MONROE COUNTY, FLORIDA
MONROE COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ORDINANCE NO. -2022

AN ORDINANCE BY MONROE COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS ADOPTING AMENDMENTS TO THE MONROE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES CHAPTER 6 – BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION, ARTICLE II – BUILDING CODE; AMENDMENTS ARE PROPOSED TO UPDATE THE PURPOSE AND SCOPE, ADD DEFINITIONS; ADDRESS THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING THE BUILDING OFFICIAL’S AUTHORITY AND DUTIES (INCLUDING THE PROVISIONS OF CH. 122 OF THE MONROE COUNTY LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE (PART II OF THIS CODE) AS THE DESIGNATED FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR); UPDATE THE REFERENCES TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE FLORIDA BUILDING CODE; AND FOR CLARIFICATION AND OTHER PURPOSES; TO ADOPT TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO THE FLORIDA BUILDING CODE; PROVIDING FOR APPLICABILITY; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF CONFLICTING PROVISIONS; PROVIDING FOR AMENDMENT TO AND INCORPORATION IN THE MONROE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES; PROVIDING FOR TRANSMITTAL TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, Monroe County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 6 – Buildings and Construction, Article II – Building Code, govern the administration and enforcement of the Florida Building Code and associated technical construction standards and regulations within the unincorporated limits of the county; and

WHEREAS, the Monroe County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) recognizes that the work of ordinance codification is an ongoing process that requires a continuing effort by various County officials and staff, and it is the goal of the BOCC to ensure that Monroe County Code of Ordinances Chapter 6 is kept current and of maximum use and clarity; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Florida has, in Chapter 125 – County Government, Florida Statutes, conferred upon local governments the authority to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Article 8 of the Florida Constitution and Section 125.66, Florida Statutes, Monroe County possesses the police powers to enact ordinances in order to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the County’s citizens; and
WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency has identified special flood hazard areas within the boundaries of unincorporated Monroe County and such areas may be subject to periodic inundation which may result in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare, and

WHEREAS, the Monroe County was accepted for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program on June 15, 1973 and the Monroe County Board of County Commissioners desires to continue to meet the requirements of Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 59 and 60, necessary for such participation; and

WHEREAS, the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is a federally-subsidized flood damage insurance program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) enabling property owners in participating communities to purchase flood insurance in exchange for the community's adoption of floodplain management regulations to reduce future flood damages; and

WHEREAS, the participating communities floodplain management regulations must meet or exceed the minimum administrative and technical requirements in the NFIP regulations (44 CFR Part 59 and Part 60); and

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 state building code, called the Florida Building Code; and

WHEREAS, the Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM), Bureau of Mitigation, State Floodplain Management Office developed a Model Floodplain Management Ordinance for communities, written explicitly to rely on the flood provisions in the Florida Building Code; and

WHEREAS, since the 2010 edition, the flood provisions of the Florida Building Code meet or exceed the minimum NFIP requirements for buildings and structures; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approved the State’s Model Floodplain Management Ordinance in 2013; and

WHEREAS, the Monroe County Board of County Commissioners has determined that it is in the public interest to adopt the proposed floodplain management regulations (Chapter 122 of Land Development Code) that rely on and are coordinated with the Florida Building Code; and

WHEREAS, amendments are necessary within Monroe County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 6 – Buildings and Construction, Article II – Building Code, to update the purpose and scope of Article II; update and add definitions; address the administration of the Building Department including the Building Official’s authority and duties (including the provisions of Ch. 122 of the Monroe County Land Development Code (part II of this Code) as the designated
Floodplain Administrator); update the unsafe buildings provisions; update the construction board of adjustment and appeals provisions; update the administrative appeals procedures; update variance procedures; update the provisions for permit exemptions during a declared a State of Local Emergency; update the building permit valuation provisions; update the provisions for inspections prior to issuance of certificate of occupancy, including updating the reference to the inspection requirements of section 110 of the Florida Building Code; update the provisions for a certificate of occupancy, including updating the reference to the requirements of section 111 of the Florida Building Code; and creating sections for local amendments to the Florida Building Code; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 553, Florida Statutes, allows for local technical amendments to the Florida Building Code that provide for more stringent requirements than those specified in the Code and allows adoption of local administrative and local technical amendments to the Florida Building Code to implement the National Flood Insurance Program and incentives; and

WHEREAS, Section 553.73, Florida Statutes, governs the adoption of local amendments to the Florida Building Code; and

WHEREAS, the Monroe County Board of County Commissioners previously adopted a requirement with a limit to the size of enclosures below elevated dwellings (299 square foot enclosure limit) and requiring a V-Zone and Coastal A Zone Construction Certification Form, for buildings and structures in flood hazard areas prior to July 1, 2010 and, pursuant to Section 553.73(5), Florida Statutes, is formatting that requirement to coordinate with the Florida Building Code; and

WHEREAS, the Monroe County Board of County Commissioners is adopting a requirement to establish the minimum foundation requirements, require declarations of land restriction (nonconversion agreements) for enclosures below elevated buildings, and require the replacement of mechanical, plumbing and electrical systems, equipment and components to be located at or above the base flood elevation identified on the FIRM that was effective when the building was originally permitted, for buildings and structures in flood hazard areas for the purpose of participating in the National Flood Insurance Program’s Community Rating System and, pursuant to Section 553.73(5), Florida Statutes, is formatting that requirement to coordinate with the Florida Building Code; and

WHEREAS, the Monroe County Board of County Commissioners has determined that it is in the public interest to adopt the proposed local technical amendments to the Florida Building Code and the proposed amendments are not more stringent than necessary to address the need identified, do not discriminate against materials, products or construction techniques of demonstrated capabilities, are in compliance with section 553.73(4), Florida Statutes; and

WHEREAS, on ______________, the Monroe County Board of County Commissioners held a public hearing, , and provided for public comment and public participation in accordance with the requirements of state law and the procedures adopted for public participation in the planning process; and
WHEREAS, recognizing that where an extant legislatively approved law is repealed by a subsequent legislative act that substantially reenacts that repealed extant law, the prior legislatively approved law and the subsequent legislative act shall be regarded as one continuous law uninterrupted in its operation, see McKibben v. Mallory, 293 So. 2d 48, 52-53 (Fla. 1974), see also Goldenberg v. Dome Condo. Ass’n, 376 So. 2d 37, 38 (Fla. 3rd DCA 1979), it is the express legislative intent and purpose of the BOCC, in relation to or in connection with subsequent administrative and judicial construction, that all recodified or reenacted provisions of Monroe County Code of Ordinances Chapter 6 shall be deemed to have been in operation continuously from their original enactment whereas the changes or substantial modifications are treated as amendments effective from the time they go into legal effect;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF MONROE COUNTY, FLORIDA:

Section 1. Recitals. The foregoing recitals are true and correct and are hereby incorporated as if fully stated herein.

Section 2. The text of the Monroe County Code of Ordinances Chapter 6 – Buildings and Construction, Article II – Building Code is amended as shown and stated herein. Proposed Amendments are shown with deletions stricken through and additions are underlined.

Chapter 6 - BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 6-1. - Moving of buildings.

When any building is moved from any location within or from without the county, to any location within the unincorporated area of the county, the building shall immediately be made to conform to all provisions of the standard building code and the zoning ordinance of the county. The persons causing the building to be moved shall secure a building permit from the building department and shall post a performance bond of $1,000.00, conditioned upon the building being made to conform to all codes of the county and this chapter, within six months from the date of issuance of the permits; the bond to be returned when all work has been completed in accordance therewith.

Sec. 6-2. - Construction trailers.

A special permit may be granted for the placement of a construction trailer on a site where construction is being done, provided no human habitation shall be allowed therein, and the applicant furnishes the building department with an affidavit stating that such permit does not violate deed restrictions in the subdivision in which the trailer is to be placed. Such permit shall be for a duration of up to 120 days. If conditions so warrant, then one extension may be granted by the planning director. Any further extensions may be granted by the planning commission upon good cause shown.

Sec. 6-3. - Temporary construction staging areas.

A special permit may be granted by resolution by the board of county commissioners (BOCC) to allow a property to be used as a construction staging area for an off-site project. The BOCC
shall hold a public hearing on the request for a temporary construction staging area and shall issue
a resolution granting, granting with conditions or denying the request. The resolution shall take
effect on the date of enactment by the BOCC.

(a) **Applicability.** A temporary construction staging area for an off-site project is a permitted
activity in any land use (zoning) district, provided it is approved by a special permit and
meets the criteria set forth in this section. This special permit shall approve the temporary
construction staging area location and use and shall not override or substitute for any
other provision of the Florida Building Code and Monroe County Code that require an
additional type of building permit, certification or approval.

(b) **Criteria.** Approval of such a special permit shall be granted only if the following criteria
are met:

1. The temporary construction staging area shall serve a project being carried out in
   the vicinity of the construction staging area;
2. The temporary construction staging area shall serve a project being carried out by
   a governmental agency;
3. The temporary construction staging area shall not be located in a tier I designated
   area;
4. The property subject to the request shall be posted and surrounding property owners
   within 300 feet shall be notified in writing at least 15 days prior to the BOCC public
   hearing, with the notice located so it shall be easily visible from all public streets and
   public ways abutting the property;
5. Prior to establishment of the temporary construction staging area, a special building
   permit approving any associated temporary structure shall be issued in accordance
   with section 6-112;
6. No clearing or filling shall occur to accommodate the temporary construction
   staging area;
7. Other than fencing, no temporary structure associated with a temporary
   construction staging area shall be located in any required setback, unless the BOCC
determines the temporary construction staging may occur temporarily within the
setbacks to alleviate increased public expenses; avoid threats to public health and
safety; or the project work cannot be readily performed otherwise; and
8. The temporary construction staging area shall be compatible with existing uses on
surrounding properties, as determined by the BOCC. If necessary, prior to issuance
of a special permit allowing the temporary construction staging area, the BOCC may
attach conditions to any special permit approval to a) avoid substantial harm to public
health or safety; b) avoid substantial harm to, or impairment of the normal use of, a
public place; and/or c) avoid substantial harm to the environment. Depending on the
nature and anticipated duration of the use, as a condition of approval to the special
permit, the board reserves the right to:
   a. Provide a deadline for termination of the construction staging area;
   b. Limit the hours of operation;
   c. Limit the type of equipment and materials on the site;
   d. Require fencing, landscaping and/or other screening to limit potential visual and
      noise impacts of the use on adjacent property owners;
e. Provide for temporary setback variances to allow construction staging to occur temporarily within the setbacks, provided the adjacent property owners submit letters of no objections to the temporary variance; and

f. Require surface water management improvements to the affected site; and

(9) The property shall be restored to its prior condition

Secs. 6-4—6-14.22—Reserved.

ARTICLE II. - BUILDING CODE
DIVISION 1. - GENERALLY

Sec. 6-15 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter shall be interpreted cumulatively with its intent, and shall be taken into account, granted substantial weight, and guide all interpretations and constructions of this article. The purpose of this chapter is to govern the administration and enforcement of the Florida Building Code and associated technical construction standards and regulation within the unincorporated limits of the county. The Board of County Commissioners legislatively finds that the purposes and intent of this article are to safeguard the public health, safety, and general welfare. All interpretations of this article shall in all proceedings and cases further, rather than impair, limit, restrict, or obstruct, the purposes of this article.

Sec. 6-16. Scope. The Florida Building Code shall be applicable to and govern all buildings and structures, and parts and portions thereof, and all devices and safeguards thereto, within the unincorporated limits of the county, except as specifically exempted under state statutes.

Sec. 6-17 Intent. The intent of this article shall be interpreted cumulatively with its purpose, and shall be taken into account, granted substantial weight, and guide all interpretations and constructions of this article. It is the intent of the Board of County Commissioners that the provisions and requirements of this article be strictly adhered to, and to accomplish the purposes of this article.

Sec. 6-18 Construction and Interpretation. In the interpretation and application of this article, all provisions herein shall be considered as minimum requirements and shall not be deemed to forfeit, waive, eliminate, limit, condition, qualify, or repeal any other powers granted to the County pursuant to Florida law. This article, being in the interest of the public health, safety, and welfare, and being necessary to safeguard and ensure the public health, safety, and welfare, shall be liberally construed to effect the intent and purposes hereof, and interpretation and construction of this article shall be construed in favor of Monroe County and such construction and interpretation shall be entitled to great weight in adversarial administrative proceedings, at trial, and on appeal.

Sec. 6-19 Administrative Deference. The Board of County Commissioners legislatively finds that the construction of this article by the primary county department or office charged with its administration, the County Building Department, shall be legally entitled to deference and great weight in adversarial administrative proceedings, at trial, and on appeal, and that such administrative interpretations should not be modified or overturned by an administrative hearing officer or court of competent jurisdiction unless clearly erroneous. If such administrative staff
interpretation is within the range of possible and reasonable interpretations, it is not clearly
erroneous and should be affirmed.

