure stability against overturning, sliding, excessive foundation pressure and water uplift. Retaining walls shall be designed for a safety factor of 1.5 against lateral sliding and overturning.	**1806.1 General.** Walls built to retain or support the lateral pressure of earth or water or other superimposed loads shall be designed and constructed of masonry, concrete, steel sheet piling or other approved materials. **1806.2 Design.** Retaining walls shall be designed to resist the design lateral soil loads in Section 1610, including both dead and live load surcharges to which such walls are subjected, and to ensure stability against overturning, sliding, excessive foundation pressure and water uplift. **1806.3 Hydrostatic pressure.** Unless drainage is provided, the hydrostatic head of the water pressure shall be assumed to be equal to the height of the wall. **1806.4 Reinforced masonry retaining walls.** Vertical reinforcement for masonry retaining walls shall comply with Table 1806.4 or shall be designed in accordance with ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402. Masonry shall be fully grouted with a minimum f'm of 1,500 psi (10 343 kPa). Mortar for masonry shall be Type M or S and laid in running bond. The specified location of the reinforcement shall equal or exceed the effective depth distance, d, noted in Table 1806.4 and shall be measured from the exposed side of the wall to the center of the vertical reinforcement. Footings for reinforced masonry retaining walls shall be designed in accordance with ACI 318. **1806.5 Segmental retaining walls.** Segmental retaining walls shall be designed in accordance with NCMA Design Manual for Segmental Retaining Walls.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**TABLE 1806.4** **REINFORCEMENT FOR MASONRY RETAINING WALLSa**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1807.1.2.1 Flood hazard areas.	**1807.1.2.1 Flood hazard areas.** See Section 3110.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

1807.4.3 Drainage discharge. The floor base and foundation perimeter drain shall discharge by gravity or mechanical means into an approved drainage system that complies with the *International Plumbing Code*. **Exception:** Where a site is located in well-drained gravel or sand/gravel mixture soils, a dedicated drainage system is not required.	**1807.4.3 Drainage discharge.** The floor base and foundation perimeter drain shall discharge by gravity or mechanical means into an approved drainage system that complies with the *Florida Building Code, Plumbing.* **Exception**: Where a site is located in well-drained gravel or sand/gravel mixture soils, a dedicated drainage system is not required.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1808.2.22 Special inspection. Special inspections in accordance with Sections 1704.8 and 1704.9 shall be provided for piles and piers, respectively.	**1808.2.22 Special Inspection. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1808.2.23 Seismic design of piers or piles	**1808.2.23 Seismic design of piers or piles. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1809.2.2.2.1 Seismic reinforcement in seismic design category C.	**1809.2.2.2.1 Seismic reinforcement in seismic design category C. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1809.2.2.2.2 Seismic reinforcement in seismic design category D, E or F.	**1809.2.2.2.2 Seismic reinforcement in seismic design category D, E or F. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1809.2.3.2.1 Design in Seismic design category C.	**1809.2.3.2.1 Design in Seismic design category C. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1809.2.3.2.2 Design in seismic design category D.	**1809.2.3.2.2 Design in seismic design category D. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1810.1.2.1 Reinforcement in seismic design category	**1810.1.2.1 Reinforcement in seismic design category. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1810.1.2.2 Reinforcement in Seismic design category.	**1810.1.2.2 Reinforcement in Seismic design category. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1810.3.5 Reinforcement in seismic design category C, D, E or F.	**1810.3.5 Reinforcement in seismic design category C, D, E or F. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
.1810.5.4.1 Seismic reinforcement.	**1810.5.4.1 Seismic reinforcement. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
1810.6.4.1	**1810.6.4.1 Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
S.1811.5 Seismic reinforcement.	**1811.5 Seismic reinforcement. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

