A Review of the AAF Code Changes
2013 Florida Building Code

By
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A number of changes were submitted to the Florida Building Code on the behalf of the industry by the AAF code consultant working with the AAF Technical Committee. During the process to develop the 2013 Edition of the Florida Building Code (FBC), due to previous legislation, all Florida specific amendments to the base code expired. All changes approved since the 2001 edition of the code had to be resubmitted to be included in the 2013 code. Additionally, some new refinements were made as well., Following is a table summarizing the code changes submitted and the Florida Building Commission (Commission) action on the code changes. Immediately following the table is the full text of the modifications as approved by the Commission. In several cases further modification was made during the glitch code change cycle which are reported separately.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mod #</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Commission Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5725</td>
<td>202.2</td>
<td>Adds screen enclosures and sunroom categories I, II, and III to areas not considered habitable space.</td>
<td>ASii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5726</td>
<td>202.2</td>
<td>Adds definition of screen enclosure; modifies to add patio or deck roof of a structure.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5727</td>
<td>202.2</td>
<td>Add to sunroom definition.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5728</td>
<td>1405.1</td>
<td>Modifies AAMA 1402 test requirements.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5729</td>
<td>Tiii. 1604.3</td>
<td>Adds deflection criteria for screen enclosures; adds inclusion of 25% solid surface.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5732</td>
<td>1609.1.1</td>
<td>Adds reference to Section 2002.4 for determining wind loads for screen enclosures.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5733</td>
<td>1404.13</td>
<td>Requires manufactured soffit materials to be labeled.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5734</td>
<td>1609.1</td>
<td>Adds requirement for exterior wall coverings and soffits to meet C&amp;C loads.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
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<td>Summary</td>
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<tr>
<td>5781</td>
<td>T. 2002.4</td>
<td>Adds table and notes for design wind pressures for screen enclosures.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5789</td>
<td>T. 2002.4A</td>
<td>Adds table for height adjustment factors for screen enclosures.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5790</td>
<td>R³301.2.1.1.1</td>
<td>Adds AAF Guide; Adds reference to FBCB 2002.4 for design of screen enclosures; Adds provisions for vinyl and acrylic panels.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5791</td>
<td>R301.2.1.1.2</td>
<td>Adopts AAMA 2100; Adds and updates AAMA 2100 categories to body of code.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5792</td>
<td>2002.6</td>
<td>Adopts AAMA 2100; Adds AAMA 2100 categories to body of code.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5793</td>
<td>R202.2</td>
<td>Add to sunroom definition; deletes reference to N1101.9.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5795</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Adds language related to use of good engineering practice for aluminum.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td></td>
<td>Requires aluminum alloys not listed in AA ASM 35 and AA ADM 1 to be permitted provided their standard of performance is not less than those required in the manual and the performance is substantiated to the satisfaction of the building official.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adds definitions specific to aluminum.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adds provisions related to screen enclosures: minimum actual wall thickness; vinyl and acrylic panels.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Addresses loads for structural members supporting screened enclosures; Requires primary members to be designed for additional 300 pound load applied vertically downward; provides Exception for purlins at 200 pound load.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002.4.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adopts AAF Guide to Aluminum Construction in High Wind Areas.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sets 0.024 inches, subject to tolerances, as minimum thickness for formed sheet aluminum structural wall panels.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5830</td>
<td>FBCB Ch. 35</td>
<td>Adds AAF and address; Updates Guide to Aluminum Construction in High Wind Areas to 2010 Edition.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5840</td>
<td>FBCR Ch. 45</td>
<td>Adds AAF and address; Updates Guide to Aluminum Construction in High Wind Areas to 2010 Edition.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5850</td>
<td>R4403.11.2</td>
<td>Adds and updates AAMA 2100 sunroom categories.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5893</td>
<td>FBCB Ch. 35</td>
<td>Updates AAMA 2100 to AAMA 2100-11.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod #</td>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>Commission Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5895</td>
<td>FBCR Ch. 45</td>
<td>Updates AAMA 2100 to AAMA 2100-11.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5902</td>
<td>R302.1</td>
<td>Provides exception from fire rating for screen enclosure walls of insect screening with maximum of 25% solid flexible finishes.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5904</td>
<td>R302.3</td>
<td>Provides exception in two-family dwellings from fire rating for screen enclosure walls of insect screening with maximum of 25% solid flexible finishes.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5905</td>
<td>T.2002.4</td>
<td>Modifies Note c to add word “or” to read “c. Apply vertical pressures upward or downward…” Update of 5781</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5932</td>
<td>3105</td>
<td>Add provisions for awnings and canopies.</td>
<td>AM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5936</td>
<td>202.2</td>
<td>Modify definition of awning to include rigid or moveable cantilevered.</td>
<td>AM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5949</td>
<td>T.1604.5</td>
<td>Add screen enclosures to Risk Category I.</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6022</td>
<td>FBCEC 402.3.6</td>
<td>Adds 30% renovation to fenestration replacement section.</td>
<td>NAR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hurricane Protection Modifications

| 5634  | 105.1 | Requires building permit for installation of impact resistant coverings. | AS |
| 5637  | 110.3.11 | Requires inspection of impact resistant coverings. | AS |
| 5638  | 1002.1 | Adds reference to Means of Escape definition in Chapter 2. | AS |
| 5639  | 202.1 | Adds definition for Means of Escape. | AS |
| 5640  | 1008.1.4.5 | Permits protection of emergency escape and rescue openings. | AS |
| 5667  | 1609.1.2.1 | Adds impact resistant cover as protection for louvers. | AM |
| 5668  | 1609.1.2.2 | Corrects Wind Zone 4 provisions. | AS |
| 5669  | 1609.1.2.4 | Adds section addressing safety factor for testing impact resistant coverings; requires labeling. | AS |
| 5707  | 1609.1.2 | Modifies to required protection of glazed openings versus glazing; Adds SSTD 12, ANSI/DASMA 115, and TAS 201, 202, and 203 as allowable standards. | AS |
| 5712  | 1710.8 | Adds section for labeling requirements for impact resistant coverings. | AS |
| 5715  | 1609.1.2.5 | Adds option for exterior doors to be tested per ANSI A 250.13. | NAR |
As stated earlier, the AAF code consultant and the AAF Technical Committee submitted a number of changes on the behalf of the industry. Following are the amendments submitted in the regular code change cycle. (Items struck through indicate deletions. Items underlined indicate additions.)

**Mod 5725:** Adds screen enclosures and sunroom categories I, II, and III to areas not considered habitable space.

HABITABLE SPACE. A space in a building for living, sleeping, eating or cooking.