**Sec. 6-20 Effect of State and Federal Laws.** If a state or federal law, whether existing at the time
of this article’s effective date or enacted after its effective date, which is applicable to and limits,
prohibits, restricts, conditions, or qualifies the meaning, effectiveness, or operation of any
provision or requirement herein, such provision or requirement of this article shall be interpreted,
administered, and enforced to the maximum extent permitted by law.

**Sec. 6-21 No Waiver or Estoppel.** The County’s delay or failure to enforce any provision
contained in this article, however long continued, shall not be deemed a waiver or estoppel of the
right for the County to enforce this article at any time thereafter.

**Sec. 6-22 Severability.** If any provision of this article, or any portion thereof, is held to be invalid
or unenforceable by any administrative hearing officer or court of competent jurisdiction, the
invalidity or unenforceability of such provision, or any portion thereof, shall neither limit nor
impair the operation, enforceability, or validity of any remaining portion(s) thereof, or of any other
provision of this article. All remaining portion(s) thereof and all other provisions of this article
shall continue unimpaired in full force and effect.

**Sec. 6-23 - Definitions.**

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall be, except as
specifically provided otherwise herein, the same as they have been defined in the *Florida Building
Code* or, if not defined by the *Florida Building Code*, then the same as defined in the Monroe
County Land Development Code (part II of this Code), or, if neither defined by the *Florida
Building Code* nor by the Land Development Code, shall have such ordinarily accepted meaning
as its context and the context of its provision’s structural placement imply. The following words,
phrases, and terms shall have the following specific definitions as used herein shall have the
meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different
meaning:

*Abandon* or *abandonment* means:
1. Termination of a construction project by a contractor without just cause or proper
   notification to the owner including the reason for termination;
2. Failure of a contractor to perform work without just cause for 90 days; or
3. Failure to obtain an approved inspection within 180 days from the previous approved
   inspection.

*Appraised value* means either:
1. One hundred and twenty percent of the assessed value of the structure as indicated by
   the county property appraiser's office; or
2. The value as indicated in a certified appraisal from a certified appraiser.

*Assessed value* means the value of real property and improvements thereon as established by
the county property appraiser.

*Authorized agent* means a person specifically authorized by the holder of a certificate of
competency to obtain permits in his or her stead.
Building means any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.

Building component means an element or assembly of elements integral to or part of a building.

Building Official means the officer or other designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of the Florida Building Code and this code, or a duly authorized representative.

Building shell means the structural components that completely enclose a building, including, but not limited to, the foundation, structural frame, floor slabs, exterior walls and roof system.

Building system means a functionally related group of elements, components and/or equipment, such as but not limited to, the electrical, plumbing and mechanical systems of a building.

Certificate of competency (certificate) means an official document evidencing that a person is qualified to engage in the business of contracting, subcontracting or the work of a specific trade.

Certificate of experience means an official document evidencing that an applicant has satisfied the work experience requirements for a certificate of competency.

Certificate of occupancy (CO) means an official document evidencing that a building satisfies the work requirements of the county for the occupancy of a building.

Certification means the act or process of obtaining a certificate of competency from the state through the review of the applicant’s experience and financial responsibility as well as successful passage of an examination.

Certified contractor means any contractor who possesses a certificate of competency issued by the department of professional regulation of the state.

Change of occupancy means a change from one building code occupancy classification or sub-classification to another. This includes, but is not limited to, a change of use within an occupancy group.

Commercial building means any building, structure, improvement or accessory thereto, other than a one- or two-family dwelling.

Cumulative construction cost means the sum total of costs associated with any construction work done to a building or structure either at one time or at different times within a specified period of time.

Demolition means the act of razing, dismantling or removal of a building or structure, or portion thereof, to the ground level.

Examination means an exam prepared, proctored and graded by a recognized testing agency unless otherwise implied in context or specifically stated otherwise.

Erodible Soils mean soil subject to wearing away and movement due to the effects of wind, water, or other geological processes during a flood or storm or over a period of years.

Fair market value, commercial, means the total cost of materials plus labor costs. The total cost of labor and materials shall be as indicated on a sworn professional actual cost breakdown, such as the original or a notarized copy of an original invoice of an arm’s-length transaction; or, an estimate from a licensed contractor; or if no such invoice is available, the labor and materials shall be as calculated pursuant to the most recent edition of Means Construction Data or the ICC/Construction Costs Valuation manual. The terms “donated labor,” “voluntary labor,” “donated material,” and/or “gift material,” and/or similar terms thereto, shall not be used to represent fair market value.
**Fair market value, residential**, means the total cost of materials plus labor costs. The total cost of labor and materials shall be as indicated on the original or a notarized copy of an original invoice of an arm’s-length transaction; or, an estimate from a licensed contractor; or if no such invoice is available, the labor and materials shall be as calculated pursuant to the most recent edition of Means Construction Data or ICC/Construction Costs Valuation manual. The terms “donated labor”, “voluntary labor,” “donated material”, and/or “gift material,” and/or similar terms thereto, shall not be used to represent fair market value.

**FCILB** means the Florida Construction Industry Licensing Board.

**Imminent danger** means:

1. Structurally unsound conditions of a structure or portion(s) thereof that is likely to cause physical injury to a person entering the structure;
2. Due to structurally unsound conditions, any portion of the structure is likely to fall, collapse, be carried by the wind, or otherwise detach or move, and in doing so cause physical injury, harm, or damage to a person on the property or to a person or property nearby; or
3. The condition of the property is such that it harbors or is inhabited by pests, vermin, or organisms injurious to human health, safety, and welfare, the presence of which constitutes an immediate hazard to a person or people in the vicinity.

**Inspection warrant** means a court order authorizing the Building Official or his or her designee to perform an inspection of a particular property named in the warrant.

**Intensification of use** means an increase in capacity or number of units of a residential or commercial building.

**Interior finish** means the preparation of interior spaces of a commercial building for the first occupancy thereof.

**Licensed contractor** means a contractor certified by the state or the local jurisdiction who has satisfied all state or local requirements to be actively engaged in contracting.

**Market value** means as defined in the floodplain regulations of part II of this Code.

**Natural Rock** means any naturally occurring aggregate of minerals or a body of undifferentiated mineral matter formed into a rigid composition by exposure to varying degrees of heat and/or pressure and belonging to one of the three main classes: igneous, sedimentary, including limestone, and metamorphic.

**Nonconversion Agreement** means as defined in the floodplain regulations of part II of this Code.

**Normal maintenance or ordinary minor repair work** means the repair or replacement of any existing component if the replacement has the same size, capacity, technical characteristics and location, as determined by the Building Official, and if the fair market value of the repair work or replacement is less than $2,500.00.

**Owner's agent** means a person, firm or entity authorized in an original writing executed by the owner to act for or in place of the owner.

**Permit** means an official document authorizing performance of a specific activity regulated by this chapter.

**Permit card or placard** means a document issued by the jurisdiction evidencing the issuance of a permit and recording of inspections.

**Qualifying agent, primary** means a person:

1. Who possesses the requisite skill, knowledge, experience and certificate of competency;
(2) Who has the responsibility to supervise, direct, manage, and control the contracting activities of the business organization with which he or she is associated; 
(3) Who has the responsibility to supervise, direct, manage and control construction activities on a job for which he or she has obtained a permit; and 
(4) Whose technical and personal qualifications have been determined by investigation and examination and is evidenced by his or her possession of a certificate of competency.

Qualifying agent, secondary, means a person:
(1) Who possesses the requisite skill, knowledge, experience and certificate of competency; 
(2) Who has the responsibility to supervise, direct, manage and control construction activities on a job for which he or she has obtained a permit; and 
(3) Whose technical and personal qualifications have been determined by investigation and examination and is evidenced by his or her possession of a certificate of competency.

Reciprocity means to accept a verified affidavit from any municipality or county of the state that the applicant has satisfactorily completed a written examination in its jurisdiction equal in content with the examination required by this chapter.

Registered contractor means a contractor who has officially registered with the department of professional regulation of the state pursuant to fulfilling the competency requirements of the local jurisdiction.

Registration means the act or process of registering a locally obtained certificate of competency with the state, or the act or process of registering a state issued certificate of competency with the county municipality.

Remodeling means work that changes the original size, configuration or material of the components of a building.

Residential building means any one- or two-family building or accessory.

Roofing means the installation of roof coverings.

Scour means the removal of soil or fill material by the flow of flood waters. Flow moving past a fixed object accelerates, often forming eddies or vortices and scouring loose sediment from the immediate vicinity of the object. The term is frequently used to describe storm-induced, localized conical erosion around pilings and other foundation supports, where the obstruction of flow increases turbulence.

Spa means any constructed or prefabricated pool containing water jets.

Special Flood Hazard Areas means an area in the floodplain subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Special flood hazard areas are shown on FIRMs as Zone A, AO, A1 - A30, AE, A99, AH, V1 - V30, VE or V.

Specialty contractor means a contractor whose services do not fall within the categories specified in F.S. § 489.105(3).

Start of construction, building, means the removal, disassembly, repair, replacement, installation or assembly of the building, structure, building system or building components in whole or parts thereof.

Start of construction, site, means the physical clearing of the site in preparation for foundation working, including, but not limited to, site clearing, excavation, de-watering, pilings and soil testing activities.

Stop work order means an order by the Building Official, or his or her designee, that requires the immediate cessation of all work and work activities described in the order.
**Structural component** means any part of a system, building or structure, loadbearing or nonloadbearing, that is integral to the structural integrity thereof, including, but not limited to, walls, partitions, columns, beams and girders.

**Structural work or alteration** means the installation or assembling of new structural components into a system, building or structure. The term also includes any change, repair or replacement of any existing structural component of a system, building or structure.

**Substantial completion** means where the construction work has been sufficiently completed in accordance with the applicable local, city, state and federal codes, so that the owner can occupy or use the project for the use for which it is intended.

**Value** means job cost.

**V-Zone and Coastal A Zone Construction Certification Form** means the Monroe County V-Zone and Coastal A Zone Construction Certification Form for New Construction & Substantially Improved/Damaged Structures as defined in the floodplain regulations of part II of this Code.

**Sec. 6-24. - Purpose.**

The purpose of this chapter is to govern the administration and enforcement of the Florida Building Code and associated technical construction standards and regulations within the unincorporated limits of the county.

**Sec. 6-25. - Scope.**

The Florida Building Code shall be applicable to all structures and buildings within the unincorporated limits of the county, except as specifically exempted under state statutes.

**Sec. 6-26. - Windload requirements.**

All major structures within the unincorporated limits of the county, except mobile/manufactured homes, shall be designed pursuant to the Florida Building Code.

**Sec. 6-27. - Unsafe buildings.**

(a) **Definitions:** All buildings, structures, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing systems which are unsafe, unsanitary, or do not provide adequate egress, or which constitute a fire or windstorm hazard, or are otherwise harmful or dangerous to human life, or which in relation to existing use, constitute a hazard to safety or health, shall be deemed to be unsafe structures by the Building Official or his/her authorized designee, and a permit shall be obtained to demolish the structure or where specifically allowed by this section, to bring the building into compliance with the applicable codes as provided herein.

(b) **Physical criteria.**

(1) A building shall be deemed a fire or windstorm hazard and/or unsafe when:

   a. There is an accumulation of debris or other material therein representing a hazard of combustion.

   b. The building condition creates hazards with respect to means of egress and fire protection.

(2) A building, or a part or portion thereof, shall be deemed unsafe by the Building Official or his/her authorized designee if:

   a. There is a falling away, hanging loose or loosening of any siding, block, brick, or other building material; or

   b. There is a deterioration of the structure or structural parts; or
c. The building is partially destroyed; or

d. There is an unusual sagging, rippling, torsion, or leaning out of plumb of the building or any parts of the building and such effect is caused by deterioration or over-stressing; or

e. The electrical, plumbing or mechanical installations or systems create a hazardous condition contrary to the standards of the Florida Building Code and the National Electric Code; or

f. There is electrical service at or in the building or structure, without a permit having been obtained as required by the Florida Building Code; or

gf. An unsanitary condition exists by reason of inadequate, insufficient, or malfunctioning sanitary facilities or waste disposal systems; or

hg. There is no potable water service or electrical service; or

iã. The construction, enlargement, alteration, repair or demolition of the building or part thereof or the impact resistant coverings of the building or construction or the installation of systems or components within the building or structure has been commenced or completed without a permit having been obtained as required by the Florida Building Code or where the permit has expired prior to appropriate inspections and completion or when a building or structure is occupied prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy or certificate of completion; or

ji. The building or structure is vacant and abandoned, and covered at doors or windows with materials not previously approved by the Building Official; or

kj. The building or structure has been substantially damaged by the elements, acts of God, fire, explosion or otherwise;

l. The building is being used illegally or improperly pursuant to based on the Florida Building Code; or

i. A change in the existing use originally approved or a previously-approved existing use has occurred without required permits, inspections, and/or approvals; or

ii. A change in occupancy classification of a building or structure or portion thereof has occurred that does not comply with the Florida Building Code; or

iii. Maintenance of conditions of occupancy or requirements of the existing occupancy classification of a building or structure or a portion thereof does not comply with the Florida Building Code from the time period when the building was originally constructed or with the code in effect at the time of construction; and

mk. The building or part thereof meets the physical criteria of an unsafe structure set forth above in Section (b)(1)(a) and/or (b) and/or Section (b)(2)(a)-(lj), as determined by the Building Official or Fire Marshall, with proper notice as defined in Chapter 6-27, Section (d). This provision does not supersede the authority of the Building Official under the Florida Statutes or the Florida Building Code.