NA	**Sections 1813 – 1815 Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**SECTION 1816 TERMITE PROTECTION**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**Section 1817 through Section 1834, HVHZ**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
CHAPTER 19 CONCRETE	CHAPTER 19 CONCRETE	
1901.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern the materials, quality control, design and construction of concrete used in structures.	**1901.1 Scope**. The provisions of this chapter shall govern the materials, quality control, design and construction of concrete used in structures. **Exception**: Buildings and structures located within the high-velocity hurricane zone shall comply with the provisions of Sections 1917 and 1919 through 1929.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
SECTION 1908 MODIFICATIONS TO ACI 318	**Section 1908 Modifications To ACI 318. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

1910 Minimum Slab Provisions.	**1911 Minimum Slab Provisions.** **1911.2 Joints**. Concrete slabs on ground shall be provided with joints in accordance with ACI 224.3R or other approved methods. Joints shall be designed by an architect or engineer. **Exception:** Joints are not required in unreinforced plain concrete slabs on ground or in slabs for one- and two-family dwellings complying with one of the following: 1. Concrete slabs on ground containing synthetic fiber reinforcement. Fiber lengths and dosage amounts shall comply with one of the following (1) Fiber lengths shall be 1/2 inch to 2 inches (13 to 51 mm) in length. Dosage amounts shall be from 0.75 to 1.5 pounds per cubic yard (0.45 to 0.89 kg/m3) in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Synthetic fibers shall comply with ASTM C 1116. The manufacturer or supplier shall provide certification of compliance with ASTM C 1116 when requested by the building official; or, (2) Fiber length shall be from 1/2 inch to 2 inches (13 mm to 51 mm) in length, monofilament or fibrillated. Dosage amounts shall be from 0.5 to 1.5 pounds per cubic yard (0.30 to 0.89 kg/m3) to achieve minimum 40 percent reduction of plastic shrinkage cracking of concrete versus a control mix in accordance with ICBO AC32. Independent test results using minimum six (6) test specimens shall be provided to the building official showing compliance with ICBO A32. Synthetic fiber shall comply with ASTM C1116, Paragraph 4.1.3, Type III. The manufacturer or supplier shall provide certification of compliance with ASTM C1116 when requested by building official.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

NA	2. Concrete slabs on ground containing 6x6 W1.4 × W1.4 welded wire reinforcement fabric located in the middle to the upper one-third of the slab. Welded wire reinforcement fabric shall be supported with approved materials or supports at spacings not to exceed 3 feet (914 mm) or in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Welded plain wire reinforcement fabric for concrete shall conform to ASTM A 185, Standard Specification for Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement Fabric, Plain, for Concrete Reinforcement.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements.
NA	**Section 1917 Lightweight Insulation Concrete Fill**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**Section 1918 Special Wind Provisions For Concrete**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**Section 1919 through Section 1929, HVHZ**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
CHAPTER 25 GYPSUM BOARD AND PLASTER	CHAPTER 25 GYPSUM BOARD AND PLASTER	
2501.1.1 General. Provisions of this chapter shall govern the materials, design, construction and quality of gypsum board, lath, gypsum plaster and cement plaster.	**2501.1.1 General**. Provisions of this chapter shall govern the materials, design, construction and quality of gypsum board, lath, gypsum plaster and cement plaster. **Exception:** Buildings and structures located within the high-velocity hurricane zone shall comply with the provisions of Sections 2514 through 2520.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
2505.2 Resistance to shear (steel framing). Cold-formed steel-framed shearwalls sheathed with gypsum board and constructed in accordance with the materials and provisions of Section 2210.5 are permitted to resist wind and seismic loads. Walls resisting seismic loads shall be subject to the limitations in Section 12.2.1 of ASCE 7.	**2505.2 Resistance to shear (steel framing).** Cold-formed steel framed shear walls sheathed with gypsum board and constructed in accordance with the materials and provisions of Sections 2211.1, 2211.2, 2211.2.1 and 2211.2.2.3 are permitted to resist wind load.	Overlap exists, needs determination.

