

ORDINANCE NO. 2023-15

(CHANGES TO CHAPTER 5 OF WELLINGTON CODE OF ORDINANCES)

AN ORDINANCE OF WELLINGTON, FLORIDA'S COUNCIL, RELATING TO BUILDING CODES AND THE ADOPTION OF THE FLORIDA BUILDING CODE 8th EDITION (2023) AS REQUIRED BY STATE STATUTE; ADOPTING A LOCAL ADMINISTRATION SECTION AS PROVIDED FOR IN THE STATE BUILDING CODE BASED UPON THE BUILDING CODE ADVISORY BOARD OF PALM BEACH COUNTY MODEL AND BUILDING OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION OF FLORIDA MODEL; AMENDING SEC. 5-1 REGARDING THE ADOPTION OF THE GROUP OF CODES KNOWN AS FLORIDA BUILDING CODE 8th EDITION (2023), INCLUDING THE: BUILDING, RESIDENTIAL, EXISTING BUILDING, ACCESSIBILITY, MECHANICAL, PLUMBING, FUEL GAS, ENERGY, NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE, THE FLORIDA FIRE PREVENTION CODE AS AMENDED BY PALM BEACH COUNTY, INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE CODE; REPEALING AND READOPTING SEC. 5-2, WELLINGTON BUILDING CODE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, IN ITS ENTIRETY; AMENDING SEC. 5-3 AMENDMENTS TO THE FLORIDA BUILDING CODE TO REFERENCE THE CHANGED SECTION REFERENCES OF THE STATE BUILDING CODE AND ADOPTING WINDSPEED MAPS; PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION; PROVIDING AN ADOPTION DATE; AND, PROVIDING A CONFLICTS CLAUSE; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, Chapter 553 Florida Statutes was adopted by the Florida Legislature to provide a mechanism for the uniform adoption, updating, amendment, interpretation, and enforcement of a single, unified state building code, to be called the Florida Building Code; and

WHEREAS, The Florida Building Commission has produced an updated version of the Florida Building Code titled the Florida Building Code 8th Edition (2023) for implementation; and

WHEREAS, The Florida Building Code 8th Edition (2023) consists of a single set of documents that apply to the design, construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair or demolition of public or private buildings, structures, or facilities in this state and to the enforcement of such requirements and which will allow effective and reasonable protection for public safety, health, and general welfare for all the people of Florida at the most reasonable cost to the consumer; and

WHEREAS, the Florida Legislature has adopted legislation implementing the Florida Building Code 8th Edition (2023) effective December 31st, 2023; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Legislature that municipalities shall have the power to inspect all buildings, structures, and facilities within their jurisdictions in the interest of protecting the public health, safety, and welfare pursuant to Chapter 166.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF WELLINGTON, FLORIDA THAT:

SECTION 1. Chapter 5, "Buildings and Building Regulations", Article I "Technical Codes", Section 5-1 "Village Building Codes" of the Village of Wellington's Code of Ordinances is hereby amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE I. TECHNICAL CODES

Sec. 5-1. - Wellington's Building Codes.

- (a) Authority. This chapter is promulgated pursuant to Chapter 553, Florida Statutes.
- (b) Codes adopted by reference. The building official shall enforce the following, which are adopted by reference and as may be amended by this article.
 - (1) The group of codes known as the Florida Building Code 8th Edition (2023).
 - a. Building.
 - b. Accessibility.
 - c. Residential.
 - d. Existing buildings.
 - e. Plumbing.
 - f. Fuel Gas.
 - g. Mechanical.
 - h. Energy Conservation
 - (2) 2020 National Electrical Code.
 - (3) Florida Fire Prevention Code.
 - (4) International Property Maintenance Code, 2021 Edition as published by the International Code Council, Inc.

SECTION 2. Chapter 5 "Building and Building Regulations", Article II, "Technical codes" of Village of Wellington's Code of Ordinances is hereby amended by repealing Section 5-1 "Wellington Building Code Administrative Code" in its entirety and enacting a new Section 5-2 "Wellington Building Code Administrative Code" to read as follows:

Sec. 5-2. - Wellington Building Code Administrative Code.

The purpose of the Wellington Building Code Administrative Code is to provide for a means of properly enforcing the codes adopted by reference in section 5-1.

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Chapter 1 Administration

SECTION 101 GENERAL

101.1 Title. These regulations shall be known as the Florida Building Code hereinafter referred to as "this code".

101.2 Scope. The provisions of this code shall apply to the construction, alteration, relocation, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures as herein amended by the Village of Wellington.

Exceptions:

1. Detached one and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses) not more than three stories above grade plane in height with a separate means of egress and their accessory structures not more than three stories above grade plane in height, shall comply with the Florida Building Code, Residential.
2. Code Requirements that address snow loads and earthquake protection are pervasive; they are left in place but shall not be utilized or enforced because Florida has no snow load or earthquake threat.

101.2.1 Appendices. Provisions in the appendices shall not apply unless specifically adopted.

101.2.2 Florida Building Code, Residential Construction standards or practices which are not covered by the Florida Building Code, Residential Volume, shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Florida Building Code, Building.

101.3 Intent. The purpose of this code is to establish the minimum requirements to safeguard the public health, safety and general welfare through structural strength, means of egress facilities, stability, sanitation, adequate light and ventilation, energy conservation, and safety to life and property from fire and other hazards attributed to the built environment and to provide safety to fire fighters, code officials, and emergency responders during emergency operations.

101.3.1 Quality control. Quality control of materials and workmanship is not within the purview of this code except as it relates to the purposes stated herein.

101.3.2 Warranty and Liability. The permitting plan review or inspection of any building, system, or plan by Wellington, under the requirements of this code, shall not be construed in any court as a warranty of the physical condition of such building, system, or plan, or their adequacy. Wellington shall not be liable in tort for damages or hazardous or illegal condition or inadequacy in such building, system, or plan, nor for any failure of any component of such, which may occur subsequent to such inspection or permitting. Further, no building department employee shall be liable in tort for damage from such conditions, in accordance with F.S. § 768.28, as may be amended or replaced.

101.4 Referenced Codes. The other codes listed in Sections 101.4.1 through 101.4.11 and referenced elsewhere in this code shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference.

101.4.1 Gas. The provisions of the Florida Building Code, Fuel Gas Volume shall apply to the installation of gas piping from the point of delivery, gas appliances and related accessories as covered in this code. These requirements apply to gas piping systems extending from the point of delivery to the inlet connections of appliances and the installation and operation of residential and commercial gas appliances and related accessories.

101.4.2 Mechanical. The provisions of the Florida Building Code, Mechanical Volume shall apply to the installation, alterations, repairs and replacement of mechanical systems, including equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and/or appurtenances, including ventilating, heating, cooling, air- conditioning and refrigeration systems, incinerators and other energy-related systems.

101.4.3 Plumbing. The provisions of the Florida Building Code, Plumbing Volume shall apply to the installation, alteration, repair and replacement of plumbing systems, including equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and appurtenances, and where connected to a water or sewage system and all aspects of a medical gas system.

101.4.4 Property maintenance. The provisions contained within the 2021 International Property Maintenance Code as published by the International Code Council shall establish the minimum standards for maintenance of; interior and exterior structure, required light and ventilation, required space and maximum number of occupants, minimum plumbing requirements, minimum heating requirements, minimum electrical system requirements, and other requirements applicable to all structures currently in existence within the Village of Wellington.

101.4.5 Fire prevention. For provisions related to fire prevention, refer to the Florida Fire Prevention Code. The Florida Fire Prevention Code shall apply to matters affecting or relating to structures, processes and premises from the hazard of fire and explosion arising from the storage, handling or use of structures, materials or devices; from conditions hazardous to life, property or public welfare in the occupancy of structures or premises; and from the construction, extension, repair, alteration or removal of fire suppression, automatic sprinkler systems and alarm systems or fire hazards in the structure or on the premises from occupancy or operation.

101.4.6 Energy. The provisions of Florida Building Code, Energy Conservation shall apply to all matters governing the design and construction of buildings for energy efficiency.

101.4.7 Accessibility. For provisions related to accessibility, refer to the Florida Building Code, Accessibility.

101.4.8 Manufactured buildings. For additional administrative and special code requirements, see section 458, Florida Building Code, Building, and Rule 61-41 Florida Administrative Code.

101.4.9 Electrical. The provisions of Chapter 27 of the Florida Building Code, Building Volume and Part VIII - Electrical, of the Florida Building Code Residential Volume, 8th Edition (2023) shall apply to the installation of electrical systems, including alterations, repairs, replacement, equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and appurtenances thereto.

101.4.10 Existing buildings. The provisions of the Florida Existing Building Code shall apply to matters governing the repair, alteration, change of occupancy, addition to and relocation of existing buildings.

101.4.11 Article II, - Flood Damage Prevention of Wellington Code of Ordinances shall be considered part of the requirements of this code relative to flood control. Conflicting requirements between the Florida Building Code and Article II of Wellington Code of Ordinances shall be resolved in favor of the requirement that offers the greatest degree of flood damage prevention or alternatives that would provide an equivalent degree of flood damage prevention and an equivalent method of construction.

SECTION 102 APPLICABILITY

102.1 General. Where there is a conflict between a general requirement and a specific requirement, the specific requirement shall be applicable. Where, in any specific case, different sections of this code specify different materials, methods of construction or other requirements, the most restrictive shall govern.

102.1.1 The Florida Building Code does not apply to, and no code enforcement action shall be brought with respect to, zoning requirements, land use requirements and owner specifications or programmatic requirements which do not pertain to and govern the design, construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair or demolition of public or private buildings, structures or facilities or to programmatic requirements that do not pertain to enforcement of the Florida Building Code. Additionally, a local code enforcement agency may not administer or enforce the Florida Building Code, Building Volume to prevent the siting of any publicly owned facility, including, but not limited to, correctional facilities, juvenile justice facilities, or state universities, community colleges, or public education facilities, as provided by law.

102.2 Building. The provisions of the Florida Building Code shall apply to the construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every public and private building, structure or facility or floating residential structure, or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings, structures or facilities. Additions, alterations, repairs and changes of use or occupancy group in all buildings and structures shall comply with the provisions provided in the Florida Building Code, Existing Building. The following buildings, structures and facilities, except for those located in a Special Flood Hazard Area, are exempt from the Florida Building Code as provided by law, and any further exemptions shall be as determined by the legislature and provided by law:

- (a) Building and structures specifically regulated and preempted by the federal government.
- (b) Railroads and ancillary facilities associated with the railroad.
- (c) Nonresidential farm buildings on farms.
- (d) Temporary buildings or sheds used exclusively for construction purposes.
- (e) Mobile or modular structures used as temporary offices, except that the provisions of Part II (Section 553.501-553.513, *Florida Statutes*) relating to accessibility by persons with disabilities shall apply to such mobile or modular structures. Permits shall be required for structural support and tie down, electric supply and all other such utility connections to such mobile or modular structures as required by this jurisdiction.
- (f) Those structures or facilities of electric utilities, as defined in F.S. § 366.02 which are directly involved in the generation, transmission or distribution of electricity.
- (g) Temporary sets assemblies or structures used in commercial motion picture or television production, or any sound-recording equipment used in such production, on or off the premises.
- (h) Chickees constructed by the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida or the Seminole Tribe of Florida. As used in this paragraph, the term "chickee" means an open-sided wooden hut that has a thatched roof of palm or palmetto or other traditional materials, and that does not incorporate any electrical, plumbing or other non-wood features.
- (i) Family mausoleums not exceeding 250 square feet (23 m²) in area which are prefabricated and assembled on site or preassembled and delivered on site and have walls, roofs, and a floor constructed of granite, marble, or reinforced concrete.
- (j) Temporary housing provided by the Department of Corrections to any prisoner in the state correctional system.
- (k) A building or structure having less than 1,000 square feet (93 m²) which is constructed and owned by a natural person for hunting and which is repaired or reconstructed to the same dimension and condition as existed on January 1, 2011, if the building or structure:
 - 1. Is not rented or leased or used as a principle residence;
 - 2. Is not located within the 100-year floodplain according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency's current Flood Insurance Rate Map; and
 - 3. Is not connected to an off-site electric power or water supply.

- (l) Service providers of water, sewer, storm, gas, cable, telephone, or other similar utility systems are exempt to the point of service connection for the building or structure. Additional telecommunication exemptions may be found in Section 489.503(14), Florida Statutes.
- (m) A drone port as defined in s. 330.41(2).

However, these structures may be subject to local zoning and/or land development regulations.

102.2.1 In addition to the requirements of F.S. §§ 553.79 and 553.80, Florida Statutes, facilities subject to the provisions of Chapter 395, Florida Statutes, and Part II of Chapter 400, Florida Statutes, shall have facility plans reviewed and construction surveyed by the state agency authorized to do so under the requirements of Chapter 395, Florida Statutes, and Part II of Chapter 400, Florida Statutes, and the certification requirements of the federal government.

102.2.2 Residential buildings or structures moved into or within a municipality shall not be required to be brought into compliance with the state minimum building code in force at the time the building or structure is moved, provided:

1. The building or structure is structurally sound and in occupiable condition for its intended use;
2. The occupancy use classification for the building or structure is not changed as a result of the move;
3. The building is not substantially remodeled;
4. Current fire code requirements for ingress and egress are met;
5. Electrical, gas and plumbing systems meet the codes in force at the time of original construction and are operational and safe for reconnection; and
6. Foundation plans are sealed by a professional engineer or architect licensed to practice in this state, if required by the Florida Building Code, Building for all buildings or structures of the same residential occupancy class.
7. The requirements of Florida Building Code, Existing Building Volume, are also satisfied.

102.2.3 The building official shall apply the same standard to a moved residential building or structure as that applied to the remodeling of any comparable residential building or structure to determine whether the moved structure is substantially remodeled. The cost of the foundation on which the moved building or structure is placed shall not be included in the cost of remodeling for purposes of determining whether a moved building or structure has been substantially remodeled.

102.2.4 This section does not apply to the jurisdiction and authority of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to inspect amusement rides or the Department of Financial Services to inspect state-owned buildings and boilers.

102.2.5 Each enforcement district shall be governed by a board, the composition of which shall be determined by the affected localities.

1. At its own option, each enforcement district or local enforcement agency may adopt rules granting to the owner of a single-family residence one or more exemptions from the Florida Building Code relating to:
 - (a) Addition, alteration, or repairs performed by the property owner upon his or her own property, provided any addition or alteration shall not exceed 1,000 square feet (93 m²) or the square footage of the primary structure, whichever is less.
 - (b) Addition, alteration, or repairs by a non-owner within a specific cost limitation set by rule, provided the total cost shall not exceed \$5,000 within any 12-month period.

(c) Building and inspection fees.

2. However, the exemptions under subparagraph 1 do not apply to single-family residences that are located in mapped flood hazard areas, as defined in the code, unless the enforcement district or local enforcement agency has determined that the work, which is otherwise exempt, does not constitute a substantial improvement, including the repair of substantial damage, of such single-family residences.

3. Each code exemption, as defined in sub-subparagraphs 1a, 1b, and 1c shall be certified to the local board 10 days prior to implementation and shall only be effective in the territorial jurisdiction of the enforcement district or local enforcement agency implementing it.

4. Each enforcement district or local enforcement agency may establish an alternative permitting program for replacing nonstructural components of building systems in a residential dwelling unit. A licensed contractor performing such work for the resident shall also be exempt from individual permits and inspections if either the owner or the licensed contractor obtains a valid Annual Permit per Section 105.1.1 of this code and all such work is reported as required in Section 105.1.2 of this code for compliance evaluation. No added capacity, system expansion or new building work of any type shall be excluded from individual permit and inspection by this provision.

102.2.6 This section does not apply to traditional swings and other standard playground equipment accessory to a one or two-family dwelling, as determined by the building official. Exempt structures covered under this section may still be subject to zoning permits.

Exception: Electrical service to such playground equipment shall be in accordance with Chapter 27 of this code or Part VIII, Electrical, of the Florida Building Code Residential Volume, 8th Edition (2023), as applicable.

102.3 Application of references. References to chapter or section numbers, or to provisions not specifically identified by number, shall be construed to refer to such chapter, section or provision of this code.

102.4 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference as further regulated in Sections 102.4.1 and 102.4.2. of this code.

102.4.1 Conflicts. Where conflicts occur between provisions of this code and referenced codes and standards, the provisions of this code shall apply.

102.4.2 Provisions in referenced codes and standards. Where the extent of the reference to a referenced code or standard includes subject matter that is within the scope of this code or the Florida Codes listed in Section 101.4, the provisions of this code or the Florida Codes listed in Section 101.4, as applicable, shall take precedence over the provisions in the referenced code or standard.

102.5 Partial invalidity. In the event that any part or provision of this code is held to be illegal or void, this shall not have the effect of making void or illegal any of the other parts or provisions of this code.

102.6 Existing structures. The legal occupancy of any structure existing on the date of adoption of this code shall be permitted to continue without change, except as is specifically covered in this section, or the Florida Fire Prevention Code, or 2021 Property Maintenance Code as is deemed necessary by the building official for the general safety and welfare of the occupants and the public.

102.6.1 Buildings not previously occupied. A building or portion of a building that has not been previously occupied or used for its intended purpose in accordance with the laws in existence at the time of its completion shall comply with the provisions of the Florida Building Code or Florida

Residential Code, as applicable for new construction or with any current permit for such occupancy.

102.6.2 Buildings previously occupied. The legal occupancy of any building existing on the date of adoption of this code shall be permitted to continue without change except as otherwise specifically provided in this code, the Florida Building Code, Existing Building Volume; Florida Fire Prevention Code; the adopted International Property Maintenance Code; the codes referenced in Section 101.4 of this code; or as is deemed necessary by the building official for the general safety and welfare of the occupants and the public.

102.7 Relocation of manufactured buildings.

1. Relocation of an existing manufactured building does not constitute an alteration.
2. A relocated building shall comply with wind speed requirements of the new location, using the appropriate wind speed map. If the existing building was manufactured in compliance with the Standard Building Code (prior to March 1, 2002), the wind speed map of the Standard Building Code shall be applicable. If the existing building was manufactured in compliance with the Florida Building Code (after March 1, 2002), the wind speed map of the Florida Building Code shall be applicable.
3. A relocated building shall comply with the flood hazard area requirements of the new location, if applicable.

102.8 Existing mechanical equipment. An agency or local government may not require that existing mechanical equipment located on or above the surface of a roof be installed in compliance with the requirements of the Florida Building Code except during reroofing when the equipment is being replaced or moved during reroofing and is not in compliance with the provisions of the Florida Building Code relating to roof-mounted mechanical units.

Part 2- ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

SECTION 103 BUILDING DEPARTMENT

103.1 Creation of enforcement agency. The Building Department is hereby created and the official in charge shall be known as the building official. All code officials employed by the department shall be certified in accordance with Chapter 468, Part XII, Florida Statutes.

103.2 Appointment. The building official shall be appointed by the appointing authority of the jurisdiction.

103.3 Deputies. In accordance with the prescribed procedures of this jurisdiction and with the concurrence of the appointing authority, the building official shall have the authority to appoint a deputy building official, the related technical officers, inspectors, plan examiners and other employees. Such employees shall have powers as delegated by the building official.

103.4 Restrictions on employees. An employee connected with the department, shall not be financially interested in the furnishing of labor, material, or appliances for the construction, alteration, or maintenance of a building, structure, service, system, or in the making of plans or of specifications thereof, unless he/she is the owner of such. This employee shall not engage in any other work which is inconsistent with his/her duties or conflict with the interests of the department, or which violates Florida Statutes Section 112.313(7)(a).

SECTION 104

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE BUILDING OFFICIAL

104.1 General. The building official is hereby authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this code. The building official shall have the authority to render interpretations of this code and to adopt policies and procedures in order to clarify the application of its provisions. Such interpretations, policies and procedures shall be in compliance with the intent and purpose of this code. Such policies shall not have the effect of waiving requirements specifically provided in this code.