(c) Abatement:

(1) All unsafe buildings, structures or systems are hereby declared illegal and shall be abated by repair and rehabilitation or demolition.

(2) All swimming pools or spas that contain stagnant water or do not conform with Section 424.2.17 of the Florida Building Code are deemed unsanitary and/or dangerous to human life and public welfare. If the stagnant water is not removed and/or all repairs made and
brought into full compliance with the building code within a reasonable period of time, then these swimming pools or spas will be demolished.

(d) Notice. When the Building Official or his/her authorized designee has after inspection declared or deemed a building, structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system to be unsafe, then the Building Official or his/her authorized designee shall issue a written unsafe declaration and/or notice of violation/notice of hearing specifying the unsafe physical criteria, the suggested methods for abatement or remediation, the time period allowed for the required abatement or remediation, and that the matter will be referred to code compliance and be prosecuted by the code compliance department if left uncured following expiration of the time period prescribed by the Building Official for that particular declaration. The unsafe declaration and/or notice of violation/notice of hearing shall state that the specific details concerning the violations can be obtained in writing from the Building Official or his or her designee upon request. In addition, the notice will explain the right of appeal of the decision of the Building Official or his or her designee to applicable appellate tribunal, and advise that the jurisdictional time period to file an appeal is 30 days. The written unsafe declaration and/or notice of violation/notice of hearing shall be mailed to the owner of the property in question at either the address listed in the property appraiser’s database as shown on the property record card for the parcel, or at the address listed in the tax collector’s office for tax notices via first class mail. The unsafe declaration and/or notice of violation/notice of hearing shall be affixed to the building concerned. The Building Official or his or her designee, in his or her discretion, also or alternatively may elect to publish a notice in a newspaper of general circulation once a week for two (2) consecutive weeks; the published notice shall contain the address of the subject property and the names of the owner and any interested party, and state that the subject property has been found unsafe and in violation of the Florida Building Code or this chapter and may be subject to demolition. If the unsafe physical criteria are not abated or remedied within the designated reasonable period of time prescribed by the Building Official or his/her designee, then the matter shall be referred to the code compliance department for prosecution before the code compliance special magistrate. Upon expiration of the period of appeal provided in the unsafe declaration and/or notice of violation/notice of hearing, the Building Official may record an appropriate instrument in the Official Records of the Clerk of Court, indicating that the property is in violation of the Florida Building Code or this chapter. The recording of the unsafe declaration and/or notice of violation/notice of hearing shall constitute constructive notice of the violation to all concerned, subsequent purchasers, transferees, mortgagees, lessees, grantees, and all persons claiming or acquiring interest in the property. In the event that the violation(s) is corrected, the Building Official shall file proof of the same upon payment for all fees incurred by the building department. This provision does not supersede the authority of the Building Official under the Florida Statutes or the Florida Building Code.

(e) General

(1) All buildings now existing or hereafter constructed or developed, and all parts and portions thereof, shall be continuously and uninterruptedly maintained in a safe condition, and all devices or safeguards that are required by the Florida Building Code or this chapter shall be continuously and uninterruptedly maintained in good working order in compliance with all applicable codes.

(2) The Building Official or his or her designee, on his or her own initiative or as a result of reports from others, shall examine or cause to be examined every building appearing or
reported to be unsafe, and if such is found to be an unsafe building as provided for in this section, the Building Official or his or her designee shall proceed as set forth in this section.

(3) A building meeting the criteria of an unsafe building set forth above in Section (b)(1)(a) or (b) and/or a criterion under Section (b)(2)(a)-(l), shall be presumed and deemed or declared unsafe and a permit shall be immediately obtained to demolish the building and remove it from the premises or where specifically allowed under the Monroe County Codes, the Florida Building Code, and the Monroe County Comprehensive Plan, to immediately bring the building into compliance with such Codes and Comprehensive Plan.

(4) Incomplete buildings commenced without a permit or for which the permit has expired, or completed buildings commenced without a permit or for which the permit has expired, prior to completion and no certificate of occupancy has been issued, shall be presumed and deemed or declared unsafe and a permit shall be immediately obtained to demolish the building and remove it from the premises or where specifically allowed under the Monroe County Codes, the Florida Building Code, and the Monroe County Comprehensive Plan, to immediately bring the building into compliance with such Codes and Comprehensive Plan.

(5) Buildings that are, or hereafter shall become, unsafe, unsanitary, or deficient, facilities with inadequate means of egress, or which constitute a fire or windstorm hazard, or are dangerous to human life or public welfare by reason of illegal or improper occupancy, use, or maintenance, or which have been substantially damaged by the elements, acts of God, fire, explosion or otherwise, shall be declared unsafe and a permit shall be immediately obtained to demolish the building and remove it from the premises or where specifically allowed under the Monroe County Codes, the Florida Building Code, and the Monroe County Comprehensive Plan, to immediately bring the building into compliance with such Codes and Comprehensive Plan.

(6) All costs incurred pursuant to any of the provisions of this chapter or under the Florida Building Code shall be paid by the owner(s) or occupant(s) of the premises on which the violation occurred.

(7) The enforcing county department, including but not limited to the code compliance department and the building department, may institute a suit to recover such expenses against any liable person or may cause such expenses to be charged against the property on which the violation occurred as an enforceable lien.

(8) The action of the Building Official and/or Fire Marshal deeming or declaring a building to be unsafe shall not be construed as authorizing unpermitted or unapproved construction, development, additions, replacements, repairs, renovations, or demolition. All required permits and approvals must be obtained prior to the commencement of any such work.

Sec. 6-28. - Requirements not covered; liability of county or employees.

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 the Florida Building Code or the other technical codes and regulations, or this chapter, shall be determined by the Building Official, or his or her authorized designee.
Sec. 6-29. - Permitting and inspections.

(1) The obtainment of a building department inspection or approval does not discharge, exempt, waive, or otherwise release an applicant or owner from his or her duty to comply with any additional requirements of the Monroe County Codes or Monroe County Comprehensive Plan. Neither a Building Department inspection nor an approval issued solely by the Building Department shall constitute administrative action by or approval from the Planning and Environmental Resources Department.

(2) The inspection or permitting of any building, system or plan by the county under the requirements of the Florida Building Code shall not be construed in any court as a warranty of the physical condition of such building, system or plan or their adequacy. Neither the county nor any employee thereof shall be liable in tort for damages for any defect or hazardous or illegal condition or inadequacy in such building, system or plan, nor for any failure of any component of such, that may occur subsequent to such inspection or permitting, unless the employee of the county is found to have acted in bad faith or with malicious purpose in a manner exhibiting wanton and willful disregard of safety, health and welfare of the public.

(3) The Building Official, or his or her authorized designee, may void, rescind, suspend, or revoke a permit or approval issued under the provisions of this chapter in the case of any false statement or misrepresentation of fact in an application or on the plans on which the permit or approval was in whole or in part based, or if a permit has been otherwise fraudulently obtained, or erroneously issued.

Sec. 6-30. - Mobile/manufactured homes.

The placement of mobile/manufactured homes shall be governed by F.A.C. ch. 15C.

Sec. 6-31. - Stop work orders.

Upon notice from the Building Official, use or work on any building, structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system that is being done contrary to the provisions of this Code, the Florida Building Code, or in a dangerous or unsafe manner, shall immediately cease such use or work. Such notice shall be in writing and shall be issued to the owner of the property, or to his or her agent, and/or to the person doing the work, and shall state the conditions under which work may be resumed. Where an emergency exists, the Building Official shall not be required to give a written notice prior to stopping the work.

Sec. 6-32. - Working through a stop work order.

If any person or entity is found by the contractors examining board to violate this chapter by continuing to perform work subsequent to the issuance of a stop work order/red tag and/or a cease and desist order, the contractors' examining board may take such action as it deems necessary and proper to cease such activity, up to, and including a six-month suspension of the permit pulling privileges of any contractor, including but not limited to subcontractor(s), performing such work.

Sec. 6-33. - Site debris.

(a) 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 prior to receiving final inspection approval.
(b) Construction jobsites must be kept clean, such that accumulation of construction debris must not remain on the property or a period of time exceeding 14 days.

(c) All construction related debris and/or construction related materials, shall be kept in such a manner as to prevent it from being spread by any other means.

(d) After a tropical storm watch or warning or a hurricane watch or warning is issued, all construction related materials, including but not limited to, roof tiles, lumber, scaffolding and debris shall be removed from the construction site, or secured in such a manner as to minimize the danger of such materials causing projectile damage to persons or property due to a high wind event. This prohibition shall continue until the tropical storm watch or warning or hurricane watch or warning is lifted.

Secs. 6-34—6-54. - Reserved.

DIVISION 2. - ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 6-55. - Building department.

(a) Organization and administration. There is hereby established a department called the Building Department headed by the Building Official. Upon recommendation of the County Administrator, the department shall be assigned to the division of county government that the Board of County Commissioners determines appropriate. The County Administrator with the approval of the Board of County Commissioners shall designate the Building Official.

(b) Employee qualifications. The Building Official shall be licensed as a building code administrator by the state. All appointed or hired inspectors and plan examiners shall meet the qualifications for licensing in the appropriate trade as established by the state.

(c) Building official authority and duties. In addition to the jurisdiction, authority and duties that may be conferred upon the Building Official by other provisions of the Monroe County Codes, the Building Official shall have authority to administer, interpret, and enforce provisions of the Florida Building Code, floodplain management regulations, and this chapter. Such authority, jurisdiction, and duties shall include the following:

1. To process building permit applications and issue, void, rescind, suspend, and revoke building permits and/or applications;
2. To inspect sites, buildings and structures as required by this chapter, the Florida Building Code and the Standard Unsafe Building Abatement Code;
3. To issue, void, rescind, suspend, and revoke certificates of occupancy and certificates of completion;
4. To maintain building permits, financial, and other public records related to the department’s affairs;
5. To establish such policies, and procedures and rules of procedure necessary for the administration of his or her responsibilities under the Florida Building Code and this chapter;
6. To provide a recording secretary for the purpose of keeping the board of adjustment and appeals;
7. To apprise the Construction Board of Adjustment and Appeals of all facts and information at his or her disposal with respect to matters brought before it;
8. To apprise the Contractors Examining Board of all facts and information at his or her disposal with respect to matters brought before it;
(97) To be the official authoritative source to render interpretations of this chapter and the Florida Building Code;
(108) To enforce provisions of the Florida Building Code and this chapter and the provisions of Ch. 122 of the Monroe County Land Development Code (part II of this Code) as the designated Floodplain Administrator;
(119) To issue stop work orders;
(12) To issue cease and desist orders and/or cease and desist letters;
(13) To prevent any imminent threat of any violation of the Florida Building Code or this chapter;
(14) To prepare and submit petitions for declaratory statements to the Florida Building Commission;
(15) To prepare and submit requests for non-binding interpretations of the Florida Building Code to the Florida Building Commission and/or Building Officials Association of Florida;
(160) To conduct all other such duties and responsibilities as are otherwise required by the Florida Building Code and this chapter;
(171) To determine the extent of damage or destruction of nonconforming uses and structures, in cooperation with the Planning Director;
(18) To the extent such decision may substantively involve the Florida Building Code or this chapter, in his or her discretion, issue a concurrence with the Planning Director’s decision to suspend consideration of any application for development approval during the pendency of a code compliance proceeding involving all or a portion of a parcel proposed for development;
(12) To review building permit applications for repair within areas of special flood hazard to determine that the proposed repair satisfies the requirements of the floodplain management provisions of the code;
(13) To review building permit applications for new construction or substantial improvement within areas of special flood hazard to ensure that the proposed construction (including prefabricated and mobile homes) satisfies the floodplain management requirements of the code;
(19) To advise permittees that additional federal or state permits may be required, and if specific federal or state permits are known to have been issued, to require that true and correct complete copies of such permits be obtained and provided and maintained on file with the building permit application;
(20) Whenever the Building Official reasonably believes that the work for which a permit or approval has been issued is not being performed in conformity with plans, specifications, or descriptions, or approved plans are not being kept at the site, to take appropriate action authorized under the Florida Building Code, this chapter, or as otherwise provided for in the County Codes;
(15) To notify adjacent communities and the Florida Department of Community Affairs prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and to submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency;
(16) To ensure that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of a watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity is not diminished;
(17) To verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved structures;
(18) To verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the new or substantially improved structures have been floodproofed;

(19) In coastal high hazard areas, to review certifications obtained from registered professional engineers or architects that the structure is securely anchored to adequately anchored pilings or columns in order to withstand velocity waters and hurricane wave wash;

(20) To make interpretations, as needed, as to the exact location of boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard;

(21) When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with chapter 122, to obtain, review and reasonably use any base flood elevation data available from a federal, state or other source in order to administer the floodplain management provisions of the code;

(21) (22) To provide the Board of County Commissioners and the Planning Commission with reports and recommendations with respect to matters before such bodies, as directed by the Board of County Commissioners, growth management division director or Planning Director, Assistant County Administrator, or the County Administrator; and

(22) (23) To administratively review those building permits issued before October 1, 1998 and close said permits if no known factor exists to keep said permit open.