Bathrooms, toilet rooms, closets, halls, screen enclosures, sunroom Categories I, II and III as defined in the AAMA/NPEA/NSA 2100, storage or utility spaces and similar areas, are not considered habitable spaces.

**Mod 5726:** Adds definition of screen enclosure; modifies to add patio or deck roof of a structure. NOTE: The code consultant will submit a glitch change to have this definition changed to delete the word “deck” and to include the definition in the residential volume of the code.

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, or other materials and assemblies such as a patio or deck roof of a structure.

Mod 5727: Modifies the definition of sunroom to include structure allowing area calculation without including roof area.

SUNROOM.

1. A one-story structure attached to a building with a glazing area in excess of 40 percent of the gross area of the structure’s exterior walls and roof.
2. A one-story structure added to a dwelling with solid roof panels without sloped glazing. The sunroom walls may have any configuration, provided the open areas with operable or fixed glass or windows or side hinged or sliding glass doors of the longer wall and one additional wall is equal to at least 65 percent of the area below 6 foot 8 inches (2032 mm) 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.

Mod 5728: Modifies AAMA 1402 test requirements.

1404.5 Metal. Exterior walls of formed steel construction, structural steel or lightweight metal alloys shall be designed in accordance with Chapters 22 and 20, respectively.

1404.5.1 Aluminum siding. Aluminum siding shall conform to the requirements of AAMA 1402.

AAMA 1402, shall be modified to read as follows:

Section 1 Standard Specifications for Aluminum Siding, Soffit, and Fascia,

2.0 Siding Specifications, 2.2 Performance Criteria, 2.2.1 Windload Resistance

2.2.1.1 Static Pressure Test

2.2.1.1.1

All siding products shall be able to withstand structural loading conditions which occur in 36 m/s (80 mph) wind zone areas for elevations of 10 m (33 ft) and less, which is equivalent to 1040 Pa (21.7 psf) design pressure, capable of resisting the design pressures specified for walls for components and cladding loads in accordance with Section 1609.1.1. To verify that the siding will perform under these conditions, it shall be tested in accordance with Test Method #1, “Standard for Testing of Aluminum Siding/Fastener for Windload Resistance” or in an
approved manner. The static test pressure shall be as required to
demonstrate compliance with the provisions of Section 1609.1.

The static test pressure shall be 780 Pa (16.3 psf).

**NOTE:** See Appendix for discussion of windloads on siding.

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### 2.2.1.1.2

For applications where the effective design pressure as specified in
Section 1609.1.1 is greater than 1040 Pa (21.7 psf) [e.g. wind zone areas
greater than 36 m/s (80 mph) or elevations above 33 feet (10 m)] the product
shall be tested in accordance with Test Method #1 under a static test
pressure determined by the formula:

\[ P_T = 0.5 \times 1.5 \times DP \]

Where:

- \( P_T \) = Static Test Pressure [Pa (psf)]
- \( DP \) = Design Pressure [Pa (psf)]
- 1.5 = Safety Factor

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### 2.2.1.1.2 For applications where the effective design
pressure as specified in ASCE 7-88 is greater than 1040
Pa (21.7 psf) [e.g. wind zone areas greater than 36 m/s (80
mph) or elevations above 10 m (33 ft)] the product shall
be tested in accordance with Test Method #1 under a
static test pressure determined by the formula:

\[ PT = 0.5 \times 1.5 \times DP \]

Where:

- \( PT \) = Static Test Pressure [Pa (psf)]
- \( DP \) = Design Pressure [Pa (psf)]
- 0.5 = Pressure Equalization Factor
- 1.5 = Safety Factor

Strike Table:
### 3.0

**Soffit and Fascia Specifications, 3.2 Performance Criteria, 3.2.1 Windload Resistance.**

#### 3.2.1.1 Static Pressure Test

3.2.1.1.1 All soffit products shall be able to withstand structural loading conditions which occur in 36 m/s (80 mph) wind zone areas for elevations of 10 m (33 ft) and less, which is equivalent to 1040 Pa (21.7 psf) design pressure capable of resisting the design pressures specified for walls for components and cladding loads in accordance with Section 1609.1.1. To verify that the soffit will perform under these conditions, it shall be tested in the maximum unsupported length for which the manufacturer seeks conformance when tested in accordance with Test Method #4, “Standard for Testing of Soffits and Windload Resistance.”

The static test pressure shall be 780 Pa (16.3 psf).

**NOTE:** See Appendix for discussion of windloads on soffits.

The static test pressure shall be as required to demonstrate compliance with the provisions of Section 1609.1.

3.2.1.1.2 For applications where the effective design pressure as specified in Section 1609.1.1 is greater than 1040 Pa (21.7 psf) [e.g. wind zone areas greater than (80 mph) 36 m/s or elevations above (33 ft) 10 m] the product shall be tested in accordance with Test Method #4 under a static test pressure determined by the formula:

\[ P_T = 0.5 \times 1.5 \times D_{Pp} \]

Where:

- \( P_T \) = Static Test Pressure [Pa (psf)]
- \( D_{Pp} \) = Design Pressure [Pa (psf)]
- 1.5 = Safety Factor

Section 3, Appendix, Windload Criteria, is deleted in its entirety.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINIMUM THICKNESS</th>
<th>MAXIMUM PANEL WIDTH</th>
<th>MAXIMUM FLAT AREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unbacked Siding</td>
<td>0.5 mm (0.019 in)</td>
<td>260 mm (10 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backed Siding</td>
<td>0.5 mm (0.019 in)</td>
<td>460 mm (10 in)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Mod 5729:** Adds deflection criteria for screen enclosures; Adds Note j for inclusion of 25% solid surface.

**TABLE 1604.3**  
DEFORMATION LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONSTRUCTION</th>
<th>( L )</th>
<th>( S ) or ( W )</th>
<th>( D + L )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roof members:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting plaster or stucco ceiling</td>
<td>( l/360 )</td>
<td>( l/360 )</td>
<td>( l/240 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting nonplaster ceiling</td>
<td>( l/240 )</td>
<td>( l/240 )</td>
<td>( l/180 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not supporting ceiling</td>
<td>( l/180 )</td>
<td>( l/180 )</td>
<td>( l/120 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members supporting screen surface</td>
<td>( - )</td>
<td>( - )</td>
<td>( l/60 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Floor members</strong></td>
<td>( l/360 )</td>
<td>( - )</td>
<td>( l/240 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior walls and interior partitions:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With plaster or stucco finishes</td>
<td>( - )</td>
<td>( l/360 )</td>
<td>( - )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With other brittle finishes</td>
<td>( - )</td>
<td>( l/240 )</td>
<td>( - )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With flexible finishes</td>
<td>( - )</td>
<td>( l/120 )</td>
<td>( - )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Farm buildings</strong></td>
<td>( - )</td>
<td>( - )</td>
<td>( l/180 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Greenhouses</strong></td>
<td>( - )</td>
<td>( - )</td>
<td>( l/120 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

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 1607.14.