104.2 Applications and permits. The building official shall receive applications, review construction documents and issue permits for the erection, and alteration, demolition and moving of buildings, structures, and service systems, inspect the premises for which such permits have been issued and enforce compliance with the provisions of this code.

104.2.1 Determination of substantially improved or substantially damaged existing buildings and structures in flood hazard areas. For applications for reconstruction, rehabilitation, repair, alteration, addition or other improvement of existing buildings or structures located in flood hazard areas, the building official shall determine if the proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage. Where the building official determines that the proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, and where required by this code, the building official shall require the building to meet the requirements of Section 1612 or R322 of this code, and Article II, - Flood Damage Prevention of Wellington Code of Ordinances.

104.3 Notices and orders. The building official shall issue all necessary notices or orders to ensure compliance with this code.

104.4 Inspections. The building official shall make all of the required inspections, or the building official shall have the authority to accept reports of inspection by approved agencies or individuals. Reports of such inspections shall be in writing and be certified by a responsible officer of such approved agency or by the responsible individual. The building official is authorized to engage such expert opinion as deemed necessary to report upon unusual technical issues that arise, subject to the approval of the appointing authority.

104.5 Identifications. The building official shall carry proper identification, as issued by the jurisdiction, when inspecting structures or premises in the performance of duties under this code.

104.6 Right of Entry.

104.6.1 Where it is necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of this code, or where the building official has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in any structure or upon any premises a condition which is contrary to or in violation of this code which makes such structure or premises unsafe, dangerous or hazardous, the building official is authorized to enter the structure or premises at reasonable times to inspect or to perform any duty imposed by this code, provided that If such structure or premises are occupied, that credentials be presented to the occupant and entry requested. If such structure, or premises is unoccupied, the building official shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other persons having charge or control of the structure, or premises, and request entry. If entry is refused, the building official shall have recourse to every remedies provided by law to secure entry.

104.6.2 When the building official obtains a proper inspection warrant or other remedy provided by law to secure entry, no owner or occupant or any other persons having charge, care or control of the structure, or premises shall fail or neglect, after proper request is made as herein provided, to promptly permit entry therein by the building official for the purpose of inspection and examination pursuant to this code.

104.7 Department records. The building official shall keep official records of applications received, permits

and certificates issued, fees collected, reports of inspections, and notices and orders issued. Such records shall be retained in the official records for the period required for retention of public records per F.S. 119.

104.8 Liability. The building official, member of the board of appeals or employee charged with the enforcement of this code while acting for the jurisdiction in good faith and without malice in the discharge of the duties, required by this code or other pertinent law or ordinance, shall not thereby be civilly or criminally rendered liable personally, and is hereby relieved from all personal liability for any damage accruing to persons or property as a result of any act or by reason of an act or omission in the discharge of official duties. Any suit instituted against an officer, employee or board member because of an act performed by that officer or employee or board member in the lawful discharge of duties and under the provisions of this code shall be defended by the legal representative of the jurisdiction until the final termination of the proceedings. The building official or any subordinate shall not be liable for cost in any action, suit or proceeding that is instituted in pursuance of the provisions of this code.

104.8.1 Legal defense. Any suit or criminal complaint instituted against an officer or employee or board member because of an act performed by that officer or employee or board member in the lawful discharge of duties and under the provisions of this code shall be defended by legal representatives of the jurisdiction until the final termination of the proceedings. The building official or any subordinate shall not be liable for cost in any action, suit or proceeding that is instituted in pursuance of the provisions of this code.

104.9 Approved materials and equipment. Materials, equipment and devices approved by the building official shall be constructed and installed in accordance with such approval.

104.9.1 Used materials and equipment. The use of used, materials which meet the requirements of this code for new materials is permitted. Used equipment and devices shall not be reused unless approved by the building official.

104.10 Modifications. Wherever there are practical difficulties involved in carrying out the provisions of this code, the building official shall have the authority to grant modifications for individual cases, upon application of the owner or owner's representative, provided the building official shall first find that special individual reason makes the strict letter of this code impractical and the modification is in compliance with the intent and purpose of this code and that such modification does not lessen health, accessibility, life and fire safety, or structural requirements. The details of action granting modifications shall be recorded and entered in the files of the department.

104.10.1 Flood hazard areas. Modifications in flood hazard areas may only be granted in accordance with Article II, - Flood Damage Prevention of Wellington Code of Ordinances.

104.11 Alternative materials, design and methods of construction and equipment. The provisions of this code are not intended to prevent the installation of any material or to prohibit any design or method of construction not specifically prescribed by this code, provided that any such alternative has been approved. An alternative material, design or method of construction shall be approved where the building official finds that the proposed alternative meets all the following:

1. The alternative material, design or method of construction is satisfactory and complies with the intent of the provisions of this code.
2. The material, method or work offered is, for the purpose intended, not less than the equivalent of that prescribed in this code as it pertains to the following:
 - 2.1 Quality
 - 2.2 Strength
 - 2.3 Effectiveness
 - 2.4 Fire Resistance
 - 2.5 Durability
 - 2.6 Level of Sanitation

2.7 Safety

The building official shall require that sufficient evidence or proof be submitted to substantiate any claim made regarding the alternative. Where the alternative material, design or method of construction is not approved, the building official shall respond in writing, stating the reasons why the alternative was not approved.

104.11.1 Research reports. Supporting data, where necessary to assist in the approval of materials or assemblies not specifically provided for in this code, shall consist of valid research reports from approved sources.

104.11.2 Tests. Whenever there is insufficient evidence of compliance with the provisions of this code, or evidence that a material or method does not conform to the requirements of this code, or in order to substantiate claims for alternative materials or methods, the building official shall have the authority to require tests as evidence of compliance to be made at no expense to the jurisdiction. Test methods shall be as specified in this code or by other recognized test standards. In the absence of recognized and accepted test methods, the building official shall approve the testing procedures. Tests shall be performed by an approved agency. Reports of such tests shall be retained by the building official for the period required for retention of public records.

104.12 Requirements not covered by this code. Any requirements necessary for the strength, stability or proper operation of an existing or proposed building, structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system, or for the public safety, health and general welfare, not specifically covered by this or the other technical codes, shall be determined by the building official.

SECTION 105 PERMITS

105.1 Required. Any contractor, owner, or agent authorized in accordance with Florida Statute 489 who intends to construct, enlarge, alter, repair, move, demolish, or change the occupancy of a building tenancy or structure, or to erect, install, enlarge, alter, repair, remove, convert or replace any impact-resistant coverings, electrical, gas, mechanical, fire protection or plumbing system, or accessible or flood resistant site element, the installation of which is regulated by this code, or Article II, - Flood Damage Prevention of Wellington Code of Ordinances to cause any such work to be done, shall first make application to the building official and obtain the required permit.

105.1.1 Annual facility permit. In lieu of an individual permit for each alteration to an existing electrical, gas, mechanical, plumbing or interior nonstructural office system(s), the building official is authorized to issue an annual permit for any occupancy to facilitate routine or emergency service, repair, refurbishing, minor renovations of service systems or manufacturing equipment installations/relocations. The building official shall be notified of major changes and shall retain the right to make inspections at the facility sites as deemed necessary. An annual facility permit shall be assessed with an annual fee and shall be valid for one year from date of issuance. A separate permit shall be obtained for each facility and for each construction trade, as applicable. The permit application shall contain a general description of the parameters of work intended to be performed during the year.

105.1.2 Annual facility permit records. The person to whom an annual permit is issued shall keep a detailed record of alterations made under such annual permit. The building official shall have access to such records at all times or such records shall be filed with the building official as designated. The building official is authorized to revoke such permit and deny future permits, if code violations are found to exist.

105.1.3 Food permit. In accordance with F.S. § 500.12 a food permit from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is required of any person who operates a food establishment or retail store.

105.1.4 Public swimming pool. The local enforcing agency may not issue a building permit to construct, develop, or modify a public swimming pool without proof of application, whether complete or incomplete, for an operating permit pursuant to Section 514.031, Florida Statutes. A certificate of completion or occupancy may not be issued until such operating permit is issued. The local enforcing agency shall conduct their review of the building permit application upon filing and in accordance with Chapter 553, Florida Statutes. The local enforcing agency may confer with the Department of Health, if necessary, but may not delay the building permit application review while awaiting comment from the Department of Health.

105.2 Work exempt from permit. Exemptions from permit requirements of this code shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in any manner in violation of the provisions of this code or any other laws or ordinances of this jurisdiction, to include work in any special flood hazard area. Exemptions granted under this section do not relieve the owner or contractor from their duty to comply with applicable provisions of the Florida Building Code and requirements of Article II, - Flood Damage Prevention of Wellington Code of Ordinances. As determined by the building official, permits shall not be required for the following:

Building:

1. Cabinets and countertops with no reconfiguration for 1&2 Family Dwellings, papering, tiling, carpeting, and similar finish work, with no electrical or plumbing work.
2. Temporary motion picture, television, and theater sets and scenery.
3. Traditional swings and other standard playground equipment accessory to detached one- and two-family dwellings, as determined by the building official, but they may be subject to Zoning permits.
4. Retractable awnings supported by an exterior wall and do not require additional support or electric in Groups R-3 and **U** occupancies, but they may be subject to Zoning permits.
5. Non fixed and movable fixtures, cases, racks, and counters not over 5 feet 9 inches (1753 mm) in height.

Gas:

1. Portable heating appliance.
2. Replacement of any minor part that does not alter approval of equipment or make such equipment unsafe.

Mechanical:

1. Portable heating appliance.
2. Portable ventilation equipment.
3. Portable cooling unit.
4. Steam, hot or chilled water piping within any heating or cooling equipment regulated by this code.
5. Replacement of any part that does not alter its approval or make it unsafe.
6. Portable evaporative cooler.
7. Portable self-contained refrigeration system containing 10 pounds (4.54 kg) or less of refrigerant and actuated by motors of one horsepower (746 W) or less.
8. The installation, replacement, removal or metering of any electrical load management control device where installed by a utility service provider.

Plumbing:

1. The stopping of leaks in drains, water, soil, waste or vent pipe provided, however, that if any concealed trap, drain pipe, water, soil, waste or vent pipe becomes defective and it becomes necessary to remove and replace the same with new material, such work shall be considered as new work and a permit shall be obtained and inspection made as provided in this code.
2. The clearing of stoppages or the repairing of leaks in pipes, valves or fixtures, and the removal and reinstallation of water closets, provided such repairs do not involve or require the replacement or rearrangement of valves, pipes or fixtures.
3. The replacement of common household plumbing fixtures to existing supply lines and sanitary connections in 1&2 Family Dwellings. This does not include water heaters bathtubs, and showers.

Electrical:

1. **Repairs and maintenance:** Minor repair work, including the replacement of lamps or the connection of *approved* portable electrical equipment to *approved* permanently installed receptacles, or repair and replacement of like for like common household electrical fixtures, switches, and outlets on the load side of the electrical source.
2. **Radio and television transmitting stations:** The provisions of this code shall not apply to electrical equipment used for radio and television transmissions, but do apply to equipment and wiring for a power supply and installations of towers and antennas, except as exempted by Florida Statute Chapter 489.503(14).
3. **Temporary testing systems:** A permit shall not be required for the installation of any temporary system required for the testing or servicing of electrical equipment or apparatus.

105.2.1 Emergency repairs. Where equipment replacements and repairs must be performed in an emergency situation, the permit application shall be submitted within the next working business day to the building official. Prior notification shall be given to the building official including the work address, nature of emergency and scope of work immediately in person or via email or voice mail.

105.2.2 Minor repairs. Ordinary minor repairs may be made with the prior approval of the building official without a permit, provided the repairs do not include the cutting away of any wall, partition or portion thereof, the removal or cutting of any structural beam or load-bearing support, or the removal or change of any required means of egress, or rearrangement of parts of a structure affecting the egress requirements; ordinary minor repairs shall not include addition to, alteration of, replacement or relocation of any standpipe, water supply, sewer, drainage, drain leader, gas, soil, waste, vent or similar piping, electric wiring systems or mechanical equipment or other work affecting public health or general safety, and such repairs shall not violate any of the provisions of the technical codes.

105.2.3 Public service agencies. A permit shall not be required for the installation, alteration or repair of generation, transmission, distribution or metering or other related equipment that is under the ownership and control of public service agencies by established right.

105.3 Application for permit. To obtain a permit, the applicant shall first file an application therefore in writing or electronically on a form furnished by the building department for that purpose.

Permit application forms shall be in the format prescribed by a local administrative board, if applicable, and must comply with the requirements of F.S. § 713.135(5) and (6).

Each application shall be inscribed with the date of application, and the code in effect as of that date. For a building permit for which an application is submitted prior to the effective date of the Florida Building Code, the state minimum building code in effect in the permitting jurisdiction on the date of the application governs

the permitted work for the life of the permit and any extension granted to the permit.

Effective October 1, 2017, a local enforcement agency shall post each type of building permit application on its website. Completed applications must be able to be submitted electronically to the appropriate building department. Accepted methods of electronic submission include, but are not limited to, e-mail submission of applications in portable document format or submission of applications through an electronic fill-in form available on the building department's website or through a third-party submission management software. Payments, attachments, or drawings required as part of the permit application may be submitted in person in a non-electronic format, at the discretion of the building official.

105.3.1 Action on application. Except for applications filed without the prerequisite fees, the building official shall examine or cause to be examined applications for permits and amendments thereto within a reasonable time after filing. No review will be performed prior to receipt of required submittal fees. If submittal fees are not paid within ten (10) days of receipt of an application, the application shall become null and void. If the application or the construction documents do not conform to the requirements of pertinent laws, the building official shall reject such application in writing, stating the reasons therefore. If the building official is satisfied that the proposed work conforms to the requirements of this code and laws and ordinances applicable thereto, the building official shall issue a permit therefore as soon as practicable. When authorized through contractual agreement with a school board, in acting on applications for permits, the building official shall give first priority to any applications for the construction of, or addition or renovation to, any school or educational facility.

105.3.1.1 If a state university, Florida college or public school district elects to use a local government's code enforcement offices, fees charged by counties and municipalities for enforcement of the Florida Building Code on buildings, structures, and facilities of state universities, state colleges and public school districts shall not be more than the actual labor and administrative costs incurred for plans review and inspections to ensure compliance with the code.

105.3.1.2 No permit may be issued for any building construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair or addition unless the applicant for such permit provides to the enforcing agency which issues the permit any of the following documents which apply to the construction for which the permit is to be issued and which shall be prepared by or under the direction of an engineer registered under Chapter 471, Florida Statutes:

1. Plumbing documents for any new building or addition which requires a plumbing system with more than 250 fixture units or which costs more than \$125,000.
2. Fire sprinkler documents for any new building or addition which includes a fire sprinkler system which contains 50 or more sprinkler heads. Personnel as authorized by chapter 633 *Florida Statutes*, may design a new fire protection sprinkler system of 49 or fewer sprinklers; and may design the alteration of an existing fire sprinkler system if the alteration consists of the relocation, addition or deletion of 249 or fewer sprinklers and the addition of up to 49 sprinklers, as long as the cumulative total number of fire sprinklers being added, relocated, or deleted does not exceed 249, notwithstanding the size of the existing fire sprinkler system; or may design the alteration of an existing fire sprinkler system if the alteration consists of the relocation or deletion of 249 or fewer sprinklers, notwithstanding the size of the existing fire sprinkler system, if there is no change of occupancy of the affected areas, as defined in this Code and the Florida Fire Prevention Code, and there is no change in the water demand as defined in NFPA 13, "Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems," and if the occupancy hazard classification as defined in NFPA 13 is reduced or remains the same as a result of the alteration.
3. Heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning documents for any new building or addition which requires more than a 15-ton-per-system capacity which is designed to

accommodate 100 or more persons or for which the system costs more than \$125,000. This paragraph does not include any document for the replacement or repair of an existing system in which the work does not require altering a structural part of the building or for work on a residential one, two, three or four-family structure. An air-conditioning system may be designed by an installing air-conditioning contractor certified under Chapter 489, Florida Statutes, to serve any building or addition which is designed to accommodate fewer than 100 persons and requires an air-conditioning system with a value of \$125,000 or less; and when a 15-ton-per system or less is designed for a singular space of a building and each 15-ton system or less has an independent duct system. Systems not complying with the above require design documents that are to be sealed by a professional engineer.

Example 1: When a space has two 10-ton system with each having an independent duct system, the contractor may design these two systems since each unit (system) is less than 15 tons.

Example 2: Consider a small single-story office building which consists of six individual offices where each office has a single three-ton package air conditioning heat pump. The six heat pumps are connected to a single water cooling tower. The cost of the entire heating, ventilation and air-conditioning work is \$47,000 and the office building accommodates fewer than 100 persons. Because the six mechanical units are connected to a common water tower this is considered to be an 18-ton system.

NOTE: It was further clarified by the Commission that the limiting criteria of 100 persons and \$125,000 apply to the building occupancy load and the cost for the total air-conditioning system of the building.

4. Any specialized mechanical, electrical, or plumbing document for any new building or addition which includes a medical gas, oxygen, steam, vacuum, toxic air filtration, halon, or fire detection and alarm system which costs more than \$5,000.

Exception:

Simplified permitting process for fire alarm projects.

- 1) As used in this section, the term:

a) "Component" means valves, fire sprinklers, escutcheons, hangers, compressors, or any other item deemed acceptable by the local enforcing agency. For purposes of this paragraph, a valve does not include pressure-regulating, pressure-reducing, or pressure-control valves

b) "Contractor" means a person who:

1. Is qualified to engage in the business of electrical or alarm system contracting pursuant to a certificate or registration issued by the department under part II of chapter 489, Florida Statutes; or
2. Is qualified to engage in the business of fire protection system contracting pursuant to a license or certificate issued by the State Fire Marshal.

c) "Fire alarm system projects" means a fire alarm system alteration of a total of 20 or fewer initiating devices and notification devices, or the installation or replacement of a fire communicator connected to an existing fire alarm control panel in an existing commercial, residential, apartment, cooperative, or condominium building.

d) "Fire sprinkler system project" means a fire protection system alteration of a total of 20 or fewer fire sprinklers in which the sprinklers are of the same K-factor and located in spaces where there is no change of hazard classification or increased system coverage area, or the installation or replacement of an equivalent fire sprinkler system component in an existing commercial, residential, apartment, cooperative, or condominium building. For purposes of this paragraph, a component is equivalent if the

component has the same or better characteristics, including electrical, hydraulic, pressure losses, and required listings and spacing as the component being replaced.

- 2) **a)** A local enforcement agency may require a contractor, as a condition of obtaining a permit for a fire alarm system project, or fire sprinkler system project, to submit a completed application and payment.
b) A local enforcement agency may not require a contractor to submit plans or specifications as a condition of obtaining a permit for a fire alarm system project or fire sprinkler system project.
- 3) A local enforcement agency must issue a permit for a fire alarm system project or fire sprinkler system project in person or electronically
- 4) A local enforcement agency must require at least one inspection of a fire alarm system project or fire sprinkler system project to ensure compliance with applicable codes and standards. If a fire alarm system project or fire sprinkler system project fails an inspection, the contractor must take corrective action as necessary to pass inspection.
- 5) **a)** For a fire sprinkler alarm system project, a contractor must keep a copy of the plans and specifications at a fire alarm system project worksite and make such plans and specifications available to the inspector at each inspection.
b) For a fire sprinkler system project to alter an existing fire protection system, a contractor must keep a copy of the plans and specifications at the fire sprinkler system project worksite and make such plans and specifications available to the inspector at each inspection.
c) For a fire sprinkler system project to install or replace a component, a contractor must keep a copy of the manufacturer's installation instructions and any pertinent testing instructions needed to certify or accept the component at the fire sprinkler system project worksite and make such documents available to the inspector at each inspection.

