

Walk through Florida Building Code Edition 6 (2017) to 7 (2020)

**A WALK
THROUGH
CODE CHANGES**
from
**THE FLORIDA BUILDING CODE,
Building
Sixth Edition (2017)**
to
**THE FLORIDA BUILDING CODE,
Building
Seventh Edition (2020)**



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Technical Advisory Committees

Accessibility

Building Administration

Building Structural

Building Fire

Electrical

Energy

Mechanical

Plumbing

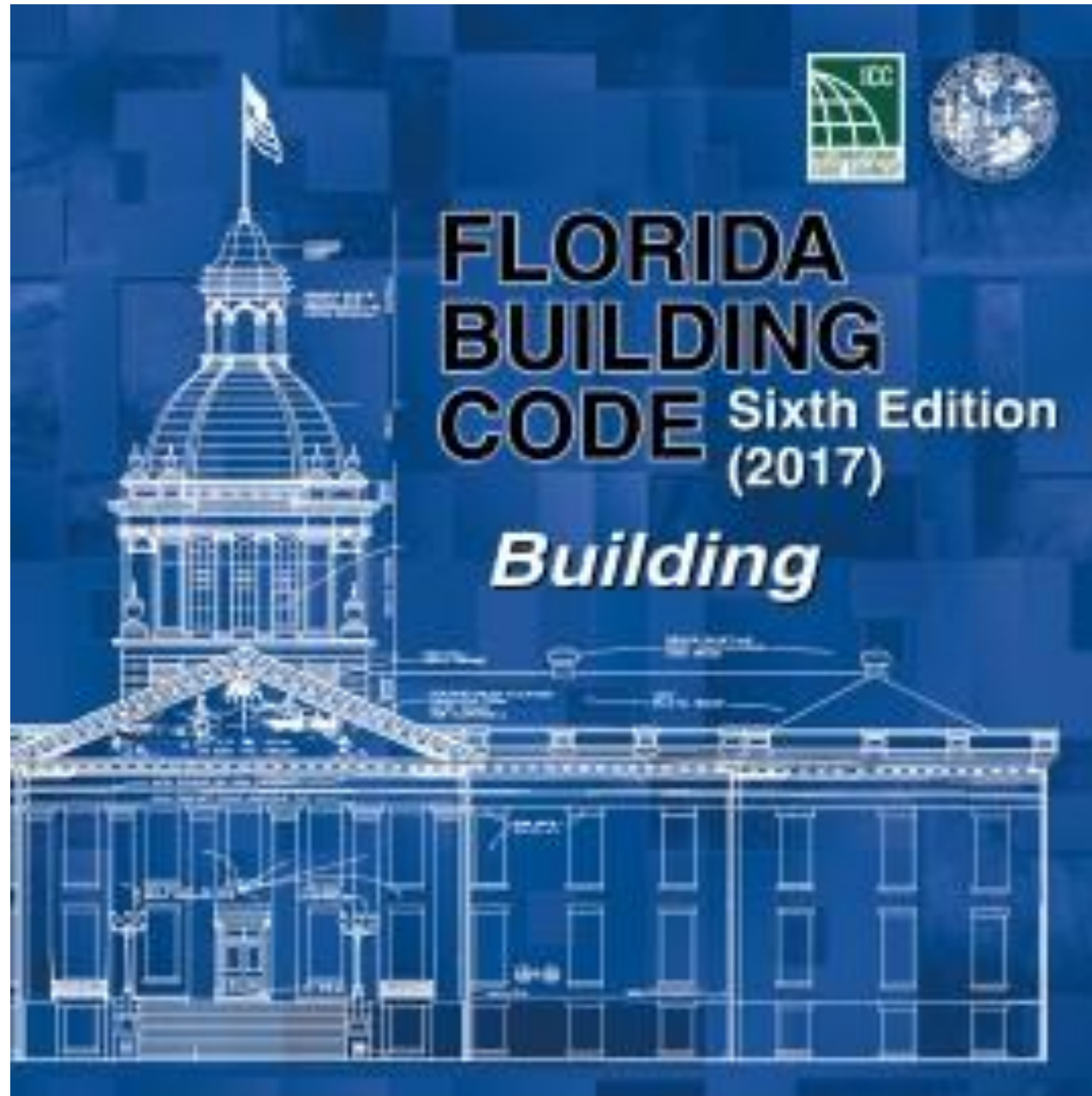
Roofing

Special Occupancy

Swimming Pools



December 31 2017



**Developing
the
7th Edition (2020)
Florida Building Codes**





FLORIDA BUILDING CODE SIXTH EDITION (2017)

Florida Amendments from IBC 2018

**Florida State Agency Regulations
update**

**Florida State Statutes
update**

**Florida Amendments
additional Florida Amendments**



Development and Adoption

Florida specific code changes mandated by law – with **no re-evaluation required**:

Chapter 1: Administration – correlation with the law including Commission's initiatives.

Florida Accessibility Code

Airport noise standard

Wind mitigation / opening protection

Mechanical equipment on roof

IRC/R313 – fire sprinkler not to be included in the FBC-R

Group S2 occupancies of Type II construction - calculation mezzanines area

Fire protection – Mini-warehouses

Carbon monoxide

Building less than 400 SF – door exemption

Roofing – permitting aggregate on roofs

Private swimming pools and correlation with Ch. 515, FS.

Plumbing – potty parity

Threshold building act.

Commission's interpretations, declaratory statements, local technical amendments



The background of the slide is a faded image of the Florida Building Code cover. It features the text 'FLORIDA BUILDING CODE SEVENTH EDITION (2020)' and 'Florida Amendments from IBC 2018' in blue. There are also logos for the Florida Department of Building & Safety and the International Building Code (IBC).