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 0.42 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 continuous aluminum structural members supporting edge of glass, the total load deflection shall not exceed $l/175$ for each glass lite or $l/60$ for the entire length of the member, whichever is more stringent. 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.

Mod 5732: Adds reference to Section 2002.4 for determining wind loads for screen enclosures.

1609.1.1 Determination of wind loads. Wind loads on every building or structure shall be determined in accordance with Chapters 26 to 30 of ASCE 7 or provisions of the alternate all-heights method in Section 1609.6. The type of opening protection required, the ultimate design wind speed, $V_{ult}$, 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 ICC 600 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 AF&PA WFCM.
3. Subject to the limitations of Section 1609.1.1.1, residential structures using the provisions of AISI S230.
5. Designs using TIA-222 for antenna-supporting structures and antennas provided the horizontal extent of Topographic Category 2 escarpments in Section 2.6.6.2 of TIA-222 shall be 16 times the height of the escarpment.
6. Wind tunnel tests in accordance with Chapter 31 of ASCE 7.
7. Wind loads for screened enclosures shall be determined in accordance with Section 2002.4.

The wind speeds in Figures 1609A, 1609B and 1609C are ultimate design wind speeds, $V_{ult}$, and shall be converted in accordance with Section 1609.3.1 to nominal design wind speeds, $V_{asal}$, when the provisions of the standards referenced in Exceptions 1 through 5 are used.

Mod 5733: Requires labeling of manufactured soffit materials.
1404.13 Manufactured soffit materials and systems shall be labeled in accordance with the provisions of Section 1710.9 of this code.

Mod 5734: Requires exterior wall coverings and soffits to meet C&C loads.

1609.1 Applications. Buildings, structures and parts thereof shall be designed to withstand the minimum wind loads prescribed herein. Decreases in wind loads shall not be made for the effect of shielding by other structures.

All exterior wall coverings and soffits shall be capable of resisting the design pressures specified for walls for components and cladding loads in accordance with Section 1609.1.1. Manufactured soffits shall be labeled in accordance with Section 1710.9 of this code.
Mod 5781: Adds table and notes for design wind pressures for screen enclosures.

Table 2002.4
DESIGN WIND PRESSURES SCREENED ENCLOSURES

(STRENGTH DESIGN OR LRFD ONLY)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surface</th>
<th>ULTIMATE DESIGN WIND SPEED ( V_{ult} ) (mph)</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>110</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>170</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horizontal Pressures on Windward Surfaces</td>
<td>Design Pressures by Exposure Category (psf)</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical Pressures on Screen Surfaces</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>Vertical Pressures on Solid Surfaces</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. For SI: 1 pound per square foot = 9.479 kN/m².

b. NOTES:

c. Pressures apply to enclosures with a mean enclosure roof height of 30 feet (10 m). For other heights, multiply the pressures in this table by the factors in Table 2002.4A.

d. Apply horizontal pressures to the area of the enclosure projected on a vertical plane normal to the assumed wind direction, simultaneously inward on the windward side and outward on the leeward side.
e. Apply vertical pressures upward or downward to the area of the enclosure projected on a horizontal plane.

f. Apply horizontal pressures simultaneously with vertical pressures.

g. Table pressures are MWFRS Loads. The design of solid roof panels and their attachments shall be based on component and cladding loads for enclosed or partially enclosed structures as appropriate.

h. Table pressures apply to 20 × 20 × 0.013” mesh screen. For 18 × 14 × 0.013” mesh screen, pressures on screen surfaces may be multiplied by 0.88. For screen densities greater than 20 × 20 × 0.013”, use pressures for enclosed buildings.

i. Table pressures may be interpolated using ASCE 7 methodology.

j. For allowable stress design (ASD) pressures shall be permitted to be multiplied by 0.6.

**Mod 5789:** Adds table for height adjustment factors for screen enclosures.

### TABLE 2002.4A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEAN ROOF HEIGHT</th>
<th>EXPOSURE</th>
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<td>1.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mod 5790:** Adds AAF Guide; Specifies FBCB 2002.4 permitted for design of screen enclosures (new); Adds provisions for vinyl and acrylic panels.

**R301.2.1.1.1 Aluminum Structure Design.**

The AAF Guide to Aluminum Construction in High-Wind Areas shall be permitted for the construction of the aluminum structures therein addressed. Screen enclosures shall be permitted to be designed in accordance with the Florida Building Code Section 2002. Vinyl and acrylic panels shall be permitted and shall be removable. Removable panels shall be identified as removable by a decal. The identification decal shall essentially state: “Removable panel SHALL be removed when wind speeds exceed 75 mph (34 m/s).” Decals shall be placed such that the decal is visible when the panel is installed.
Mod 5792: Adopts AAMA 2100; Adds AAMA 2100 categories to body of code; Updates AAMA 2100 categories.

2002.6 Sunroom design.
2002.6.1 Sunrooms shall comply with AAMA/NPEA/NSA 2100.

2002.6.2 For the purpose of applying the criteria of the AAMA/NPEA/NSA 2100, sunrooms shall be categorized in one of the following categories by the permit applicant, design professional or the property owner where the sunroom is being constructed.

Category I: A Thermally Isolated Sunroom with walls that are either open or enclosed with insect screening or 0.5 mm (20 mil) maximum thickness plastic film. The space is defined as a non-habitable, non-conditioned sunroom.

Category II: A Thermally Isolated Sunroom with enclosed walls. The openings are permitted to be enclosed with translucent or transparent plastic or glass. The space is defined as a non-habitable, non-conditioned sunroom.

Category III: A Thermally Isolated Sunroom with enclosed walls. The openings are permitted to be enclosed with translucent or transparent plastic or glass. The sunroom fenestration complies with additional requirements for air infiltration resistance and water penetration resistance. The space is defined as a non-habitable, non-conditioned sunroom.

Category IV: A Thermally Isolated Sunroom with enclosed walls. The sunroom is designed to be heated and or cooled by a separate temperature control or system and is thermally isolated from the primary structure. The sunroom fenestration complies with additional requirements for air infiltration resistance, water penetration resistance, and thermal performance. The space is defined as a non-habitable and conditioned sunroom.