5. Electrical documents. See Florida Statutes, Section 471.003(2)(h). Any electrical or plumbing or air-conditioning and refrigeration system meeting the following thresholds are required to be designed by a Florida Registered Engineer. Any system which:

1. Requires an electrical or plumbing or air-conditioning and refrigeration system with a value greater than \$125,000; and
- 2.a. Requires an aggregate service capacity of greater than 600 amperes (240 volts) on a residential electrical system or greater than 800 amperes (240 volts) on a commercial or industrial electrical system;
b. Requires a plumbing system with more than 250 fixture units; or
c. Requires a heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning system which exceeds a 15-ton-per-system capacity, or if the project is designed to accommodate more than 100 persons.

Documents requiring an engineer seal by this part shall not be valid unless professional engineer who possesses a valid certificate of registration has signed, dated, and stamped such document as provided in section 471.025, Florida Statutes

6. All public swimming pools and public bathing places defined by and regulated under Chapter 514, Florida Statutes.

105.3.1.3 Reviewing application for building permit.

1. When reviewing an application for a building permit, a local government may not request additional information from the applicant more than three times, unless

- the applicant waives such limitation in writing.
2. If a local government requests additional information from an applicant and the applicant submits the requested additional information to the local government within 30 days after receiving the request, the local government must, within 15 days after receiving such information:
 - a. Determine if the application is properly completed
 - b. Approve the application
 - c. Approve the application with conditions
 - d. Deny the application; or
 - e. Advise the applicant of information, if any, that is needed to deem the application properly completed or to determine the sufficiency of the application.
 3. If a local government makes a second request for additional information from the applicant and the applicant submits the requested additional information to the local government within 30 days after receiving the request, the local government must, within 10 days after receiving such information:
 - a. Determine if the application is properly completed
 - b. Approve the application
 - c. Approve the application with conditions
 - d. Deny the application or
 - e. Advise the applicant of information, if any, that is needed to deem the application properly completed or to determine the sufficiency of the application
 4. Before a third request for additional information may be made, the applicant must be offered an opportunity to meet with the local government to attempt to resolve outstanding issues. If a local government makes a third request for additional information from the applicant and the applicant submits the requested additional information to the local government within 30 days after receiving the request, the local government must, within 10 days after receiving such information unless the applicant waived the local government's limitation in writing, determine that the application is complete and:
 - a. Approve the application
 - b. Approve the application with conditions or
 - c. Deny the application
 5. If the applicant believes the request for additional information is not authorized by ordinance, rule, statute, or other legal authority, the local government, at the applicant's request, must process the application and either approve the application, approve the application with conditions, or deny the application.

105.3.2 Time limitation of application. An application for a permit for any proposed work shall be deemed to have been abandoned and becoming null and void after 180 days of no activity, abandonment or failure to respond to requested corrections occurs during the application process after the date of filing unless such application has been pursued in good faith or permit has been issued; except that the building official is authorized to grant one or more extensions of time for additional periods not exceeding 90 days each. The extension shall be requested in writing prior to the abandonment date, with justifiable cause demonstrated. Abandoned applications shall be subject to destruction in accordance with state law. The fee for extension of a permit application shall be set forth by the administrative authority. There may be fees or requirements from other government agencies for permit application extensions.

105.3.3 An enforcing authority may not issue a building permit for any building

construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair or addition unless the permit either includes on its face or there is attached to the permit the following statement: "NOTICE: In addition to the requirements of this permit, there may be additional restrictions applicable to this property that may be found in the public records of this county such as the requirement for Home or Property Owners Association approval and there may be additional permits required from other governmental entities such as water management districts, state agencies or federal agencies."

105.3.4 A building permit for a single-family residential dwelling must be issued within 30 working days of application therefore unless unusual circumstances require a longer time for processing the application or unless the permit application fails to satisfy the Florida Building Code or the enforcing agency's laws or ordinances.

105.3.5 Identification of minimum premium policy. Except as otherwise provided in Chapter 440, Florida Statutes, Workers' compensation, every employer shall, as a condition to receiving a building permit, show proof that it has secured compensation for its employees as provided in F.S. § 440.10 and 440.38.

105.3.6 Asbestos removal contractor exemption. Refer to Section 105.9 for additional requirements. A licensed asbestos removal contractor is not required when moving, removal or disposal of asbestos-containing materials on a residential building where the owner occupies the building, the building is not for sale or lease, and the work is performed according to the owner-builder limitations provided in this paragraph and Florida Statutes Chapter 489.103(7). To qualify for exemption under this paragraph, an owner must personally appear and sign the building permit application. The permitting agency shall provide the person with a disclosure statement in substantially the following form:

Disclosure Statement: State law requires asbestos abatement to be done by licensed contractors. You have applied for a permit under an exemption to that law. The exemption allows you, as the owner of your property, to act as your own asbestos abatement contractor even though you do not have a license. You must supervise the construction yourself. You may move, remove or dispose of asbestos-containing materials on a residential building where you occupy the building and the building is not for sale or lease, or the building is a farm out building on your property. If you sell or lease such building within 1 year after the asbestos abatement is complete, the law will presume that you intended to sell or lease the property at the time the work was done, which is a violation of this exemption. You may not hire an unlicensed person as your contractor. Your work must be done according to all local, state and federal laws and regulations which apply to asbestos abatement projects. It is your responsibility to make sure that people employed by you have licenses required by state law and by county or municipal licensing

105.3.7 Applicable Code for Manufactured Buildings. Manufacturers should be permitted to complete all buildings designed and approved prior to the effective date of a new code edition, provided a clear signed contract is in place. The contract shall provide specific data mirroring that required by an application for permit, specifically, without limitation, date of execution, building owner or dealer, and anticipated date of completion. However, the construction activity must commence within 6 months of the contract's execution. The contract is subject to verification by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

105.3.8 A local government may not require a contract between a builder and an owner for the issuance of a building permit or as a requirement for the submission of a building permit application.

105.3.9 Public right-of-way. A permit shall not be issued by the building official for the construction, alteration, or relocation of any building, structure, or system impacting any street, alley or public lane, unless the applicant has received a right-of-way permit from the authority having jurisdiction over the right of way.

105.4 Conditions of the permit. The issuance or granting of a permit shall not be construed to be a permit for, or an approval of, any violation of any of the provisions of this code or of any other federal, state and local laws ordinance, codes and regulations. Permits presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this code or of any other federal, state and local laws ordinances codes and regulations shall not be valid. The issuance of a permit based on construction documents and other data shall not prevent the building official from requiring the correction of errors in the construction documents and other data, requiring corrections to work already performed, and/or revocation of the permit. No deviations from the permit may be made without prior written authorization. The building official is also authorized to prevent occupancy or use of a structure where in violation of this code or of any other federal, state and local laws, ordinances, codes and regulations.

105.4.1 Permit intent. A permit issued shall be construed to be a license to proceed with the work and not as authority to violate, cancel, alter or set aside any of the provisions of the technical codes, nor shall issuance of a permit prevent the building official from thereafter requiring a correction of errors in plans, construction or violations of this code. Every permit issued shall become invalid unless the work authorized by such permit is commenced within 6 months after its issuance, or if the work authorized by such permit is suspended or abandoned for a period of 6 months after the time the work is commenced.

105.4.1.1 If work has commenced and the permit is revoked, becomes null and void or expires because of lack of progress or abandonment, a new permit, or revalidation of the original permit, covering the proposed construction shall be obtained before proceeding with the work.

105.4.1.2 If a new permit, or revalidation (renewal) of the original permit, is not obtained within six months from the date the initial permit became null and void, the building official is authorized to require that any work which has been commenced or completed be removed from the building site. Alternatively, a new permit may be issued on application, providing the work in place and required to complete the structure meets all applicable regulations in effect at the time the initial permit became null and void and any regulations which may have become effective between the date of expiration and the date of issuance of the new permit.

105.4.1.3 Work shall be considered to be in active progress when the permit has received an approved inspection within six months. This provision shall not be applicable in case of civil commotion or strike or when the building work is halted due directly to judicial injunction, order or similar process, or due to action by an environmental or archeological agency having jurisdiction. The building official is authorized to grant, in writing, one or more extensions of time, for periods not more than three (3) months each. The extension shall be requested in writing and justifiable cause demonstrated, prior to expiration.

105.4.1.4 The fee for renewal, reissuance and extension of a permit shall be set forth by the administrative authority. There may be fees or requirements from other government agencies for permit extensions and renewals.

105.4.1.5 After the local enforcing agency issues a permit, the local enforcing agency may not make or require any substantive changes to the plans or specifications except changes required for compliance with the Florida Building Code, the Florida Fire Prevention Code, or the Life Safety Code, or local amendments thereto. If a local enforcing agency makes or requires substantive changes to the plans or specifications after a permit is issued, the local enforcing agency must identify the specific plan features that do not comply with the applicable codes, identify the specific code chapters and sections upon which the finding is based, and provide the information to the permitholder in writing.

105.5 Expiration. Every *permit* issued shall become inactive or expired pursuant to Section 105.4.1 of this code, and shall be renewed pursuant to Section 105.4.1.1 of this code before the work may resume. Permits that remain inactive or expired for more than six months shall lose all rights vested in the permit pursuant to Section 105.4.1.2 of this code. The building official is authorized to grant, in writing, one or more

extensions of time, for periods not more than six months each. The extension shall be requested in writing and justifiable cause demonstrated as determined by the building official.

105.5.1 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:

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.
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.
3. If a building permit is inactive or expired and its requirements have been substantially completed and no life safety issues exist, 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.
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.

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

105.5.2 For the purposes of this subsection, a closed permit shall mean a permit for which all requirements for completion have been satisfied or a permit that has been administratively closed by the building official.

105.5.3 For the purposes of this subsection, an open permit shall mean a permit that has not satisfied all requirements for completion as defined in 105.5.2.

105.6 Denial or revocation. Whenever a permit required under this section is denied or revoked because the plan, or the construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or demolition of a building, is found by the local enforcing agency to be not in compliance with the Florida Building Code, the local enforcing agency shall identify the specific plan or project features that do not comply with the applicable codes, identify the specific code chapters and sections upon which the finding is based, and provide this information to the permit applicant. If the local building code administrator or inspector finds that the plans are not in compliance with the Florida Building Code, the local building code administrator or inspector shall identify the specific plan features that do not comply with the applicable codes, identify the specific code chapters and sections upon which the finding is based, and provide this information to the local enforcing agency. The local enforcing agency shall provide this information to the permit applicant.

105.6.1 Arms Length Purchaser - 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.

105.6.2 Discipline - 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. However, the local enforcement agency shall maintain all other rights and remedies against the contractor listed on the permit(s), including, but not limited to, potential referral to the appropriate licensing authority for potential discipline.

105.6.3 Misrepresentation of application. The building official may revoke a permit or approval, issued under the provisions of this code, in case there has been any false statement or misrepresentation as to the material fact in the application or plans on which the permit or approval was based.

105.6.4 Violation of code provisions. The building official may require correction or revoke a permit upon determination by the building official that the construction, erection, alteration, repair, moving, demolition, installation, or replacement of the building, structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing systems for which the permit was issued is in violation of, or not in conformity with, the provisions of this code.

105.7 Placement of permit. The building permit and approved construction documents shall be kept on the site of the work in a conspicuous place. The permit shall be protected from the weather and located in such position as to permit the building official or representative to conveniently make the required entries thereon. The permit card shall be maintained in such position by the permit holder until the Certificate of Occupancy or Completion is issued by the building official.

105.8 Notice of commencement. In accordance with F.S. § 713.135 when any person applies for a building permit, the authority issuing such permit shall print on the face of each permit card in no less than 14-point, capitalized, boldfaced type: "WARNING TO OWNER: YOUR FAILURE TO RECORD A NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT MAY RESULT IN YOUR PAYING TWICE FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO YOUR PROPERTY. A NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT MUST BE RECORDED AND POSTED ON THE JOB SITE BEFORE THE FIRST INSPECTION. IF YOU INTEND TO OBTAIN FINANCING, CONSULT WITH YOUR LENDER OR AN ATTORNEY BEFORE RECORDING YOUR NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT."

105.9 Asbestos. The enforcing agency shall require each building permit for the demolition or renovation of an existing structure to contain an asbestos notification statement which indicates the owner's or operator's responsibility to comply with the provisions of F.S. § 469.003 and to notify the Department of Environmental Protection of his or her intentions to remove asbestos, when applicable, in accordance with state and federal law. Refer to Section 105.3.6 "Asbestos Removal Contractor Exemption" of this code for additional requirements.

105.10 Certificate of protective treatment for prevention of termites. A weather-resistant job-site posting board shall be provided to receive duplicate treatment certificates as each required protective treatment is completed, supplying one copy for the person the permit is issued to and another copy for the treatment certificate shall provide the product used, identity of the applicator, time and date of the treatment, site location, area treated, chemical used, percent concentration and number of gallons used, to establish a verifiable record of protective treatment. If the soil chemical barrier method for termite prevention is used, final exterior treatment shall be completed prior to final building approval. For a bait system, see Section 1816.1.7 of the Florida Building Code for contract document requirements.

105.11 Notice of termite protection. A permanent sign which identifies the termite treatment provider and need for re-inspection and treatment contract renewal shall be provided. The sign shall be posted near the water heater or electric panel.

105.12 Work starting before permit issuance. Upon written request and written approval of the building official, the scope of work delineated in the building permit application and plan may be started prior to the final approval and issuance of the permit, provided any work completed is entirely at risk of the permit applicant and the work does not proceed past the first required inspection. This provision only applies to

Florida Building Code, all other Agency approvals necessary for construction must be secured prior to this provision being applied.

105.13 Phased permit approval. After submittal of the appropriate construction documents, the building official is authorized to issue a permit for the construction of foundations or any other part of a building or structure before the construction documents for the whole building or structure have been submitted. The holder of such permit for the foundation or other parts of a building or structure shall proceed at the holder's and owner's own risk with the building operation and without assurance that a permit for the entire structure will be granted. Corrections may be required to meet the requirements of the technical codes. This provision only applies to the Florida Building Code, all other agency approvals necessary for construction must be secured prior to this provision being applied.

105.14 Permit issued on basis of an affidavit. The building official may accept a sworn affidavit from a registered architect or engineer stating that the plans submitted conform to the technical codes. For buildings and structures, the affidavit shall state that the plans conform to the laws as to egress, type of construction and general arrangement and, if accompanied by drawings, show the structural design and that the plans and design conform to the requirements of the technical codes as to strength, stresses, strains, loads and stability. Whenever a permit is issued in reliance upon an affidavit or whenever the work to be covered by a permit involves installation under conditions which, in the opinion of the building official, are hazardous or complex, the building official shall require that the architect or engineer who signed the affidavit or prepared the drawings or computations shall supervise such work. In addition, they shall be responsible for conformity to the permit, provide copies of inspection reports as inspections are performed, and upon completion make and file with the building official written affidavit that the work has been done in conformity to the reviewed plans and with the structural provisions of the technical codes. In the event such architect or engineer is not available, the owner shall employ in his stead a competent person or agency whose qualifications are reviewed by the building official. The building official shall ensure that any person conducting plans review is qualified as a plans examiner under Part XII of Chapter 468, Florida Statutes, and that any person conducting inspections is qualified as a building inspector under Part XII of Chapter 468, Florida Statutes. Nothing aforesaid shall preclude plan review or inspections by the building official (See also Section 107.6).

105.14.1 Affidavits in flood hazard areas. Permits issued on the basis of an affidavit shall not extend to the flood load and flood resistance requirements of the Florida Building Code and the building official shall review and inspect those requirements.

105.15 Opening protection. When any activity requiring a building permit, not including roof covering replacement or repair work associated with the prevention of degradation of the residence, that is applied for on or after July 1, 2008, and for which the estimated cost is \$50,000 or more for a site built single-family detached residential structures that is located in the wind borne debris region as defined in this Code and that has an insured value of \$750,000 or more, or, if the site built single-family detached residential structures is uninsured or for which documentation of insured value is not presented, has a just valuation for the structure for purposes of ad valorem taxation of \$750,000 or more; opening protections as required within this Code or Florida Building Code, Residential for new construction shall be provided.

Exception: Where defined wind-borne debris regions have not changed, single family detached residential structures permitted subject to the Florida Building Code are not required to comply with this section.

105.16 Inspection of existing residential building not impacted by construction.

- (a) A local enforcing agency, and any local building code administrator, inspector, or other official or entity, may not require as a condition of issuance of a one- or two-family residential building permit the inspection of any portion of a building, structure, or real property that is not directly impacted by the construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or demolition of the building, structure, or real property for which the permit is sought.
- (b) This subsection does not apply to a building permit sought for:
 - 1. A substantial improvement as defined in Section 161.54, Florida Statutes or as defined in the Florida Building Code.

2. A change of occupancy as defined in the Florida Building Code.
 3. A conversion from residential to nonresidential or mixed use pursuant to Section 553.507(2)(a), Florida Statutes or as defined in the Florida Building Code.
 4. A historic building as defined in the Florida Building Code.
- (c) This subsection does not prohibit a local enforcing agency, or any local building code administrator, inspector, or other official or entity, from:
1. Citing any violation inadvertently observed in plain view during the ordinary course of an inspection conducted in accordance with the prohibition in paragraph (a).
 2. Inspecting a physically nonadjacent portion of a building, structure, or real property that is directly impacted by the construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or demolition of the building, structure, or real property for which the permit is sought in accordance with the prohibition in paragraph (a).
 3. Inspecting any portion of a building, structure, or real property for which the owner or other person having control of the building, structure, or real property has voluntarily consented to the inspection of that portion of the building, structure, or real property in accordance with the prohibition in paragraph (a).
 4. Inspecting any portion of a building, structure, or real property pursuant to an inspection warrant issued in accordance with Sections 933.20 through 933.30, Florida Statutes.

105.17 Streamlined low-voltage alarm system installation permitting.

- (1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Contractor" means a person who is qualified to engage in the business of electrical or alarm system contracting pursuant to a certificate or registration issued by the department under part II of chapter 489, *Florida Statutes*.

(b) "Low-voltage alarm system project" means a project related to the installation, maintenance, inspection, replacement, or service of a new or existing alarm system, as defined in Section 489.505, Florida Statutes, including video cameras and closed-circuit television systems used to signal or detect a burglary, fire, robbery, or medical emergency, that is hardwired and operating at low voltage, as defined in the National Electrical Code Standard 70, current edition, or a new or existing low-voltage electric fence. The term also includes ancillary components or equipment attached to a low-voltage alarm system, or low-voltage electric fence, including, but not limited to, home-automation equipment, thermostats, closed-circuit television systems, access controls, battery recharging devices, and video cameras.

(c) "Low-voltage electric fence" means an alarm system, as defined in s. 489.505, that consists of a fence structure and an energizer powered by a commercial storage battery not exceeding 12 volts which produces an electric charge upon contact with the fence structure.

(d) "Wireless alarm system" means a burglar alarm system or smoke detector that is not hardwired

- (2) Notwithstanding any provision of this Code, this section applies to all low-voltage alarm system projects for which a permit is required by a local enforcement agency. However, a permit is not required to install, maintain, inspect, replace, or service a wireless alarm system, including any ancillary components or equipment attached to the system.

- (3) A low-voltage electric fence must meet all of the following requirements to be permitted as a low-voltage alarm system project and no further *permit* shall be required for the low-voltage alarm system project other than as provided in this section:

- (a) The electric charge produced by the fence upon contact must not exceed energizer characteristics set forth in paragraph 22.108 and depicted in Figure 102 of International Electrotechnical Commission Standard No. 60335-2-76, Current Edition.