TABLE 2508.5 **SHEAR CAPACITY FOR HORIZONTAL WOOD FRAMED GYPSUM BOARD DIAPHRAGM CEILING ASSEMBLIES** a. Values are not cumulative with other horizontal diaphragm values and are for short-term loading due to wind or seismic loading. Values shall be reduced 25 percent for normal loading. b. Values shall be reduced 50 percent in Seismic Design Categories D, E and F. c. 1¼-inch, No. 6 Type S or W screws are permitted to be substituted for the listed nails.	TABLE 2508.5 SHEAR CAPACITY FOR HORIZONTAL WOOD FRAMED GYPSUM BOARD DIAPHRAGM CEILING ASSEMBLIES a. Values are not cumulative with other horizontal diaphragm values and are for short-term loading due to wind loading. Values shall be reduced 25 percent for normal loading. b. 1¼-inch, No. 6 Type S or W screws are permitted to be substituted for the listed nails.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**Section 2514 through Section 2520 are HVHZ.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
CHAPTER 26 PLASTIC	CHAPTER 26 PLASTIC	
2601.1 Scope. These provisions shall govern the materials, design, application, construction and installation of foam plastic, foam plastic insulation, plastic veneer, interior plastic finish and trim and light-transmitting plastics. See Chapter 14 for requirements for exterior wall finish and trim.	**2601.1 Scope.** These provisions shall govern the materials, design, application, construction and installation of foam plastic, foam plastic insulation, plastic veneer, interior plastic finish and trim and light-transmitting plastics. See Chapter 14 for requirements for exterior wall finish and trim. **Exception:** Buildings and structures located within the high-velocity hurricane zone shall comply with the provisions of 2603.9 and 2612.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

	2603.9 Protection from termite damage. **2603.9.1** Foam-plastic insulation including, but not limited to, extruded or expanded polystyrene or polyisocyanurate shall not be installed below grade on foundation walls or below grade on the exterior of slab foundations. **Exceptions:** 1. When in addition to the requirements of Section 2304.11.6, an approved method of protecting the foam plastic and structure from subterranean termite damage is provided. 2. Within Types I and II-B construction. 3. On the interior side of basement walls. **2603.9.2** Clearance between earth and foam plastics applied to the exterior wall shall be not less than 6 inches (152 mm).	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**Section 2612 is HVHZ.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
CHAPTER 27 ELECTRICAL	CHAPTER 27 ELECTRICAL	
2701.1 Scope. This chapter governs the electrical components, equipment and systems used in buildings and structures covered by this code. Electrical components, equipment and systems shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the provisions of the ICC *Electrical Code*.	**2701.1 Scope**. This chapter governs the electrical components, equipment and systems used in buildings and structures covered by this code. Electrical components, equipment and systems shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the provisions of the NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, except Article 80.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

2702.1 Installation. Emergency and standby power systems required by this code or the *International Fire Code* shall be installed in accordance with this code, NFPA110 and 111. **2702.1.1 Stationary generators.** Emergency and standby power generators shall be listed in accordance with UL 2200. **2702.2 Where required.** Emergency and standby power systems shall be provided where required by Sections 2702.2.1 through 2702.2.19. **2702.2.1 Group A occupancies.** Emergency power shall be provided for voice communication systems in Group A occupancies in accordance with Section 907.2.1.2. **2702.2.2 Smoke control systems.** Standby power shall be provided for smoke control systems in accordance with Section 909.11. **2702.2.3 Exit signs.** Emergency power shall be provided for exit signs in accordance with Section 1011.5.3. **2702.2.4 Means of egress illumination.** Emergency power shall be provided for means of egress illumination in accordance with Section 1006.3. **2702.2.5 Accessible means of egress elevators.** Standby power shall be provided for elevators that are part of an accessible means of egress in accordance with Section 1007.4. **2702.2.6 Accessible means of egress platform lifts.** Standby power in accordance with this section or ASME A18.1 shall be provided for platform lifts that are part of an accessible means of egress in accordance with Section 1007.5. **2702.2.7 Horizontal sliding doors.** Standby power shall be provided for horizontal sliding doors in accordance with Section 1008.1.3.3. **2702.2.8 Semiconductor fabrication facilities.** Emergency power shall be provided for semiconductor fabrication facilities in accordance with Section 415.8.10. **2702.2.9 Membrane structures.** Standby power shall be provided for auxiliary inflation systems in accordance with Section 3102.8.2. Emergency power shall be provided for exit signs in temporary tents and membrane structures in accordance with the *International Fire Code*.	**2702.1 Installation**. Emergency and standby power systems shall be installed in accordance with the NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, NFPA 110 and NFPA 111. **2702.1.1 Stationary generators. Reserved.** **2702.2 Where required. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