Category V: A Sunroom with enclosed walls. The sunroom is designed to be heated and or cooled and is open to the main structure. The sunroom fenestration complies with additional requirements for air infiltration resistance, water penetration resistance, and thermal performance. The space is defined as a habitable and conditioned sunroom.

Mod 5791: Adopts AAMA 2100; Adds AAMA 2100 categories to body of code; Updates AAMA 2100 categories.

R301.2.1.1.2 Sunroom design.
R301.2.1.2.1 Sunrooms shall comply with AAMA/NPEA/NSA 2100.

R301.2.1.2.2 For the purpose of applying the criteria of the AAMA/NPEA/NSA 2100, sunrooms shall be categorized in one of the following categories by the permit applicant, design professional or the property owner where the sunroom is being constructed.

Category I: A Thermally Isolated Sunroom with walls that are either open or enclosed with insect screening or 0.5 mm (20 mil) maximum thickness plastic film. The space is defined as a non-habitable, non-conditioned sunroom.

Category II: A Thermally Isolated Sunroom with enclosed walls. The openings are permitted to be enclosed with translucent or transparent plastic or glass. The space is defined as a non-habitable, non-conditioned sunroom.

Category III: A Thermally Isolated Sunroom with enclosed walls. The openings are permitted to be enclosed with translucent or transparent plastic or glass. The sunroom fenestration complies with additional requirements for air infiltration resistance and water penetration resistance. The space is defined as a non-habitable, non-conditioned sunroom.

Category IV: A Thermally Isolated Sunroom with enclosed walls. The sunroom is designed to be heated and or cooled by a separate temperature control or system and is thermally isolated from the primary structure. The sunroom fenestration complies with additional requirements for air infiltration resistance, water penetration resistance, and thermal performance. The space is defined as a non-habitable and conditioned sunroom.

Category V: A Sunroom with enclosed walls. The sunroom is designed to be heated and or cooled and is open to the main structure. The sunroom fenestration complies with additional requirements for air infiltration resistance, water penetration resistance, and thermal performance. The space is defined as a habitable and conditioned sunroom.

Mod 5727: Modifies the definition of sunroom to include structure without considering roof area.

SUNROOM.

1. A one-story structure attached to a building with a glazing area in excess of 40 percent of the gross area of the structure’s exterior walls and roof.
2. A one-story structure added to a dwelling with solid roof panels without sloped glazing. The sunroom walls may have any configuration, provided the open areas with operable or fixed glass or windows or side hinged or sliding glass doors of the longer wall and one additional wall is equal to at least 65 percent of the area below 6 foot 8 inches (2032 mm) 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.

Mod 5793: Modifies the definition of sunroom to include structure allowing area calculation without including roof area.

**SUNROOM.**

1. A one-story structure attached to a building with a glazing area in excess of 40 percent of the gross area of the structure’s exterior walls and roof.
2. A one-story structure added to a dwelling with solid roof panels without sloped glazing. The sunroom walls may have any configuration, provided the open areas with operable or fixed glass or windows or side hinged or sliding glass doors of the longer wall and one additional wall is equal to at least 65 percent of the area below 6 foot 8 inches (2032 mm) 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.

Mod 5795: Adds language related to use of good engineering practice for aluminum; Adds design criteria for aluminum structures; Adds definitions; Adds screen enclosure requirements; Adds vinyl and acrylic panels; Adds screen enclosure load criteria; Adds AAF Guide; Adds minimum thickness for wall panel material.

**SECTION 2001**

**GENERAL**

2001.1 Scope. This chapter shall govern the quality, design, fabrication and erection of aluminum. The quality, design, fabrication and erection of aluminum used structurally in buildings or structures shall conform to good engineering practice, the provisions of this chapter and other applicable requirements of this code.

**SECTION 2002**

**MATERIALS**

2002.1 General. Aluminum used for structural purposes in buildings and structures shall comply with AA ASM 35 and AA ADM 1. The nominal loads shall be the minimum design loads required by Chapter 16. The use of aluminum alloys not listed in the manual shall be permitted provided their standard of performance is not less than those required in the manual and the performance is substantiated to the satisfaction of the building official.

2002.2 Definitions
PRIMARY MEMBER. Structural framing members providing structural support to other members and/or surfaces of a structure including, but not limited to beams, posts, columns, joists, structural gutters, headers, eave rail, purlins, roof brace.
SECONDARY MEMBERS. Structural framing members which do not provide basic support for the entire structure, generally including, but not limited to, such members as kickplate rails, chair rails, roof or wall panels, wall brace.

STRUCTURAL MEMBERS. Members or sections that provide support to an assembly and/or resist applied loads.

2002.3 Screen enclosures.

2002.3.1 Actual wall thickness of extruded aluminum members shall be not less than 0.040 inch (1 mm).

2002.3.2 Reserved.

2002.3.3 Vinyl and acrylic panels shall be removable. Removable panels shall be identified as removable by a decal. The identification decal shall essentially state “Removable panel SHALL be removed when wind speeds exceed 75 mph (34 m/s).” Decals shall be placed such that the decal is visible when the panel is installed.

2002.4 Loads. Structural members supporting screened enclosures shall be designed for wind in both of two orthogonal directions using the pressures given in Table 2002.4. Each primary member shall also be designed for a 300 pound (1.33 kN) load applied vertically downward along any 1 foot (305 mm) of any member, not occurring simultaneously with wind load.

Exception: In addition to wind pressures, purlins shall also be designed for a 200 pound (0.89 kN) load applied vertically downward along any 1 foot (305 mm) of any member, not occurring simultaneously with wind load.

2002.4.1 Design Guide The following design guides shall be accepted as conforming to accepted engineering practices:

AAF Guide to Aluminum Construction in High Wind Areas.

2002.5 Wall panels. The minimum thickness for formed sheet aluminum structural wall panels shall be not less than 0.024 inch (0.6 mm), subject to approved tolerances.
**Mod 5830:** Adds AAF and address; Updates Guide to Aluminum Construction in High Wind Areas to 2010 Edition to FBCB.

| AAF         | Aluminum Association of Florida, Inc.  
|            | 3165 McCrory Place, Suite 185 
|            | Orlando, FL 32803 |
| Standard Reference Number | Title |
| AAF—10 | Guide to Aluminum Construction in High Wind Areas 2010 |
| | 2002.4.1, 1622.1.2 |

**Mod 5840:** Adds AAF and address; Updates Guide to Aluminum Construction in High Wind Areas to 2010 Edition to FBCR.

| AAF         | Aluminum Association of Florida, Inc.  
|            | 3165 McCrory Place, Suite 185 
|            | Orlando, FL 32803 |
| Standard Reference Number | Title |
| AAF—10 | Guide to Aluminum Construction in High Wind Areas 2010 |
| | R301.2.1.1.1, R4403.12.1.2 |

**Mod 5850:** Adds and updates AAMA 2100 sunroom categories for HVHZ.

**R4403.11.3** 2003.9.2 Sunroom Categories. Sunrooms shall be categorized in one of the following categories by the permit applicant, design professional, or the property owner where the sunroom is being constructed.