- (b) A nonelectric fence or wall must completely enclose the low-voltage electric fence. The low-voltage electric fence may be up to 2 feet higher than the perimeter nonelectric fence or wall.
 - (c) The low-voltage electric fence must be identified using warning signs attached to the fence at intervals of not more than 60 feet.
 - (d) The low-voltage electric fence shall not be installed in an area zoned exclusively for single-family or multi-family residential use.
 - (e) The low-voltage electric fence shall not enclose the portions of a property which are used for residential purposes.
- (4) This section does not apply to the installation or replacement of a fire alarm if a plan review is required.
- (5) A local enforcement agency shall make uniform basic permit labels available for purchase by a contractor to be used for the installation or replacement of a new or existing alarm system at a cost as indicated in Section 553.793, *Florida Statutes*. The local enforcement agency may not require the payment of any additional fees, charges, or expenses associated with the installation or replacement of a new or existing alarm.
- (a) A local enforcement agency may not require a contractor, as a condition of purchasing a label, to submit information other than identification information of the licensee and proof of registration or certification as a contractor.
 - (b) A label is valid for 1 year after the date of purchase and may only be used within the jurisdiction of the local enforcement agency that issued the label. A contractor may purchase labels in bulk for one or more unspecified current or future projects.
- (6) A contractor shall post an unused uniform basic permit label in a conspicuous place on the premises of the low-voltage alarm system project site before commencing work on the project.
- (7) A contractor is not required to notify the local enforcement agency before commencing work on a low-voltage alarm system project. However, a contractor must submit a Uniform Notice of a Low-Voltage Alarm System Project as provided under subsection (7) to the local enforcement agency within 14 days after completing the project. A local enforcement agency may take disciplinary action against a contractor who fails to timely submit a Uniform Notice of a Low-Voltage Alarm System Project.
- (8) The Uniform Notice of a Low-Voltage Alarm System Project may be submitted electronically or by facsimile if all submissions are signed by the owner, tenant, contractor, or authorized representative of such persons. The Uniform Notice of a Low-Voltage Alarm System Project shall be in the format prescribed by the local enforcement agency and must comply with the requirements of Section 553.793(7), *Florida Statutes*.
- (9) A local enforcement agency may coordinate directly with the owner or customer to inspect a low-voltage alarm system project may be inspected by the local enforcement agency to ensure compliance with applicable codes and standards. If a low-voltage alarm system project fails an inspection, the contractor must take corrective action as necessary to pass inspection.
- (10) A municipality, county, district, or other entity of local government may not adopt or maintain in effect any ordinance or rule regarding a low-voltage alarm system project that is inconsistent with this section.
- (11) A uniform basic permit label shall not be required for the subsequent maintenance, inspection, or service of an alarm system that was permitted in accordance with this section.

The provisions of this act are not intended to impose new or additional licensure requirements on persons licensed in accordance with the applicable provisions of chapter 489, *Florida Statutes*.

SECTION 106 FLOOR AND ROOF DESIGN LOADS

106.1 Live loads posted. Where the live loads for which each floor or portion thereof of a commercial or industrial building is or has been designed to exceed 50 psf (2.40 kN/m²), such design live loads shall be conspicuously posted by the owner in that part of each story in which they apply, using durable signs. It shall be unlawful to remove or deface such notices. For residential construction where roof trusses have been designed for 30 psf for light attic storage, a permanent sign shall be posted in the attic area at final building inspection.

106.2 Issuance of certificate of occupancy. A certificate of occupancy required by Section 111 shall not be issued until the floor load signs, required by Section 106.1, have been installed.

106.3 Restrictions on loading. It shall be unlawful to place, or cause or permit to be placed, on any floor or roof of a building, structure or portion thereof, a load greater than is permitted by this code.

SECTION 107 SUBMITTAL DOCUMENTS

107.1 General. Submittal documents consisting of construction documents, statement of special inspections, geotechnical report and other data shall be submitted in approved format with each permit application in accordance with Florida Statute 553.79. The construction documents shall be prepared by a registered design professional where required by the Chapter 471, Florida Statutes or Chapter 481, Florida Statutes & 61G15 Florida Administrative Code or Chapter 481, Florida Statutes & 61G1 Florida Administrative Code. Where special conditions exist, the building official is authorized to require additional construction documents to be prepared by a registered design professional. Electronic media documents shall be submitted when required by the building official, in a format acceptable to the building official, and may require only one set of submittals.

Exception: The building official is authorized to waive the submission of construction documents and other data not required to be prepared by a registered design professional if it is found that the nature of the work applied for is such that review of construction documents is not necessary to obtain compliance with this code.

If the design professional is an architect, interior designer, or engineer legally registered under the laws of this state regulating the practice of architecture or interior design as provided for in Chapter 481, Florida Statutes, Part I, or landscape architecture as provided for in Chapter 481, Florida Statutes, Part II, or engineering as provided for in Chapter 471, Florida Statutes, then he or she shall affix his or her official seal to said drawings, specifications and accompanying data, as required by Florida Statute.

107.2 Construction documents. Construction documents shall be in accordance with Sections 107.2.1 through 107.2.6.

107.2.1 Information on construction documents. Construction documents shall be dimensioned and prepared as electronic media documents and submitted in the format approved by the building official. Construction documents shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature and extent of the work proposed and show in detail that it will conform to the provisions of this code and relevant laws, ordinances, rules and regulations, as determined by the building official. Such drawings and specifications shall contain information, in the form of notes or otherwise, as to the quality of materials, where quality is essential to conformity with the technical codes. Such information shall be specific, and the technical codes shall not be cited as a whole or in part, nor shall the term "legal" or its equivalent be used as a substitute for specific information. All information, drawings, specifications and accompanying data shall bear the name and signature of the person

responsible for the design. (see also Section 107.1).

107.2.1.1 For roof assemblies required by the code, the construction documents shall illustrate, describe and delineate the type of roofing system, materials, fastening requirements, flashing requirements and wind resistance rating that are required to be installed. Product evaluation and installation shall indicate compliance with the wind criteria required for the specific site or a statement by an architect or engineer certifying suitability for the specific site must be submitted with the construction documents.

107.2.1.2 Additional data. The building official may require details, computations, stress diagrams, and other data necessary to describe the construction or installation and the basis of calculations. All drawings, specifications and accompanying data required by the building official to be prepared by an architect or engineer shall be affixed with their official seal, signature and date as state law requires.

107.2.1.3 Quality of building plans. Building plans shall be drawn to a minimum 1/8-inch scale. The building official may establish through departmental policy, standards for plans and specifications, including electronic format in order to provide conformity to its electronic permit review and record retention program. This policy may include such things as minimum and maximum sizes, shape, contrast, clarity, electronic format, or other items related to records management. Electronic media must be compatible with the archive requirements of Florida Statutes.

107.2.2 Fire protection system shop drawings. Shop drawings for the fire protection system(s) shall be submitted to indicate conformance to this code and the construction documents and shall be approved prior to the start of system installation. Shop drawings shall contain all information as required by the referenced installation standards in Chapter 9.

107.2.3 Means of egress. The construction documents shall show in sufficient detail the location, construction, size and character of all portions of the means of egress including the exit, the exit access, and the path of the exit discharge to the public way in compliance with the provisions of this code. In other than occupancies in Groups R-2, R-3, and 1-1, the construction documents shall designate the number of occupants to be accommodated on every floor, and in all rooms and spaces.

107.2.4 Exterior wall envelope. Construction documents for all buildings shall describe the exterior wall envelope in sufficient detail to determine compliance with this code. The construction documents shall provide details of the exterior wall envelope as required, including flashing, intersections with dissimilar materials, corners, end details, control joints, intersections at roof, eaves or parapets, means of drainage, water-resistive membrane and details around openings. The construction documents shall include manufacturer's installation instructions that provide supporting documentation that the proposed penetration and opening details described in the construction documents maintain the weather resistance of the exterior wall envelope. The supporting documentation shall fully describe the exterior wall system which was tested, where applicable, as well as the test procedure used.

107.2.5 Exterior balcony and elevated walking surfaces. Where balcony 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 shall include details for all element of the impervious moisture barrier system. The construction documents shall include manufacturer's installation instructions.

107.2.6 Site plan. The construction documents submitted with the application for permit shall be accompanied by a site plan showing to scale the size and location of new construction and existing structures on the site, distances from lot lines and between buildings, the established street grades and the proposed finished grades and, as applicable, flood hazard areas, floodways, and design flood elevations; and it shall be drawn in accordance with an accurate boundary line survey. In the case of demolition, the site plan shall show construction to be demolished and the location and size of existing structures and construction that are to remain on the site or plot. The site plan shall

include accessible parking and accessible routes as required by the FBC Accessibility when applicable. The building official is authorized to waive or modify the requirement for a site plan when the application for permit is for alteration or repair or when otherwise warranted.

107.2.6.1 Design flood elevations. Where design flood elevations are not specified, they shall be established in accordance with Section 1612.3.1. *Design flood* elevations shall be uniformly specified utilizing the currently effective NAVD 88.

107.2.6.2 For the purpose of inspection and record retention, site plans for a building shall be maintained at the worksite in a form acceptable to the building official. These plans must be open to inspection by the building official or a duly authorized representative, as required by the Florida Building Code.

107.2.7 Structural information. The construction documents shall provide the information specified in Section 1603 of this code and include shoring details, where applicable, for new construction and alterations. Where construction includes excavation, shoring details shall demonstrate protection of the angle of repose for foundation systems of existing adjacent structures.

107.3 Examination of documents. The building official shall examine or cause to be examined the accompanying submittal documents and shall ascertain by such examinations whether the construction indicated and described is in accordance with the requirements of this code and other pertinent laws or ordinances.

Exceptions:

1. Building plans approved pursuant to F.S. § 553.77(5) and state-approved manufactured buildings are exempt from local codes enforcing agency plan reviews except for provisions of the code relating to erection, assembly or construction at the site. Erection, assembly (including utility crossover connections) and construction at the site are subject to local permitting and inspections. Photocopies of plans approved according to FAC 9B-1.009, F.A.C., shall be sufficient for local permit application documents of record for the modular building portion of the permitted project.
2. Industrial construction on sites where design, construction and fire safety are supervised by appropriately licensed design and inspection professionals and which contain adequate in-house fire departments and rescue squads is exempt, subject to approval by the building official, from review of plans and inspections, providing the appropriate licensed design and inspection professionals certify that applicable codes and standards have been met and supply appropriate approved drawings to local building and fire-safety inspectors.

107.3.1 Approval of construction documents. When the building official issues a permit, the construction documents shall be noted, in writing or by stamp, as "Reviewed for Code Compliance." One set of construction documents so reviewed shall be retained by the building official. The other set shall be returned to the applicant, shall be kept at the site of work and shall be open to inspection by the building official or a duly authorized representative.

107.3.2 Previous approvals. This code shall not require changes in the construction documents, construction or designated occupancy of a structure for which a lawful permit has been heretofore issued or otherwise lawfully authorized, and the construction of which has been pursued in good faith within 6 months after the effective date of this code and has not been abandoned.

107.3.3 Phased approval. The building official is authorized to issue a permit for the construction of foundations or any other part of a building or structure before the construction documents for the whole building or structure have been submitted, provided that adequate information and detailed statements have been filed complying with pertinent requirements of

this code. The holder of such permit for the foundation or other parts of a building or structure shall proceed at the holder's own risk with the building operation and without assurance that a permit for the entire structure will be granted. This provision only applies to the Florida Building Code; all other agency approvals necessary for construction must be secured prior to this provision being applied.

107.3.4 Design professional in responsible charge. When it is required that documents be prepared by a registered design professional, the building official shall be authorized to require the owner or the owner's authorized agent to engage and designate on the building permit application a registered design professional who shall act as the registered design professional in responsible charge. If the circumstances require, the owner or the owner's authorized agent shall designate a successor registered design professional in responsible charge who shall perform the duties required of the original registered design professional in responsible charge. The building official shall be notified in writing by the owner or the owner's authorized agent if the registered design professional in responsible charge is changed or is unable to continue to perform the duties. Successor registered design professional in responsible charge licensed under Chapter 471 Florida Statute shall comply with section 471.025(4) Florida Statute and the procedure set forth in 61G15-27.001 Florida Administrative Code; or licensed under Chapter 481 Florida Statutes shall comply with Section 481.221(6) Florida Statute and the procedure set forth in 61G1-18.002 Florida Administrative Code.

The registered design professional in charge shall be responsible for reviewing and coordinating submittal documents prepared by others, including phased and deferred submittal items, for compatibility with the design of the building. Those products which are regulated by FAC Rule 61G20 shall be reviewed and approved in writing by the designer of record prior to submittal for jurisdictional approval.

107.3.4.1 Deferred submittals. For the purposes of this section, deferred submittals are defined as those portions of the design that are not submitted at the time of the application and that are to be submitted to the building official within a specified period.

Deferral of any submittal items shall have the prior approval of the building official. The registered design professional in responsible charge shall list the deferred submittals on the construction documents for review by the building official.

Documents for deferred submittal items shall be submitted to the registered design professional in responsible charge who shall review them and forward them to the building official with a notation indicating that the deferred submittal documents have been reviewed and found to be in general conformance to the design of the building. The deferred submittal items shall not be installed until the deferred submittal documents have been approved by the building official.

107.3.4.2 Certifications by contractors authorized under the provisions of F.S. § 489.115(4)(b) shall be considered equivalent to sealed plans and specifications by a person licensed under Chapter 471, Florida Statutes, or Chapter 481 Florida Statutes, by local enforcement agencies for plans review for permitting purposes relating to compliance with the wind-resistance provisions of the code or alternate methodologies approved by the Florida Building Commission for one and two-family dwellings. Local enforcement agencies may rely upon such certification by contractors that the plans and specifications submitted conform to the requirements of the code for wind resistance. Upon good cause shown, local government code enforcement agencies may accept or reject plans sealed by persons licensed under Chapters 471, 481 or 489, Florida Statutes.

107.3.5 Minimum plan review criteria for buildings. The examination of the documents by the building official shall include the following minimum criteria and documents: a floor plan; site plan; foundation plan; floor/roof framing plan or truss layout; all fenestration and building

envelope penetrations; flashing; and rough opening dimensions and all exterior elevations:

Commercial Buildings:

107.3.5.1.1 Building:

1. Site requirements:
 - Parking
 - Fire access Vehicle loading
 - Driving/turning radius
 - Fire hydrant water supply/post indicator valve (PIV)
 - Set back/separation (assumed property lines)
 - Location of specific tanks, water lines and sewer lines
 - Flood hazard areas, flood zones, and design flood elevations
2. Occupancy group and special occupancy requirements shall be determined (cross check with the energy code submittal).
3. Minimum type of construction shall be determined (see Table 503).
4. Fire-resistant construction requirements shall include the following components:
 - Fire-resistant separations
 - Fire-resistant protection for type of construction
 - Protection of openings and penetrations of rated walls
 - Fire blocking and draftstopping and calculated fire resistance
5. Fire suppression systems shall include:
 - Early warning smoke evacuation systems
 - Schematic fire sprinklers
 - Standpipes
 - Pre-engineered systems
 - Riser diagram
6. Life safety systems shall be determined and shall include the following requirements:
 - Occupant load and egress capacities
 - Early warning
 - Smoke control
 - Stair pressurization
 - Systems schematic
 - Safeguards during construction, as applicable
7. Occupancy load/egress requirements shall include:
 - Occupancy load
 - Gross
 - Net
 - Means of egress
 - Exit access
 - Exit
 - Exit discharge
 - Stairs construction/geometry and protection
 - Doors
 - Emergency lighting and exit signs
 - Specific occupancy requirements
 - Construction requirements
 - Horizontal exits/exit passageways

8. Structural requirements shall include:
 - Soil conditions/analysis
 - Termite protection
 - Design loads
 - Wind requirements
 - Building envelope (including Section 107.2.4)
 - Impact resistant coverings or systems
 - Structural calculations (if required)
 - Foundation
 - Flood requirements in accordance with Section 1612, including lowest floor elevations, enclosures, flood damage-resistant materials
 - Wall systems
 - Floor systems
 - Roof systems
 - Threshold inspection plan
 - Stair systems
9. Materials shall be reviewed and shall at a minimum include the following:
 - Wood
 - Steel
 - Aluminum
 - Concrete
 - Plastic
 - Glass
 - Masonry
 - Gypsum board and plaster
 - Insulating (mechanical)
 - Roofing
 - Deck coatings
 - Insulation
 - Building envelope portions of the Energy Code (including calculation and mandatory requirements)
10. Accessibility requirements shall include the following:
 - Site requirements
 - Accessible route
 - Vertical accessibility
 - Toilet and bathing facilities
 - Drinking fountains
 - Equipment
 - Special occupancy requirements
 - Fair housing requirements
11. Interior requirements shall include the following:
 - Interior finishes (flame spread/smoke development)
 - Light and ventilation (including corresponding portion of the energy code)
 - Sanitation
12. Special systems:
 - Elevators
 - Escalators
 - Lifts
13. Commercial Energy Code submittal

14. Swimming pools:
Barrier requirements
Spas
Wading pools
15. Location and installation details. The specific location and installation details of each fire door, fire damper, ceiling damper and smoke damper shall be shown and properly identified on the building plans by the designer.

107.3.5.1.2 Electrical:

1. Electrical:
Wiring
Services
Feeders and branch circuits
Overcurrent protection
Grounding
Wiring methods and materials
GFCIs
Electrical portions of the Energy Code (including calculation and mandatory requirements)
2. Equipment
3. Special occupancies
4. Emergency systems
5. Communication systems
6. Low voltage
7. Load calculations
8. Design flood elevation

107.3.5.1.3 Plumbing

1. Minimum plumbing facilities
 2. Fixture requirements
 3. Water supply piping
 4. Sanitary drainage
 5. Water heaters
 6. Vents
 7. Roof drainage
 8. Back flow prevention
 9. Irrigation
 10. Location of water supply line
 11. Grease traps
 12. Environmental requirements

13. Plumbing riser
14. Design flood elevation
15. Water/plumbing requirements of the Energy Code (including calculation and mandatory requirements)

107.3.5.1.4 Mechanical

1. Mechanical portions of the Energy Calculations
2. Exhaust systems:
Clothes dryer exhaust
Kitchen equipment exhaust
Specialty exhaust systems
3. Equipment
4. Equipment location
5. Make-up air
6. Roof-mounted equipment
7. Duct systems
8. Ventilation
9. Combustion air
10. Chimneys, fireplaces and vents
11. Appliances
12. Boilers
13. Refrigeration
14. Bathroom ventilation
15. Laboratory
16. Design flood elevation
17. Smoke and/or Fire Dampers

107.3.5.1.5 Gas

1. Gas piping
2. Venting
3. Combustion air
4. Chimneys and vents
5. Appliances
6. Type of gas
7. Fireplaces
8. LP tank location
9. Riser diagram/shutoffs
10. Design flood elevation
11. Gas portions of the Energy Code (including calculation and mandatory requirements)

107.3.5.2 Demolition

1. Asbestos removal

107.3.5.3 Residential (One and Two-Family)

1. Site requirements
Drainage Plan (professionally prepared as determined by the building official)
Set back/separation (assumed property lines)
Location of septic tanks
2. Fire-resistant construction and fire protection systems (if required)
3. Smoke and/or carbon monoxide alarm detector locations
4. Egress
Egress window size and location stairs construction requirements
5. Structural requirements shall include:

Wall section from foundation through roof, including assembly and materials
connector tables wind requirements, and structural calculations (if required)

Flood hazard areas, flood zones, design flood elevations, lowest floor
elevations, enclosures, equipment, and flood damage-resistant materials

Termite protection
Design loads
Wind requirements
Building envelope
Structural calculations (if required)
Foundation
Wall systems
Floor systems
Roof systems
6. Accessibility requirements: show/identify accessible bath
7. Impact resistant coverings or systems
8. Flood hazard areas, flood zones, design flood elevations, lowest floor
elevations, enclosures, equipment, and flood damage-resistant materials
9. Electrical:

Electric service riser with wire sizes, conduit detail and grounding detail.
Complete load calculations, Panel schedules
10. Mechanical:

Equipment and location, Duct systems
11. Plumbing: Plumbing riser
12. Gas:

Gas piping
Venting
Combustion air
Chimneys and vents
Appliances
Type of gas
Fireplaces

LP tank location
Riser diagram/shutoffs

13. Residential Energy Code submittal (including calculations and mandatory requirements)
14. Swimming Pools:
Barrier requirements
Spas
Wading pools

Manufactured buildings/housing -

1. Site requirements
Setback/separation (assumed property lines)
Location of septic tanks (if applicable)
2. Structural
Wind zone
Anchoring
Blocking
3. Plumbing
List potable water source and meter size (if applicable)
4. Mechanical
Exhaust systems
Clothes dryer exhaust
Kitchen equipment exhaust
5. Electrical exterior disconnect location

107.3.5.4 Exemptions:

Plans examination by the building official shall not be required for the following work:

1. Replacing existing equipment such as mechanical units, water heaters, etc. (as determined by the building official)
2. Minor electrical, plumbing, and mechanical repairs
3. Annual maintenance permits
4. Prototype plans: except for local site adaption, siding, foundations and/or modifications. Except for structures that require waiver.
5. Manufactured buildings plan except for foundations and modifications of buildings on site and as listed below in manufactured buildings/housing.