**FLORIDA BUILDING CODE
SEVENTH EDITION (2020)**
Florida Amendments from IBC 2018

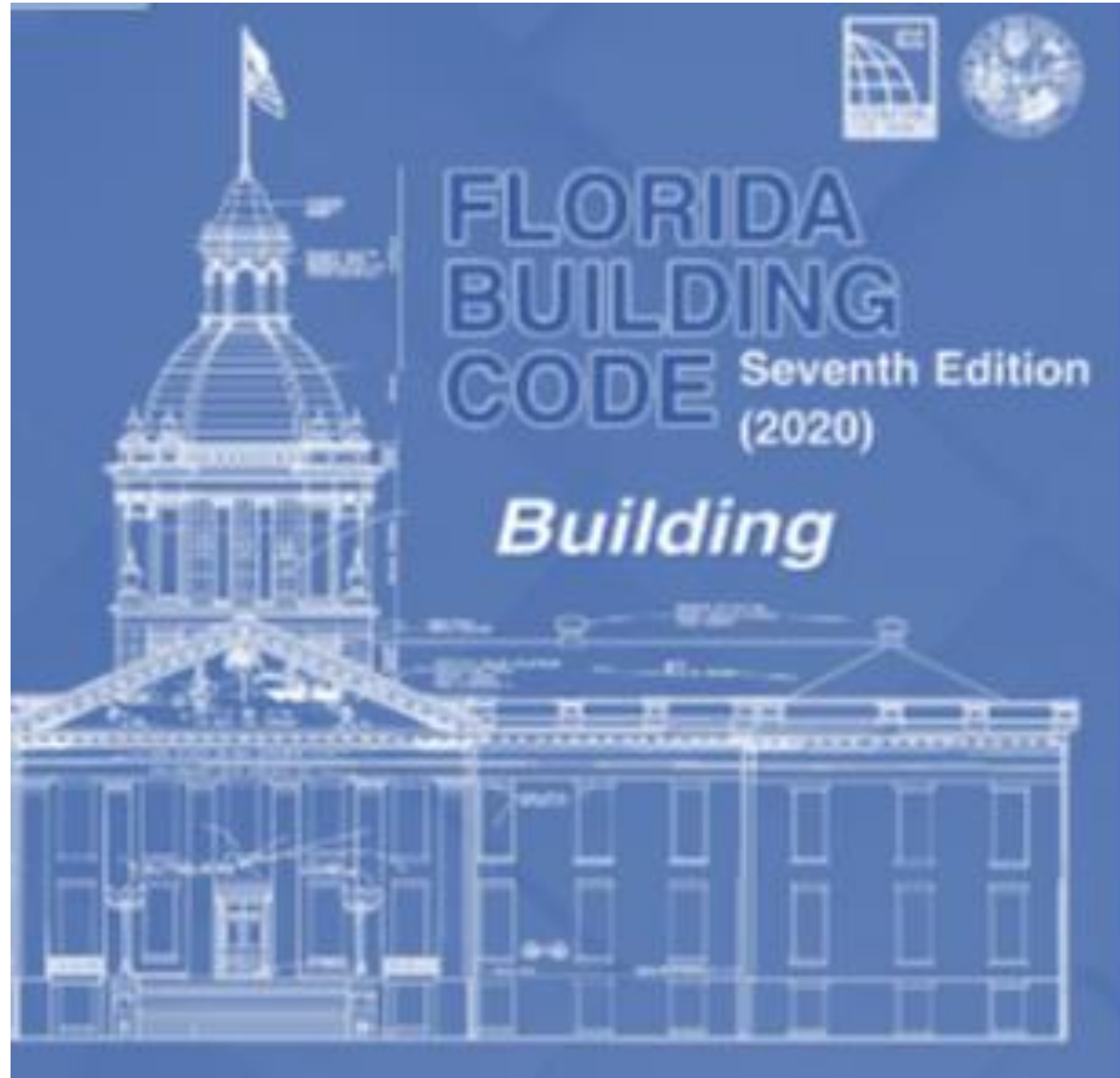
**Florida State Agency Regulations
update**

**Florida State Statutes
update**

**Florida Amendments
additional Florida Amendments**



December 31 2020



Code from FBC 6th Edition (2017)

that has been
~~removed.~~

Code that has been
added.

Code that
remains.



CHAPTER 1 : SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 105 : PERMITS

105.5 Additional options for closing a permit. Pursuant to Section 553.79(15), Florida Statutes, a property owner, regardless of whether the property owner is the one listed on the application for the building permit, may close a building permit by complying with the following requirements:



CHAPTER 1 : SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 105 : PERMITS

1. The property owner may retain the original contractor listed on the permit or hire a different contractor appropriately licensed in this state to perform the work necessary to satisfy the conditions of the permit and to obtain any necessary inspection in order to close the permit. If a contractor other than the original contractor listed on the permit is hired by the property owner to close the permit, such contractor is not liable for any defects in the work performed by the original contractor and is only liable for the work that he or she performs.



CHAPTER 1 : SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 105 : PERMITS

2. The property owner may assume the role of an owner builder, in accordance with Sections 489.103(7) and 489.503(6), Florida Statutes.



CHAPTER 1 : SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 105 : PERMITS

3. If a building permit is expired and its requirements have been substantially completed, as determined by the local enforcement agency, the permit may be closed without having to obtain a new building permit, and the work required to close the permit may be done pursuant to the building code in effect at the time the local enforcement agency received the application for the permit, unless the contractor has sought and received approval from the local enforcement agency for an alternative material, design or method of construction.



CHAPTER 1 : SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 105 : PERMITS

4. A local enforcement agency may close a building permit 6 years after the issuance of the permit, even in the absence of a final inspection, if the local enforcement agency determines that no apparent safety hazard exists.



CHAPTER 1 : SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 105 : PERMITS

For purposes of this section, the term “close” means that the requirements of the permit have been satisfied.



CHAPTER 1 : SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 105 : DENIAL or REVOCATION

105.6 DENIAL or REVOCATION ...

Pursuant to Section 553.79(16), Florida Statutes, a local enforcement agency may not deny issuance of a building permit to; issue a notice of violation to; or fine, penalize, sanction or assess fees against an arm's-length purchaser of a property for value solely because a building permit applied for by a previous owner of the property was not closed. The local enforcement agency shall maintain all rights and remedies against the property owner and contractor listed on the permit.



CHAPTER 1 : SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 105 : DENIAL or REVOCATION

Pursuant to Section 553.79(16), Florida Statutes, a local enforcement agency may not deny issuance of a building permit to a contractor solely because the contractor is listed on other building permits that were not closed.



CHAPTER 1 : SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 110 : INSPECTIONS

110.1 General. Construction or work for which a *permit* is required shall be subject to inspection by the *building official* and such construction or work shall remain ~~accessible~~ *exposed* and ~~exposed~~ *provided with access* for inspection purposes until *approved*.



CHAPTER 2 : DEFINITIONS

SECTION 202 : DEFINITIONS

No more Chapters direct referencing to Chapter 2.

Defined terms are italicized through out Code.



CHAPTER 2 : DEFINITIONS

SECTION 202 : DEFINITIONS

ACCESSORY COMPONENTS. Components used in the installation of pedestals and pedestrian deck panels or pavers of the exterior elevated flooring system. accessory components are made of either plastic, metal or other approved materials. Accessory components may be used to provide lateral bracing of the pedestals, to provide vertical support, for leveling the pedestal, to restrain the pedestrian deck panels or pavers to the top of the pedestal, or for other system requirements.



CHAPTER 2 : DEFINITIONS

SECTION 202 : DEFINITIONS

CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY. A change in the use of a building or a portion of a building which results in one of the following:

1. A change of occupancy classification.
2. A change from one group to another group within an occupancy classification.
3. Any change in use within a group for which there is a change in the application of the requirements of this code.



CHAPTER 2 : DEFINITIONS

SECTION 202 : DEFINITIONS

CHILDREN'S PLAY STRUCTURE. A structure composed of one or more components, where the user enters a play environment.



CHAPTER 2 : DEFINITIONS

SECTION 202 : DEFINITIONS

COMMON PATH OF EGRESS TRAVEL. That portion of *exit access* travel distance measured from the most remote point ~~within a story~~ of each room, area or space to that point where the occupants have separate and distinct access to two *exits* or *exit access* doorways.