(23) Concealed Work. The Building Official may order portions of the structural frame of a building and/or structure to be exposed for inspection when, in his or her opinion, there are good reasons to believe that a building or a part or portion thereof, is in an unsafe or dangerous condition or that there is willful or negligent concealment of a violation of the Florida Building Code or this chapter.

(24) Illegal Change of Occupancy/Occupancy Use. Whenever any building or structure or part or portion thereof is being used or occupied contrary to the provisions of the Florida Building Code or this chapter, the Building Official shall order such use or occupancy discontinued and the building or structure or part or portion thereof vacated. Such order shall be by notice in writing, issued to the person or persons using, or causing to be used, such building or structure or part or portion thereof. Use or occupancy shall not resume until the violations for which particular notice was issued have all been cured.

(d) Defense of Building Official. The county shall defend the Building Official in any action wherein the Building Official's act of administratively closing an open permit is challenged. If said defense is unsuccessful, the county shall be responsible for any damages resulting directly from the action against the Building Official.

Sec. 6-56. - Construction board of adjustment and appeals.

(a) Jurisdiction, authority, and duties. There is hereby established a board called the construction board of adjustment and appeals. This board shall have the following jurisdiction, authority, and duties:

(1) To consider and render decisions on appeals of administrative decisions and interpretations of the Building Official or his or her authorized designee related to the Florida Building Code and this chapter;

(2) To consider and grant variances to the Florida Building Code; and

(3) To approve cost approach appraisals for determination of fair market value pursuant to the floodplain regulations under part II of this Code.
(4) This board shall not serve as the local construction regulation board. The contractors examining board shall serve as the local construction regulation board. The powers and duties of the contractors examining board are defined in chapter 6, division 3 of this Code.

(5) The failure or denial of a permit pursuant to or by reason of the planning director’s determination of non-compliance with part II of this Code or with the Comprehensive Plan shall not be within the jurisdiction or scope of review of the board of adjustment and appeals. The failure or denial of a permit pursuant to or by reason of administrative actions, decisions, or interpretations regarding the floodplain management provisions of the county Codes shall not be within the jurisdiction or scope of review of the board of adjustment and appeals. No decision by the code compliance special magistrate, by the planning commission, by an administrative hearing officer, or by the historic preservation commission, shall be jurisdictionally reviewable or within the scope of review of the board of adjustment and appeals.

(b) Membership, appointment, removal, terms, and vacancies:

(1) The construction board of adjustment and appeals shall consist of ten members.

(2) The construction board of adjustment and appeals shall consist of all the members of the contractors examining board, with the exception of the two alternate members as provided for in section 6-263(6) plus one registered architect and one registered professional engineer appointed by the board of county commissioners.

(3) Terms of office, removal, vacancies, the regularity of meetings and administrative hearings shall be governed by the same rules and regulations as the contractors examining board.

(c) Standard of Review. An appeal under this section shall be considered an appeal to an administrative tribunal and shall not be a hearing de novo but shall be limited to appellate review of the record created before the Building Official. The appellant shall be required to demonstrate that the Building Official’s, or his or her designee’s, decision or interpretation is clearly erroneous, based upon clearly convincing record evidence. In resolving an appeal under this section, the Building Official’s administrative interpretations of the Florida Building Code and this chapter, the county Building Department’s administrative staff interpretations of the Florida Building Code and this chapter, and the county Planning and Environmental Resources Department’s and the county Code Compliance Department’s administrative staff interpretations of the Monroe County Codes are legally entitled to deference and great weight before the construction board of adjustment and appeals, at trial, and on appeal, and such administrative interpretations should not be modified or overturned unless clearly erroneous. If such administrative interpretation is within the range of possible and reasonable interpretations, it is not clearly erroneous and should be affirmed.

(d) Standing. An appeal may be initiated by the owner of a building, structure, or service system, who has received a final, written administrative decision or interpretation from the Building Official or his or her authorized designee, or by a person who, as a result of such a decision or interpretation, has suffered or will resultantly suffer a special injury differing in kind from that suffered by the community at large. For justiciability or standing purposes, the only interests covered by special injuries under this section are interests expressly protected by this chapter, the Florida Building Code, or health and safety interests. It shall be legally insufficient for justiciability or standing purposes for an appellant to allege a special injury that is only different in degree from the community at large and that is not different in kind from the community at large. Further, for justiciability or standing purposes, an alleged special injury must exceed in degree the general interest in a community good. For example, take the
following non-exhaustive scenarios: Neither party’s claim that such a decision or interpretation adversely affects his or her generalized interest in environmental or natural resource protection, nor a party’s claim that such a decision or interpretation adversely affects his or her generalized interest in building code enforcement, shall be justiciable. 

(e) The Record. The appellant’s record shall close upon the date of the final administrative decision or interpretation of the Building Official. The Building Official shall have up to 70 calendar days from the date the appellant’s notice of appeal is deemed properly and timely filed, and complete, in which to serve all parties and the construction board of adjustment and appeals all staff reports and materials that his or her final administrative decision or interpretation relied upon.

(f) Discovery. No discovery shall be taken in an appeal under this section. No subpoenas may be issued for documents or witnesses under this section.

(g) Action of the Construction Board of Adjustment and Appeals. The construction board of adjustment and appeals shall consider all of its proceedings at a duly advertised public hearing following receipt of all records concerning the subject matter of the appeal and following the Building Official’s arrangement for the scheduling of said hearing. Any person entitled to initiate an appeal may, along with County staff and counsel, have an opportunity to address the construction board of adjustment and appeals at that hearing and all parties to the appeal shall have the opportunity to present evidence and create an appellate record before the construction board of adjustment and appeals; the term “appellate record” shall not be construed or interpreted to abrogate subsections (c) or (e) of this section. Any appeals before the construction board of adjustment and appeals shall be based upon and restricted to the record in conformity with subsections (c) and (e) of this section.

(h) Decisions Appeal to Administrative Hearing Officer. Any person participating as an appellant or appellee may request an appeal of the decision of the construction board of adjustment and appeal, under Chapter 102, Division 2 of Part II of this Code by filing the notice required by that article within 30 days after the date of the written decision of the construction board of adjustment and appeals. The construction board of adjustment and appeals shall, in every case, reach a decision without unreasonable or unnecessary delay. Any hearing related to an appeal or variance shall be conducted in accordance with procedures for quasi-judicial matters. Each decision of the board shall also include the reason 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 sent by mail or otherwise 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.

Sec. 6-57. - Administrative Appeals and Procedures.  
(a) Scope of appeals. An appellant may file an appeal under Section 6-56(a)(1) The owner of a building, structure or service system, or his duly authorized agent, may appeal an administrative decision or interpretation of the building official relative to a building, structure or service owned by such person related to the Florida Building Code to the construction board of adjustment and appeals only if one of the following conditions is alleged to exist:
(1) The Building Official or his or her authorized designee 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 the Florida Building Code or this chapter do not apply to this specific case;

(3) An equally good or more desirable form of installation can be employed in any specific case; or

(4) The true intent, purpose and meaning of the Florida Building Code, this chapter, or any of the regulations thereunder have been misconstrued or incorrectly interpreted.

(b) Initiation of appeals. A notice of appeal in the form prescribed and approved by the Building Official must be timely filed by the appellant with the county Building Department within 30 calendar days of the date of the decision or interpretation forming the subject of the appeal, and must be timely served upon the County Attorney’s Office within 30 calendar days of such date. The notice of appeal shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee. No notice of appeal shall be deemed complete without payment of required fees. The failure to timely and properly initiate an appeal under this section shall constitute an irremediable jurisdictional waiver of any rights to appeal or otherwise challenge or attack such decision or interpretation, for failure to exhaust available administrative remedies. The waiver effectuated by failure to timely and properly appeal within 30 calendar days of such decision or interpretation, shall also operate as an irrevocable jurisdictional waiver of the right to appeal or otherwise challenge or attack any portion of a subsequent administrative decision or interpretation, that in part or in whole relies upon an earlier related administrative decision or interpretation, which was never timely and properly appealed pursuant to this section.

(1) Upon receipt of a notice of appeal, the Building Department shall deem it complete, and properly and timely filed, or shall deem it improperly or untimely filed, or incomplete. The County shall have 30 working days to notify an appellant if its notice of appeal is untimely or improperly filed or is incomplete. No further action shall be taken on the appeal application unless all deficiencies are remedied. An untimely, improperly filed, or incomplete notice of appeal shall not constitute a valid, legally effective, or legally cognizable notice of appeal, and in no event shall the 30-day period to initiate a notice of appeal under this section be tolled during any period in which a notice of appeal has been deemed improperly filed, incomplete, or otherwise insufficient.

(2) If the Building Department determines the notice of appeal is complete, and has been properly and timely filed, it shall notify the appellant. The appellant shall complete and submit a written notice of appeal to the building department within 30 days of the decision. The notice of appeal shall be in a form approved by the building official and accompanied by a nonrefundable fee. No notice of appeal shall be deemed complete without payment of required fees.

(c) Briefs Procedures. Briefs, if any, shall be typed or printed pursuant to the same rules for appellate briefs set forth in the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure. The appellant’s initial brief shall be served upon the attorney of record for Monroe County and filed with the Building Department within up to 30 days of notification that the appellant’s notice of appeal has been deemed complete and timely. The answer brief shall be served upon appellant within up to 30 days of the filing and service of the initial brief. A reply brief, if any, must be served upon the attorney of record for Monroe County and filed with the Building Department within 15 days of the filing and service of the answer brief. An argument, issue, or ground for relief
not raised in the initial brief is deemed abandoned and waived and may not be raised for the first time in a reply brief.

(1) All briefs shall contain the following:

a. The style of the appeal;
b. The case number, if any;
c. The name of the party on whose behalf the brief is filed;
d. The name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number of the person filing the brief;
e. The electronic or non-electronic signature of the person filing the brief; and
f. A certificate of service that copies have been furnished to all other parties to the appeal.

(2) All initial briefs shall, at minimum, contain the following:

a. A table of contents listing the issues presented for review, with reference to pages;
b. A table of citations with cases listed alphabetically, statutes and other authorities and the pages of the brief on which each citation appears;
c. A statement of all disputed issues of material fact. If there are none, the initial brief must so indicate;
d. A concise statement of the ultimate facts alleged, including the specific facts the appellant contends warrant reversal of the Building Official’s administrative decision or interpretation; and

e. An exhaustive statement of all specific local Code sections, ordinances, state statutes, or administrative rules the appellant contends require reversal of the Building Official’s decision or interpretation, including an explanation of how the alleged facts relate to said Code sections, ordinances, state statutes, or administrative rules; and
f. A conclusion, of not more than one page, setting forth the precise relief sought.

(3) All reply briefs, if any, shall, at minimum, contain the following:

a. A table of contents listing the issues presented for review, with reference to pages;
b. A table of citations with cases listed alphabetically, statutes and other authorities and the pages of the brief on which each citation appears; and

c. A conclusion, of not more than one page, setting forth the precise relief sought. Upon receipt of a complete notice to appeal, the building official shall schedule a hearing to consider the appeal at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the construction board of adjustment and appeals. The building officials shall prepare a staff report and shall forward in a timely manner the appellant’s notice and staff report along with all records relevant to the appeal to the construction board of adjustment and appeals prior to the scheduled hearing.

(d) Motions. All motions shall be in writing and shall fully state the action requested and the grounds relied upon. All motions must be filed with the Building Department and served on all parties. Non-moving parties may, within 20 days of service of a motion, file a response in opposition. No reply to the response shall be permitted. Motions other than motions to dismiss, for a more definite statement, or to strike, shall include a statement that the movant has conferred with all other parties of record and shall state as to each party whether the party has any objection to the motion. The statement that the movant was unable to contact the other party or parties before filing the motion must provide information regarding the date(s) and method(s) by which contact was attempted.

(1) Motions to Dismiss.
a. A motion to dismiss may be filed no later than 30 days after the filing and service of the initial brief. The service of such a motion to dismiss shall alter the period of time by which the appellee must file and serve its answer brief so that if the construction board of adjustment and appeals denies the motion, the appellee’s answer brief shall be filed and served within 30 days after appellee’s attorney of record’s receipt of the order denying the motion.

b. The appellee may file a motion to dismiss the appeal with no applicable time limit if the motion is based upon a lack of jurisdiction or incurable errors in the notice of appeal or appeal brief.