107.4 Amended construction documents. Work shall be installed in accordance with the approved construction documents, and any changes made during construction that are not in compliance with the approved construction documents shall be resubmitted for review as an amended set of construction documents.

107.5 Retention of construction documents. One set of approved construction documents shall be retained by the building official as required by state or local laws.

107.6 Affidavits. The building official may accept a sworn affidavit from a registered architect or engineer

stating that the plans submitted conform to the technical codes. For buildings and structures, the affidavit shall state that the plans conform to the laws as to egress, type of construction and general arrangement and, if accompanied by drawings, show the structural design and that the plans and design conform to the requirements of the technical codes as to strength, stresses, strains, loads and stability. The building official may without any examination or inspection accept such affidavit, provided the architect or engineer who made such affidavit agrees to submit to the building official copies of inspection reports as inspections are performed and upon completion of the structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing systems a certification that the structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system has been erected in accordance with the requirements of the technical codes. Where the building official relies upon such affidavit, the architect or engineer shall assume full responsibility for compliance with all provisions of the technical codes and other pertinent laws or ordinances. The building official shall ensure that any person conducting plans review is qualified as a plans examiner under Part XII of Chapter 468, Florida Statutes, and that any person conducting inspections is qualified as a building inspector under Part XII of Chapter 468, Florida Statutes. Nothing aforesaid shall preclude plan review or inspections by the building official (See also Section 105.14). On applications in which private provider services are utilized, all time frames shall adhere to time frames as indicated in Florida Statutes 553.791 7(a).

107.6.1 Building permits issued in special flood hazard areas on the basis of an affidavit.

Pursuant to the requirements of federal regulation for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (44 C.F.R. Parts 59 and 60), the authority granted to the Building Official to issue permits, to rely on inspections, and to accept plans and construction documents on the basis of affidavits and plans submitted pursuant to Sections 105.14 and 107.6, shall not extend to the flood load and flood resistance construction requirements of the *Florida Building Code*.

107.6.2 Affidavits provided pursuant to Section 553.791, Florida Statutes. For a building or structure in a flood hazard area, the building official shall review any affidavit certifying compliance with the flood load and flood-resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code.

107.7 If the local building code administrator or inspector finds that the plans are not in compliance with the Florida Building Code, the local building code administrator or inspector shall identify the specific plan features that do not comply with the applicable codes, identify the specific code chapters and sections upon which the finding is based, and provide this information to the local enforcing agency. If the building code administrator, plans examiner, or inspector requests another local enforcing agency employee or a person contracted by the local enforcing agency to review the plans and that employee or person identifies specific plan features that do not comply with the applicable codes, the building code administrator, plans examiner, or inspector must provide this information to the local enforcing agency. The local enforcing agency shall provide this information to the permit applicant.

SECTION 108 TEMPORARY STRUCTURES AND USES

108.1 General. The building official is authorized to require a permit for temporary structures and temporary uses. Such permits shall be limited as to time of service, but shall not be permitted for more than six months. The building official is authorized to grant extensions for demonstrated cause.

108.2 Conformance. Temporary structures and uses shall comply with the requirements in Section 3103.

108.3 Temporary power. The building official is authorized to give permission to temporarily supply and use power in part of an electric installation before such installation has been fully completed and the final certificate of completion has been issued. The part covered by the temporary certificate shall comply with the requirements specified for temporary lighting, heat or power in NFPA 70. (National Electrical Code [NEC])

108.4 Termination of approval. The building official is authorized to terminate such permit for a temporary structure or use and to order the temporary structure to be removed or use to be discontinued.

SECTION 109 FEES

109.1 Payment of Fees. An application shall not be valid and shall not be reviewed until the applicable fees prescribed by law have been paid. A permit shall not be valid until the fees prescribed by law have been paid, nor shall an amendment to a permit be released until the additional fee, if any, has been paid.

109.2 Schedule of permit fees. On buildings, structures, electrical, gas, mechanical, and plumbing systems or alterations requiring a permit, a fee for each permit shall be paid as required, in accordance with the schedule as established by the applicable governing authority.

109.2.1 Types of Fees Enumerated. Fees may be charged for but not limited to the following:

- Permits;
- Plans examination;
- Certificates of competency (including fees for applications, examinations, renewal, late renewal, and reciprocity);
- Re-inspections;
- Administrative fees (including fees for investigative and legal costs incurred in the context of certain disciplinary cases heard by the board);
- Variance requests;
- Administrative appeals;
- Violations; and
- Other fees established by local resolution or ordinance.

109.3 Building permit valuations. The applicant for a permit shall provide an estimated permit value at time of application. For permitting purposes, permit valuations shall include total replacement value of work, including materials and labor, for which the permit is being issued, such as structural, electrical, gas, mechanical, plumbing equipment, interior finish, related site work, architectural and design fees, marketing costs, overhead, and profit, excluding only land value. Valuation references may include the latest published data of national construction cost analysis services, such as Marshall-Swift, Means, etc., or as published by the International Code Council. If, in the opinion of the building official, the valuation is underestimated on the application, the permit shall be denied, unless the applicant can show detailed quantity estimates, or bona fide signed contracts, acceptable to the building official. Final building permit valuation shall be set by the building official.

109.4 Work commencing before permit issuance. Any person who commences any work on a building, structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system before obtaining the necessary permits or without prior approval from the building official as permitted in Section 105.2.2 or 105.12 shall be subject to a penalty fee in addition to the required permit fees, as set in the approved schedule of fees or as provided by local ordinance. This provision shall not apply to emergency work when delay would clearly have placed life or property in imminent danger. But in all such cases, the required permit(s) must be applied for within three (3) business days and any unreasonable delay in obtaining those permit(s) shall result in the charge a penalty fee. The payment of a penalty fee shall not preclude or be deemed a substitute for prosecution for commencing work without first obtaining a permit. The building official may grant extensions of time or adjust penalties when justifiable cause has been demonstrated in writing.

109.5 Related fees. The payment of the fee for the construction, alteration, removal or demolition for work done in connection to or concurrently with the work authorized by a building permit shall not relieve the applicant or holder of the permit from the payment of other fees that are prescribed by law

Refunds. The building official is authorized to establish and publish a refund policy through local ordinance or resolution.

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 exposed and provided with access for inspection purposes until approved. Approval as a result of an inspection shall not be construed to be an approval of a violation of the provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction. Inspections presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction shall not be valid. It shall be the duty of the owner or the owner's authorized agent to cause the work to remain exposed and provided with access for inspection purposes. The building official shall be permitted to require a boundary line survey prepared by a qualified surveyor whenever the boundary lines cannot be readily determined in the field. Neither the building official nor the jurisdiction shall be liable for expense entailed in the removal or replacement of any material required to allow inspection.

110.1.1 Manufacturers and fabricators. When deemed necessary by the building official, he/she shall make, or cause to be made, an inspection of materials or assemblies at the point of manufacture or fabrication. A record shall be made of every such examination and inspection and of all violations of the technical codes.

110.1.2 Other inspections services. The building official may make, or cause to be made the inspections required by Section 1109 of this code. He/she may accept reports of department inspectors, independent inspectors or recognized inspection services, provided that after investigation he/she is satisfied as to their qualifications and reliability. A certificate required by any provision of this code shall not be based on such reports unless the same are certified by the building code inspector or the architect or engineer performing building code inspections in a manner specified by the building official. The building official shall ensure that all persons making such inspections shall be certified in accordance to Chapter 468 Florida Statutes.

The building official may require the owner to employ an inspection service in the following instances:

1. For buildings or additions of Type I construction
2. For all major structural alterations
3. Where the concrete design is based on compressive strength in excess of 3000 pounds per square inch
4. For pile driving
5. For buildings with area greater than 20,000 square feet
6. For buildings more than two (2) stories in height; or
7. For buildings and structures of unusual design or methods of construction

Such inspectors shall be present when work is underway on the structural elements of the building to adequately attest to its compliance. Such inspectors shall be a registered, architect, or engineer. An employee of the architect or engineer licensed under Chapter 468, Part XII, *Florida Statutes* may perform the inspections, under the direction of and with final certification from the architect or engineer. Such inspectors shall submit weekly progress reports including the daily inspections to the building official, and including a code compliance opinion of the Resident Inspector.

At the completion of the construction work or project, the architect or engineer shall submit a certificate of compliance to the building official, stating that the work was done in compliance with this code and in accordance with the permitted drawing. Final inspection shall be made by the building official before a Certificate of Occupancy or Certificate of

Completion is issued; and confirmation inspections may be made at any time to monitor activities and resident inspectors.

110.1.3 Affidavit for inspection. With specific prior approval of, and in a format acceptable to the building official, an affidavit for certification of inspection may be accepted from the permit qualifier; when accompanied by extensive photographic evidence of sufficient detail to demonstrate code compliance. The photographic evidence shall be comprehensive in the display of the installation and/or construction and job location identifiers. The affidavit and accompanying photographs shall be provided to the inspector prior to or at the next scheduled inspection. If the photographs are found to be insufficient by the building official to demonstrate compliance with this code and/or the permitted document, or clearly display location identifiers, or are missing, the contractor may be required to obtain the services of a Registered Florida Design Professional to inspect and certify the installation and/or construction. Inspection by Registered Florida Design Professional shall be in person and certification by Registered Florida Design Professional shall be accompanied by new extensive photographic evidence of sufficient detail to demonstrate code compliance.

110.1.3.1 Exception: Affidavits may not be accepted for inspection of elements of construction which require inspection by the local jurisdiction under the requirements of Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 59 and 60, and the local flood damage prevention ordinance.

110.2 Preliminary inspection. Subject to the limitations of F.S. Chapter 553.79(20), before issuing a permit, the building official is authorized to examine or cause to be examined buildings, structures and sites for which an application has been filed.

110.2.1 Existing building inspections. Before issuing a permit, the building official may examine or cause to be examined any building, electrical, gas, mechanical, or plumbing systems for which an application has been received for a permit to enlarge, alter, repair, move, demolish, install, or change the occupancy. The building official may inspect the buildings, structures, electrical, gas, mechanical and plumbing systems, from time to time, before, during and upon completion of the work for which a permit was issued. The building official shall make a record of every such examination and inspection and of all observed violations of the technical codes. Additional regulations in Florida Building Code, Existing Building Volume, may apply.

110.3 Required inspections. The building official upon notification from the permit holder or his or her agent, shall make the following inspections, and such other inspections as deemed necessary, and shall either release that portion of the construction or shall notify the permit holder or his or her agent of any violations which must be corrected in order to comply with the technical codes. The building official shall determine the timing and sequencing of when inspections occur and what elements are inspected at each inspection. A complete survey, or special purpose survey may be required before an inspection is approved.

A. Building:

1. Foundation inspection. To be made after trenches are excavated, any required reinforcing steel is in place, forms erected and shall at a minimum include the following building components:

- Stem-wall
- Monolithic slab-on-grade
- Piling/pile caps
- Footers/grade beams

1.1. Slab/Floor Inspection: Concrete slab and under-floor inspections shall be made after in-slab or under-floor reinforcing steel or framing members installed and all building service equipment, conduit, piping accessories and other ancillary equipment items are in place, but before any concrete is placed or floor sheathing installed, including the subfloor.

1.2. A foundation/Form board survey prepared and certified by a registered surveyor may be required, prior to approval of the slab inspection. The survey shall certify placement of the building on the site, illustrate all surrounding setback dimensions

and shall be available at the job site for review by the building inspector. In lieu of providing a survey, the contractor may elect to uncover all property line markers and string-up all property lines in preparation for inspection.

- 1.3. In flood hazard areas, upon placement of the lowest floor, including the basement, and prior to further vertical construction, the elevation certification required in Section 1612.5 of the Florida Building Code, Building and Section R322 of the Florida Building Code, Residential, shall be submitted to the building official.

2. Shell Inspections:

- 2.1. **Lintel/tie beams/columns/masonry units.** To be made after masonry units, forms, reinforcing steel, shoring, conduit, piping accessories, and other ancillary equipment items are in place, but before any concrete is placed.
- 2.2. **Sheathing inspection.** To be made either as part of a dry-in inspection or done separately at the request of the contractor after all roof and wall sheathing and fasteners are complete and shall at a minimum include the following building components:

- Roof sheathing
- Wall sheathing
- Floor sheathing
- Continuous air barrier
- Sheathing fasteners
- Roof/wall dry-in
- Gypsum board, as required
- Sheathing/cladding inspection

NOTE: Sheathing fasteners installed and found to be missing the structural member (shiners) shall be corrected prior to installation of the dry-in material.

Exception: ring-shank nails shall be bent over and new fastener installed.

- 2.3. **Roofing inspection.** Shall at a minimum include the following building components:

- Dry-in
- Insulation (according to submitted energy calculations)
- Roof coverings (including in-progress)
- Flashing

Re-Roof Sheathing Inspection is required prior to application of the roof covering.

- 2.4. **Framing inspection.** To be made after the roof deck or sheathing, all framing, fireblocking and bracing is in place, all concealed wiring, all pipes, chimneys, ducts and vents are complete and the rough electrical, plumbing, heating wires, pipes and ducts are *approved*, and shall at a minimum include the following building components:

- Window/door framing and installation. Verify rough opening dimensions are within tolerances, buck and attachments
- Window U-factor/SHGC as indicated on approved energy calculations
- Window/door buck attachment
- Vertical cells/columns complete, if applicable
- Lintel/tie beams complete, if applicable

- Framing/trusses/bracing/connectors (including truss layout and engineered drawings)
 - Draft stopping/fire blocking
 - Curtain wall framing
 - Fire resistant assemblies, joints and penetrations, as required
 - Lath, as required
 - Accessibility
- 2.5. Insulation inspection:** To be made after the framing inspection is approved and the insulation is in place, according to approved energy calculation submittal. Includes wall and ceiling insulation, thermal and ignition barriers.
- 2.6.** Lath/Drywall, as required Lath and gypsum board inspections shall be made after lathing and gypsum board, interior and exterior, is in place, but before any plastering is applied or gypsum board joints and fasteners are taped and finished.
- Exception: Gypsum board that is not part of a fire-resistance- rated assembly or a shear assembly in a single-family dwelling, unless otherwise determined by the building official.
- 2.7. Exterior wall coverings.** Shall at a minimum include the following building components in progress inspections:
- Exterior wall coverings and veneers
 - Soffit coverings
- 3. Final inspection.** To be made after the building is completed, all sub-trade inspections have passed and the structure is ready for occupancy.
- 3.1.** In flood hazard areas, as part of the final inspection, a final certification of the lowest floor elevation or the elevation to which a building is dry floodproofed, as applicable, shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction.
- 4. Swimming pool inspection.**
- 4.1. First inspection to be made after excavation and installation of reinforcing steel, bonding and main drain and prior to placing of concrete shell.
 - 4.2. Underground electric inspection
 - 4.3. Perimeter piping inspection/pressure test to be made prior to backfill and preparation of the pool deck (if any).
 - 4.4. Light niche/wet niche inspection. To inspect the bonding of underwater light fixtures prior to filling the pool with water.
 - 4.5. Pool deck inspection to be made prior to placing concrete in the pool deck with all required bonding connections completed.
 - 4.6. Final electric inspection to be made prior to filling the swimming pool with water.
 - 4.7. Final permanent barrier inspection to be made prior to filling the swimming pool with water

- 4.8. Final inspection to be made when the swimming pool is complete and all required enclosure requirements are in place.

In order to pass final inspection and receive a certificate of completion, a residential swimming pool must meet the requirements relating to pool safety features as described in Section 424.2.17 and R4501.17 of this code.

5. Demolition inspections.

First inspection (pre-demolition) to be made after all utility connections have been disconnected and secured in such manner that no unsafe or unsanitary conditions shall exist during or after demolition operations.

Final inspection to be made after all demolition work is completed.

6. Manufactured building inspections.

The building department shall inspect construction of foundations; connecting buildings to foundations; installation of parts identified on plans as site installed items, joining the modules, including utility crossovers; utility connections from the building to utility lines on site; and any other work done on site which requires compliance with the Florida Building Code. (See also Section 107.3.5 Manufactured/Modular Buildings) Additional inspections may be required for public educational facilities (see Section 423.27.20).

7. Impact-resistant coverings.

Where impact resistant coverings or impact resistant systems are installed the building official shall perform inspections at the request of the applicant, on all impact-resistant coverings or impact resistant 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.

B. Electrical:

1. Underground inspection. To be made after trenches or ditches are excavated, conduit or cable is installed, and before any backfill is put in place.
2. Rough-in inspection. To be made after the building is dried-in, framing, fire blocking and bracing is in place and prior to the installation of wall or ceiling membranes.
3. Low Voltage. To be made for security, alarm, elevator, and special uses prior to being covered from view.
4. Power release inspection. To be made after building electrical system is substantially complete, or completed in phases, with all circuitry installed and electrical fixtures and devices in place, or properly tagged and safed-off.
5. Final inspection. To be made after the building electrical system is complete, all required electrical fixtures are in place and properly connected, tested and the structure is ready for occupancy
6. Existing Swimming Pools. To be made after all repairs or alterations are complete, all required electrical equipment, GFCI protection, and equipotential bonding are in place on said alterations or repairs.

C. Plumbing:

1. Underground inspection. To be made after trenches or ditches are excavated, piping is installed, and before any backfill is put in place.
2. Rough-in inspection. To be made after the roof, framing, fire blocking and bracing is in place and all soil, waste, vent, water, and other piping is complete, and prior to this installation of wall or ceiling membranes. Includes plumbing provisions of the energy code and approved energy calculations provisions.
3. Final inspection. To be made after the building plumbing system is complete, all plumbing fixtures are in place and properly connected, and the structure is ready for occupancy.

Note: See Section 312 of the Florida Building Code, Plumbing for required tests.

D. Mechanical:

1. Underground inspection. To be made after trenches or ditches are excavated, underground duct and fuel piping is installed, and before any backfill is put in place.
2. Rough-in inspection. To be made after the building is dried-in, framing, fire blocking and bracing are in place and all ducting, and other concealed components are complete, and prior to the installation of wall or ceiling membranes. Includes mechanical provisions of the energy code and approved energy calculations provisions.
3. Final inspection. To be made after the building mechanical system is complete, the mechanical system is in place and properly connected, and the structure is ready for occupancy.

E. Gas:

1. Underground piping and tanks. To be made after trenches or ditches are excavated, underground gas piping is installed, and before backfill is put in place.
2. Rough piping inspection. To be made after all new piping authorized by the permit has been installed, and before any such piping has been covered or concealed or any fixtures or gas appliances have been connected. Includes gas provisions of the energy code and approved energy calculations provisions.
3. Final piping inspection. To be made after all piping authorized by the permit has been installed and after all portions which are to be concealed by plastering or otherwise have been so concealed, and before any fixtures or gas appliances have been connected. This inspection shall include a pressure test.
4. Final inspection. To be made on all new gas work authorized by the permit and such portions of existing systems as may be affected by new work or any changes, to ensure compliance with all the requirements of this code and to assure that the installation and construction of the gas system is in accordance with reviewed plans.