CHAPTER 2 : DEFINITIONS

SECTION 202 : DEFINITIONS

EXISTING BUILDING. A building erected prior to the date of adoption of the appropriate code, **or** one for which a legal building permit has been issued.

EXISTING STRUCTURE. A structure erected prior to the date of adoption of the appropriate code, or one for which a legal building *permit* has been issued.



CHAPTER 2 : DEFINITIONS

SECTION 202 : DEFINITIONS

FENESTRATION. Products classified as either vertical fenestration or skylights and sloped glazing, installed in such a manner as to preserve the weather-resistant barrier of the wall or roof in which they are installed. Fenestration includes products with glass or other transparent or translucent materials.

FENESTRATION, VERTICAL. Windows that are fixed or movable, opaque doors, glazed doors, glazed block and combination opaque and glazed doors installed in a wall at less than 15 degrees from vertical.



CHAPTER 2 : DEFINITIONS

SECTION 202 : DEFINITIONS

LOW-ENERGY POWER-OPERATED DOOR. A swinging, **sliding or folding** door that opens automatically upon an action by a pedestrian such as pressing a push plate or waving a hand in front of a sensor. The door closes automatically, and operates with decreased forces and decreased speeds (see “Power-assisted door” and “Power-operated door”).



CHAPTER 2 : DEFINITIONS

SECTION 202 : DEFINITIONS

OPEN-AIR ASSEMBLY SEATING. Seating served by means of egress that is not subject to smoke accumulation within or under a structure and is open to the atmosphere.

SMOKE-PROTECTED ASSEMBLY SEATING. Seating served by *means of egress* that is not subject to smoke accumulation within or under a structure **for a specified design time by means of passive design or by mechanical ventilation.**



CHAPTER 2 : DEFINITIONS

SECTION 202 : DEFINITIONS

PRIVATE GARAGE. A building or portion of a building in which motor vehicles used by the **owner or** tenants of the building or buildings on the premises are stored or kept, without provisions for repairing or servicing such vehicles for profit.



CHAPTER 2 : DEFINITIONS

SECTION 202 : DEFINITIONS

SLEEPING UNIT. A single unit providing rooms or spaces for one or more persons, which can also include permanent provisions for living, eating, sleeping and either sanitation or kitchen facilities **but not both**. Such rooms and spaces that are also part of a *dwelling unit* are not sleeping units.



CHAPTER 3 : USE and OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION

SECTION 301 : SCOPE

301.1 General. The provisions of this chapter shall control the classification of all buildings and structures as to **occupancy and use**. Different classifications of occupancy and use represent varying levels of hazard and risk to building occupants and adjacent properties.



CHAPTER 3 : USE and OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION

SECTION 302 : OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION AND USE DESIGNATION

302.1 Occupancy classification. Occupancy classification is the formal designation of the primary purpose of the building, structure or portion thereof. Structures shall be classified into one or more of the occupancy groups listed in this section based on the nature of the hazards and risks to building occupants generally associated with the intended purpose of the building or structure. ...



CHAPTER 3 : USE and OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION

SECTION 302 : OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION AND USE DESIGNATION

... Occupied roofs shall be classified in the group that the occupancy most nearly resembles, according to the fire safety and relative hazard involved, and shall comply with Section 503.1.4.



CHAPTER 3 : USE and OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION

SECTION 302 : OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION AND USE DESIGNATION

302.2 Use designation. Occupancy groups contain subordinate uses having similar hazards and risks to building occupants. Uses include, but are not limited to, those functional designations listed within the occupancy group descriptions in Section 302.1. Certain uses require specific limitations and controls in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 4 and elsewhere in this code.



CHAPTER 3 : USE and OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION

SECTION 310 : RESIDENTIAL GROUP R

310.5 Residential Group R-3.. ...

...*Owner-occupied lodging* houses with five or fewer
guest rooms and 10 or fewer occupants



CHAPTER 3 : USE and OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION

SECTION 311 : STORAGE GROUP S

311.1.1 Accessory storage spaces. A room or space used for storage purposes that is ~~less than 100 square feet in area and~~ accessory to another occupancy shall be classified as part of that occupancy. ~~The aggregate area of such rooms or spaces shall not exceed the allowable area limits of Section 508.2.~~



CHAPTER 3 : USE and OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION

SECTION 312 : UTILITY AND MISCELLANEOUS GROUP U

312.1 General.. ...

Communication equipment structures with a gross floor area of less than 1,500 square feet (139 m₂).



CHAPTER 4
SPECIAL DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BASED
ON OCCUPANCY AND USE

SECTION 412
AIRCRAFT-RELATED OCCUPANCIES



CHAPTER 5 : GENERAL BUILDING HEIGHTS AND AREAS

SECTION 503 : GENERAL BUILDING HEIGHT AND AREA LIMITATIONS

503.1.4 Occupied roofs. A roof level or portion thereof shall be permitted to be used as an occupied roof provided the occupancy of the roof is an occupancy that is permitted by Table 504.4 for the story immediately below the roof. The area of the occupied roofs shall not be included in the building area as regulated by Section 506.



CHAPTER 5 : GENERAL BUILDING HEIGHTS AND AREAS

SECTION 503 : GENERAL BUILDING HEIGHT AND AREA LIMITATIONS

Exceptions:

1. The occupancy located on an occupied roof shall not be limited to the occupancies allowed on the story immediately below the roof where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 and occupant notification in accordance with Section 907.5 is provided in the area of the occupied roof.
2. Assembly occupancies shall be permitted on roofs of open parking garages of Type I or Type II construction, in accordance with the exception to Section 903.2.1.6.



CHAPTER 5 : GENERAL BUILDING HEIGHTS AND AREAS

SECTION 503 : GENERAL BUILDING HEIGHT AND AREA LIMITATIONS

Elements or structures enclosing the occupied roof areas shall not extend more than 48 inches (1220 mm) above the surface of the occupied roof.

Exception: Penthouses constructed in accordance with Section 1510.2 and towers, domes, spires and cupolas constructed in accordance with Section 1510.5.



CHAPTER 5 : GENERAL BUILDING HEIGHTS AND AREAS

SECTION 509 : INCIDENTAL USES

TABLE 509
INCIDENTAL USES

ROOM OR AREA	SEPARATION AND/OR PROTECTION
Stationary storage battery systems having an energy capacity greater than the threshold quantity specified in the <i>Florida Fire Prevention Code</i>	1 hour in Group B, F, M, S and U occupancies; 2 hours in Group A, E, I and R occupancies.
Electrical installations and transformers	See Sections 110.26 through 110.34 and Sections 450.8 through 450.48 of NFPA 70 for protection and separation requirements.