(2) Motions for More Definite Statement. If a brief is so vague and ambiguous that a party cannot reasonably be required to frame an answer brief or reply brief, that party may move for a more definite statement before interposing an answer brief or reply brief. The service of such a motion for a more definite statement shall alter the period of time by which the appellee must file and serve its answer brief so that if the construction board of adjustment and appeals denies the motion, the appellee’s answer brief shall be served within 30 days after the appellee’s attorney of record’s receipt of the order denying the motion. The motion shall point out the defects complained of and the details desired. If the construction board of adjustment and appeals grants such motion, the amended brief shall be filed and served within 20 days after notice of the board of adjustment’s action. If the motion is granted and the board of adjustment’s order is not obeyed within 20 days after notice of the order or such other time as the hearing officer may fix, the appeal shall be dismissed with prejudice.

(3) Motion to Strike. A party may move to strike or the construction board of adjustment and appeals may strike redundant, immaterial, impertinent, scandalous, or non-record material from any brief or motion at any time.

(4) Motion for Extension of Time. Motions for extension of time shall be filed and served prior to the expiration of the deadline sought to be extended and shall state good cause for the request.

(5) Motion for Continuance. Motions for continuance of an appeal hearing may be granted for good cause shown. Except in cases of emergency, motions for continuance must be made at least five (5) business days prior to the date noticed for the hearing.

(6) Motion for Judicial Notice. The construction board of adjustment and appeals shall take judicial notice of any matter set forth below when a party properly motions for it and gives each adverse party timely written notice of the request, proof of which is filed with the county Building Department and served upon the opposing attorney of record, to enable the adverse party to prepare to meet the request and furnishes the court with sufficient information to enable it to take judicial notice of the matter.

a. Specifically identified (by pinpoint citation) duly enacted ordinances and resolutions of the Monroe County Board of County Commissioners.

b. Specifically identified (by pinpoint citation) provisions of the Monroe County Code of Ordinances and Monroe County Land Development Code.

c. Specifically identified (by pinpoint citation) objectives, policies, and provisions of the Monroe County Comprehensive Plan.

d. Specifically identified (by pinpoint citation) provisions in the Florida Building Code.

e. Specifically identified (by pinpoint citation) public statutory law and resolutions of the Florida Legislature and the Congress of the United States.
f. Specifically identified legislative staff reports and legislative materials prepared in connection with slip laws corresponding to public statutory law of the Florida Legislature and the Congress of the United States.

g. Specifically identified (by pinpoint citation) rules or regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations.

h. Specifically identified (by pinpoint citation) rules or regulations in the Florida Administrative Code.

(e) Computing Time. In computing the jurisdictional period of time an appellant must file a notice of appeal herein, the day the final administrative decision is issued shall be included. In computing any other period of time under this section, the day of the act from which the period of time begins to run shall not be included. The last day of the period shall be included unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday as that term is defined at Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.514(a)(6), in which event the period continues to run until the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday as that term is defined at the foregoing Florida Rule of Judicial Administration.

(f) Decisions on appeals. In rendering its decision in accordance with the provisions of section 6-56(gc), the construction board of adjustment and appeals must find that at least one of the conditions in subsection (a) of this section have been met in order to overturn an administrative decision or interpretation of the Building Official or his or her designee.

(e) Waiver of rights. Failure to file notice of appeal within the 30-calendar-day appeal period shall constitute a waiver of any rights under this chapter to appeal the decision or interpretation of the building official.

Sec. 6-58. - Variances.

(a) Purpose. The purpose of this section is to establish procedures and standards for varying the application of provisions of the Florida Building Code.

(b) Authority and scope of authority. The construction board of adjustment and appeals shall have the authority to vary the application of any provision of the Florida Building Code in accordance with the standards in subsection (d) of this section. The construction board of adjustment and appeals shall not consider variance requests pertaining to floodplain management requirements which shall be reviewed pursuant to the provisions of Ch. 122 of the Monroe County Land Development Code (part II of this Code).

(c) Application and procedures. An application in the form prescribed and approved by the Building Official must be timely filed by the applicant with the Building Department within 30 days of the date of the decision, determination, application, or interpretation of the Florida Building Code by the Building Official or Building Department staff person triggering or giving rise to the variance application. The application shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee. No application shall be deemed complete without payment of required fees. The failure to timely and properly file a variance application under this section shall constitute an irremediable jurisdictional waiver of any rights to appeal or otherwise challenge or attack such decision, determination, application, or interpretation of the Florida Building Code, for failure to exhaust available administrative remedies. The waiver effectuated by failure to timely and properly appeal within 30 calendar days of such action shall also operate as an irrevocable jurisdictional waiver of the right to appeal or otherwise challenge or attack any portion of a subsequent decision, determination, or interpretation of the Florida Building Code, that in part or in whole relies upon an earlier related decision, determination,
application, or interpretation of the Florida Building Code, for which a variance application was never timely and properly filed.

(1) Upon receipt of a variance application, the Building Department shall deem it complete, and properly and timely filed, or shall deem it improperly or untimely filed, or incomplete. The County shall have 30 working days to notify an applicant if the application is improperly filed or is incomplete. No further action shall be taken on the variance application unless all deficiencies are remedied. An untimely, improperly filed, or incomplete variance application shall not constitute a valid, legally effective, or legally cognizable variance application, and in no event shall the 30-day period to initiate an application for variance relief under this section be tolled during any period in which a variance application has been deemed improperly filed, incomplete, or otherwise insufficient.

(2) If the Building Department determines the variance application is complete, and has been properly and timely filed:
   a. The Building Department shall notify the applicant, and the Building Official or his or her designee shall arrange for a hearing to be scheduled before the construction board of adjustment and appeals;
   b. Within sixty (60) days of receipt of a complete and properly and timely filed application for a variance under this section, the Building Official and/or his or her designee(s) shall review the application, and file a Report and Recommendation with the construction board of adjustment and appeal. The same shall be served upon the applicant. The variance applicant may file a written objection to the Reports and Recommendations of the Building Official and/or his or her designee(s) within 30 calendar days of the date of filing of the Report(s) and Recommendation(s).

The applicant shall file a request for a variance along with a nonrefundable fee to the building department on a form approved by the building official. The application for a variance is not complete without payment of the required fees. The building official shall schedule a hearing to consider the applicant's request at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the construction board of adjustment and appeals. The building official shall prepare a staff report with recommendations and forward in a timely manner the applicant's request and staff report along with all records relevant to the request to the construction board of adjustment and appeals prior to the scheduled hearing.

(d) Decisions on variance requests.
   (1) In rendering its decision in accordance with the provisions of section 6-56(gc), the construction board of adjustment and appeals shall only grant a variance if it finds that enforcement of the Florida Building Code to this specific situation would do manifest injustice and would be contrary to its intent, text, spirit, and purpose, and the public interest, and if it also finds all of the following:
      a.(1) Special conditions and circumstances exist that are peculiar to the building, structure or service system involved and that are not applicable to others;
      b.(2) The special conditions and circumstance do not result from the action or inaction of the applicant;
      c.(3) Granting the variance requested will not confer on the applicant any special privilege that is denied by the Florida Building Code to other buildings, structures or service systems;
(4) The variance granted is the minimum variance that will make possible the reasonable use of the building, structure or service system; and

(5) The grant of the variance will be consistent with the text, in harmony with the general intent and purpose of this Code and will not be detrimental to the public health, safety and general welfare.

(2) The applicant carries the initial legal and evidentiary burden to demonstrate compliance with the County’s Codes and Florida Building Code, and to support its application. The applicant’s evidentiary burden shall be to prove all material factual allegations by clear and convincing evidence.

(3) In resolving an application under this section, the Building Official’s administrative interpretations of the Florida Building Code and this chapter, the Building Department’s administrative staff interpretations of the Florida Building Code and this chapter, and the Planning and Environmental Resources Department’s and the Code Compliance Department’s administrative staff interpretations of the Monroe County Codes are legally entitled to deference and great weight before the construction board of adjustment and appeals, at trial, and on appeal, and such administrative interpretations should not be modified or overturned unless clearly erroneous. If such administrative interpretation is within the range of possible and reasonable interpretations, it is not clearly erroneous and should be affirmed.

(e) Limitations. When the construction board of adjustment and appeals considers whether to grant a variance, the following factors shall not be considered material or relevant to the board of adjustment and appeals’ decision:

(1) The physical disabilities or handicaps and health of the applicant or members of his or her family;

(2) The domestic difficulties of the applicant or members of his or her family;

(3) The financial difficulty of the applicant in complying with this chapter or with the Florida Building Code;

(4) The difficulty of marketing, advertising, or selling the property, building, or structure;

(5) The uses, occupancies, types, configuration, value, elevation, or materials of surrounding or nearby buildings or structures;

(6) Any difficulty related to a codified law, rule, regulation, or matter of record, which the applicant or members of his or her family, were on actual or constructive notice of prior to acquiring the property, and could therefore have been avoided, or which may be characterized as a self-created hardship;

(7) Non-unique or non-peculiar characteristics of the applicant’s property, building, or structure.

(f) Variance conditions. In granting the variance, the construction board of adjustment and appeals 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 the Florida Building Code. Violation of the conditions of a variance shall be deemed a violation of this chapter and the Florida Building Code.

(g) Appeal to Administrative Hearing Officer. The applicant or the County may request an appeal of the decision of the construction board of adjustment and appeal, under Chapter 102, Division 2 by filing the notice required by that article within 30 days after the date of the written decision of the construction board of adjustment and appeals.
Sec. 6-59. - Right of entry.

(a) Inspections. Whenever necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of the Florida Building Code, or whenever the Building Official or his or her authorized designee has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in any building or structure or upon any premises any condition or code violation that makes such building, structure, premises, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing systems unsafe, dangerous or hazardous, the Building Official or his or her authorized designee may enter such building, structure or premises at all reasonable times to inspect the same or to perform any duty imposed upon the Building Official by the Florida Building Code. If such building, structure or premises are occupied, he or she shall first present proper credentials and request entry. If such building, structure, or premises are unoccupied, he or she shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other persons having charge or control of such and request entry. If entry is refused, the Building Official or his or her authorized designee shall have recourse to every remedy provided by law and equity to secure entry.

(b) Prohibition on entry. When the Building Official shall have first obtained a proper inspection warrant or other remedy provided by law or equity to secure lawful entry, no owner or occupant or any other persons having charge, care or control of any building, structure, or premises shall fail or neglect, after proper request is made as herein provided, to permit prompt entry therein by the Building Official or his or her authorized designee for the purpose of inspection and examination pursuant to the Florida Building Code and this chapter.

Secs. 6-60—6-76. - Reserved.

DIVISION 3. - PERMITS, INSPECTIONS AND CERTIFICATES OF OCCUPANCY

Subdivision I. - In General

Sec. 6-77. - Certificate of competency required.

It shall be unlawful for any person or firm to engage in the business or act in the capacity of a contractor, subcontractor, master, journeyman or maintenance personnel, as hereinafter defined, anywhere within the unincorporated areas of this county without a current valid certificate of competency issued by either the county or by the state.

Sec. 6-78. - Tests for product compliance.

For products not covered under the statewide product evaluation and approval system, the Building Official or his or her authorized designee may require tests or test reports as proof of compliance. Required tests are to be made at the expense of the owner, or his or her agent, by an approved testing laboratory or other approved agency.

Secs. 6-79—6-99. - Reserved.

Subdivision II. - Permits

Sec. 6-100. - Permits required.
(a) **Applicability.** A permit shall be required for all work shown in the following table, except where specifically exempted this section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Requiring a Permit</th>
<th>Residential Exceptions*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site preparation including: land clearing, placements of fill, excavation, and blasting; however, no permit for site preparation may be issued except in conjunction with the establishment of a use or structure allowed in the land use district.</strong></td>
<td>None. However, no fee (including education; contractor investigation; or tech fees) shall be charged for invasive exotic vegetation removal if permit is not classified as clearing and grubbing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of invasive exotic vegetation</td>
<td>A permit is not required for the removal of ten or fewer stems of invasive exotic vegetation on parcels with a lawfully established principal use; however, this exemption shall not apply if the removal is part of a larger clearing operation undertaken in segments within any one calendar year, whether by the same or different contractors and/or the property owner or if undertaken in conjunction with any construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pruning, trimming, or removal of trees</td>
<td>A permit or mitigation is not required if a property owner obtains documentation from an arborist certified by the International Society of Arboriculture or a Florida licensed landscape architect that a tree presents a danger to persons or property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demolition</td>
<td>None. Residential demolition where the fair market value of the demolition work is less than $2,500.00 and all pertinent utilities have been properly disconnected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tie downs of habitable structures</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signs</td>
<td>Those signs that are specifically exempt from permit requirements pursuant to part II of this Code; however, in no case shall a sign be exempt if its installation represents a threat to life and safety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fences</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheds</td>
<td>None. Effective July 1, 2013, sheds are no longer exempt from permitting per this Section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickees not constructed by Miccosukee or Seminole Indians</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any new construction and remodeling work of principal and accessory structures</td>
<td>Interior remodeling where the fair market value of such work is less than $2,500.00 and there is no change in the original size or configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exterior and interior painting of single- and two-family residential buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Installation of carpeting and floor coverings in single- and two-family residential buildings that have previously been inhabited, if the fair market value of the work is less than $5,000.00.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Normal maintenance or ordinary minor repairs where the fair market value of such work is less than $2,500.00.