F. Site Debris

1. The contractor and/or owner of any active or inactive construction project shall be responsible for the clean-up and removal of all construction debris or any other miscellaneous discarded articles during the course of the construction project and prior to receiving final inspection approval. Construction job sites must be kept clean and in a safe condition at all times. (See also Section 110.10).
2. All debris shall be kept in such a manner as to prevent it from being spread by any means.

110.3.1 Footing and foundation inspection. Footing and foundation inspections shall be made

after excavations for footings are complete and any required reinforcing steel is in place. For concrete foundations, any required forms shall be in place prior to inspection. Materials for the foundation shall be on the job, except where concrete is ready mixed in accordance with ASTM C 94, the concrete need not be on the job. (See also Section 110.3 Building)

110.3.2 Concrete slab and under-floor inspection. Reserved. (See Section 110.3 Building 1.1).

110.3.3 Lowest Floor elevation (Reserved). (See Section 110.3 Building 1.2).

110.3.4 Frame Inspection (Reserved). (See Section 110.3 Shell 2.4).

110.3.5 Lath and Gypsum Board Inspection (Reserved). (See Section 110.3 Shell 2.6).

110.3.6 Weather-exposed balcony and walking surface waterproofing. Where balcony 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, all elements of the impervious- moisture-barrier system shall not be concealed until inspected and *approved*.

110.3.7 Fire- and smoke-resistant penetrations. Protection of joints and penetrations in fire- resistance-rated assemblies, smoke barriers and smoke partitions shall not be concealed from view until inspected and approved by the building official.

110.3.8 Energy efficiency inspections. Inspections shall be made to determine compliance with FBC, Energy Conservation and confirm with the approved energy code submittal (by appropriate trade) and corresponding mandatory requirements and shall include, but not be limited to, inspections for: corresponding envelope insulation R- and U-values, fenestration U-value and Solar Heat Gain Coefficient, duct system R-value, and HVAC lighting, electrical and water-heating equipment efficiency.

110.3.9 Other Inspections. In addition to the inspections specified in Sections 110.3 through 110.3.7, the building official is authorized to make or require other inspections of any construction work to ascertain compliance with the provisions of this code and other laws that are enforced by the Building Division.

110.3.10 Special Inspections (Reserved).

110.3.11 Final Inspections prior to issuance of Certificate of Occupancy or Completion. The building official shall inspect or cause to be inspected, at various intervals, all construction or work for which a permit is required, and a final inspection shall be made of every building, structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system upon completion, prior to the issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy or Certificate of Completion. In performing inspections, the building official shall give first priority to inspections of the construction, addition, or renovation to, any facilities owned or controlled by a state university, state community college or public school district.

110.3.11.1 Flood hazard documentation For properties located in a flood hazard area, all required documentation shall be submitted to the building official at the time of the final inspection.

110.3.11.2 Commercial Energy Code documentation. As required by Section C408.2.4.1 of the Energy Conservation Volume, confirmation that the preliminary commissioning report has been received by building owner shall be provided at the time of final mechanical inspection.

110.3.11.3 Residential Energy Code documentation. If required by energy code path submittal (section R405), confirmation that the envelope and duct test requirements shall be received by building official.

110.3.12 Termites. Building components and building surroundings required to be protected from termite damage in accordance with Section 1503.2e of this code, Section 2304.13 of this code or Section 2304.11.6 of this code, specifically required to be inspected for termites in accordance with section 2114 of this code, or required to have chemical soil treatment in accordance with Section 1816 of this code shall not be covered or concealed until the release from the building official has been received. (Also refer to Sections 105.10 and 105.11 of this code)

110.3.13 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:

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

110.3.14 Reinforcing steel and structural frames. Reinforcing steel or structural frame work of any part of any building or structure shall not be covered or concealed without first obtaining a release from the building official. Certification that field welding and structural bolted connections meet design requirements shall be submitted to the building official, upon request.

110.4 Inspection agencies. The building official is authorized to accept reports of approved inspection agencies, provided such agencies satisfy the requirements as to qualifications and reliability.

110.5 Inspection requests. It shall be the duty of the holder of the building permit or their duly authorized agent to notify the building official when work is ready for inspection. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to provide access to and means for inspections of such work that are required by this code.

110.6 Approval required. Work shall not be done beyond the point indicated in each successive inspection without first obtaining the approval of the building official. The building official, upon notification, shall make the requested inspections and shall either indicate the portion of the construction that is satisfactory as completed, or notify the permit holder or his or her agent wherein the same fails to comply with this code. Any portions that do not comply shall be corrected and such portion shall not be covered or concealed until authorized by the building official.

110.7 Shoring. For threshold buildings, shoring and associated formwork or falsework shall be designed and inspected by a Florida licensed professional engineer, prior to any required mandatory inspections by the threshold building inspector.

110.7.1 - Other shoring. The Building Official may require engineered shoring drawings and procedures for reshoring for temporary support of vertical and horizontal loads and stabilization of foundation soils when applicable. Inspections are required to ensure the shoring is installed in accordance with the approved engineered shoring drawings. The Building Official may require the inspections to be made by qualified third parties when deemed necessary. (See also Section 110.1.2 Inspection Services).

110.8 Threshold building.

110.8.1 During new construction or during repair or restoration projects in which the structural system or structural loading of a building is being modified, the enforcing agency shall require a special inspector to perform structural inspections on a threshold building pursuant to a structural inspection plan prepared by the engineer or architect of record. The structural inspection plan must be submitted to the enforcing agency prior to the issuance of a building permit for the construction of a threshold building. The purpose of the structural inspection plans is to provide specific inspection procedures and schedules so that the building can be adequately inspected for compliance with the permitted documents. The special inspector may not serve as a surrogate in carrying out the responsibilities of the building official, the architect, or the engineer of record. The

contractor's contractual or statutory obligations are not relieved by any action of the special inspector.

110.8.2 The special inspector shall determine that a professional engineer who specializes in shoring design has inspected the shoring and reshoring for conformance with the shoring and reshoring plans submitted to the enforcing agency. A fee simple title owner of a building, which does not meet the minimum size, height, occupancy, occupancy classification or number-of-stories criteria which would result in classification as a threshold building under Florida Statute 553.71(7), may designate such building as a threshold building, subject to more than the minimum number of inspections required by the Florida Building Code.

110.8.3 The fee owner of a threshold building shall select and pay all costs of employing a special inspector, but the special inspector shall be responsible to the enforcement agency. The inspector shall be a person certified, licensed or registered under Chapter 471, *Florida Statutes*, as an engineer or under Chapter 481, *Florida Statutes*, as an architect.

110.8.4 Each enforcement agency shall require that, on every threshold building:

110.8.4.1 The special inspector, upon completion of the building and prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, file a signed and sealed statement with the enforcement agency in substantially the following form: "To the best of my knowledge and belief, the above described construction of all structural load-bearing components complies with the permitted documents, and the shoring and reshoring conforms to the shoring and reshoring plans submitted to the enforcement agency."

110.8.4.2 Any proposal to install an alternate structural product or system to which building codes apply shall be submitted to the enforcement agency for review for compliance with the codes and made part of the enforcement agency's recorded set of permit documents.

110.8.4.3 All shoring and reshoring procedures, plans and details shall be submitted to the enforcement agency for recordkeeping. Each shoring and reshoring installation shall be supervised, inspected and certified to be in compliance with the shoring documents by the contractor.

110.8.4.4 All plans for the building which are required to be signed and sealed by the architect or engineer of record contain a statement that, to the best of the architect's or engineer's knowledge, the plans and specifications comply with the applicable minimum building codes and the applicable fire safety standards as determined by the local authority in accordance with this section and Chapter 633, *Florida Statutes*.

110.8.5 No enforcing agency may issue a building permit for construction of any threshold building except to a licensed general contractor, as defined in Section 489.105(3)(a), *Florida Statutes*, or to a licensed building contractor, as defined in Section 489.105(3)(b), *Florida Statutes*, within the scope of her or his license. The named contractor to whom the building permit is issued shall have the responsibility for supervision, direction, management and control of the construction activities on the project for which the building permit was issued.

110.8.6 The building division may allow a special inspector to conduct the minimum structural inspection of threshold buildings required by this code, Section 553.73, *Florida Statutes*, without duplicative inspection by the Building Department. The building official is responsible for ensuring that any person conducting inspections is qualified as a building inspector under Part XII of Chapter 468, *Florida Statutes*, or certified as a special inspector under Chapter 471 or 481, *Florida Statutes*. Inspections of threshold buildings required by Section 553.79(5), *Florida Statutes*, are in addition to the minimum inspections required by this code.

110.9 Mandatory structural inspections for condominium and cooperative buildings.

110.9.1 General. The Legislature finds that maintaining the structural integrity of a building

throughout its service life is of paramount importance in order to ensure that buildings are structurally sound so as to not pose a threat to the public health, safety, or welfare. As such, the Legislature finds that the imposition of a statewide structural inspection program for aging condominium and cooperative buildings in this state is necessary to ensure that such buildings are safe for continued use.

110.9.2 As used in this section, the terms:

- (a) "Milestone inspection" means a structural inspection of a building, including an inspection of load-bearing elements and the primary structural members and primary structural systems as those terms are defined in s. 627.706, Florida Statutes, by an architect licensed under chapter 481 or engineer licensed under chapter 471 authorized to practice in this state for the purposes of attesting to the life safety and adequacy of the structural components of the building and, to the extent reasonably possible, determining the general structural condition of the building as it affects the safety of such building, including a determination of any necessary maintenance, repair, or replacement of any structural component of the building. The purpose of such inspection is not to determine if the condition of an existing building is in compliance with the Florida Building Code or the firesafety code. The milestone inspection services may be provided by a team of professionals with an architect or engineer acting as a registered design professional in responsible charge with all work and reports signed and sealed by the appropriate qualified team member.
- (b) "Substantial structural deterioration" means substantial structural distress or substantial structural weakness that negatively affects a building's general structural condition and integrity. The term does not include surface imperfections such as cracks, distortion, sagging, deflections, misalignment, signs of leakage, or peeling of finishes unless the licensed engineer or architect performing the phase one or phase two inspection determines that such surface imperfections are a sign of substantial structural deterioration.

110.9.3 (a) An owner or owners of a building that is three stories or more in height as determined by the Florida Building Code and that is subject, in whole or in part, to the condominium or cooperative form of ownership as a residential condominium association under chapter 718, Florida Statutes, or a cooperative association under chapter 719, Florida Statutes, must have a milestone inspection performed for each building that is three stories or more in height by December 31 of the year in which the building reaches 30 years of age, based on the date the certificate of occupancy for the building was issued, and every 10 years thereafter. If a building reached 30 years of age before July 1, 2022, the building's initial milestone inspection must be performed before December 31, 2024. If a building reaches 30 years of age on or after July 1, 2022, and before December 31, 2024, the building's initial milestone inspection must be performed before December 31, 2025. If the date of issuance for the certificate of occupancy is not available, the date of issuance of the building's certificate of occupancy shall be the date of occupancy evidenced in any record of the local building official.

(b) The local enforcement agency may determine that local circumstances, including environmental conditions such as proximity to salt water as defined in s. 379.101, require that a milestone inspection must be performed by December 31 of the year in which the building reaches 25 years of age, based on the date the certificate of occupancy for the building was issued, and every 10 years thereafter.

(c) The local enforcement agency may extend the date by which a building's initial milestone inspection must be completed upon a showing of good cause by the owner or owners of the building that the inspection cannot be timely completed if the owner or owners have entered into a contract with an architect or engineer to perform the milestone inspection and the inspection cannot reasonably be completed before the deadline or other circumstance to justify an extension.

(d) The local enforcement agency may accept an inspection report prepared by a licensed engineer or architect for a structural integrity and condition inspection of a building performed before July 1, 2022, if the inspection and report substantially comply with the

requirements of this section. Notwithstanding when such inspection was completed, the condominium or cooperative association must comply with the unit owner notice requirements in Section 110.9.9. The inspection for which an inspection report is accepted by the local enforcement agency under this paragraph is deemed a milestone inspection for the applicable requirements in chapters 718 and 719. If a previous inspection and report is accepted by the local enforcement agency under this paragraph, the deadline for the building's subsequent 10-year milestone inspection is based on the date of the accepted previous inspection.

110.9.4 The milestone inspection report must be arranged by a condominium or cooperative association and any owner of any portion of the building which is not subject to the condominium or cooperative form of ownership. The condominium association or cooperative association and any owner of any portion of the building which is not subject to the condominium or cooperative form of ownership are each responsible for ensuring compliance with the requirements of this section. The condominium association or cooperative association is responsible for all costs associated with the milestone inspection attributable to the portions of a building which the association is responsible to maintain under the governing documents of the association. This section does not apply to a single-family, two-family, or three-family dwelling with three or fewer habitable stories above ground.

110.9.5 Upon determining that a building must have a milestone inspection, the local enforcement agency must provide written notice of such required inspection to the condominium association or cooperative association and any owner of any portion of the building which is not subject to the condominium or cooperative form of ownership, as applicable, by certified mail, return receipt requested. The condominium or cooperative association must notify the unit owners of the required milestone inspection within 14 days after receipt of the written notice from the local enforcement agency and provide the date that the milestone inspection must be completed. Such notice may be given by electronic submission to unit owners who consent to receive notice by electronic submission or by posting on the association's website.

110.9.6 Phase one of the milestone inspection must be completed within 180 days the owner or owners of the building receive the written notice under Section 110.9.5. For purposes of this section, completion of phase one of the milestone inspection means the licensed engineer or architect who performed the phase one inspection submitted the inspection report by e-mail, United States Postal Service, or commercial delivery service to the local enforcement agency.

110.9.7 A milestone inspection consists of two phases:

110.9.7.1 For phase one of the milestone inspection, a licensed architect or engineer authorized to practice in this state shall perform a visual examination of habitable and nonhabitable areas of a building, including the major structural components of a building, and provide a qualitative assessment of the structural conditions of the building. If the architect or engineer finds no signs of substantial structural deterioration to any building components under visual examination, phase two of the inspection, as provided in Section 110.9.7.2, is not required. An architect or engineer who completes a phase one milestone inspection shall prepare and submit an inspection report pursuant to Section 110.9.8.

110.9.7.2 A phase two of the milestone inspection must be performed if any substantial structural deterioration is identified during phase one. A phase two inspection may involve destructive or nondestructive testing at the inspector's direction. The inspection may be as extensive or as limited as necessary to fully assess areas of structural distress in order to confirm that the building is structurally sound and safe for its intended use and to recommend a program for fully assessing and repairing distressed and damaged portions of the building. When determining testing locations, the inspector must give preference to locations that are the least disruptive and most easily repairable while still being representative of the structure. If a phase two inspection is required, within 180 days after submitting a phase one inspection report the architect or engineer performing the phase two inspection must submit a phase two

progress report to the local enforcement agency with a timeline for completion of the phase two inspection. An inspector who completes a phase two milestone inspection shall prepare and submit an inspection report pursuant to Section 110.9.8.

110.9.8 Upon completion of a phase one or phase two milestone inspection, the architect or engineer who performed the inspection must submit a sealed copy of the inspection report with a separate summary of, at minimum, the material findings and recommendations in the inspection report to the condominium association or cooperative association, to any other owner of any portion of the building which is not subject to the condominium or cooperative form of ownership, and to the building official of the local government which has jurisdiction. The inspection report must, at a minimum, meet all of the following criteria:

- (a) Bear the seal and signature, or the electronic signature, of the licensed engineer or architect who performed the inspection.
- (b) Indicate the manner and type of inspection forming the basis for the inspection report.
- (c) Identify any substantial structural deterioration, within a reasonable professional probability based on the scope of the inspection, describe the extent of such deterioration, and identify any recommended repairs for such deterioration.
- (d) State whether unsafe or dangerous conditions, as those terms are defined in the Florida Building Code, were observed.
- (e) Recommend any remedial or preventive repair for any items that are damaged but are not substantial structural deterioration.
- (f) Identify and describe any items requiring further inspection.

110.9.9 Within 45 days after receiving the applicable inspection report, the condominium or cooperative association must distribute a copy of the inspector-prepared summary of the inspection report to each condominium unit owner or cooperative unit owner, regardless of the findings or recommendations in the report, by United States mail or personal delivery at the mailing address, property address, or any other address of the owner provided to fulfill the association's notice requirements under chapter 718 or chapter 719, as applicable, and by electronic transmission to the e-mail address or facsimile number provided to fulfill the association's notice requirements to unit owners who previously consented to received notice by electronic transmission; must post a copy of the inspector-prepared summary in a conspicuous place on the condominium or cooperative property; and must publish the full report and inspector-prepared summary on the association's website, if the association is required to have a website.

110.9.10 A local enforcement agency may prescribe timelines and penalties with respect to compliance with this section.

110.9.11 A board of county commissioners or municipal governing body may adopt an ordinance requiring that a condominium or cooperative association and any other owner that is subject to this section schedule or commence repairs for substantial structural deterioration within a specified timeframe after the local enforcement agency receives a phase two inspection report; however, such repairs must be commenced within 365 days after receiving such report. If an owner of the building fails to submit proof to the local enforcement agency that repairs have been scheduled or have commenced for substantial structural deterioration identified in a phase two inspection report within the required timeframe, the local enforcement agency must review and determine if the building is unsafe for human occupancy.

110.10 Impact of construction. All construction activity regulated by this code shall be performed in a manner so as not to adversely impact the condition of subject property and/or adjacent property, unless such activity is permitted to affect said property pursuant to a consent granted by the applicable property owner, under terms or conditions agreeable to the applicable property owner. This includes, but is not

limited to, the control of dust, noise, water or drainage runoffs, debris, and the storage of construction materials. New construction activity shall not adversely impact legal historic surface water drainage flows serving adjacent properties, and may require special drainage design complying with engineering standards to preserve the positive drainage patterns of the affected sites. Accordingly, developers, contractors and owners of all new residential development, including additions, pools, patios, driveways, decks or similar items, on existing properties resulting in a significant decrease of permeable land area on any parcel or has altered the drainage flow on the developed property shall, as a permit condition, provide a professionally prepared drainage plan (as determined by the building official) clearly indicating compliance with this paragraph. Upon completion of the improvement, a certification from a licensed professional, as appropriate under Florida law, shall be submitted to the inspector in order to receive approval of the final inspection.

SECTION 111 CERTIFICATES OF OCCUPANCY AND COMPLETION

111.1 Use and Occupancy. No building or structure shall be used or occupied, and no change in the existing occupancy classification of a building or structure or portion thereof shall be made until the building official has issued a Certificate of Occupancy therefore as provided herein. Issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy shall not be construed as an approval of a violation of the provisions of this code or other federal, state and local laws and ordinances of the jurisdiction. Said certificate shall not be issued until all required electrical, gas, mechanical, plumbing, and fire protection systems have been inspected for compliance with the technical codes and other applicable laws and ordinances and released by the building official.

Exception: Certificates of occupancy are not required for work exempt from permits under Section 105.2.

111.2 Certificate issued. After the building official inspects the building or structure and finds no violations of the provisions of this code or other laws that are enforced by the department of building safety, or other agency whose approval is inherent in the building permitting process, the building official shall issue a Certificate of Occupancy that contains the following:

1. The building permit number.
2. The address of the structure.
3. The name and address of the owner or the owner's authorized agent.
4. A description of that portion of the structure for which the certificate is issued.
5. A statement that the described portion of the structure has been inspected for compliance with the requirements of this code for the occupancy and division of occupancy and the use for which the proposed occupancy is classified.
6. For buildings and structures in flood hazard areas, a statement that documentation of the as-built lowest floor elevation has been provided and is retained in the records of the building department.
7. The name of the building official.
8. The edition of the code under which the permit was issued.
9. The use and occupancy, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3 of this code.
10. The type of construction as defined in Chapter 6 of this code.
11. The design occupant load.
12. If an automatic sprinkler system is provided, whether the sprinkler system is required.
13. Any special stipulations and conditions of the building permit.