2702.2.10 Hazardous materials. Emergency or standby power shall be provided in occupancies with hazardous materials in accordance with Section 414.5.4. **2702.2.11 Highly toxic and toxic materials.** Emergency power shall be provided for occupancies with highly toxic or toxic materials in accordance with the *International Fire Code*. **2702.2.12 Organic peroxides.** Standby power shall be provided for occupancies with silane gas in accordance with the *International Fire Code*. **2702.2.13 Pyrophoric materials.** Emergency power shall be provided for occupancies with silane gas in accordance with the *International Fire Code*. **2702.2.14 Covered mall buildings.** Standby power shall be provided for voice/alarm communication systems in covered mall buildings in accordance with Section 402.13. **2702.2.15 High-rise buildings.** Emergency and standby power shall be provided in high-rise buildings in accordance with Sections 403.10 and 403.11. **2702.2.16 Underground buildings.** Emergency and standby power shall be provided in underground buildings in accordance with Sections 405.9 and 405.10. **2702.2.17Group I-3 occupancies.** Emergency power shall be provided for doors in Group I-3 occupancies in accordance with Section 408.4.2. **2702.2.18 Airport traffic control towers.** Standby power shall be provided in airport traffic control towers in accordance with Section 412.1.5. **2702.2.19 Elevators.** Standby power for elevators shall be provided as set forth in Section 3003.1. **2702.2.20 Smokeproof enclosures.** Standby power shall be provided for smokeproof enclosures as required by Section 909.20. **2702.3 Maintenance.** Emergency and standby power systems shall be maintained and tested in accordance with the *International Fire Code*.	**2702.3 Maintenance. Reserved.**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**2703 Cross References.** **2703.1 Cross references**. See Table 2703.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

NA	**TABLE 2703** CROSS REFERENCES DEFINING ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE FLORIDA BUILDING CODE	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**2704 Bonding Metal Framing Members:** Metal framing members. Metal framing members shall be bonded to the equipment grounding conductor for the circuit that may energize the framing and be sized in accordance with the National Electric Code Table 250.122. For the purpose of this section, a grounded metal outlet box attached to the framing shall be permitted.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
CHAPTER 28 MECHANICAL SYSTEMS	CHAPTER 28 MECHANICAL SYSTEMS	
2801.1 Scope. Mechanical appliances, equipment and systems shall be constructed, installed and maintained in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code* and the *International Fuel Gas Code*. Masonry chimneys, fireplaces and barbecues shall comply with the *International Mechanical Code* and Chapter 21 of this code.	**2801.1 Scope**. Mechanical appliances, equipment and systems shall be constructed, installed and maintained in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* and the *Florida Building Code, Fuel Gas*. Masonry chimneys, fireplaces and barbecues shall comply with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* and Chapter 21 of this code.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
CHAPTER 29 PLUMBING SYSTEMS	CHAPTER 29 PLUMBING SYSTEMS	
2901.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter and the *International Plumbing Code* shall govern the erection, installation, alteration, repairs, relocation, replacement, addition to, use or maintenance of plumbing equipment and systems. Plumbing systems and equipment shall be constructed, installed and maintained in accordance with the *International Plumbing* *Code*. Private sewage disposal systems shall conform to the *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.	**2901.1 Scope.** The provisions of this chapter and the *Florida Building Code, Plumbing* shall govern the erection, installation, alteration, repairs, relocation, replacement, addition to, use or maintenance of plumbing equipment and systems. Plumbing systems and equipment shall be constructed, installed and maintained in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Plumbing.*	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
SECTION 2902 MINIMUM PLUMBING FACILITIES	**SECTION 2902 Minimum Plumbing Fixtures. Reserved**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
CHAPTER 30 ELEVATORS AND CONVEYING SYSTEMS	CHAPTER 30 ELEVATORS AND CONVEYING SYSTEMS	