All work in the electrical, mechanical, and plumbing trades

Normal maintenance or ordinary minor repairs where the fair market value of such work is less than $2,500.00.

The installation of satellite antennas and microwave receiving antennas that do not exceed one meter in diameter but only where mounted on existing buildings or structures.

All work subject to the floodplain management requirements of the Florida Building Code and part II of this Code

Normal maintenance or ordinary minor repairs where the fair market value of such work is less than $2,500.00.

Resource extraction activities (as defined in part II of this Code)

None

Any work involving life safety

None

*Note: Notwithstanding the exceptions set forth herein, permits will always be required for new work involving electrical, mechanical, plumbing or any improvements subject to floodplain regulations; and if the construction, repair, remodeling or improvement work is a part of a larger or major operation, whether undertaken by the same or different contractor. NO EXCEPTIONS apply to work conducted below base flood elevation and/or subject to the floodplain management requirements of the Florida Building Code and the Monroe County Codes to buildings or structures located within a Coastal Barrier Resource System (CBRS) or structures located within flood zone AE or flood zone VE. All residential work that is exempt from Monroe County permitting shall still comply with the Florida Building Code, this chapter, and part II of this Code and shall be subject to code compliance.

(b) Separate permit required. A separate permit shall be required for each principal structure and any dock, seawall, and riprap accessory structure.

(c) Blanket invasive exotic removal permit. An annually renewable blanket permit for the removal of invasive exotic vegetation is available to not-for-profit conservation agencies as approved by the county biologist.

(d) Permit exemptions for a Hurricane Wilma event with declared a State of Local Emergency.

Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the following work shall be exempted from requiring a permit prior to the time periods specified below:

(1) No permit shall be required where imminent danger to life or safety exists or to prevent further property damage caused by a Hurricane Wilma. Property owners may make necessary repairs to the minimum extent necessary without a permit; however, photographs should be taken before and after the necessary repairs for inclusion with subsequent permit applications, as necessary. This exemption from the permitting requirements of this chapter shall be for a period of 60 days based a resolution approved by the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) from the effective date of the ordinance from which this section is derived. The permit exemption duration may only be extended at the discretion of the BOCC by an additional resolution.

(2) No permit shall be required for any residential work involving the replacement of 300 square feet or less of storm damage roof shingle and underlayment. This exemption from the permitting requirement of this chapter shall be for a period of 60 days based a resolution approved by the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) from the effective date of the ordinance from which this section is derived. The permit exemption duration may only be extended at the discretion of the BOCC by an additional resolution.
(3) No permit shall be required for any work involving the demolition/removal of dry wall, cabinet and vanities, heating/cooling and electrical systems, and floor coverings in flooded structures, and demolition of storm damaged accessory structures or docks, seawalls, and lifts. This exemption from the permitting requirement of this chapter shall be for a period of 90 days based a resolution approved by the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) from the effective date of the ordinance from which this section is derived. The permit exemption duration may only be extended at the discretion of the BOCC by an additional resolution.

(e) Miccosukee and Seminole chickie huts. Chickies constructed by the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians or the Seminole Tribe of Florida require a land development permit. The term "chickie" means an open-sided wooden hut that has a thatched roof or palmetto or other traditional materials, and that does not incorporate any electrical, plumbing, or other non-wood features. Chickies shall comply with part II of this Code and shall be subject to code compliance.

Sec. 6-101. - Building permit application process.

(a) Application. An applicant for a building permit shall submit a completed application on a form prescribed and approved by the Building Official along with a nonrefundable fee, if required by this chapter, and any other drawings, diagrams, and materials required by the Building Official to ensure compliance with the Florida Building Code and this chapter. The application shall be properly executed signed by the owner of the property or his or her authorized agent. No application shall be accepted for processing that is not deemed complete, legally sufficient, and that includes payment of all required fees, without the express written approval of the Building Official.

(b) Agents for owner builders. In accordance with F.S. ch. 489, an agent may not apply for, nor be issued a permit on behalf of an owner builder.

(c) Permit issuance. A building permit shall only be issued if the Building Official finds that it is consistent with the Florida Building Code and this chapter and is compliant with part II of this Code, as determined by the Planning Director.

(d) Permit conditions. The Building Official may place conditions on a permit as are necessary to ensure development is carried out in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Violation of a permit condition shall constitute a violation of this chapter by operation of law.

(e) Inspection prior to issuance of a permit. Before issuing a permit, the Building Official may examine or cause to be examined any building, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system for which an application has been received for a permit to enlarge, alter, repair, move, demolish, install or change the occupancy. He or she, or his or her authorized designee, shall inspect all buildings, structures, electrical, gas, mechanical and plumbing systems, from time to time, during and upon completion of the work for which a permit was issued. He or she, or his or her designee, shall make a record of every such examination and inspection and of all violations of the technical codes.

Sec. 6-102. - Permit application time limitations.

(a) Time limitations on permit application. Unless the permit has been issued or the approved permit application has been entered into the permit allocation system process as provided for under part II of this Code, an application for a permit shall be deemed to have been abandoned
and become null and void six months after the date of filing for the permit, except as otherwise provided for in this chapter. A one-time extension for a period of not more than 90 days may be authorized by the Building Official provided that the extension is requested in writing along with a nonrefundable fee.

(b) Notification of ready permit. The building department shall notify the permit applicant for principal structures that the permit is ready to be issued (the "ready permit"). In the case of applications within the permit allocation system, as governed by part II of this Code, notification shall be by certified mail to the name and address given by the applicant on the application. For all other permit applications, notice may be verbal or written as appropriate.

(c) Expiration of ready permits. In the case of permit applications within the permit allocation system, ready permits that are not picked up within 60 days of the notification by certified mail shall automatically expire and become null and void. Except for demolition permits, all other permits that are ready but have not been picked up shall automatically expire in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section. In either case, to renew the expired permit a new building permit application together with appropriate nonrefundable fees must be submitted to the building department for approval.

Sec. 6-103. - Issued permits.

(a) 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 Florida Building Code or other technical codes or of the Monroe County Codes. Nor shall issuance of a permit prevent the Building Official from thereafter requiring a correction of errors in plans, construction, or violations of the Florida Building Code or this chapter.

(b) Permit time limitations. Every permit issued shall become null and void unless the work authorized by such permit is commenced within six months after its issuance, or if the work authorized by such permit is suspended or abandoned for a period of six months after the time the work is commenced. Work is considered commenced if it has received an approved initial inspection pursuant to permit requirements or an approved temporary electrical inspection. Any valid permit, for which construction has commenced, must progress in a timely fashion. The only method by which timely valid progress of authorized work may be demonstrated is through the building department's having performed and approved a required inspection on the building permit display card within 180 days measured from either:

(1) As to the initial inspection, the date work was required to begin; or
(2) As to inspections subsequent to the initial inspection, from the date of the last performed and approved required inspection on the display card.

(c) Reserved.

(d) Failure to obtain inspections. Failure to obtain an approved inspection within 180 days of the previous approved inspection shall constitute suspension or abandonment that shall render the permit null and void and/or expired. Any work completed without an approved inspection may be subject to code compliance proceedings.

(e) Extensions. After work is commenced, a one-time only extension of time for a period of not more than 180 days, may be allowed by the Building Official for the permit, provided the extension is requested in writing and justifiable cause is demonstrated prior to the expiration date. Any extension request shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee.
Sec. 6-104. - Revocation of permits.
The Building Official may suspend, void, rescind, or revoke any building permit under any one of the following circumstances:

1. A materially false statement is contained in the application or plans for which the permit was issued;
2. Work is undertaken outside the scope or contrary to the conditions of the building permit; or
3. The permit was issued in error and, in the opinion of the planning director, the Building Official, or the fire marshal, the error would result in a threat to the health, safety or welfare of the public; or
4. On a basis authorized under the Florida Building Code or this chapter.

Sec. 6-105. - Permit applications for hazardous occupancies.
The Building Official, or his or her authorized designee, may require that any application for a permit involving a hazardous occupancy shall contain:

1. A general site plan drawn at a legible scale that shall include, but not be limited to, the location of all buildings, exterior storage facilities, permanent accessways, evacuation routes, parking lots, internal roads, chemical loading areas, equipment cleaning areas, storm and sanitary sewer accesses, emergency equipment and adjacent property uses. The exterior storage areas shall be identified with the hazard classes and the maximum quantities per hazard class or hazardous materials stored; and
2. A building floor plan drawn to a legible scale, that shall include, but not be limited to, all hazardous materials storage facilities within the building and shall indicate rooms, doorways, corridors, exits, fire-rated assemblies with their hourly rating, location of liquid-tight rooms, and evacuation route. Each hazardous materials storage facility shall be identified on the plan with the hazard classes and quantity range per hazard class of the hazardous materials stored.

Sec. 6-106. - Mobile/manufactured homes plan review criteria.
Building permit applications submitted for placement of mobile/manufactured homes shall contain, but not necessarily be limited to, the following information required by the Building Official for plans review:

1. Site requirements: setback/separation and location of on-site wastewater treatment facilities;
2. Structural: wind zone, flood hazard area, anchoring, and blocking;
3. Mechanical: exhaust systems, including clothes dryer and kitchen equipment exhausts; and
4. Electrical: exterior disconnect location.

Sec. 6-107. - Reserved.

Sec. 6-108. - Fees.
(a) Purpose. The purpose of this section is to establish the authority, schedule, and exemptions for permitting and related fees.
(b) Authority and fee schedule. Except as specifically established by this chapter, the board of county commissioners may by resolution establish a fee schedule for, but not limited to, permit
applications, permits, plans examination, certificates of competency, re-inspections, permit
renewals, administrative fees, variance requests, and administrative appeals.

(c) Required. Except as authorized by this chapter, no permit shall be issued without payment of
all appropriate fees. Where a nonrefundable application fee is charged, the fee may be applied
to off-set the total permit fee at the time the permit is issued, except where the application fee
exceeds the total permit fee. In this case, the application fee shall become the total permit fee.

(d) Exemptions. Exemptions only exist as specifically provided by state statute and for volunteer
fire departments.

(e) Waivers. Any entity may apply to the board of county commissioners for fee waivers from the
building permit and building permit application fees for construction or renovation of
affordable, low or very low income housing intended for occupancy for those households with
income up to 120 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income as defined by Monroe
County. Persons or entities which have a development order in effect as of February 17, 2010
for affordable housing may apply for such fee waivers. Persons or entities building affordable
housing which uses a higher percentage median income than 120 percent for qualification for
occupancy may apply for a waiver from building permit and permit application fees only if
the specific project for development is being subsidized with or is leveraging state or federal
funding. All such waivers apply only to the individual housing units being constructed. There
are no other waivers of permit fees.

(f) Refunds. No fees paid for permit fees shall be refunded without the approval of the Building
Official with concurrence from the planning director.

Sec. 6-109. - Building permit valuations.

If in the opinion of the Building Official or his or her authorized designee, the valuation of
building, alteration, structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing systems appears to be
underestimated on a building permit application, the permit application shall be denied, unless the
applicant can show detailed estimates to meet the approval of the Building Official. Permit
valuations shall include total cost, such as electrical, gas, mechanical, plumbing equipment and
other systems, including materials and labor. The permit valuation may be calculated using the
most recent edition of Means Construction Data and/or ICC/Construction Costs Valuation Manual
the latest Building Valuation Data published by the Southern Building Code Congress
International, Inc., or other applicable model code organization, at the option of the Building
Official.

Sec. 6-110. - Fees and permitting requirements for work done without a permit.

(a) After-the-fact permits and fees.

(1) Any person who commences any work requiring a permit under this chapter on a building,
structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system before obtaining the Building
Official's approval or necessary permits shall pay $500.00 for completed construction
work that is valued at $5,000.00 or less or, pay $1,000.00 for completed work that is
valued at more than $5,000.00 or ten percent of the value of the construction work already
completed, whichever is greater.

(2) Before any permit may be issued under subsection (a) of this section, the person, firm or
corporation seeking the permit shall, at his own expense provide the building department
with the following:
a. Drawings sealed by an engineer licensed to practice in the state that certifies that all
work already done is in compliance with the *Florida Building Code*; and

b. A certification from an engineer licensed in the state that all steel work is in compliance
with the *Florida Building Code* and relevant state law and that such compliance has
been verified through generally accepted engineering practice.