Category I: A roof or a covering of an outdoor space. The openings shall be permitted to be enclosed with insect screening or 0.5 mm (20 mil) maximum thickness plastic film. The space is defined as non-habitable and unconditioned.

Category II: A roof or a covering of an outdoor space with enclosed walls. The openings are permitted to be enclosed with translucent or transparent plastic or glass. The space is defined as non-habitable and unconditioned.
Category III: A roof or a covering of an outdoor space with enclosed walls. The openings are permitted to be enclosed with translucent or transparent plastic or glass. The sunroom complies with additional requirements for forced-entry resistance, air-leakage resistance and water-penetration resistance. The space is defined as non-habitable and unconditioned.

Category IV: A roof or a covering of an outdoor space with enclosed walls. The sunroom is designed to be heated and/or cooled by a separate temperature control or system and is thermally isolated from the primary structure. The sunroom complies with additional requirements for forced-entry resistance, water penetration resistance, air-leakage resistance, and thermal performance. The space is defined as habitable and conditioned.

Category V: A roof or a covering of an outdoor space with enclosed walls. The sunroom is designed to be heated and/or cooled and is open to the main structure. The sunroom complies with additional requirements for forced-entry resistance, water-penetration resistance, air-leakage resistance, and thermal performance. The space is defined as habitable and conditioned.

Category I: A Thermally Isolated Sunroom with walls that are either open or enclosed with insect screening or 0.5 mm (20 mil) maximum thickness plastic film. The space is defined as a non-habitable, non-conditioned sunroom.

Category II: A Thermally Isolated Sunroom with enclosed walls. The openings are permitted to be enclosed with translucent or transparent plastic or glass. The space is defined as a non-habitable, non-conditioned sunroom.

Category III: A Thermally Isolated Sunroom with enclosed walls. The openings are permitted to be enclosed with translucent or transparent plastic or glass. The sunroom fenestration complies with additional requirements for air infiltration resistance and water penetration resistance. The space is defined as a non-habitable, non-conditioned sunroom.

Category IV: A Thermally Isolated Sunroom with enclosed walls. The sunroom is designed to be heated and or cooled by a separate temperature control or system and is thermally isolated from the primary structure. The sunroom fenestration complies with additional requirements for air infiltration resistance, water penetration resistance, and thermal performance. The space is defined as a non-habitable and conditioned sunroom.
Category V: A Sunroom with enclosed walls. The sunroom is designed to be heated and or cooled and is open to the main structure. The sunroom fenestration complies with additional requirements for air infiltration resistance, water penetration resistance, and thermal performance. The space is defined as a habitable and conditioned sunroom.

Mod 5893: Updates AAMA 2100 to AAMA 2100-11 in FBCB.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>AAMA</th>
<th>Standard</th>
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<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
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<td>American Architectural Manufacturers Association</td>
<td>1827 Walden Office Square, Suite 550 Schaumburg, IL 60173-4268</td>
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<td>Voluntary Specifications for Sunrooms</td>
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Mod 5895: Updates AAMA 2100 to AAMA 2100-11 In FBCR.

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<td></td>
<td>Voluntary Specifications for Sunrooms</td>
<td>R301.2.1.1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mod 5902: Provides exception from fire rating for screen enclosure walls of insect screening with maximum of 25% solid flexible finishes.

R302.1 Exterior walls. Construction, projections, openings and penetrations of exterior walls of dwellings and accessory buildings shall comply with Table R302.1(1); or dwellings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section P2904 shall comply with Table R302.1(2).

Exceptions:
1. Walls, projections, openings or penetrations in walls perpendicular to the line used to determine the fire separation distance.
2. Walls of dwellings and accessory structures located on the same lot.
3. Detached tool sheds and storage sheds, playhouses and similar structures exempted from permits are not required to provide wall protection based on location on the lot. Projections beyond the exterior wall shall not extend over the lot line.
4. Detached garages accessory to a dwelling located within 2 feet (610 mm) of a lot line are permitted to have roof eave projections not exceeding 4 inches (102 mm).
5. Foundation vents installed in compliance with this code are permitted.
6. Screen enclosure walls of insect screening with a maximum of 25% solid flexible finishes.

**Mod 5904:** Provides exception in two-family dwellings from fire rating for screen enclosure walls of insect screening with maximum of 25% solid flexible finishes.

R302.3 Two-family dwellings. *Dwelling units* in two-family dwellings shall be separated from each other by wall and/or floor assemblies having not less than a 1-hour fire-resistance rating when tested in accordance with ASTM E 119 or UL 263. Fire-resistance-rated floor/ceiling and wall assemblies shall extend to and be tight against the exterior wall, and wall assemblies shall extend from the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing.

Exceptions:
1. A fire-resistance rating of 1/2 hour shall be permitted in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13.
2. Wall assemblies need not extend through attic spaces when the ceiling is protected by not less than 5/8-inch (15.9 mm) Type X gypsum board and an attic draft stop constructed as specified in Section R302.12.1 is provided above and along the wall assembly separating the dwellings. The structural framing supporting the ceiling shall also be protected by not less than 1/2-inch (12.7 mm) gypsum board or equivalent.
3. Screen enclosure walls of insect screening with a maximum of 25 percent solid flexible finishes.

**Mod 5905:** Modifies Table 2002.4 Note c to add word “or” to read “c. Apply vertical pressures upward or downward…” Update of Mod 5781

   c. Apply vertical pressures upward and or downward to the area of the enclosure projected on a horizontal plane.

**Mod 5932:** Add provisions for awnings and canopies.

3105.1 General. *Awnings or canopies* shall comply with the requirements of Sections 3105.2 through 3105.4-6 and other applicable sections of this code.

3105.2 Definition. The following terms are defined in Chapter 2:
AWNINGS

RETRACTABLE AWNING.

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 and in accordance with Section 3105.4 of this code 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 fixed, retractable, folding or collapsible.

3105.3.1 Location.

3105.3.1.1 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).

3105.3.1.2 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.

3105.3.1.3 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.

3105.3.1.4 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.
3105.3.1.5
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.