3001.1 Scope. This chapter governs the design, construction, installation, alteration and repair of elevators and conveying systems and their components.	**3001.1 Scope**. This chapter governs the design, construction, installation, alteration and repair of elevators and conveying systems and their components. **Note:** Other administrative and programmatic provisions may apply. See the Department of Business and Professional Regulation [DBPR] Chapter 399, Florida Statutes, and 61C-5, Florida Administrative Code. The regulation and enforcement of the following sections of the adopted codes, and their addenda, are preempted to the Bureau of Elevator Safety of the Department of Business and Professional regulation: ASME A 17.1, Part 8, ASME A17.3, Sections 1.2, 1.5, ASME A 18.1, Part 10.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
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 A90.1, ASME B20.1, ALI ALCTV, and ASCE 24 for construction in flood hazard areas established in Section 1612.3.	**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.)	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
3001.3 Accessibility. Passenger elevators required to be accessible by Chapter 11 shall conform to ICC A117.1.	**3001.3 Accessibility.** Passenger elevators required to be accessible by Chapter 11.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**3001.5 Design, installation and alteration of elevators.** 1. Each elevator shall comply with the Elevator Safety Code that was in effect at the time of receipt of application for the construction permit for the elevator. 2. Each alteration to, or relocation of, an elevator shall comply with the Elevator Safety Code that was in effect at the time of receipt of the application for the construction permit for the alteration or relocation.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

NA	**3001.6** As used in this chapter, the term: **ALTERATION.** Any change or addition to the vertical conveyance other than maintenance, repair or replacement. **CERTIFICATE OF OPERATION** means a document issued by the department which indicates that the conveyance has had the required safety inspection and tests and that fees have been paid as provided in this Chapter 399, FS. **CONVEYANCE.** An elevator, dumbwaiter, escalator, moving sidewalk, platform lift and stairway chairlift. **DEPARTMENT.** For the purpose of this section, means the Department of Business and Professional Regulation. **DIVISION.** For the purpose of this section, means the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**ELEVATOR.** One of the following mechanical devices: (a) A hoisting and lowering mechanism, equipped with a car and platform that moves in guide rails and serves two or more landings to transport material or passengers or both. (b) An escalator, which is a power-driven, inclined continuous stairway used for raising or lowering passengers. (c) A dumbwaiter, which is a hoisting and lowering mechanism equipped with a car of limited size which moves in guide rails and serves two or more landings. (d) A moving walk, which is a type of passenger-carrying device on which passengers stand or walk and in which the passenger-carrying surface remains parallel to its direction of motion and is uninterrupted. (e) An inclined stairway chairlift, which is a device used to transport physically handicapped persons over architectural barriers. (f) An inclined or vertical wheelchair lift, which is a device used to transport wheelchair handicapped persons over architectural barriers.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

NA	**Exceptions:** Personnel hoists and material hoists within the scope of ASME A10. Man lifts within the scope of ASME A90.1. Mobile scaffolds, towers, and platforms within the scope of ANSI A92. Powered platforms and equipment for exterior and interior maintenance within the scope of ASME A120.1. Conveyors and related equipment within the scope of ASME B20.1. Cranes, derricks, hoists, hooks, jacks and slings within the scope of ASME B30. Industrial trucks within the scope of ASME B56. Portable equipment, except for portable escalators that are covered by this code. Tiered or piling machines used to move materials to and from storage located and operating entirely within one story. Equipment for feeding or positioning materials at machine tools and printing presses. Skip or furnace hoists. Wharf ramps. Railroad car lifts or dumpers. Line jacks, false cars, shafters, moving platforms and similar equipment used for installing an elevator by a contractor licensed in this state. Automated people movers at airports. Elevators in television and radio towers. Hand-operated dumbwaiters. Sewage pump station lifts. Automobile parking lifts. Equipment covered in Section 1.1.2 of the Elevator Safety Code. Elevators, inclined stairway chairlifts, and inclined or vertical wheelchair lifts located in private residences.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