CHAPTER 6 : TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

SECTION 602 : CONSTRUCTION CLASSIFICATION

602.4 Type IV. Type IV construction is that type of construction in which the exterior walls are of noncombustible materials and the interior building elements are of solid wood, laminated wood, heavy timber (HT) or structural composite lumber (SCL) without concealed spaces. The minimum dimensions for permitted materials including solid timber, glued-laminated timber, structural composite lumber (SCL) and cross-laminated timber and details of Type IV construction shall comply with the provisions of this section and Section 2304.11. Exterior walls complying with Section 602.4.1 or 602.4.2 shall be permitted. Interior walls and partitions not less than 1-hour fire-resistance rating or heavy timber complying with Section 2304.11.2.2 shall be permitted.



CHAPTER 6 : TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

SECTION 602 : CONSTRUCTION CLASSIFICATION

602.4.1 Fire-retardant-treated wood in exterior walls. *Fire-retardant-treated wood* framing and sheathing complying with Section 2303.2 shall be permitted within exterior wall assemblies not less than 6 inches (152 mm) in thickness with a 2-hour rating or less.



CHAPTER 6 : TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

SECTION 602 : CONSTRUCTION CLASSIFICATION

602.4.3 Exterior structural members. Where a horizontal separation of 20 feet (6096 mm) or more is provided, wood columns and arches conforming to heavy timber sizes complying with Section 2304.11 shall be permitted to be used externally.



CHAPTER 7 : FIRE AND SMOKE PROTECTION FEATURES

SECTION 705 : EXTERIOR WALLS

Per 6th Edition

TABLE 705.2

MINIMUM DISTANCE OF PROJECTION

FIRE SEPARATION DISTANCE (FSD)	MINIMUM DISTANCE FROM LINE USED TO DETERMINE FSD
0 feet to 2 feet	Projections not permitted
Greater than 2 feet to 3 feet	24 inches
Greater than 3 feet to less than 30 feet	24 inches plus 8 inches for every foot of FSD beyond 3 feet or fraction thereof
30 feet or greater	20 feet



CHAPTER 7 : FIRE AND SMOKE PROTECTION FEATURES

SECTION 705 : EXTERIOR WALLS

TABLE 705.2
MINIMUM DISTANCE OF PROJECTION

FIRE SEPARATION DISTANCE (FSD) (feet)	MINIMUM DISTANCE FROM LINE USED TO DETERMINE FSD
0 to less than 2	Projections not permitted
2 to less than 3	24 inches
3 to less than 5	24 inches plus 8 inches for every foot of FSD beyond 3 feet or fraction thereof
5 or greater	40 inches

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm; 1 inch = 25.4 mm.



CHAPTER 7 : FIRE AND SMOKE PROTECTION FEATURES

SECTION 713 : SHAFT ENCLOSURES

713.8.2 Membrane penetrations. Membrane penetrations shall be permitted on the outside of shaft enclosures. Such penetrations shall be protected in accordance with Section 714.4.2.



CHAPTER 7 : FIRE AND SMOKE PROTECTION FEATURES

SECTION 713 : SHAFT ENCLOSURES

713.13.1 Waste and linen. A shaft enclosure containing a recycling, or waste or linen chute shall not be used for any other purpose and shall be enclosed in accordance with Section 713.4. **A shaft enclosure shall be permitted to contain recycling and waste chutes.** Openings into the shaft, from access rooms and discharge rooms, shall be protected in accordance with this section and Section 716. Openings into chutes shall not be located in *corridors*. Doors into chutes shall be self-closing. Discharge doors shall be self or automatic-closing upon the actuation of a smoke detector in accordance with Section 716.5.9.4, except that heat activated closing devices shall be permitted between the shaft and the discharge room.



CHAPTER 7 : FIRE AND SMOKE PROTECTION FEATURES

SECTION 715 : FIRE-RESISTANT JOINT SYSTEMS

715.1 General. Joints installed in or between fire-resistance rated walls, floor or floor/ceiling assemblies and roofs or roof/ceiling assemblies shall be protected by an approved *fire-resistant joint system* ...

Exception: Fire-resistant joint systems shall not be required for joints in all of the following locations:

10. The intersection of exterior curtain wall assemblies and the roof slab or roof deck.



CHAPTER 7 : FIRE AND SMOKE PROTECTION FEATURES

SECTION 715 : FIRE-RESISTANT JOINT SYSTEMS

715.3 Fire test criteria. ... Nonsymmetrical wall joint systems shall be tested with both faces exposed to the furnace, and the assigned *fire-resistance rating* shall be the shortest duration obtained from the two tests. ...

Exception: For *exterior walls* with a horizontal *fire separation distance* greater than ~~5~~ 10 feet (3048 mm), the joint system shall be required to be tested for interior fire exposure only.



CHAPTER 7 : FIRE AND SMOKE PROTECTION FEATURES

SECTION 716 : OPENING PROTECTIVES

716.5.8.1.2.1 Horizontal exits. Fire-protection rated glazing shall be permitted as vision panels in *self-closing* swinging *fire door* assemblies serving as horizontal exits in *fire walls* where limited to 100 square inches (0.065 m²) ~~with no dimension exceeding 10 inches (0.3mm).~~



CHAPTER 8 : INTERIOR FINISHES

SECTION 803 : WALL AND CEILINGS FINISHES

803.3 Heavy timber exemption. Exposed portions of building elements complying with the requirements for buildings of **heavy timber** construction in Section 602.4 or **Section 2304.11** shall not be subject to *interior finish* requirements, **except in interior exit stairways, interior exit ramps and exit passageways.**



CHAPTER 9 : FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

SECTION 903 : AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

903.3.1.2.3 Attics. Attic protection shall be provided as follows:

1. Attics that are used or intended for living purposes or storage shall be protected by an *automatic sprinkler system*.
2. Where fuel-fired equipment is installed in an un-sprinklered attic, at least one quick response intermediate temperature sprinkler shall be installed above the equipment.



CHAPTER 9 : FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

SECTION 903 : AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

3. Where located in a building of Type III, Type IV or Type V construction designed in accordance with Section 510.2 or Section 510.4, attics not required by Item 1 to have sprinkler protection shall comply with one of the following if the roof assembly is located more than 55 feet (16 764 mm) above the lowest level of required fire department vehicle access:
- a. Provide *automatic sprinkler system* protection.
 - b. Construct the attic using noncombustible materials.
 - c. Construct the attic using fire-retardant treated wood complying with Section 2303.2.
 - d. Fill the attic with noncombustible insulation.



CHAPTER 9 : FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

SECTION 903 : AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

3. cont. The height of the roof assembly shall be determined by measuring the distance from the lowest required fire vehicle access road surface adjacent to the building to the eave of the highest pitched roof, the intersection of the highest roof to the exterior wall, or the top of the highest parapet, whichever yields the greatest distance. For the purpose of this measurement, required fire vehicle access roads shall include only those roads that are necessary for compliance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.