Compliance with the engineer certification requirements of this subsection shall neither
relieve the person, firm or corporation of fully complying with all other relevant county
regulations, county ordinances or state statutes, nor from any penalties prescribed herein.

(3) Any person who commences to place fill that requires a permit under this chapter before
obtaining the Building Official's approval or necessary permits shall:

a. Pay $500.00 for fill placed over 100 square feet or less of area, or pay $1,000.00 for
fill placed over more than 100 square feet of area;

b. Pay a mitigation fee to the county's restoration fund of $3.00 per square foot of wetlands
area affected; and

c. Restore to the original condition and grade those filled areas that cannot be permitted
under the *Florida Building Code* and part II of this Code.

(4) Any person who commences to clear lands that require a permit under this chapter or part
II of this Code before obtaining the Building Official's approval or necessary permits
shall:

a. Pay $500.00 for clearing of 100 square feet or less of land, or pay $1,000.00 for clearing
of more than 100 square feet of land; and

b. Comply with the requirements of section 118-11.

(b) Demolition. In lieu of obtaining an after-the-fact permit or approval from the Building
Official above, the person, firm or corporation may remove all unpermitted work and return
the site to its original condition. A demolition permit shall be required for all commercial work
(regardless of value), and for residential work when the fair market value of the unpermitted
construction work is $1,000.00 or more. For removal of unpermitted fill, a demolition permit
shall be required, the fees and requirements for the demolition permit including payment of
mitigation funds shall be the same as those for an after-the-fact permit pursuant to subsection
(a)(3) of this section. For unpermitted land clearing, an after-the-fact permit, not a demolition
permit, shall be required pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a)(4) of this section.

(c) Unpermitted placement of fill and land clearing; after-the-fact permit.

(1) If land has been cleared in excess of what may be permitted, no building permit shall be
issu ed for after-the-fact construction work under this section until the requirements of
section 118-11 and subsection (a)(4) of this section have been met.

(2) If placement of fill has occurred in excess of what may be permitted, no building permit
shall be issued for after-the-fact construction work under this section until the
requirements of subsection (a)(3) of this section have been met.

(d) Work that is unpermittable. In the event the construction work, land clearing, or placement of
fill is unpermittable under the *Florida Building Code* or and part II of this Code, the site shall
be restored to its original condition pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.

(e) Appeals. An appeal from any administrative decision made by the Building Official in
enforcing this section shall be pursuant to part II of this Code.

(f) Emergency exemption. The provisions of this section shall not apply to emergency work when
delay clearly would have placed life or property in imminent danger. But in all such cases the
required permit must be obtained within three business days and any unreasonable delay in
obtaining said permit shall result in the charge of an after-the-fact permit fee as per subsection (a) of this section. The payment of this 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 waive fees when justifiable cause has been demonstrated in writing.

(g) Hurricane Irma waiver. After-the-fact demolition permits having an issued date from the date of Hurricane Irma, September 10, 2017, until December 31, 2019, shall have all after-the-fact fees waived. During this waiver period the penalty fee of 100 percent above the applicable fee for the work and any additional fees related to completed construction work shall not be imposed. If the fee(s) has already been paid, then the county shall reimburse the party making the payment. On January 1, 2020, this subsection shall expire by its own terms and all after-the-fact fees, including after-the-fact permit fees shall revert to the established fee amount.

Sec. 6-111. - Motion picture, commercial and television production.

A special, no-fee permit, is required for construction of temporary facilities and improvements incidental to motion picture, commercial and television production, including, but not limited to, sets, stages, tents, and supporting facilities and power. Any such special permit shall require that the site be restored to its original condition and shall state that the permit is not authorization for any work requiring a permit under this chapter or part II of this Code.

Sec. 6-112. - Temporary structures.

The Building Official, or his or her authorized designee, may issue a special building permit for a limited time of not more than six (6) months for the erection of temporary structures, including but not limited to sheds, trailers, seats, canopies, tents, and fences used in construction work or for temporary uses and events. Any such permit for temporary uses shall be in compliance with this section and the provisions of the Land Development Code, specifically section 130-5, and Chapter 122 if located in flood hazard areas. Any structures shall be completely removed upon expiration of the time stated in the permit, which shall be the minimum amount of time necessary to accommodate the temporary use. In the event a temporary structure is required for more than six (6) months for a construction-related project, the applicant shall apply for a new special building permit prior to the expiration of the original building permit.

Sec. 6-113. - New permit required.

If work has commenced and the permit is revoked, rescinded, becomes null and void, and/or expires because of lack of progress or abandonment, a new permit covering the proposed construction shall be obtained before work may lawfully proceed, which may require the payment of after-the-fact fees rather than regular permit fees. The Building Official may require an on-site inspection, plans, drawings, and other documentation. If the permit was issued under the permit allocation system in part II of this Code, the applicant shall not be issued a permit until awarded an allocation.

Subdivision III. - Inspections and Certificate of Occupancy

Sec. 6-140. - Required inspections.

The Building Official, upon notification from the permit holder or his or her agent, shall make inspections required by the Florida Building Code and this chapter and shall either release that portion of construction or shall notify the permit holder or his or her agent of any violations
that must be corrected to comply with the *Florida Building Code* and this chapter. The Building Official shall determine the timing and sequencing of when inspections occur and what elements are inspected at each inspection.

Sec. 6-141. - Inspection service.

The Building Official or his or her authorized designee, may make, or cause to be made, the inspections required by the *Florida Building Code* and this chapter. He or she may accept reports of department inspectors, independent inspectors or of recognized inspection services, provided that after investigation he or she is satisfied as to their licensing, qualifications and reliability. A certificate required by any provision of this Code general law, or the *Florida Building Code* shall not be based on such reports unless the same are recorded 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 with F.S. ch. 468.

Sec. 6-142. - Manufacturers and fabricators.

When deemed necessary by the Building Official, he or 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.

Sec. 6-143. - Work concealed prior to inspection.

If any work is concealed before an inspection has been made and the work approved, no further work shall occur on the site until the work is exposed, inspected and approved by a county inspector or until certification is provided to the Building Official by an architect or engineer that the concealed work is in conformance with the appropriate code.

Sec. 6-144. - Inspections prior to issuance of certificate of occupancy.

In addition to the inspection requirements of section 110.105, *Florida Building Code*, the following inspections and inspection elements shall be required as deemed necessary by the Building Official:

1. **Slab inspection.** A slab inspection shall be made after the reinforcement is in place, all concealed conduit, piping, ducts and vents are installed and the electrical, plumbing and mechanical work is complete. Slab shall not be poured until all required inspections have been made and passed.

2. **Foundation survey.** A foundation survey prepared and certified by a registered surveyor shall be required for all new construction prior to approval of the framing inspection. The survey shall certify placement of the building on the site, illustrate all surrounding setback dimensions and shall be available at the jobsite 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.

3. **Framing inspection.** The framing inspection shall include all elements identified in section 105.6, *Florida Building Code*, and installation of window/door framing.

4. **Insulation inspection.** An insulation inspection shall be made after the framing inspection is approved and the insulation is in place.
(5) Sheathing inspection. Sheathing fasteners installed and found to be missing the structural member (shiners) shall be removed and properly reinstalled prior to installation of the dry-in material.

(6) Roofing inspection. The roofing inspection shall be made as two inspections on tile, slate or similar roof coverings or as one inspection on all other roof coverings.

(27) Final inspection requirements.

a. After the building or work is completed, final inspections shall be made for every permit for work requiring plan review and approval or related to public health, safety, and welfare, as determined by the Building Official or his or her authorized designee. Any permit requiring a final inspection shall be so annotated on the issued permit.

b. It is the responsibility of the permit holder to call for a final inspection. Failure to obtain a final inspection shall render the permit null and void and/or expired, if it is not done within the duration limits for the permit as specified in this chapter. The permit holder is subject to code compliance proceedings, if construction is completed and no required final inspection is made. If the permit becomes null and void and/or expired, no further work is authorized without a new permit or approval by the Building Official.

Sec. 6-145. - Certificate of occupancy.

A building or structure shall not be used or occupied, and a change in the existing use or occupancy classification of a building or structure or portion thereof shall not be made, until the Building Official has issued a certificate of occupancy as set forth in Section 111, Florida Building Code. In addition to the requirements of Section 111, Florida Building Code, the following is required:

(a) Required. No new building shall be occupied or a change made in the occupancy of an existing building until after the building official has issued a certificate of occupancy.

(ab) Issuance of certificate of occupancy. Upon completion of construction of a building or structure and installation of electrical, gas, mechanical, and plumbing systems and after final inspections, the Building Official shall issue a certificate of occupancy, provided he or she does not find violations of the provisions of the Florida Building Code, this code or other laws, including: issue a certificate of occupancy if he or she verifies that the completed construction under the applicable permit:

(1) Was found in compliance with the Florida Building Code and this chapter;

(2) Was found in compliance by the Planning Director with part II of this Code and the Floodplain Administrator with Chapter 122 of part II of the Code;

(3) Was found in compliance with fire prevention and life and safety codes by the fire marshal, where applicable; and

(4) That any on-site sewage disposal and treatment received an approved final inspection, where applicable.

(be) Debris removal. No certificate of occupancy shall be issued unless all construction debris is removed from the site.

(cd) Revocation of certificate of occupancy. The Building Official may revoke any certificate of occupancy, if a false statement is contained in the permit application upon which the certificate is issued or if subsequent use does not conform with the land use (zoning) district in which the structure is located, or as authorized by the Florida Building Code or pursuant to this chapter.
Temporary certificate of occupancy. The building official may issue a temporary certificate of occupancy for no more than 12 months for portions of a building that, in his or her determination, may be safely occupied prior to final completion of the building.

Secs. 6-146—6-197. — Reserved.

DIVISION 4. — FLORIDA BUILDING CODE AMENDMENTS

The following local amendments to the Florida Building Code are hereby made and incorporated to the Monroe County Code.

Sec. 6-146. — Florida Building Code, Building, Administrative Amendments.

(a) Modify Section 107.3.5 as follows for additional flood requirements:

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

Commercial Buildings: Building. [partial shown]

8. Structural requirements shall include:

Soil conditions/analysis
Termite protection
Design loads
Wind requirements
Building envelope
Impact resistant coverings or systems
Structural calculations (if required)
Foundation
Flood requirements in accordance with Section 1612, including lowest floor elevations, enclosures, nonconversion agreement, V-Zone and Coastal A Zone Construction Certification Form, flood damage resistant materials
Wall systems
Floor systems
Roof systems
Threshold inspection plan
Stair systems

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

Residential (one- and two-family). [partial shown]

6. Structural requirements shall include:
Wall section from foundation through roof, including assembly and materials
connector tables wind requirements structural calculations (if required)
Flood hazard areas, flood zones, design flood elevations, lowest floor elevations,
enclosures, nonconversion agreement, V-Zone and Coastal A Zone
Construction Certification Form, equipment, and flood damage-resistant
materials.

(b) Modify Section 110.3 as follows:

110.3 Required inspections.
The building official upon notification from the permit holder or his or her agent shall make the
following inspections, and shall either release that portion of the construction or shall notify the
permit holder or his or her agent of any violations which must be corrected in order to comply
with the technical codes. The building official shall determine the timing and sequencing of
when inspections occur and what elements are inspected at each inspection.

Building [partial shown]

1. Foundation inspection. To be made after trenches are excavated and forms erected and shall at
a minimum include the following building components:
   • Stem-wall
   • Monolithic slab-on-grade
   • Piling/pile caps
   • Footers/grade beams
1.1. In flood hazard areas, upon placement of the lowest floor, including basement, and
prior to further vertical construction, the FEMA Elevation Certificate elevation
certification shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction.

5. Final inspection. To be made after the building is completed and ready for occupancy.
5.1. In flood hazard areas, as part of the final inspection, final FEMA Elevation Certificate
a final certification of the lowest floor elevation shall be submitted to the authority
having jurisdiction.

Sec. 6-147. – Florida Building Code, Building, Technical Amendments.

(a) Add a new Sections 1612.4.3, 1612.4.3.1 and 1612.4.3.2 as follows:

1612.4.3 Minimum and Alternate Engineered Foundation Requirements. Design and
construction of foundations in Special Flood Hazard Areas shall be in accordance with the
minimum requirements as set forth in 1612.4.3.1 or 1612.4.3.2.

1612.4.3.1 Minimum Foundation Requirements. Design of the foundation system shall
be provided by a Geotechnical Engineer registered in the State of Florida in a site-specific
gеotechnical report submitted per requirements of Section 1803.6. The foundation design
shall be the more stringent of recommendations of the report and meet the following
minimum requirements:
1. All structures or building foundations shall be anchored/socketed into natural rock. This
includes, but is not limited to, auger cast concrete piles, precast concrete piles or wooden
piles.
2. All concrete piling shall have full depth reinforcing to effectively resist the internal
forces induced by the design loads, without failure.
3. All piling shall be anchored to the natural rock with a 14 inch minimum diameter augured socket and a minimum embedment of 3 feet.