	ESCALATOR. An installation defined as an escalator in the Florida Building Code. **EXISTING INSTALLATION.** An installation defined as an "installation, existing" in the Florida Building Code. **PRIVATE RESIDENCE.** A separate dwelling or a separate apartment in a multiple dwelling which is occupied by members of a single family.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
3002.8 Glass in elevator enclosures. Glass in elevator enclosures shall comply with Section 2409.1.	**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 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 6.15.3. Fire alarm initiating devices are not required for elevator recall at unenclosed lobbies.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements. Renumber 3002.8 of the FBC to 3002.9 and keep 3002..8 of the I Codes.
	SECTION 3007 ELEVATOR ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
	SECTION 3008 SERIAL NUMBERS	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
	SECTION 3009 ELECTROLYSIS PROTECTION FOR UNDERGROUND HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR CYLINDERS	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
	SECTION 3010 BULLETIN BOARDS	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
	SECTION 3011 ALTERATIONS TO ELECTRIC AND HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS AND ESCALATORS	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
CHAPTER 31 SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION	CHAPTER 31 SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION	

3102.1 General. The provisions of this section shall apply to air-supported, air-inflated, membrane-covered cable and membrane-covered frame structures, collectively known as membrane structures, erected for a period of 180 days or longer. Those erected for a shorter period of time shall comply with the *International Fire Code*. Membrane structures covering water storage facilities, water clarifiers, water treatment plants, sewage treatment plants, greenhouses and similar facilities not used for human occupancy, are required to meet only the requirements of Sections 3102.3.1 and 3102.7.	**3102.1 General.** The provisions of this section shall apply to air-supported, air-inflated, membrane-covered cable and membrane-covered frame structures, collectively known as membrane structures, erected for a period of 180 days or longer. Those erected for a shorter period of time shall comply with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. Membrane structures covering water storage facilities, water clarifiers, water treatment plants, sewage treatment plants, greenhouses and similar facilities not used for human occupancy, are required to meet only the requirements of Sections 3102.3.1 and 3102.7.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
3103.1 General. The provisions of this section shall apply to structures erected for a period of less than 180 days. Tents and other membrane structures erected for a period of less than 180 days shall comply with the *International Fire Code*. Those erected for a longer period of time shall comply with applicable sections of this code.	**3103.1 General.** The provisions of this section shall apply to structures erected for a period of less than 180 days. Tents and other membrane structures erected for a period of less than 180 days shall comply with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. Those erected for a longer period of time shall comply with applicable sections of this code. **Exception**: Provisions of the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* shall apply to tents and membrane structures erected for a period of less than 180 days.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

3105.1 General. Awnings or canopies shall comply with the requirements of this section and other applicable sections of this code.	**3105.1 Fabric awnings and fabric-covered frames.** Fabric awnings and fabric-covered frames shall comply with the provisions of Section 3105 as applicable. **3105.1.1 Location.** **3105.1.1.1** Fabric awnings and fabric-covered frames located over public property or in areas accessible to the general public shall be constructed so that no rigid part of such fabric awnings or fabric-covered frames shall be less than 7 feet, 6 inches (2286 mm) from the grade directly below, and no part of the cloth drop shall be less than 7 feet (2134 mm). **3105.1.1.2** A fixed fabric awning or fabric-covered frame shall not extend over public property more than two-thirds the distance from the property line to the nearest curb line in front of the building site as measured from the exterior face of the building nor shall any portion be closer than 18 inches (457 mm) to the curb line. **Exceptions:** 1. If installed over 14 feet (4267 mm) in height, it may occupy the entire width of the sidewalk. 2. Unless otherwise regulated by local zoning requirements. **3105.1.1.3** Fabric-covered framework in whole or in part of fabric, erected in connection with gasoline service stations may not be erected within 15 feet (4572 mm) of where flammable liquids are transferred. **3105.1.4** Movable fabric awnings or fabric covered frames may extend over public property for a distance of not more than 5 feet (1524 mm), provided such awnings or any part thereof maintain a clear height of 8 feet (2438 mm) above the sidewalk. All such movable awnings shall be supported on metal frames attached to the building. **3105.1.1.5** Every fabric awning or fabric-covered frame shall be located as not to interfere with the operation of any exterior standpipe, stairway, fire escape or any means of egress to and from the building.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