CHAPTER 9 : FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

SECTION 903

SECTION 903.3.1.2 : NFPA 13R

4. Group R-4 Condition 2 occupancy attics not required by Item 1 to have sprinklers shall comply with one of the following:
- a. Provide *automatic sprinkler system* protection.
 - b. Provide a heat detector system throughout the attic that is arranged to activate the building fire alarm system in accordance with Section 907.2.10.
 - c. Construct the attic using noncombustible materials.
 - d. Construct the attic using fire-retardant treated wood complying with Section 2303.2.
 - e. Fill the attic with noncombustible insulation.



CHAPTER 9 : FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

SECTION 905 : STANDPIPE SYSTEMS

905.4 Location of Class I standpipe hose connections.

Class I standpipe hose connections shall be provided in all of the following locations:

1. In every required *interior exit stairway*, a hose connection shall be provided for each story above and below grade. Hose connections shall be located at **the main floor** landing, unless otherwise *approved* by the fire code official.

Exception: A single hose connection shall be permitted to be installed in the open corridor or open breezeway between open stairs that are not greater than 75 ft (22 860 mm) apart.



CHAPTER 9 : FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

SECTION 907 : FIRE ALARM AND DETECTION SYSTEMS

907.2.1 Group A. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group A occupancies where the occupant load due to the assembly occupancy is 300 or more, or where the Group A occupant is more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. Group A occupancies not separated from one another in accordance with Section 707.3.10 shall be considered as a single occupancy for the purposes of applying this section. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy.



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1004 : Occupant Load

1004.3 Multiple function occupant load. Where an area under consideration contains multiple functions having different occupant load factors, the design occupant load for such area shall be based on the floor area of each function calculated independently.



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1004 : OCCUPANT LOAD

TABLE 1004.5
MAXIMUM FLOOR AREA ALLOWANCES PER OCCUPANT

FUNCTION OF SPACE	OCCUPANT LOAD FACTOR ^a
Business areas	150 gross
Concentrated business use areas	See Section 1004.8



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1004 : Occupant Load

1004.5 Areas without fixed seating. The number of occupants shall be computed at the rate of one occupant per unit of area as prescribed in Table 1004.5. For areas without *fixed seating*, the occupant load shall be not less than that number determined by dividing the floor area under consideration by the *occupant load* factor assigned to the function of the space as set forth in Table 1004.5. Where an intended function is not listed in Table 1004.5, the *building official* shall establish a function based on a listed function that most nearly resembles the intended function.



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1004 : Occupant Load

1004.5 Areas without fixed seating. The number of occupants shall be computed at the rate of one occupant per unit of area as prescribed in Table 1004.5. ...

Exception: Where *approved* by the *building official*, the actual number of occupants for whom each occupied space, floor or building is designed, although less than those determined by calculation, shall be permitted to be used in the determination of the design *occupant load*.



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1004 : Occupant Load

1004.7 Outdoor areas. *Yards, patios, occupied roofs, courts* and similar outdoor areas accessible to and usable by the building occupants shall be provided with *means of egress* as required by this chapter. ...



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1004.8 : CONCENTRATED BUSINESS USE AREAS

1004.8 Concentrated business use areas. The occupant load factor for concentrated business use shall be applied to telephone call centers, trading floors, electronic data processing centers and similar business use areas with a higher density of occupants than would normally be expected in a typical business occupancy environment. Where approved by the building official, the occupant load for concentrated business use areas shall be the actual occupant load, but not less than one occupant per 50 square feet (4.65 m²) of gross occupiable floor space.



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1004 : Occupant Load

1004.9 Posting of occupant load. Every room or space that is an assembly occupancy shall have the *occupant load* of the room or space posted in a conspicuous place, near the main *exit* or *exit access doorway* from the room or space, **for the intended configurations**. Posted signs shall be of an approved legible permanent design and shall be maintained by the owner or the owner's authorized agent.



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1006 : Number of Exits and Exit Access Doorways

1006.2.1 Egress based on occupant load and common path of egress travel distance. Two *exits* or *exit access doorways* from any space shall be provided where the design *occupant load* or the *common path of egress travel* distance exceeds the values listed in Table 1006.2.1. The cumulative *occupant load* from adjacent rooms, areas or spaces shall be determined in accordance with Section 1004.2.

Exceptions:

1. The number of *exits* from foyers, lobbies, vestibules or similar spaces need not be based on cumulative *occupant loads* for areas discharging through such spaces, but the capacity of the *exits* from such spaces shall be based on applicable cumulative *occupant loads*.
2. ...



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1006 : TABLE 1006.2.1

TABLE 1006.2.1
SPACES WITH ONE EXIT OR EXIT ACCESS DOORWAY

OCCUPANCY	MAXIMUM OCCUPANT LOAD OF SPACE	MAXIMUM COMMON PATH OF EGRESS TRAVEL DISTANCE (feet)		
		Without Sprinkler System (feet)		With Sprinkler System (feet)
		Occupant Load		
		OL ≤ 30	OL > 30	
R-4 ^e	20	75	75	125 ^a



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1006 : Number of Exits and Exit Access Doorways

1006.3 Egress from stories or occupied roofs. The *means of egress* system serving any *story* or occupied roof shall be provided with the number of **separate and distinct** exits or access to *exits* based on the aggregate *occupant load* served in accordance with this section. **Where stairways serve more than one story, only the occupant load of each story considered individually shall be used in calculating the required number of exits or access to exits serving that story.**



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1006 : Number of Exits and Exit Access Doorways

1006.3.1 Adjacent story. The path of egress travel to an exit shall not pass through more than one adjacent story.

Exception: The path of egress travel to an exit shall be permitted to pass through more than one adjacent story in any of the following:



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1006 : Number of Exits and Exit Access Doorways

Exception: The path of egress travel to an exit shall be permitted to pass through more than one adjacent story in any of the following:

1. In Group R-1, R-2 or R-3 occupancies, exit access stairways and ramps connecting four stories or less serving and contained within an individual dwelling unit or sleeping unit or live/work unit.
2. Exit access stairways serving and contained within a Group R-3 congregate residence or a Group R-4 facility.
3. Exit access stairways and ramps in open parking garages that serve only the parking garage



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1006 : Number of Exits and Exit Access Doorways

Exception: The path of egress travel to an exit shall be permitted to pass through more than one adjacent story in any of the following:

4. Exit access stairways and ramps serving open-air assembly seating complying with the exit access travel distance requirements of Section 1029.7.
5. Exit access stairways and ramps between the balcony, gallery or press box and the main assembly floor in occupancies such as theaters, places of religious worship, auditoriums and sports facilities.



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1006 : Number of Exits and Exit Access Doorways

1006.3.2 Egress based on occupant load. Each *story* and occupied roof shall have the minimum number of **separate and distinct** *exits*, or access to *exits*, as specified in Table 1006.3.2. A single *exit* or access to a single *exit* shall be permitted in accordance with Section 1006.3.3. The required number of *exits*, or *exit access stairways* or *ramps* providing access to *exits*, from any *story* or occupied roof shall be maintained until arrival at the *exit discharge* or a *public way*.



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1008 : MEANS OF EGRESS ILLUMINATION

1008.2.3 Exit discharge. Illumination shall be provided along the path of travel for the exit discharge from each exit to the public way.

