SITE PLAN

The site plan is a “birds-eye” view of the entire property. This plan is required when construction a new building, adding roof area to an existing building, or enclosing any space under an existing roof. The site must show the location and dimensions of the property lines, easements, adjacent streets or alleys, and all proposed and existing buildings. In addition, the site plan must indicate the distance between buildings on the property and the distance between the buildings and the property lines. The location of sewer connection, and all water, gas and electric lines and meters should be shown.
FOUNDATION PLAN

A foundation plan is a “birds-eye” view of the base of the structure. This plan is required when constructing a new building or adding floor area to an existing building. The foundation plan must show the size and depth of all footings, stem wall pads and slab. The size and spacing of the reinforcing steel must be provided.
FLOOR PLAN

The floor plan is a “birds-eye” view of a building with the roof removed. This plan is required when adding a room to a home, or changing the interior of the house by removing or adding walls. A floor plan is also required when constructing a garage, storage unit, or workshop building. Depending on the project, the floor plan may need to show the entire house or only affected areas.

The floor plan must show the size and use of every room, the size, and type of all doors and windows, the plumbing fixtures, water heater, furnace, appliances and built in cabinets must be shown. Please provide all dimensions and/or room sizes.
**EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS**

An elevation plan is an exterior view of the front, back, and sides of a structure. This plan is required when constructing a new residence, adding a room to a home, a detached storage or garage, or altering the exterior of an existing structure. The elevation must indicate all exterior features including walls, roofs, chimneys, doors, windows, opening and decorative elements.

[Note: This drawing is a sample and may not cover all code requirements for your project.]

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**FRONT ELEVATION A**
ROOF FRAMING PLAN

The roof-framing plan shows the structure beneath the roof surface including rafters, joists, and beams. A roof-framing plan is required when a roof structure contains several beams, or has one beam supported by another, or has trusses supported by a girder truss or the structural elements of the roof cannot be clearly shown by a cross section. This plan must show the size and spacing of all beams, supports, vented openings and structural details. The type of construction materials must be noted. The location of exterior walls and bearing partitions must be shown. If using trusses, the manufacturer calculations and diagrams must be sealed and dated by an engineer registered in Arizona.
CROSS SECTION

The cross section is a view of a structure which has been sliced vertically and separated so the inside can be seen. This drawing is important because it best demonstrates how a building will be constructed. A cross section is required when constructing any type of structure. This drawing shows the underground footings, wall studs and/or re-bar, beams, columns, roof rafters and trusses. In addition, this plan must show the plywood sheathing and the type of roofing material. All parts and materials must be labeled with sizes and dimensions. This plan must indicate how the individual parts will be put together with metal connectors, bolts or nails.

TYPICAL BLOCK SECTION

TYPICAL WOOD SECTION
ELECTRIAL PLAN

An electrical plan is required whenever installing or replacing electrical components, including fixtures, switches, outlets, and electrical equipment which require a circuit greater than 25 AMP’s. All rooms must be identified by use or name. This plan must indicate the location of all electrical outlets, lights, switches, etc. Typical electrical symbols and common code requirements are provided below.
COMMON ELECTRICAL CODE REQUIREMENTS

• Any living room, dining room, family room, or bedroom must have electrical outlets spaced evenly around a room so that a six-foot cord placed along the walls can reach an outlet without crossing a doorway.

• Every wall two feet wide or more must have at least one electrical outlet.

• Each room must have a light controlled by a switch or an outlet that is controlled by a switch beside the door.

• Ground Faulty Circuit Interrupter, (GFCI) protection is required for outlets serving kitchen countertops, bathrooms, garages and unfinished accessory buildings or basements. GFCI protection is also required for outlets within 6’ of a sink and outside receptacles.

• When converting a carport into a garage, an additional GFCI outlet may be required.

• Receptacle outlets may not be install face up on any counter.

• Kitchen counters must have electrical outlets for small appliances, spaced a maximum of 4’ apart and be on two individual 20 AMP circuits.

• A minimum of one receptacle outlet is required for an island or peninsula counter top.

• The receptacles cannot be located higher than 18” above the counter top or more than 12” below the counter top. If mounted below the counter top, outlets cannot be installed under counter overhangs larger than 6”.

• Bathroom receptacle outlets shall be supplied with separate GFCI 20 AMP circuits. These circuits shall have no other outlets.

• Receptacles cannot be installed in a tub or shower space.

• Range and dryer receptacles must be four-wire type for all new construction and new circuit installations.

• Track lighting, hanging fixtures and fans are not permitted in the “no hang zone” above and within 3’ horizontally of a bathtub.

• Smoke detectors shall receive their primary power from the building wiring and be equipped with battery backup. Detectors shall sound an alarm audible in all sleeping areas of the dwelling in which they are located (interconnecting may be required).

• All branch circuits that supply 120-volt 15 and 20-ampere outlets are required to have Arc-Fault circuit protection except kitchens, bathrooms, unfinished basements, garages, and outdoor outlets.

• All receptacles within and outside of dwelling units must be tamper resistant.