3105.2 Definition. The following term shall, for the purposes of this section and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meaning shown herein. **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.	**3105.2 Area.** No fabric awning or fabric-covered frame shall exceed the area of the building to which it is attached.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
3105.3 Design and construction. Awnings and canopies shall be designed and constructed to withstand wind or other lateral loads and live loads as required by Chapter 16 with due allowance for shape, open construction and similar features that relieve the pressures or loads. Structural members shall be protected to prevent deterioration. Awnings shall have frames of noncombustible material, fire-retardant-treated wood, wood of Type IV size, or 1-hour construction with combustible or noncombustible covers and shall be either fixed, retractable, folding or collapsible.	**3105.3 Material.** **3105.3.1** Fabric used for awnings or fabric-covered frames shall be flame resistant in accordance with NFPA 701. **Exception:** Awnings or fabric-covered frames used in conjunction with Group R-3 occupancies. **3105.3.2** Supports for fabric awnings and fabric-covered frame shall be of metal or similar durable material.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

3105.4 Canopy materials. Canopies shall be constructed of a rigid framework with an approved covering that meets the fire propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 or has a flame spread index not greater than 25 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84.	**3105.4 Design.** **3105.4.1** Design of the framing members shall not be based on removal or repositioning of parts, or the whole, during periods of 75 mph wind velocity. **3105.4.2** Design of the structural framing members shall be based on rational analysis, using the applicable wind loads of Chapter 16 as shown below: **3105.4.2.1** The wind design loads for any fabric or membrane-covered structure designed with a quick removal or breakaway membrane or fabric at wind velocities of 75 mph, shall be based on the following criteria: 1. Minimum wind velocity of 3-second wind gust 90 mph 2. Importance factor based on low hazard to human life of 0.77. 3. Exposure Category B for or C as defined in Chapter 16. **3105.4.2.2** The wind design loads for any fabric or membrane covered structure designed with a permanent or nonremovable fabric or membrane, shall be based on the following criteria: 1. Minimum wind velocity as required in Chapter 16. 2. Importance factor based on low hazard to human life of 0 **3105.4.2** The fabric portions of awnings fabric covered frames shall be securely laced, tied or otherwise fastened to the frame; no rafter or front bar will be permitted in pockets; and in no case shall a rolling curtain be caused to operate over a canopy frame. **3105.4.3** The horizontal projection of cantilevered portions shall not be greater than two times the height, except where the building construction does not permit a proper installation; in which case, variance may be permitted by the building official, based on special design and construction.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