3105.3.2 Area.
No fabric awning or fabric-covered frame shall exceed the area of the building to which it is attached.

3105.3.4 Material.
3105.3.4.1
Fabric used for awnings or fabric-covered frames shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 or have a flame spread index not greater than 25 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or UL 723.

Exception: Awnings or fabric-covered frames used in conjunction with Group R-3 occupancies.

3105.3.4.2
Supports for fabric awnings and fabric-covered frame shall be of metal or similar durable material.

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 speed 105 mph
2. Exposure Category B, C or D 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 speed velocity as required in Chapter 16 using Figure 1609C.

2. Exposure B, C or D as defined in Chapter 16.

3105.4.3
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.

3105.4.4
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.

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 115 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 Section 1609.1.4.

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.

3105.4-6 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 or UL 723.

Mod 5936: Modify definition of awning to include fixed or moveable cantilevered.
AWNING. An architectural projection that provides weather protection, identity or decoration and is partially or wholly supported by the building to which it is attached. An awning is comprised of a lightweight frame structure over which a covering is attached. An awning may be rigid fixed or moveable, cantilevered, or otherwise entirely supported from a building.

Mod 5949:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RISK CATEGORY</th>
<th>NATURE OF OCCUPANCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Buildings and other structures that represent a low hazard to human life in the event of failure, including but not limited to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Agricultural facilities.</td>
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<td>• Certain temporary facilities.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Minor storage facilities.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Screen enclosures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Buildings and other structures except those listed in Risk Categories I, III and IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Buildings and other structures that represent a substantial hazard to human life in the event of failure, including but not limited to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>• Buildings and other structures whose primary occupancy is public assembly with an occupant load greater than 300.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>• Buildings and other structures containing elementary school, secondary school or day care facilities with an occupant load greater than 250.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Buildings and other structures containing adult education facilities, such as colleges and universities, with an occupant load greater than 500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Group I-2 occupancies with an occupant load of 50 or more resident care recipients but not having surgery or emergency treatment facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Group I-3 occupancies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Any other occupancy with an occupant load greater than 5,000(^a).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Power-generating stations, water treatment facilities for potable water, waste water treatment facilities and other public utility facilities not included in Risk Category IV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Buildings and other structures not included in Risk Category IV containing quantities of toxic or explosive materials that:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exceed maximum allowable quantities per control area as given in Table 307.1(1) or 307.1(2) or per outdoor control area in accordance with the International Florida Fire Prevention Code; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are sufficient to pose a threat to the public if released(^b).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Buildings and other structures designated as essential facilities, including but not limited to:

- Group I-2 occupancies having surgery or emergency treatment facilities.
- Fire, rescue, ambulance and police stations and emergency vehicle garages.
- Designated earthquake, hurricane or other emergency shelters.
- Designated emergency preparedness, communications and operations centers and other facilities required for emergency response.
- Power-generating stations and other public utility facilities required as emergency backup facilities for Risk Category IV structures.
- Buildings and other structures containing quantities of highly toxic materials that:
  - Exceed maximum allowable quantities per control area as given in Table 307.1(2) or per outdoor control area in accordance with the International Florida Fire Prevention Code; and
  - Are sufficient to pose a threat to the public if released.
- Aviation control towers, air traffic control centers and emergency aircraft hangars.
- Buildings and other structures having critical national defense functions.
- Water storage facilities and pump structures required to maintain water pressure for fire suppression.

a. For purposes of occupant load calculation, occupancies required by Table 1004.1.2 to use gross floor area calculations shall be permitted to use net floor areas to determine the total occupant load.

b. Where approved by the building official, the classification of buildings and other structures as Risk Category III or IV based on their quantities of toxic, highly toxic or explosive materials is permitted to be reduced to Risk Category II, provided it can be demonstrated by a hazard assessment in accordance with Section 1.5.3 of ASCE 7 that a release of the toxic, highly toxic or explosive materials is not sufficient to pose a threat to the public.

**Mod 6022: Adds 30% renovation to fenestration replacement section.**

402.3.6 Replacement fenestration. Where some or all of an existing fenestration unit is replaced with a new fenestration product including sash and glazing, and the estimated cost of the replacement fenestration exceeds 30 percent of the assessed value of the structure over a 1-year period or the replacement of the fenestration is part of a larger project exceeding 30 percent of the assessed value over a 1-year period, the replacement fenestration units shall meet the applicable requirements for U-factor and SHGC in Table 402.1.1.

**Hurricane Protection Provisions**

**Mod 5634** adds the requirement for building permits for all work related to impact resistant coverings.
105.1 Required. Any owner or authorized agent who intends to construct, enlarge, alter, repair, move, demolish, or change the occupancy of a building or structure, or to erect, install, enlarge, alter, repair, remove, convert or replace any impact resistant coverings, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system, the installation of which is regulated by this code, or to cause any such work to be done, shall first make application to the building official and obtain the required permit.

Mod 5087 submitted by DBPR retains all plan review criteria, including impact resistant coverings. Mod received NAR vote first meeting. Supported by IHPA code consultant with Public Comment and at second public hearing and received affirmative recommendation.

Commercial Buildings

8. Structural requirements shall include:

- Soil conditions/analysis
- Termite protection
- Design loads
- Wind requirements
- Building envelope
- Impact resistant coverings or systems
- Structural calculations (if required)
- Foundation

Residential Building

(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)
   - Flood hazard areas, flood zones, design flood elevations, lowest floor elevations, enclosures, equipment, and flood damage-resistant materials \( \{3894\} \)
7. Accessibility requirements: show/identify accessible bath
8. impact
resistant coverings or systems

**Mod 5637** requires inspection of all impact resistant covering installations

110.3.11 Impact resistant coverings or systems. Where impact resistant coverings or systems are installed to meet requirements of this code, the building official shall schedule adequate inspections of impact resistant coverings or systems to determine the following:

- The system indicated on the plans was installed.
- The system is installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s installation instructions and the product approval.

**Mod 5638** adds reference in Definitions section of Chapter 10 to Means of Escape definition in Chapter 2.

1002.1 Definitions. The following terms are defined in Chapter 2:

- **Means of Escape**

**Mod 5639** adds definition for Means of Escape as part of provisions allowing temporary covering of bedroom windows when a storm threatens.

**MEANS OF ESCAPE. As used in Section 1008.1.4.5, 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. 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.**

**Mod 5640** permits temporary protection of emergency escape and rescue openings with impact resistant coverings when a storm threatens.