Exception: Illumination shall not be required where the path of exit discharge meets both of the following requirements:

1. The path of exit discharge is illuminated the exit to a safe dispersal area complying with Section 1028.5.

2. A dispersal area shall be illuminated to a level not less than 1 foot-candle (11 lux) at the walking surface.



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1010 : DOORS, GATES AND TURNSTILES

1010.1.7 Thresholds ...

2. For exterior doors serving dwelling units, or sleeping units, thresholds at doorways shall not exceed the height required to pass the water resistance test of AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/ A440, or TAS 202 for high-velocity hurricane zones, or the maximum allowable height difference between interior floor levels. Exterior floor level shall comply with Table 1010.1.7.



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS
SECTION 1010 : DOORS, GATES AND TURNSTILES

TABLE 1010.1.7
EXTERIOR FLOOR LEVEL DIFFERENCE

LEVEL DIFFERENCE (inches)	AT PRIMARY DOOR
0	Pervious construction (e.g., wood decking with spaces)
$\frac{1}{2}$	Impervious construction (e.g., concrete, brick or flag stone)
LEVEL DIFFERENCE (inches)	AT SECONDARY DOOR
$\frac{1}{2}$	Pervious construction
4	Impervious construction



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1010 : DOORS, GATES AND TURNSTILES

1010.1.9.4 Locks and latches...

6. Doors serving roofs not intended to be occupied shall be permitted to be locked, preventing entry to the building from the roof, provided that when accessing the roof from the building the locks do not automatically lock, preventing re-entry into the building from the roof.



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1010 : DOORS, GATES AND TURNSTILES

1010.1.9.9 Sensor release of electrically locked egress doors.
Sensor release of electric locking systems shall be permitted on doors located in *the means of egress* with an occupancy in Group A, B, E, I-1, I-2, I-4, M, R-1 or R-2 where installed and operated in accordance with all of the following criteria: ...



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1010 : DOORS, GATES AND TURNSTILES

1010.1.9.12 Stairway doors. Interior *stairway means of egress* doors shall be openable from both sides without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort. **Exceptions:**

1. ...
2. ...
3. *Stairway exit* doors ~~serving not more than four stories~~ are permitted to be locked from the side opposite the egress side,
...
4. ...
5. ...



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1010 : DOORS, GATES AND TURNSTILES

1010.1.10 Panic and fire exit hardware. Swinging doors serving a Group H occupancy and swinging doors serving rooms or spaces with an *occupant load* of 50 or more in a Group A or E occupancy shall not be provided with a latch or lock other than *panic hardware* or *fire exit hardware*.

Exceptions:

1. ...
2. Doors provided with panic hardware or fire exit hardware serving a Group A or E occupancy shall be permitted to be electronically locked in accordance with Section 1010.1.9.10 or 1010.1.9.11.
3. ...



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1010 : DOORS, GATES AND TURNSTILES

1010.3 Turnstiles and similar devices. Turnstiles or similar devices that restrict travel to one direction shall not be placed so as to obstruct any required *means of egress*, except where permitted in accordance with Sections 1010.3.1, 1010.3.2 and 1010.3.3.



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1015 : Guards

1015.8 Window openings. Windows in Group R-2 and R-3 buildings including *dwelling units*, where the top of the sill of an operable window opening is located less than ~~24~~ ~~36~~ inches above the finished floor and more than 72 inches (1829 mm) above the finished grade or other surface below on the exterior of the building, shall comply with one of the following: ...



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1016 : EXIT ACCESS

1016.2 Egress through intervening spaces. Egress through intervening spaces shall comply with this section.

1. *Exit access* through an enclosed elevator lobby is permitted. Access to not less than one of the required *exits* shall be provided without travel through the enclosed elevator lobbies required by Section 3006, **not to apply if the lobby is only provided to meet the requirements of Section 3007.6, Exception 1.** Where the path of exit access travel passes through an enclosed elevator lobby, the level of protection required for the enclosed elevator lobby is not required to be extended to the *exit* unless direct access to an *exit* is required by other sections of this code.



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1019 : EXIT ACCESS TRAVEL DISTANCE

1017.3 Measurement. *Exit access* travel distance shall be measured from the most remote point of each room, area or space along the natural and unobstructed path of horizontal and vertical egress travel to the entrance to an *exit*.



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1023 : INTERIOR EXIT STAIRWAYS AND RAMPS

1023.3.1 Exceptions

3. Separation between an interior exit stairway or ramp and the exit passageway extension shall not be required when the interior exit stair and the exit passageway extension are pressurized in accordance with Section 909.20.5.



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1023 : INTERIOR EXIT STAIRWAYS AND RAMPS

1023.5 Penetrations. Penetrations into or through *interior exit stairways* and *ramps* are prohibited except for equipment and ductwork necessary for independent ventilation or pressurization, sprinkler piping, standpipes, electrical raceway for fire department communication **and security** systems and electrical raceway serving the *interior exit stairway* and *ramp* and terminating at a steel box not exceeding 16 square inches (0.010 m²). ...



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1026 : HORIZONTAL EXITS

1026.4 Refuge area. The refuge area of a *horizontal exit* shall be a space occupied by the same tenant or a public area and each such refuge area shall be adequate to accommodate the original *occupant load* of the refuge area plus the *occupant load* anticipated from the adjoining compartment. The anticipated *occupant load* from the adjoining compartment shall be based on the capacity of the *horizontal exit doors* entering the refuge area or the total occupant load of the adjoining compartment, whichever is less



CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1028 : EXIT Discharge

1028.4 Egress courts

1028.4.1 Width or capacity. ...

~~Where an egress court exceeds the minimum required width and the width of such egress court is then reduced along the path of exit travel, the reduction in width shall be gradual. The transition in width shall be affected by a guard not less than 36 inches (914 mm) in height and shall not create an angle of more than 30 degrees (0.52 rad) with respect to the axis of the egress court along the path of egress travel.~~



CHAPTER 12 : INDOOR ENVIRONMENT

SECTION 1207 : SOUND TRANSMISSION

1207.2 Airborne sound. Walls, partitions and floor/ceiling assemblies separating *dwelling units* and *sleeping units* from each other or from public or service areas shall have a sound transmission class of not less than 50, or not less than 45 if field tested, for airborne noise when tested in accordance with ASTM E90. Alternatively, the sound transmission class of walls, partitions and floor/ceiling assemblies shall be established by engineering analysis based on a comparison of walls, partitions and floor/ceiling assemblies having sound transmission class ratings as determined by the test procedures set forth in ASTM E90.



CHAPTER 12 : INDOOR ENVIRONMENT

SECTION 1207 : SOUND TRANSMISSION

1207.3 Structure-borne sound. Floor/ceiling assemblies between *dwelling units* and *sleeping units* or between a *dwelling unit* or *sleeping unit* and a public or service area within the structure shall have an impact insulation class rating of not less than 50, or not less than 45 if field tested, when tested in accordance with ASTM E492. Alternatively, the impact insulation class of floor/ceiling assemblies shall be established by engineering analysis based on a comparison of floor/ceiling assemblies having impact insulation class ratings as determined by the test procedures set forth in ASTM E492.