111.3 Temporary/partial occupancy. A temporary/partial Certificate of Occupancy or Certificate of Completion may be issued for a portion or portions of a building that may safely be occupied prior to final completion of the building. The building official may require, once all life safety issues have been complied with, an applicant to provide adequate cash surety for unfinished work or revision of plans until a permanent

Certificate of Occupancy or Certificate of Completion is granted. The purpose of the cash surety is to insure completion of work under this permit. Such cash surety shall be equal to 110 percent of the estimated value of the remaining work, including labor and material, as determined by the design professional. The design professional shall submit a signed and sealed document attesting to the amount required to cover the cash surety. If work has not been completed and all finals requested within 90 days of issuance of the initial Temporary/Partial Certificate of Occupancy or Certificate of Completion, the jurisdiction retains the right to have the applicant surrender the cash surety. The jurisdiction then may use the surety to finish the remaining work. The surety shall be in the form of cash money, certified check, or cashier's check. Surety shall be returned upon approval of all final inspections and upon written request that has been approved by the building official. This provision is only for the Florida Building Code, all other Agency approvals necessary for construction must be secured prior to this provision being applied.

111.4 Revocation. The building official is authorized to, in writing, suspend or revoke a Certificate of Occupancy or Completion issued under the provisions of this code wherever the certificate is issued in error, or on the basis of incorrect information supplied, or where it is determined that the building or structure or portion thereof is in violation of any ordinance or regulation or any of the provisions of this code.

111.5 Certificate of Completion. Upon satisfactory completion of a building, structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system, a Certificate of Completion may be issued. This certificate is proof that a structure or system is complete and for certain types of permits is released for use and may be connected to a utility system. This certificate does not grant authority to occupy or connect a building, such as a shell building, prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy.

111.6 Fixturing and Stocking. The Building Official is authorized to issue approval for fixturing, stocking, training, or decorating, when appropriate, to allow the builder to prepare the structure for permanent occupancy. The building may not open to the general public or be used for the transaction of any commerce. Such approval must be conditioned upon the approval of the Fire Marshal, when applicable.

111.7 Digital Submittal Requirements for New Construction.

111.7.1 Building Footprints. The Building Official is authorized to require the submittal of digital shape (CAD) files, in a specific format, depicting a geo-referenced footprint with elevation for all new structures as a condition of the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy.

111.7.2 Subdivision Topography. The Building Official is authorized to require the developer to submit of electronic topographical data and re-delineated 100-year floodplain boundaries to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for all new subdivisions or lots of record for the purposes of updating and maintaining the community's flood maps through the Letter of Map Revision process.

SECTION 112 SERVICE UTILITIES

112.1 Connection of service utilities. No person shall make connections from a utility, source of energy, fuel or power to any building or system that is regulated by this code for which a permit is required, until released by the building official and a Certificate of Occupancy or Completion is issued. The servicing utility company shall not connect the power supply until notified by the building official.

112.2 Temporary connection. The building official shall have the authority to authorize the temporary connection of the building or system to the utility source of energy, fuel or power for the purpose of testing building service systems or for use under a Temporary Certificate of Occupancy.

112.3 Authority to disconnect service utilities. The building official shall have the authority to authorize disconnection of utility service to the building, structure or system regulated by the, this code and the referenced codes and standards set forth in Section 101.4 in case of emergency where necessary to eliminate an immediate hazard to life, property, or unsafe condition, or when such utility connection has been made without the approval required by Section 112.1 or 112.2 The building official shall notify the

serving utility, and whenever possible the owner and occupant of the building, structure, or service system of the decision to disconnect prior to taking such action. If not notified prior to disconnecting, the owner or occupant of the building, structure, or service system shall be notified in writing, as soon as practical thereafter.

SECTION 113 CONSTRUCTION BOARD OF ADJUSTMENTS AND APPEALS

113.1 Establishment. The establishment, powers, membership, terms, quorum and voting of the Construction Board of Adjustment and Appeals are set forth in Article VI, Division 7, Sections 2-327 through 2-330 of the Village of Wellington Code of Ordinances. Additionally, the following shall apply:

113.2 Secretary of board. The building official or his/her authorized representative shall act as secretary of the board and shall make a detailed record of all of its proceedings, which shall set forth the reasons for its decision, the vote of each member, the absence of a member, and any failure of a member to vote.

113.3 Powers. The Construction Board of Adjustments and Appeals shall have the power, as further defined in 113.4, to hear appeals of decisions and interpretations of the building official and consider variances of the technical codes.

113.4 Local Construction Regulation Board. The Construction Board of Adjustments and Appeals (CBAA) shall also constitute and act as the Local Construction Regulation Board ("LCRB"), as provided in F.S. § 489.113. As the LCRB, the CBM may deny, suspend, revoke or limit the authority of a certified contractor to obtain a building permit or permits with specific conditions, if the board has found such contractor, through the public hearing process, to be guilty of fraud or a willful building code violation within the Village of Wellington. For purposes of this section, a "willful building code violation" means an act that is voluntarily and intentionally performed with the intent to violate or disregard the requirements of the law. The board may also, deny, suspend, revoke or limit the authority of a certified contractor to obtain a building permit or permit with specific conditions, if it has proof through the public hearing process, that a contractor has been found guilty in another county or municipality within the past 12 months, of fraud or a willful building code violation and after providing notice and an opportunity to be heard to the contractor, finds that such fraud or willful violation would have been fraud or a violation if committed in the county or municipality that the local construction board represents. Notification of and information concerning such permit denial shall be submitted to the department within 15 days after the LCRB decides to deny the permit.

113.5 Appeals.

113.5.1 Decision of the building official. The owner of a building, structure or service system, or duly authorized agent, may appeal a decision of the building official to the Construction Board of Adjustment and Appeals whenever any one of the following conditions are claimed to exist:

1. The building official rejected or refused to approve the mode or manner of construction proposed to be followed or materials to be used in the installation or alteration of a building, structure or service system.
2. The provisions of this code do not apply to the specific case.
3. That an equally good or more desirable form of installation can be employed in any specific case, which the building official has rejected or refused.
4. The true intent and meaning of this code or any of the regulations hereunder have been misconstrued or incorrectly interpreted.

113.5.2 Variance. The Construction Board of Adjustments and Appeals, when so appealed to and after a hearing, may vary the application of any provision of this code to any particular case when, in its opinion, the enforcement thereof would do manifest injustice and would be contrary to the spirit and purpose of this or the technical codes or public interest, and also finds all of the following:

1. That special conditions and circumstances exist that are peculiar to the building, structure or service system involved and that are not applicable to others;
2. That the special conditions and circumstances do not result from the action or inaction of the applicant;
3. That granting the variance requested will not confer on the applicant any special privilege that is denied by this code to other buildings, structures or service system;
4. That the variance granted is the minimum variance that will make possible the reasonable use of the building, structure or service system; and
5. That the grant of the variance will be in harmony with the general intent and purpose of this code and will not be detrimental to the public health, safety and general welfare.

113.5.2.1 Conditions of the variance. In granting the variance, the board may prescribe a reasonable time limit within which the action for which the variance is required shall be commenced or completed, or both. In addition, the board may prescribe appropriate conditions and safeguards in conformity with this code. Violation of the conditions of a variance shall be deemed a violation of this code.

113.5.3 Notice of appeal. Notice of appeal shall be in writing and filed within 30 calendar days after the building official renders the decision. Appeals shall be in a form acceptable to the building official.

113.5.4 Unsafe or dangerous buildings or service systems. In the case of a building, structure or service system, which in the opinion of the building official, is unsafe, unsanitary or dangerous, the building official may, in the order, limit the time for such appeals to a shorter period.

113.6 Procedures of the board.

113.6.1 Meetings. The board shall meet upon call of the chair. The board shall meet within 30 calendar days after notice of appeal has been received.

113.6.2 Rules and regulations. The board shall comply with the procedures set forth in Village Council Resolution No. R2011-75.

113.6.3 Decisions. The Construction Board of Adjustment and Appeals shall, in every case, reach a decision without unreasonable or unnecessary delay. Each decision of the board shall also include the reasons for the decision. If a decision of the board reverses or modifies a refusal, order, or disallowance of the building official, or varies the application of any provision of this code, the building official shall immediately take action in accordance with such decision. Every decision shall be promptly filed in writing in the office of the building official and shall be open to public inspection. A certified copy of the decision shall be provided to the appellant and a copy shall be kept publicly posted in the office of the building official for two weeks after filing. Every decision of the board shall be final; subject however to such remedy as any aggrieved party might have at law or in equity.

SECTION 114 VIOLATIONS

Any person, including an individual, firm, partnership, corporation, or any of their agents who shall violate a provision of this code, or fail to comply therewith, or with any of the requirements thereof, or who shall erect, construct, alter, install, demolish or move any structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system, or has erected, constructed, altered, repaired, moved or demolished a building, structure, electrical, gas, mechanical, or plumbing system, without full compliance with applicable codes, laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Each such person shall be guilty of a separate offense for each and every day or portion thereof during which any violation of any of the provisions of applicable codes, laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations is committed or continued, and upon conviction of any such violation such person shall be punished within the limits and as provided by state

law. Nothing in this section shall prevent the authority having jurisdiction from imposing fines, liens, or seeking injunction relief, or exercising other enforcement powers as permitted by law. Code enforcement and penalties of 162 Florida Statutes Part I shall be authorized if building work begins without payment of all required fees, and for the purposes of enforcing this code, code officials licensed under Florida Statute 468 Part XII are deemed "Code Inspectors," as defined in Florida Statute 162.04.

SECTION 115 STOP WORK ORDER

115.1 Authority. Whenever the building official finds any work regulated by this code being performed in a manner either contrary to the provisions of this code or dangerous or unsafe, the building official is authorized to issue a stop work order.

115.2 Issuance. The stop work order shall be in writing and shall be given to the owner of the property involved, or to the owner's agent, or to the person doing the work. Upon issuance of a stop work order, the cited work shall immediately cease. The stop work order shall state the reason for the order, and the conditions under which the cited work will be permitted to resume. Where an emergency exists, the building official shall not be required to give a written notice prior to stopping the work.

115.3 Unlawful continuance. Any person who shall continue any work after having been served with a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove a violation or unsafe condition, shall be subject to penalties as prescribed by law.

SECTION 116 UNSAFE STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT

116.1 Unsafe buildings or systems. All buildings, structures, electrical, gas, mechanical, and plumbing systems that are unsafe, unsanitary, or do not provide adequate egress, or which constitute a fire hazard, or are otherwise dangerous to human life, or which in relation to existing use, constitute a hazard to safety or health, are considered unsafe buildings or service systems. All such unsafe buildings, structures or service systems are hereby declared illegal and shall be abated by repair and rehabilitation or by demolition in accordance with this code. The extent of repairs shall be determined by the building official.

When the building official determines that an unsafe building, structure, or service system cannot be reasonably repaired in accordance with this or the technical codes, it shall be demolished in accordance with this section.

116.1.1 When the building official determines a building, structure, electrical, gas, mechanical, or plumbing system, or any portion thereof, is unsafe, as set forth in this code, he/she shall, in accordance with established procedure for legal notices, give the owner, agent or person in control of such building, structure, electrical, gas, mechanical, or plumbing system written notice stating the defects thereof. The notice shall require the owner within a stated time to either complete specified repairs or improvements, or to demolish and remove the building, structure, electrical, gas, mechanical, or plumbing system, or portion thereof.

116.1.2 If necessary to protect the life, health and safety of occupants, such notice shall also require the building, structure, electrical, gas, mechanical, plumbing systems, or portion thereof, to be vacated forthwith and not to be reoccupied until the specified repairs and improvements are completed, inspected, and approved by the building official. The building official shall cause to be posted at each entrance to such building a notice stating: THIS BUILDING IS UNSAFE AND ITS USE OR OCCUPANCY HAS BEEN PROHIBITED BY THE BUILDING OFFICIAL. Such notice shall remain posted until the required repairs are made or demolition is completed. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, partnership, corporation or any of its officers, agents, or other servants, to remove such notice without written permission from the building official,

or for any person to enter the building, or use such systems, except for the purpose of making the required repairs or of demolishing same.

116.1.3 owner, agent or person in control shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the building official, as provided hereinafter, and to appear before the Construction Board of Adjustments and Appeals at a specified time and place to show cause why he should not comply with said notice.

116.1.4 In case the owner, agent, or person in control cannot be found within the stated time limit, or, if such owner, agent, or person in control shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with notice to repair, rehabilitate, or to demolish, and remove said building, structure, electrical, gas, mechanical, or plumbing system, or portion thereof, the building official, after having ascertained the cost, shall cause such building, structure, electrical, gas, mechanical, or plumbing system, or portion thereof, to be demolished, secured, or required to remain vacant or unused.

116.1.5 The decision of the building official shall be final in cases of emergency, which, in the opinion of the building official, involve imminent danger to human life, health, safety, or the property of others. The building official shall promptly cause such building, structure, electrical, gas, mechanical, or plumbing system, or portion thereof, to be made safe or cause its removal. For this purpose, the building official may at once enter such structure or land on which it stands, or abutting land or structures, with such assistance and at such cost as he may deem necessary. The building official may order the vacating of adjacent structures and may require the protection of the public by appropriate fence or such other means as may be necessary, and for this purpose may close a public or private way.

116.1.6 Costs incurred under 116.1.4 and 116.1.5 shall be charged to the owner of the premises involved. Notice of such charges shall be provided to the owner by certified mail. If the charges are not paid within ten days following notification, the owner of the premises will be charged in the following manner:

1. The building official shall assess the entire cost of such vacation, demolition, or removal against the real property upon which such cost was incurred, which assessment shall include but not be limited to all administrative costs, postal expenses, newspaper publication, and shall constitute a lien upon such property superior to all others except taxes.
2. The Clerk shall record such lien in the County's Official Record Book showing the nature of such lien, the amount thereof and an accurate legal description of the property, including the street address, which lien shall be effective from the date of recording and shall recite the names of all persons notified and interested persons. After three months from the recording of any such lien, which remains unpaid, the governing body may authorize foreclose of the lien in the same manner as mortgage liens are foreclosed. Such lien shall bear interest from date such costs were incurred at the rate of ten percent per annum and shall be enforceable if unsatisfied as other liens may be enforced by the governing agency.

SECTION 117 VARIANCES IN FLOOD AREAS

117.1 Flood hazard areas. Pursuant to Section 553.73(5), Florida Statutes, the variance procedures adopted in the Article 111, - Flood Damage Prevention of Wellington Code of Ordinances shall apply to requests submitted to the Building Official for variances to the provisions of Section 1612.4 of the *Florida Building Code, Building Volume* or, as applicable, the provisions of R322 of the *Florida Building Code, Residential Volume*. This section shall not apply to Section 3109 of the *Florida Building Code, Building Volume*.

SECTION 118 SERVERABILITY

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this code is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this code.

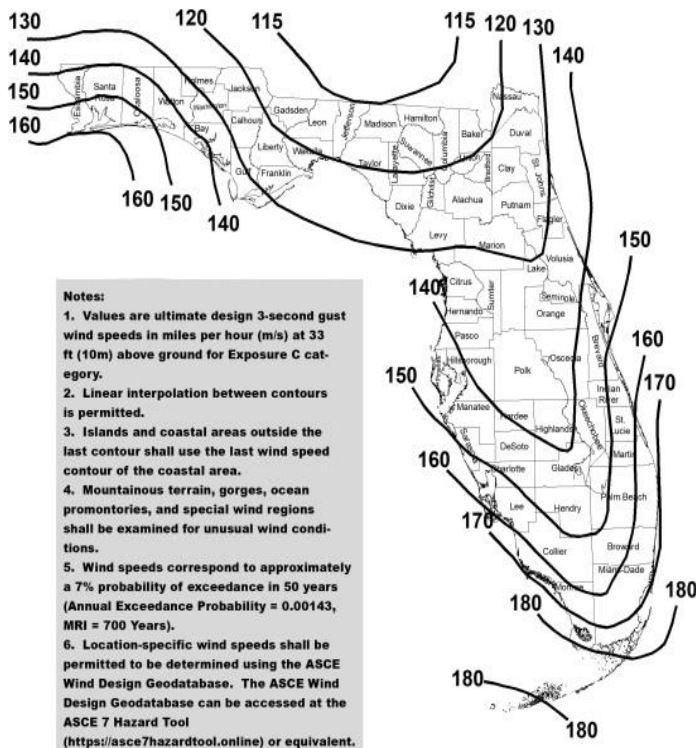
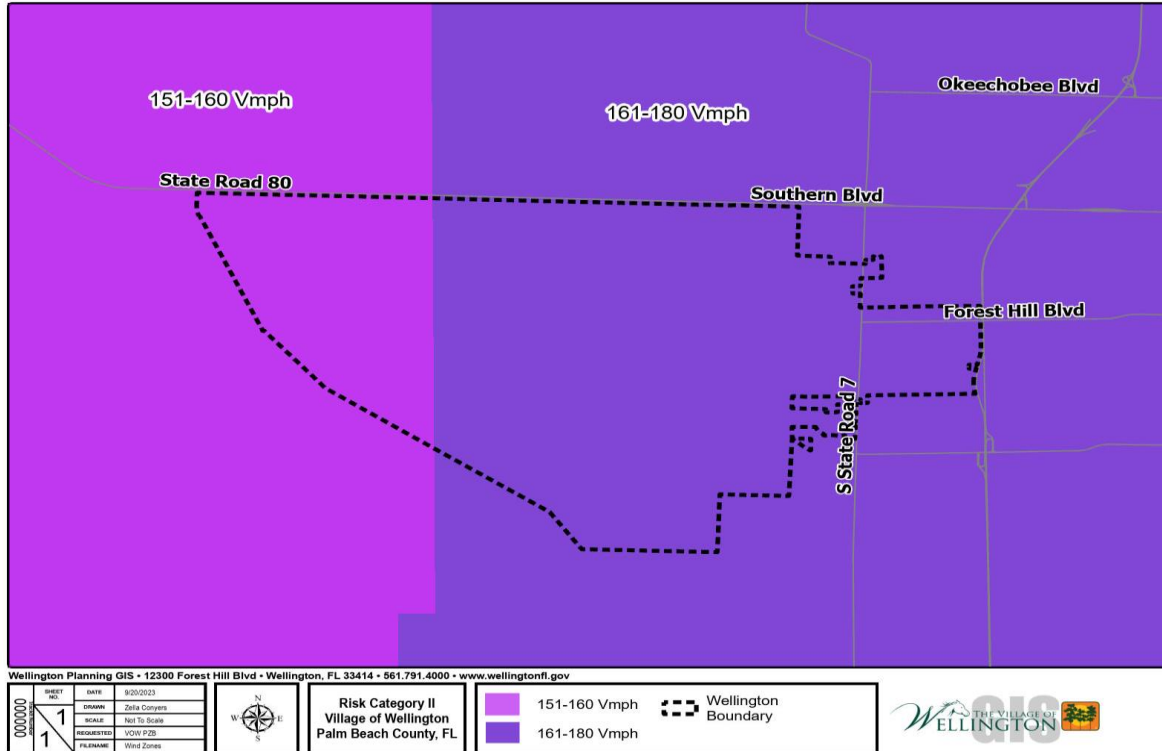
(Ord. No. 2001-17, § 3, 12-11-01; Ord. No. 2005-17, § 1, 11-3-05; Ord. No. 2009-03, § 2, 1-27-09; Ord. No. 2012-08, § 2, 3-13-12, *Ord. No 2016-02, § 2, 2-9-16, Ord. No 2020-16, § 12-8-20*)

Sec. 5-3. - Amendments to the Florida Building Code.

Section 1609.3 of the Florida Building Code-Building, Chapter 16 Structural Loads is amended to read:

1609.3 Basic wind speed. The ultimate design wind speed in miles per hour, for the development of wind loads, shall be determined by Figures 1609.3(1), 1609.3(2), 1609.3(3), and 1609.3(4) as depicted on map Figure 1609 and is hereby added to this code.