1008.1.4.5 Protection devices for emergency escape and rescue openings. The temporary installation or closure of storm shutters, panels and other approved hurricane protection devices shall be permitted on emergency escape and rescue openings in Group R occupancies during the threat of a storm. Such devices shall not be required to comply with the operational constraints of Section 1029.4. While such protection is provided, at least one means of escape from the dwelling or dwelling unit shall be provided. The means of escape shall be within the first floor of the dwelling or dwelling unit and shall not be located within a garage without a side hinged door leading directly to the exterior. Occupants in any part of the dwelling or dwelling unit shall be able to access the means of escape without passing through
a lockable door not under their control.

**Mod 5667** adds impact resistant covers as allowable protection for louvers.

1609.1.2.1 Louvers protecting intake and exhaust ventilation ducts not assumed to be open that are located within 30 feet (9144 mm) of grade shall meet requirements of AMCA 540 or shall be protected by an impact resistant cover complying with the large missile test of ASTM E 1996 or an approved impact-resistance standard. Louvers required to be open for life safety purposes such as providing a breathable atmosphere shall meet the requirements of AMCA 540.

**Mods 5668 (FBCB)** corrects Wind Zone 4 Provisions.

1609.1.2.2. Application of ASTM E 1996. The text of Section 6.2.2 of ASTM E 1996 shall be substituted as follows:

6.2.2 Unless otherwise specified, select the wind zone based on the strength design wind speed, $V_{ult}$, as follows:

6.2.2.1 **Wind Zone 1**—130 mph $< V_{ult} < 140$ mph.

6.2.2.2 **Wind Zone 2**—140 mph $< V_{ult} < 150$ mph at greater than one mile (1.6 km) from the coastline. The coastline shall be measured from the mean high water mark.

6.2.2.3 **Wind Zone 3**—150 mph (58 m/s) $< V_{ult} < 160$ mph (63 m/s), or 140 mph (54 m/s) $< V_{ult} < 160$ mph (63 m/s) and within one mile (1.6 km) of the coastline. The coastline shall be measured from the mean high water mark.

6.2.2.4 **Wind Zone 4**—ultimate design wind speed, $V_{ult} > 160$ mph (63 m/s).

**Mod 5721 (FBCR)** corrects Wind Zone 4 Provisions.

R301.2.1.2.1 Modifications to ASTM E 1996. Section 6.2.2 of ASTM E 1996 shall be modified as follows:

6.2.2 Unless otherwise specified, select the wind zone based on the basic wind speed as follows:

6.2.2.1 **Wind Zone 1**—130 mph $< V_{b} < 140$ mph, and Hawaii.

6.2.2.2 **Wind Zone 2**—140 mph $< V_{b} < 150$ mph at greater than 1.6 km (one mile) from the coastline. The coastline shall be measured from the mean high water mark.

6.2.2.3 **Wind Zone 3**—150 mph (58 m/s) $< V_{b} < 160$ mph (63 m/s), or 140 mph (54 m/s) $< V_{b} < 160$ mph (63 m/s) and within 1.6 km (one mile) of the coastline. The coastline shall be measured from the mean high water mark.

6.2.2.4 **Wind Zone 4**—basic wind speed $> 160$ mph (63 m/s).

**Mod 5669** adds section addressing safety factor for testing impact resistant coverings;
requires labeling.

1609.1.2.4 Impact resistant coverings.

1609.1.2.4.1 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 or ASCE 7, for which the specimen is to be tested. The design pressures, as determined from ASCE 7, are permitted to be multiplied by 0.6.

1609.1.2.4.2 Impact resistant coverings. Impact resistant coverings shall be labeled in accordance with the provisions of Section 1710.8.

Mod 5707 modifies to require protection of glazed openings versus glazing; Adds SSTD 12, ANSI/DASMA 115, and TAS 201, 202, and 203 as allowable standards.

1609.1.2 Protection of openings. In wind-borne debris regions, glazed openings in buildings shall be impact resistant or protected with an impact-resistant covering meeting the requirements of, SSTD 12, ANSI/DASMA 115 (for garage doors and rolling doors) or TAS 201, 202 and 203, AAMA 506. ASTM E 1996 and ASTM E 1886 referenced herein, or an approved impact-resistant standard as follows:

1. Glazed openings located within 30 feet (9.1 m) of grade shall meet the requirements of the Large Missile Test of ASTM E 1996.
2. Glazed openings located more than 30 feet (9.1 m) above grade shall meet the provisions of the Small Missile Test of ASTM E 1996.
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 1609.1.2 above. Such spaces shall be permitted to be designed as either partially enclosed or enclosed structures.

Exceptions unchanged.

Mod 5712 adds section for labeling and installation requirements for impact resistant coverings.

1710.8 Impact resistant coverings.
1710.8.1 Labels.
A permanent label shall be provided by the product approval holder on all impact resistant coverings.

1710.8.2
The following information shall be included on the labels on impact resistant coverings:

1. Product approval holder name and address.

2. All applicable methods of approval. Methods of approval include, but are not limited to Miami-Dade NOA; Florida Building Commission, TDI Product Evaluation; ICC-ES.

3. The test standard or standards specified at Section 1609.1.2, including standards referenced within the test standards specified at Section 1609.1.2 used to demonstrate code compliance.

4. For products with a Florida Product Approval Number or a Miami-Dade County Building and Neighborhood Compliance Department Notice of Acceptance Number (NOA), such numbers shall be included on the label.

1710.8.3 Location of label.
The location of the label on the impact resistant covering shall be as follows:

1. Accordions: Bottom of the locking bar or center mate facing the exterior or outside.

2. Rollup: On the bottom of the hood facing the exterior or outside or on the bottom slat facing the exterior or outside.

3. Bahama Awning or Colonial Hinged: On the bottom, placed on the back of the shutter.

4. Panels: For metal and plastic panels the label may be embossed or printed spaced not more than every three (3) lineal feet on each panel. The label shall be applied by the holder of the product approval and shall face the exterior or outside.

5. Framed products: The label shall be on the side or bottom facing the exterior or outside.

6. Labels on all other products shall face the exterior or outside.
1710.8.4 Installation.
All impact resistant coverings shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s installation instructions and in accordance with the product approval. Installation instructions shall be provided and shall be available to inspection personnel on the job site. Opening protection components, fasteners, and other parts evaluated by an approved product evaluation entity, certification agency, testing laboratory, architect, or engineer and approved by the holder of the product approval may be interchangeable in opening protection assemblies provided that the opening protection component(s) provide equal or greater structural performance and durability as demonstrated by testing in accordance with approved test standards.

Mod 5715 adds option for exterior doors to be tested per ANSI A 250.13.

1609.1.2.5 Optional exterior door component testing.
Exterior side-hinged door assemblies shall have the option to have the components of the assembly of the assembly tested and rated for impact resistance in accordance with the following specification: SDI 250.13.