NA	**3105.5 Rigid awnings and canopy shutters.** **3105.5.1 Loads.** Rigid awnings and canopy shutters shall be designed to resist the loads set forth in Chapter 16 of this Code except that structures or parts thereof which are intended to be removed or repositioned during periods of high wind velocity shall be designed in their open or extended position to design pressures based on a basic wind speed of minimum 90 mph, 3-second wind gust with applicable shape factors and to resist not less than 10 psf (478 Pa) roof live load. **3105.5.2** Where such structure is intended to be folded or otherwise repositioned to close an opening when the building is unattended or act as a storm shutter the design in the closed position shall also comply with Chapter 16 and shall be impact resistant in accordance with Section1609.1.4. **3105.5.3** Structures designed to be readily removed or repositioned during periods of high wind velocity shall be posted with a legible and readily visible decal or painted instructions to the owner or tenant to remove or reposition the structure or part thereof during such periods of time as are designated by the U.S. Weather Bureau as being a hurricane warning or alert.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
3109 Swimming Pool Enclosure and Safety Pool Devices. **3109.1 General.** Swimming pools shall comply with the requirements of this section and other applicable sections of this code.	**SECTION 3109 STRUCTURES SEAWARD OF A COASTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTROL LINE**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**SECTION 3110 FLOOD-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**SECTION 3111 DEPOSIT OF MATERIAL IN TIDEWATER REGULATED**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**SECTION 3112 LIGHTING, MIRRORS, LANDSCAPING**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
NA	**SECTION 3113 AIRPORT NOISE**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
CHAPTER 32 ENCROACHMENTS INTO THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY	CHAPTER 32 CONSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY	

NA	**3202.5 Sidewalk or street obstructions.** Unless allowed by the applicable governing authority having jurisdiction of the right-of-way or public property, public property shall be maintained clear of any and all obstructions, including among others, posts, columns, display of wares or merchandise and sidewalk signs.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
CHAPTER 33 SAFEGUARDS DURING CONSTRUCTION	CHAPTER 33 SITE WORK, DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION	
3304.1.4 Fill supporting foundations. Fill to be used to support the foundations of any building or structure shall comply with Section 1803.5. Special inspections of compacted fill shall be in accordance with Section 1704.7.	**3304.1.4 Fill supporting foundations.** Fill to be used to support the foundations of any building or structure shall comply with Section 1803.5.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
3305.1 Facilities required. Sanitary facilities shall be provided during construction, remodeling or demolition activities in accordance with the *International Plumbing Code*.	**3305.1 Facilities required.** Sanitary facilities shall be provided during construction, remodeling or demolition activities in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Plumbing.*	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
3309.2 Fire hazards. The provisions of this code and the *International Fire Code* shall be strictly observed to safeguard against all fire hazards attendant upon construction operations.	**3309.2 Fire hazards.** The provisions of this code and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* shall be strictly observed to safeguard against all fire hazards attendant upon construction operations.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
CHAPTER 34 EXISTING STRUCTURES	CHAPTER 34 EXISTING STRUCTURES	
3401.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall control the alteration, repair, addition and change of occupancy of existing structures. **Exception:** Existing bleachers, grandstands and folding and telescopic seating shall comply with ICC 300-02.	**3401.1 Scope.** Alteration, repair, addition, relocation and change of occupancy of existing structures and buildings shall comply with the provisions of the ~~2004~~ *Florida Existing Building Code.*	Remove year from referenced code. No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
3401.2 Maintenance.	**3401.2 Reserved through Section 3410 Reserved**	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
CHAPTER 35 REFERENCE STANDARDS	CHAPTER 35 REFERENCE STANDARDS	See attached file.
NA	CHAPTER 36 FLORIDA FIRE PREVENTION CODE	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements

APPENDIX A EMPLOYEE QUALIFICATIONS	APPENDIX D FIRE DISTRICTS Reserved.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
APPENDIX B BOARD OF APPEALS	Appendix B Chapter 9B-52	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
APPENDIX C GROUP U - AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS	Appendix C Chapter 9B-53	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
APPENDIX D FIRE DISTRICTS	Appendix D Fire Districts Reserved.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
APPENDIX E SUPPLEMENTARY ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS	Appendix E Chapter 9B-67	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
Appendix F Rodent Proofing	Appendix F Rodent Proofing. Reserved.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
Appendix G Flood-Resistant Construction	Appendix G Flood-Resistant Construction. Reserved.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
Appendix H Signs	Appendix H Signs. Reserved.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
Appendix I Patio Covers	Appendix I Patio Covers. Reserved.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements
Appendix J Grading	Appendix J Grading. Reserved.	No overlap. Use Florida specific requirements