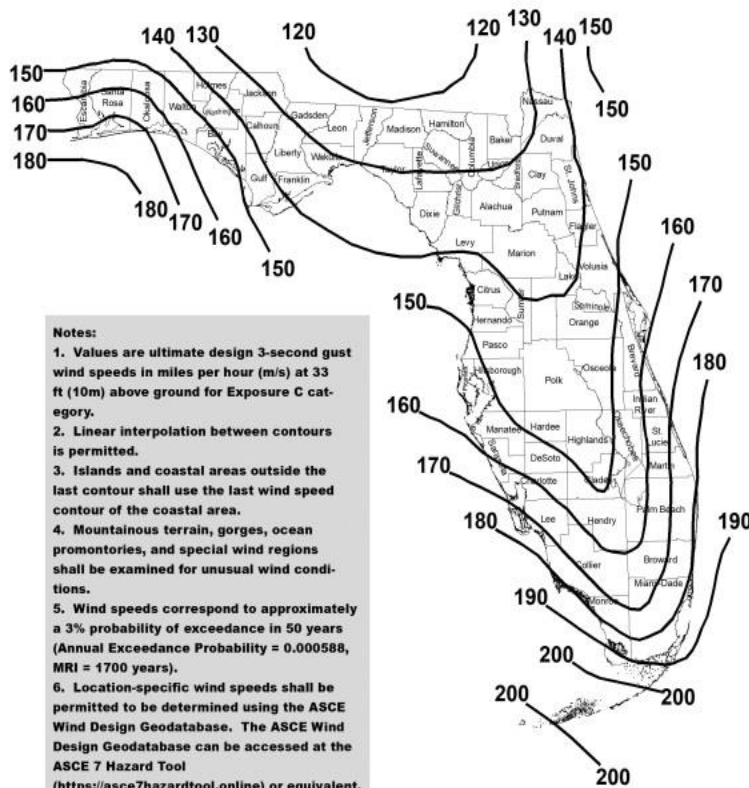
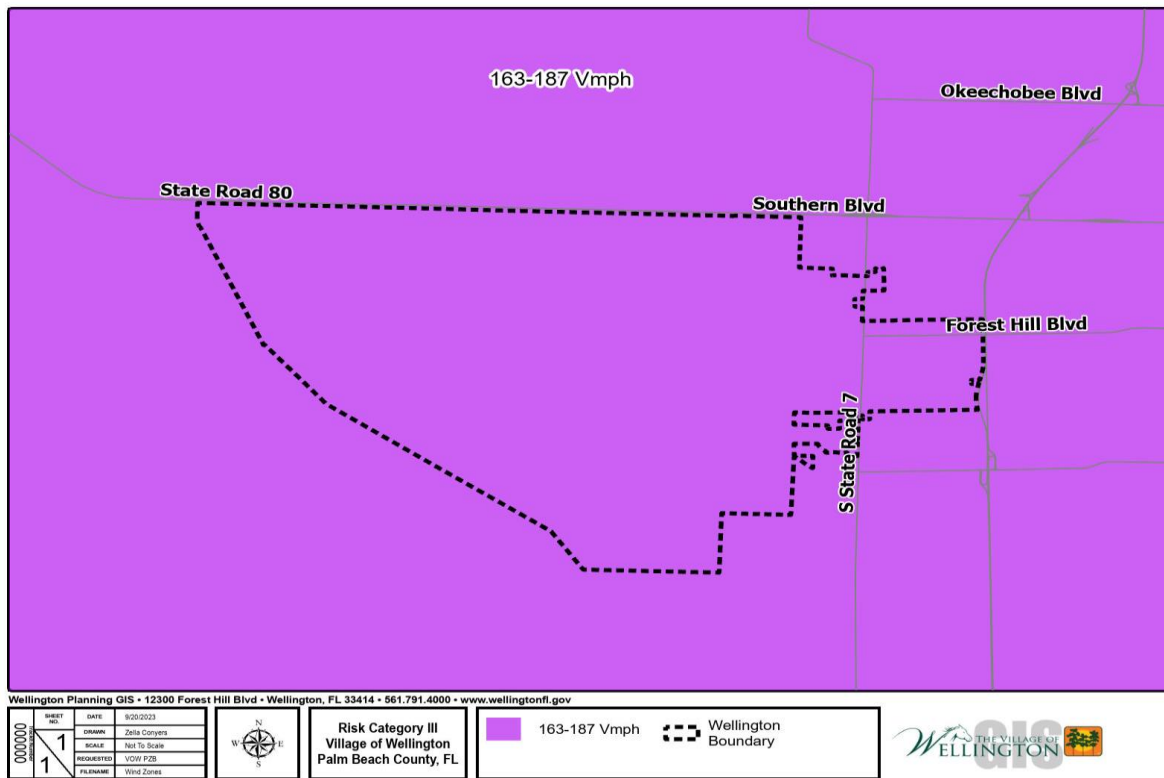
Village of Wellington-Figure 1609.3(1) Ultimate Design Wind Speed -Risk Category II Buildings



BASIC WIND SPEED. The basic wind speed V , used in determination of design wind loads on buildings and other structures shall be determined from Figures 1609.3 (1), (2) & (3). The exact location of wind speed lines shall be established by local ordinance using recognized physical landmarks such as roads, canals, rivers and lake shores whenever possible. Because of the many wind speed lines of the multiple Risk Categories, there are not appropriate physical landmarks to provide an accurate and orderly reflection of these boundaries. To determine the applicable wind speed of a particular parcel, Village of Wellington has developed separate Geographic Information Systems (GIS) tools for each of the Risk Categories available on the Building Division website at: <http://www.wellingtonfl.gov/government/departments/planning-zoning-building-code-enforcement-strategic-planning/building>

For Risk Category II buildings and structures and occupancy category III buildings and structures, except health care facilities, the windborne debris region shall be based on Figure 1609.3(1). For occupancy category IV buildings and structures and occupancy III health care facilities, the windborne debris region shall be based on Figure 1609.3(2).

Village of Wellington-Figure 1609.3(2) Ultimate Design Wind Speed -Risk Category III Buildings

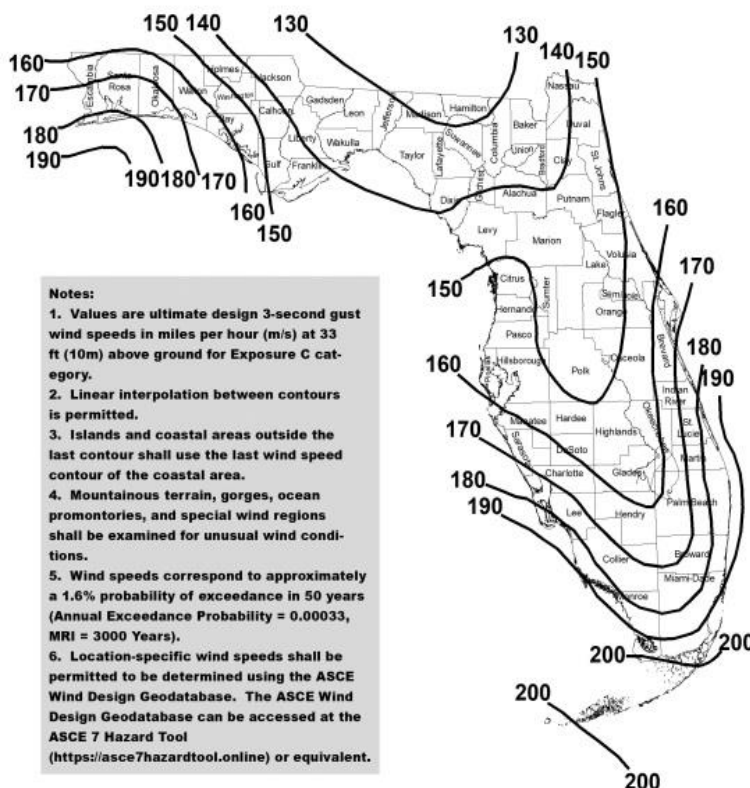
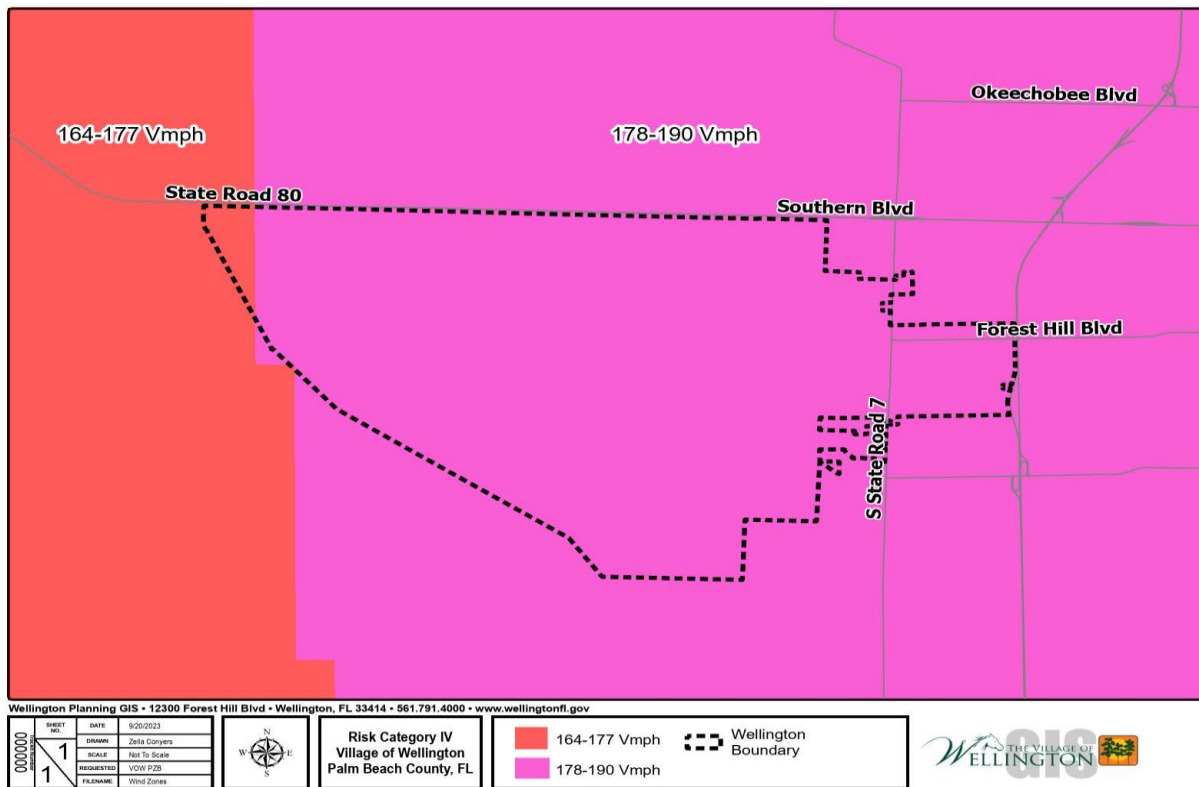


BASIC WIND SPEED. The basic wind speed, V , used in determination of design wind loads on buildings and other structures shall be determined from Figures 1609.3 (1), (2) & (3). The exact location of wind speed lines shall be established by local ordinance using recognized physical landmarks such as roads, canals, rivers and lake shores whenever possible. Because of the many wind speed lines of the multiple Risk Categories, there are not appropriate physical landmarks to provide an accurate and orderly reflection of these boundaries. To determine the applicable wind speed of a particular parcel, Village of Wellington has developed separate Geographic Information Systems (GIS) tools for each of the Risk Categories available on the Building Division website at:

<http://www.wellingtonfl.gov/government/departments/planning-zoning-building-code-enforcement-strategic-planning/building>

For Risk Category II buildings and structures and occupancy category III buildings and structures, except health care facilities, the windborne debris region shall be based on Figure 1609.3(1). For occupancy category IV buildings and structures and occupancy III health care facilities, the windborne debris region shall be based on Figure 1609.3(2).

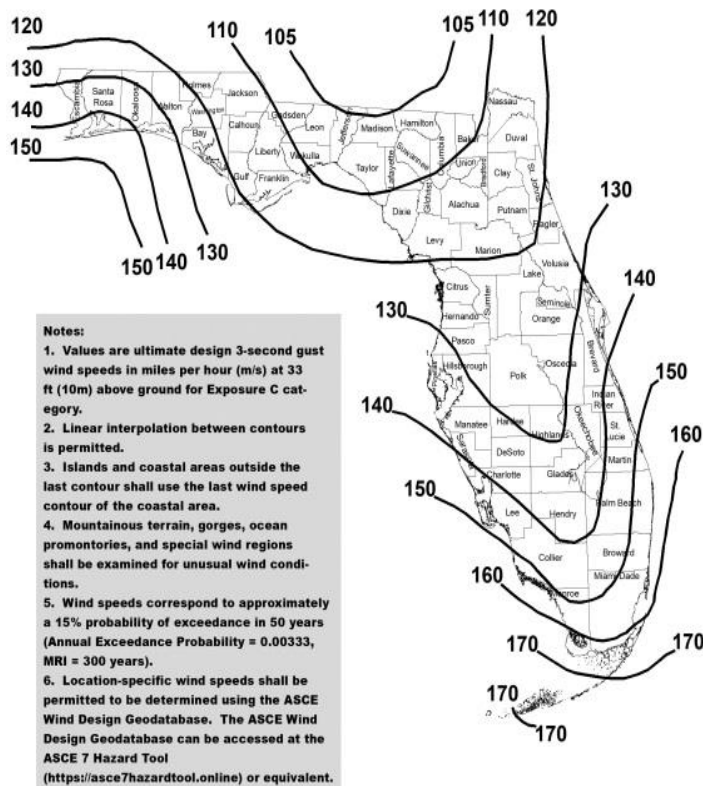
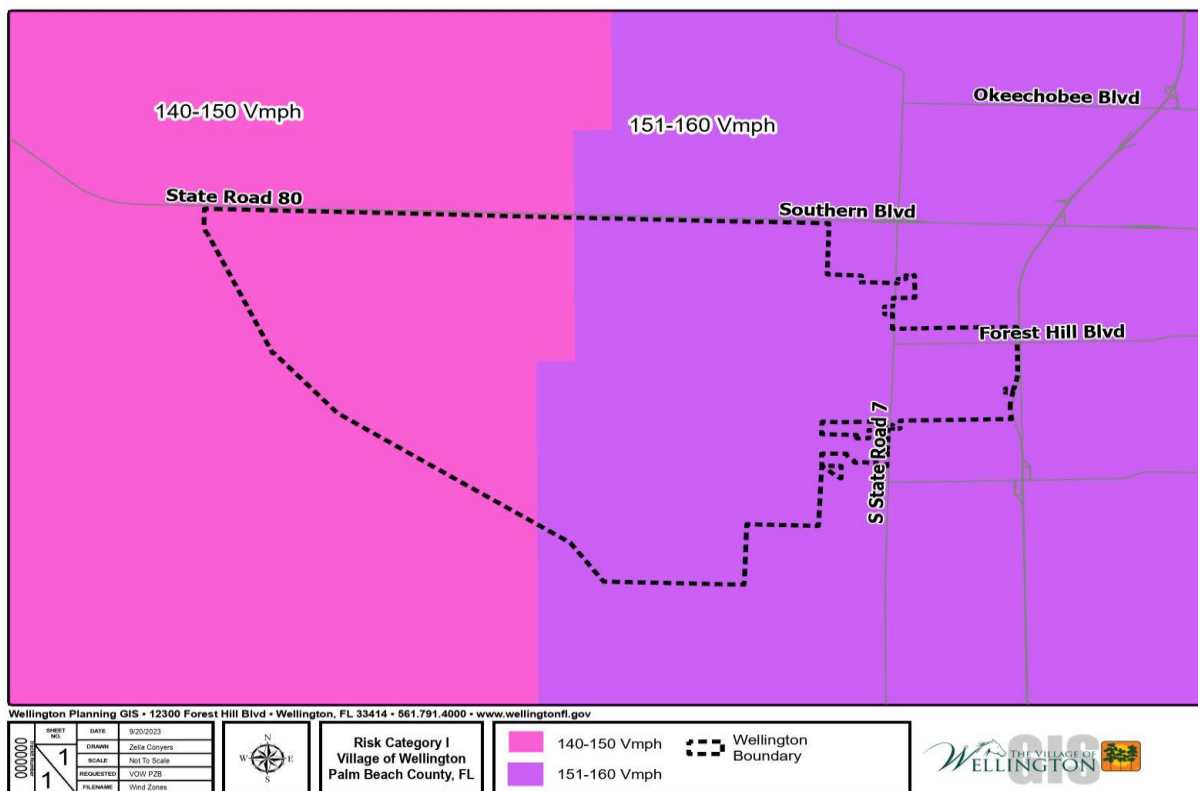
Village of Wellington-Figure 1609.3(2) Ultimate Design Wind Speed - Risk Category IV Buildings



BASIC WIND SPEED. The basic wind speed, V , used in determination of design wind loads on buildings and other structures shall be determined from Figures 1609.3 (1), (2) & (3). The exact location of wind speed lines shall be established by local ordinance using recognized physical landmarks such as roads, canals, rivers and lake shores whenever possible. Because of the many wind speed lines of the multiple Risk Categories, there are not appropriate physical landmarks to provide an accurate and orderly reflection of these boundaries. To determine the applicable wind speed of a particular parcel, Village of Wellington has developed separate Geographic Information Systems (GIS) tools for each of the Risk Categories available on the Building Division website at: <http://www.wellingtonfl.gov/government/departments/planning-zoning-building-code-enforcement-strategic-planning/building>

For Risk Category II buildings and structures and occupancy category III buildings and structures, except health care facilities, the windborne debris region shall be based on Figure 1609.3(1). For occupancy category IV buildings and structures and occupancy III health care facilities, the windborne debris region shall be based on Figure 1609.3(2).

Village of Wellington-Figure 1609.3(3) Ultimate Design Wind Speed -Risk Category I Buildings



BASIC WIND SPEED. The basic wind speed V , used in determination of design wind loads on buildings and other structures shall be determined from Figures 1609.3 (1), (2) & (3). The exact location of wind speed lines shall be established by local ordinance using recognized physical landmarks such as roads, canals, rivers and lake shores whenever possible. Because of the many wind speed lines of the multiple Risk Categories, there are not appropriate physical landmarks to provide an accurate and orderly reflection of these boundaries. To determine the applicable wind speed of a particular parcel, Village of Wellington has developed separate Geographic Information Systems (GIS) tools for each of the Risk Categories available on the Building Division website at: <http://www.wellingtonfl.gov/government/departments/planning-zoning-building-code-enforcement-strategic-planning/building>

For Risk Category II buildings and structures and occupancy category III buildings and structures, except health care facilities, the windborne debris region shall be based on Figure 1609 3(1) For occupancy category IV buildings and structures and occupancy III health care facilities, the windborne debris region shall be based on Figure 1609 3(2).

SECTION 3. Should any section, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance conflict with any section, paragraph, clause or phrase of any prior Wellington Ordinance, Resolution, or Municipal Code provision, in that event the provisions of this Ordinance shall prevail to the extent of such conflict.

SECTION 4. Should any section, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phase of this Ordinance be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of this Ordinance as a whole or any portion or part thereof, other than the part so declared to be invalid.

SECTION 5. This Ordinance shall become effective December 31st, 2023 upon adoption by the Village Council following second reading.

PASSED this 7 day of November 2023, upon first reading.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this _____ day of _____ 2023, on second and final reading.

WELLINGTON	FOR	AGAINST
BY: _____ Anne Gerwig, Mayor	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
Michael J. Napoleone, Vice Mayor	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
John T. McGovern, Councilman	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
Michael Drahos, Councilman	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
Tanya Siskind, Councilwoman	_____	_____

ATTEST:

BY: _____
Chevelle D. Addie, Clerk

**APPROVED AS TO FORM AND
LEGAL SUFFICIENCY**

BY: _____
Laurie Cohen, Village Attorney