Mod 5716 adds definition of Means of Escape.

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. 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.

Mod 5717 permits temporary protection of emergency escape and rescue openings with impact resistant coverings when a storm threatens.

R310.4 Bars, grilles, covers and screens. Bars, grilles, covers, screens or similar devices are permitted to be placed over emergency escape and rescue openings, bulkhead enclosures, or window wells that serve such openings, provided the minimum net clear opening size complies with Sections R310.1.1 to R310.1.3, and such devices shall be releasable or removable from the inside without the use of a key, tool, special knowledge or force greater than that which is required for normal operation of the escape and rescue opening. The temporary installation or closure of storm shutters, panels, and other approved hurricane protection devices shall be permitted on emergency escape and rescue openings during the threat of a storm. Such devices shall not be required to comply with the operational constraints of Section R310.1.4.
While such protection is provided, at least one means of escape from the dwelling or dwelling unit shall be provided. The means of escape shall be within the first floor of the dwelling or dwelling unit and shall not be located within a garage without a side-hinged door leading directly to the exterior. Occupants in any part of the dwelling or dwelling unit shall be able to access the means of escape without passing through a lockable door not under their control.

Mod 5718 modifies to require protection of glazed openings versus glazing; Adds SSTD 12, AAMA 506, and TAS 201, 202, and 203 as allowable standards.

R301.2.1.2 Protection of openings. Exterior glazing Glazed openings in buildings located in windborne debris regions shall be protected from windborne debris. Glazed opening protection for windborne debris shall meet the requirements of the Large Missile Test of ASTM E 1996 and ASTM E 1886 referenced therein, SSTD 12, TAS 201, 202 and 203, or AAMA 506, as applicable. The applicable wind zones for establishing missile types in ASTM E 1996 are shown on Figure R301.2(4)C. Garage door glazed opening protection for windborne debris shall meet the requirements of an approved impact-resisting standard or ANSI/DASMA 115.

Mod 5722 adds option for exterior doors to be tested per ANSI A 250.13.

R612.8.4 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.

R612.8.4.1 Optional exterior door component testing. With the exception of HVHZ, exterior side-hinged door assemblies not covered by Section R612.6 shall be permitted to have the option to have the components of the assembly tested and rated for structural integrity in accordance with the following ANSI A 250.13

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.

Mod 5723 adds section addressing safety factor for testing impact resistant coverings;
SECTION R614
IMPACT-RESISTANT COVERINGS

R614.1 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. The design pressures, as determined from Section 1609 of the Florida Building Code, Building or ASCE 7, are permitted to be multiplied by 0.6.

R614.1.1 Impact resistant coverings shall be labeled in accordance with the provisions of Section R614.

R614.2. Labels.
A permanent label shall be provided by the product approval holder on all impact resistant coverings.

R614.2.1 The following information shall be included on the labels on impact resistant coverings:

1. Product approval holder name and address.

2. All applicable methods of approval. Methods of approval include, but, are not limited to Miami-Dade NOA; Florida Building Commission, TDI Product Evaluation; ICC-ES.

3. The test standard or standards specified at Section R301.2.1.2, including standards referenced within the test standards specified at Section R301.2.1.2 used to demonstrate code compliance.

4. For products with a Florida Product Approval Number or a Miami-Dade County Building and Neighborhood Compliance Department Notice of Acceptance Number (NOA), such numbers shall be included on the label.

R614.3 Location of label.
The location of the label on the impact resistant covering shall be as follows:

1. Accordions: Bottom of the locking bar or center mate facing the exterior or outside.
2. Rollup: On the bottom of the hood facing the exterior or outside or on the bottom slat facing the exterior or outside.

3. Bahama Awning or Colonial Hinged: On the bottom, placed on the back of the shutter.

4. Panels: For metal and plastic panels the label may be embossed or printed spaced not more than every three (3) lineal feet on each panel. The label shall be applied by the holder of the product approval and shall face the exterior or outside.

5. Framed products: The label shall be on the side or bottom facing the exterior or outside.

6. Labels on all other products shall face the exterior or outside.

R614.4 Installation.
All impact resistant coverings shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s installation instructions and in accordance with the product approval. Installation instructions shall be provided and shall be available to inspection personnel on the job site. Opening protection components, fasteners, and other parts evaluated by an approved product evaluation entity, certification agency, testing laboratory, architect, or engineer and approved by the holder of the product approval may be interchangeable in opening protection assemblies provided that the opening protection component(s) provide equal or greater structural performance and durability as demonstrated by testing in accordance with approved test standards.

Mod 5796 adds exception for permitting temporary covering for protection of emergency escape and rescue openings during threat of a storm.

1029.1 General. In addition to the means of egress required by this chapter, provisions shall be made for emergency escape and rescue openings in Group R-2 occupancies in accordance with Tables 1021.2(1) and 1021.2(2) and Group R-3 occupancies. Basements and sleeping rooms below the fourth story above grade plane shall have at least one exterior emergency escape and rescue opening in accordance with this section. Where basements contain one or more sleeping rooms, emergency escape and rescue openings shall be required in each sleeping room, but shall not be required in adjoining areas of the basement. Such openings shall open directly into a public way or to a yard or court that opens to a public way.

Exceptions:
1. Basements with a ceiling height of less than 80 inches (2032 mm) shall not be required to have emergency escape and rescue openings.
2. Emergency escape and rescue openings are not required from basements or sleeping rooms that have an exit door or exit access door that opens
3. Basements without *habitable spaces* and having no more than 200 square feet (18.6 m²) in floor area shall not be required to have *emergency escape and rescue openings*.

4. Security and hurricane devices installed in accordance with Section 1008.1.4.5.
AS = Approved as Submitted, AM = Approved as Modified, NAR = No Affirmative Recommendation.

Approved as Submitted for FBCB. Consultant attempted to get Commission to agree to add to FBCR, or to get Commission to direct code consultant to submit as Glitch Change. Commission directed code consultant to submit as Glitch Change.

T = Table.

This was a highly contested issue. Opposition to the code consultant’s proposal came from window manufacturers and AAMA. The proposal submitted by the consultant was to maintain the status quo for Wind Zone 4 (Miami-Dade, Broward, and Monroe Counties) as opposed to expansion into St. Lucie, Palm Beach, Martin, Lee, Collier, and Sarasota Counties. Wind Zone 4 requires hurricane protection to meet requirements similar to the Miami-Dade requirements; i.e. multiple contacts and more stringent deflection criteria. The Commission voted unanimously to support the code consultant’s proposal.