CHAPTER 12 : INDOOR ENVIRONMENT

SECTION 1208 : INTERIOR SPACE DIMENSIONS

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) **above the finished floor**. Bathrooms, toilet rooms, kitchens, storage rooms and laundry rooms shall have a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet (2134 mm) **above the finished floor**.



CHAPTER 15 : ROOF ASSEMBLIES AND ROOFTOP STRUCTURES

SECTION 1507 : REQUIREMENTS FOR ROOF COVERINGS

1507.1.1.1 Underlayment for asphalt, metal, mineral surfaced, slate and slate-type roof coverings. Underlayment for asphalt shingles, metal roof shingles, mineral surfaced roll roofing, slate and slate-type shingles, and metal roof panels shall comply with one of the following methods: ...



CHAPTER 15 : ROOF ASSEMBLIES AND ROOFTOP STRUCTURES

SECTION 1507 : REQUIREMENTS FOR ROOF COVERINGS

1507.2.9.3 Drip edge. Provide drip edge at eaves and gables of shingle roofs. Overlap is to be a minimum of 3 inches (76 mm). Eave drip edges shall extend 1/2inch (13 mm) below sheathing and extend back on the roof a minimum of 2 inches (51 mm). **Drip edge at gables shall be installed over the underlayment.** Drip edge at eaves shall be permitted to be installed either over or under the underlayment. If installed over the underlayment, there shall be a minimum 4 inches (51 mm) width of roof cement installed over the drip edge flange.



CHAPTER 15 : ROOF ASSEMBLIES AND ROOFTOP STRUCTURES

SECTION 1511 : EXISTING ROOFING

1511.5 Reinstallation/reuse of materials. Existing or salvaged slate, clay or concrete tile shall be permitted for reinstallation or reuse, to repair an existing slate or tile roof, except that salvaged slate or tile shall be of like kind in both material and profile. Damaged, cracked or broken slate or tile shall not be reinstalled. The building official may permit salvaged slate, clay and concrete tile to be installed on additions and new construction, when the tile is tested in compliance with the provisions of Section 1507 and installed in accordance with Section 1507. Existing vent flashing, metal edgings, drain outlets, collars and metal counter flashings shall not be reinstalled where rusted, damaged or deteriorated. Aggregate surfacing materials shall not be reinstalled.



CHAPTER 16 : STRUCTURAL DESIGN

SECTION 1603 : CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

1603.1.8 Special loads. Special loads that are applicable to the design of the building, structure or portions thereof, including but not limited to the loads of machinery or equipment, that are of greater magnitude than the loads defined in the specified floor and roof loads shall be specified by their descriptions and locations.



CHAPTER 16 : STRUCTURAL DESIGN

SECTION 1603 : CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

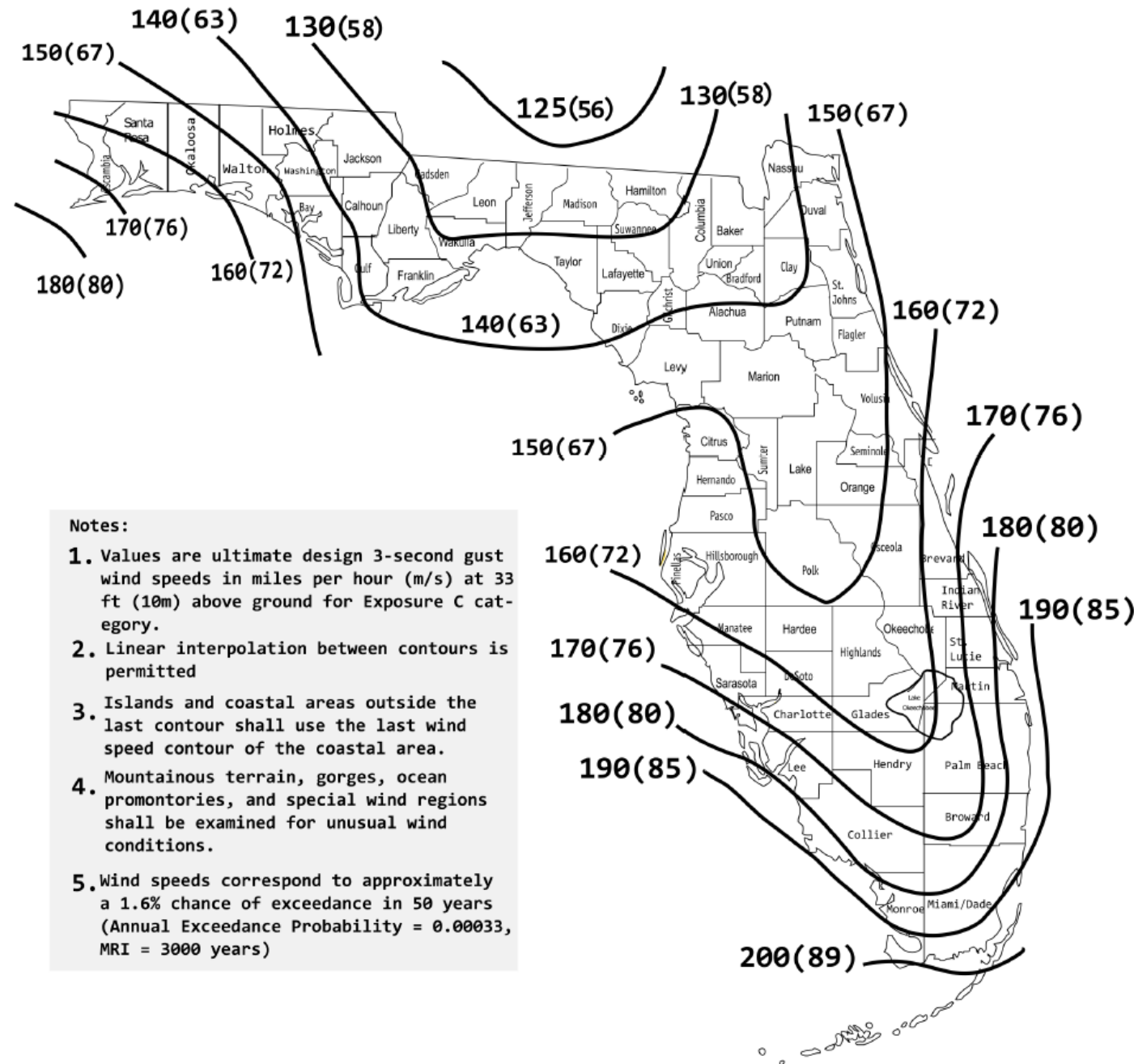
1603.1.9 Roof rain load data. The following roof rain load parameters shall be shown regardless of whether the rain loads govern the design:

1. Rain load
- 2 Rain intensity, i (in./hr) (cm/hr)



CHAPTER 16 : STRUCTURAL DESIGN

SECTION 1609 : WIND LOADS



Notes:

1. Values are ultimate design 3-second gust wind speeds in miles per hour (m/s) at 33 ft (10m) above ground for Exposure C category.
2. Linear interpolation between contours is permitted
3. Islands and coastal areas outside the last contour shall use the last wind speed contour of the coastal area.
4. Mountainous terrain, gorges, ocean promontories, and special wind regions shall be examined for unusual wind conditions.
5. Wind speeds correspond to approximately a 1.6% chance of exceedance in 50 years (Annual Exceedance Probability = 0.00033, MRI = 3000 years)

FIGURE 1609.3(3)
Risk Category IV
Buildings and other Structures



CHAPTER 29 : PLUMBING SYSTEMS

SECTION 2902 : MINIMUM PLUMBING FACILITIES

2902 MINIMUM PLUMBING FACILITIES

section revised



CHAPTER 30 : ELEVATORS AND CONVEYING SYSTEMS

SECTION 3007 : FIRE SERVICE ACCESS ELEVATOR

3007.1 General. Where required by Section 403.6.1, every floor **above and including the lowest level of fire department vehicle access** of the building shall be served by fire service access elevators complying with Sections 3007.1 through 3007.9. Except as modified in this section, fire service access elevators shall be installed in accordance with this chapter and ASME A17.1/CSA 44.

Exception: Elevators that only service an open or enclosed parking garage and the lobby of the building shall not be required to serve as fire service access elevators in accordance with Section 3007.



CHAPTER 30 : ELEVATORS AND CONVEYING SYSTEMS

SECTION 3007 : FIRE SERVICE ACCESS ELEVATOR

3007.3 Water protection. Water from the operation of an automatic sprinkler system outside the enclosed lobby shall be prevented from infiltrating into the hoistway enclosure in accordance with an approved method.



CHAPTER 31 : SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION

SECTION 3111 : SOLAR ENERGY

SECTION 3111 SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS

new section



CHAPTER 31 : SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION

SECTION 3115 : EXTERIOR ELEVATED FLOORING SYSTEMS

SECTION 3115 EXTERIOR ELEVATED FLOORING SYSTEMS

new section



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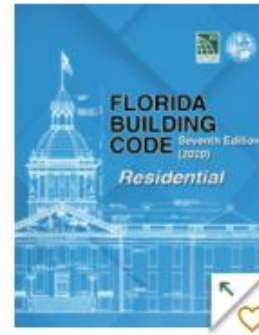




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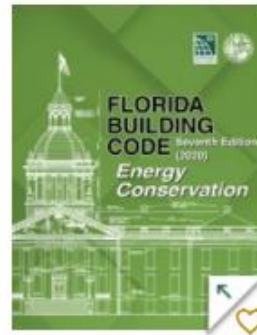
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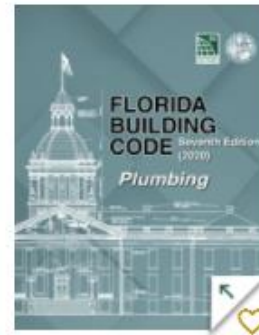
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Analysis of Changes for the 7th Edition (2020) Florida Building Code

Changes to the Florida Building Code, Building

This *Analysis of Changes for the 7th Edition (2020) of the Florida Building Code* is intended to provide a comprehensive comparison of the provisions in the 6th Edition (2017) Florida Building Code, Building (FBCB) and the 7th Edition (2020) Florida Building Code, Building. The 6th Edition (2017) FBCB is the base code for the 7th Edition (2020) FBCB. The model code used to update the 7th Edition (2020) FBCB is the 2018 International Building Code (IBC). However, not all changes in the 2018 IBC are included in the 7th Edition (2020) FBCB. As a result of changes from the 2018 IBC and Florida-specific amendments, certain provisions and criteria of the code have changed. This *Analysis* will serve as a useful tool to facilitate the transition to the new code.

This *Analysis* is arranged so that comparable provisions in the two codes can be easily located. The left two columns contain section numbers and a brief overview of the corresponding requirements from the 6th Edition (2017) FBCB. The next two columns contain section numbers and a brief overview of the corresponding requirements in the 7th Edition (2020) FBCB. The far-right column contains a brief analysis or comment on the differences between the provisions.

This *Analysis* is not intended to replace or interpret the provisions contained in either the 6th Edition (2017) or the 7th Edition (2020) FBCB. This information simply points out the differences. The *Analysis* is not designed to be used without the aid of the representative code books, as all the details pertaining to a specific section may or may not be provided. However, this *Analysis* will provide an easy means for identifying differences in the two codes, as well as enabling the user to locate issue specific provisions in the 7th Edition (2020) FBCB by means of a numbered section cross reference.

This *Analysis* provides a cross-reference for most of the sections that changed in the 7th Edition (2020) FBCB. In some cases, sections were grouped together due to substantial differences. This grouping enables the extent of the differences to be more readily identified.

Notable changes deemed to be the most significant or to have the greatest impact have been highlighted in yellow.

Note: Seismic loading and snow loading provisions in the code are not reserved (deleted) in the 7th Edition (2020) FBCB, even though they do not apply in the State of Florida. While there are changes to some of these sections and provisions, they are not shown here in this *Analysis* because they do not apply to construction in the State of Florida.



6 th Edition (2017) FBCB		7 th Edition (2020) FBCB		Analysis
Section	Requirement	Section	Requirement	
Chapter 1: Administration				
105.5	Reserved	105.5	Additional options for closing a permit	In accordance with Section 553.79(15), Florida Statutes, new language has been added to the code establishing conditions for which a building permit may be closed (conditions of the permit satisfied) by the property owner.
105.6	Denial or revocation of a permit	105.6	Denial or revocation of a permit	In accordance with Section 553.79(16), Florida Statutes, new language has been added affirming that a permit cannot be denied to a property owner where a building permit applied for by a previous owner of the property was not closed. Additionally, a contractor cannot be denied a permit solely because the contractor is listed on other building permits that are not closed.
-	-	107.2.5	Exterior balcony and elevated walking surfaces	New section requires that where balconies or other elevated walking surfaces are exposed to water from direct or blowing rain, snow, or irrigation and the structural framing is protected by an impervious moisture barrier, the construction documents must include details for all elements of the impervious moisture barrier system.
110.1	General (inspections)	110.1	General (inspections)	Clarification of terms by changing “accessible” to “provided with access.”
110.3	Required inspections	110.3	Required inspections	New language added specifically requiring in-progress inspections of exterior wall coverings and soffits.
-	-	110.3.6	Exterior balcony and elevated walking surfaces (inspections)	New section requires that where balconies or other elevated walking surfaces are exposed to water from direct or blowing rain, snow, or irrigation and the structural framing is protected by an impervious moisture barrier, that all elements of the impervious moisture barrier system have to be



FLORIDA BUILDING CODE 7th EDITION (2020)

QUESTIONS