4. The pile foundation support system shall be designed to resist the required lateral loading for an unsupported height defined by a full scour condition. The construction documents shall include a statement that the design has been completed and certified for a full scour condition for lateral stability to the elevation of the supporting rock and in accordance with ASCE 24.

5. Pile embedment shall include consideration of decreased resistance capacity caused by scour of soil strata surrounding the piling and have adequate rock penetration to resist the combined wave and wind loads (lateral and uplift).

1612.4.3.2 Alternate Engineered Foundation Requirements. Acceptance of a designed pile foundation system which deviates from the minimum requirements of Section 1612.4.3.1 will be considered, provided a site-specific geotechnical investigation is performed, followed by a report certifying the designed foundation system is prepared and submitted by a Geotechnical Engineer registered in the State of Florida, which includes an engineering evaluation and recommendations for supporting the structure. The geotechnical report shall include the following minimum information:

1. The requirements of Section 1803.6 shall be satisfied.

2. Resistance of the foundation system shall be no less than the governing structural design loads. The design loading for the building or structure which is to be supported by the foundation system, as provided by the engineer of record, shall be included as an attachment.

3. A site-specific scour analysis using equations for contraction scour which considers any proposed fill material and final ground elevation upon project completion. An estimated depth of scour shall be provided for each isolated support. For a design considering a full scour condition in the absence of the site-specific analysis, the construction documents shall include a statement that the design has been completed and certified for a full scour condition for lateral stability to the elevation of the supporting rock and in accordance with ASCE 24.

4. A certified survey of the subject property which include, but not limited to, the following information:
   a. Legal description of the property.
   b. The property owner’s name.
   c. All vertical data specified on the survey shall be referenced to NAVD 88.
   d. The location of the property in relation to bordering roads and streets.
   e. Property boundaries and right-of-ways.
   f. The proposed location of the foundation elements.

5. A site plan, which includes a physical feature or reference survey marker indicated on the certified survey, indicating the location, configurations, and minimum depths of foundation elements, and proposed grades. Locations of fill material shall be clearly delineated.

The geotechnical report shall be provided to the County for their records. A cover sheet shall be provided, attached to the report submittal, which includes or explicitly references the above items. This report shall consider local scour and all applicable design loads as outlined in the Florida Building Code. Pile embedment shall include consideration of decreased resistance capacity caused by scour of soil strata surrounding the piling and have soil and/or rock anchored resistance to resist the design combined wave and wind loads (lateral and uplift).
(b) Add a new Section 1612.4.4 as follows:

**1612.4.4 Additional requirements for enclosed areas.**

In addition to the requirements of ASCE 24 for new and substantially improved residential buildings (limited to multi-family dwellings, apartment buildings, and condominiums) and lateral additions to residential buildings (limited to multi-family dwellings, apartment buildings, and condominiums), enclosed areas below the required elevation shall be not more than 299 square feet in area per dwelling unit. Nonconforming enclosed areas of 299 square feet or more existing on April 12, 2004, shall not be modified, improved, or expanded unless the enclosed areas are brought into compliance.

**Sec. 6-148. – Florida Building Code, Residential Technical Amendments.**

(a) Modify Sections 322.2.2 and 322.2.3 as follows:

**R322.2.2 Enclosed area below design flood elevation.** Enclosed areas, below new and substantially improved one- and two-family dwellings, and below lateral additions to one- and two-family dwellings, including crawl spaces, that are below the design flood elevation shall:

1. Be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage.
2. Be provided with flood openings that meet the following criteria and are installed in accordance with Section R322.2.2.1:
   1. The total net area of non-engineered openings shall be not less than 1 square inch (645 mm²) for each square foot (0.093 m²) of enclosed area where the enclosed area is measured on the exterior of the enclosure walls, or the openings shall be designed as engineered openings and the construction documents shall include a statement by a registered design professional that the design of the openings will provide for equalization of hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters as specified in Section 2.7.2.2 of ASCE 24.
   2. Openings shall be not less than 3 inches (76 mm) in any direction in the plane of the wall.
   3. The presence of louvers, blades, screens and faceplates or other covers and devices shall allow the automatic flow of floodwater into and out of the enclosed areas and shall be accounted for in the determination of the net open area.
3. Shall not be more than 299 square feet except for perimeter wall foundations (crawl/underfloor spaces) with wall heights less than 5 feet.
4. Nonconforming enclosed areas of 299 square feet or more below one- and two-family dwellings existing on April 12, 2004, shall not be modified, improved, or expanded unless the enclosed area are brought into compliance with this section.

**R322.2.3 Foundation design and construction**

Foundations walls for buildings and structures erected in flood hazard areas shall meet the requirements of Chapter 4 and R322.2.3.1 or R322.2.3.2. The design and construction of foundations located in flood hazard areas shall be in accordance with Chapter 5 of ASCE 7 and with ASCE 24.

**Exception:** Unless designed in accordance with Section R404:

1. The unsupported height of 6-inch (152 mm) plain masonry walls shall be not more than 3 feet (914 mm).
2. The unsupported height of 8-inch (203 mm) plain masonry walls shall be not more than 4 feet (1219 mm).
3. The unsupported height of 8-inch (203 mm) reinforced masonry walls shall be not more than 8 feet (2438 mm).

For the purpose of this exception, unsupported height is the distance from the finished grade of the under-floor space to the top of the wall.

(b) Add new sections 322.2.3.1 and 322.2.3.2 as follows:

**R322.2.3.1 Minimum Foundation Requirements.** Design of the foundation system shall be provided by a Geotechnical Engineer registered in the State of Florida in a site-specific geotechnical report submitted per requirements of Section 1803.6 (Florida Building Code, Building). The foundation design shall be the more stringent of recommendations of the report and meet the following minimum requirements:

1. All structures or building foundations shall be anchored/socketed into natural rock. This includes, but is not limited to, auger cast concrete piles, precast concrete piles or wooden piles.
2. All concrete piling shall have full depth reinforcing to effectively resist the internal forces induced by the design loads, without failure.
3. All piling shall be anchored to the natural rock with a 14 inch minimum diameter augured socket and a minimum embedment of 3 feet.
4. The pile foundation support system shall be designed to resist the required lateral loading for an unsupported height defined by a full scour condition. The construction documents shall include a statement that the design has been completed and certified for a full scour condition for lateral stability to the elevation of the supporting rock and in accordance with ASCE 24.
5. Pile embedment shall include consideration of decreased resistance capacity caused by scour of soil strata surrounding the piling and have adequate rock penetration to resist the combined wave and wind loads (lateral and uplift).

**R322.2.3.2 Alternate Engineered Foundation Requirements.** Acceptance of a designed pile foundation system which deviates from the minimum requirements of Section R322.2.3.1 will be considered, provided a site-specific geotechnical investigation is performed, followed by a report certifying the designed foundation system is prepared and submitted to the County by a Geotechnical Engineer registered in the State of Florida, which includes an engineering evaluation and recommendations for supporting the structure. The geotechnical report shall include the following minimum information:

1. The requirements of Section 1803.6 (Florida Building Code, Building) shall be satisfied.
2. Resistance of the foundation system shall be no less than the governing structural design loads. The design loading for the building or structure which is to be supported by the foundation system, as provided by the engineer of record, shall be included as an attachment.
3. A site-specific scour analysis using equations for contraction scour which considers any proposed fill material and final ground elevation upon project completion. An estimated depth of scour shall be provided for each isolated support. For a design considering a full scour condition in the absence of the site-specific analysis, the construction documents shall include a statement that the design has been completed and certified for a full scour condition for lateral stability to the elevation of the supporting rock and in accordance with ASCE 24.
4. A certified survey of the subject property which include, but not limited to, the following information:
   a. Legal description of the property.
b. The property owner’s name.

c. All vertical data specified on the survey shall be referenced to NAVD 88.

d. The location of the property in relation to bordering roads and streets.

e. Property boundaries and right-of-ways.

f. The proposed location of the foundation elements.

5. A site plan, which includes a physical feature or reference survey marker indicated on the certified survey, indicating the location, configurations, and minimum depths of foundation elements, and proposed grades. Locations of fill material shall be clearly delineated.

The geotechnical report shall be provided to the County for their records. A cover sheet shall be provided, attached to the report submittal, which includes or explicitly references the above items. This report shall consider local scour and all applicable design loads as outlined in the Florida Building Code. Pile embedment shall include consideration of decreased resistance capacity caused by scour of soil strata surrounding the piling and have soil and/or rock anchored resistance to resist the design combined wave and wind loads (lateral and uplift).

(c) Modify Sections 322.3.3 and 322.3.6 as follows:

R322.3.3 Foundations.

Buildings and structures erected in coastal high-hazard areas and Coastal A Zones shall be supported on pilings or columns and shall be adequately anchored to such pilings or columns. The space below the elevated building shall be either free of obstruction or, if enclosed with walls, the walls shall meet the requirements of Section R322.3.5. Pilings shall have adequate soil penetrations to resist the combined wave and wind loads (lateral and uplift). Water-loading values used shall be those associated with the design flood. Wind-loading values shall be those required by this code. Pile embedment shall include consideration of decreased resistance capacity caused by scour of soil strata surrounding the piling. Pile systems design and installation shall be certified in accordance with Section R322.3.9. Spread footing, mat, raft or other foundations that support columns shall not be permitted where soil investigations that are required in accordance with Section R401.4 indicate that soil material under the spread footing, mat, raft or other foundation is subject to scour or erosion from wave velocity flow conditions. If permitted, spread footing, mat, raft or other foundations that support columns shall be designed in accordance with ASCE 24. A foundation design shall be in accordance with Section R322.2.3.1 or R322.2.3.2. The design and construction of foundations located in coastal high hazard areas, including Coastal A zones, shall be in accordable with Chapter 5 of ASCE 7 and with ASCE 24.

Exception: In Coastal A Zones, stem wall foundations supporting a floor system above and backfilled with soil or gravel to the underside of the floor system shall be permitted provided the foundations are designed to account for wave action, debris impact, erosion and local scour. Where soils are susceptible to erosion and local scour, stem wall foundations shall have deep footings to account for the loss of soil.

R322.3.6 Enclosed areas below design flood elevation.

Enclosed areas below the design flood elevation shall not be more than 299 square feet and shall be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage.
Sec. 6-149. – Florida Building Code, Existing Building Technical Amendments

(a) Modify Section 503.2 as follows:

[BS] 503.2 Flood hazard areas.
For buildings and structures in flood hazard areas established in Section 1612.3 of the Florida Building Code, Building, or Section R322 of the Florida Building Code, Residential, as applicable, any alteration that constitutes substantial improvement of the existing structure shall comply with the flood design requirements for new construction, and all aspects of the existing structure shall be brought into compliance with the requirements for new construction for flood design.

For buildings and structures in flood hazard areas established in Section 1612.3 of the Florida Building Code, Building, or Section R322 of the Florida Building Code, Residential, as applicable, any alterations that do not constitute substantial improvement of the existing structure are not required to comply with the flood design requirements for new construction, except any exterior replacement mechanical, plumbing and electrical systems, equipment and components shall be required to be located at or above the base flood elevation identified on the FIRM that was effective when the building was originally permitted. If the lowest floor of an existing building is located below the base flood elevation identified on the FIRM that was effective when the building originally permitted, the replacement mechanical, plumbing and electrical systems, equipment and components shall be located to or above the lowest floor elevation of the building.

(b) Modify Section 701.3 as follows:

[BS] 701.3 Flood Hazard Areas
In flood hazard areas, alterations that constitute substantial improvement shall require that the building comply with Section 1612 of the Florida Building Code, Building, or Section R322 of the Florida Building Code, Residential, as applicable. Alterations that do not constitute substantial improvement shall be required to have any exterior replacement mechanical, plumbing and electrical systems, equipment and components located at or above the base flood elevation identified on the FIRM that was effective when the building was originally permitted. If the lowest floor of an existing building is located below the base flood elevation identified on the FIRM that was effective when the building originally permitted, the replacement mechanical, plumbing and electrical systems, equipment and components shall be located to or above the lowest floor elevation of the building.

Section 3. Fiscal Impact Statement. In terms of design, plan application review, construction and inspection of buildings and structures, the cost impact as an overall average is negligible in regard to the local technical amendments because all development has been subject to the requirements of the local floodplain management ordinance adopted for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. In terms of lower potential for flood damage, there will be continued savings and benefits to consumers.

Section 4. Applicability. For the purposes of jurisdictional applicability, this ordinance shall apply in all unincorporated areas of Monroe County. This ordinance shall apply to all applications for development, including building permit applications and subdivision proposals, submitted on or after the effective date of this ordinance.
Section 5. Construction and Interpretation. This Ordinance and its interpretation shall be liberally construed and enforced in favor of Monroe County to effectuate its public purpose(s) and policy(ies) of the County. The construction and interpretation of this Ordinance and all Monroe County Comprehensive Plan provision(s), Florida Building Code, Florida Statutes, and Monroe County Code(s) provision(s) whose interpretation arises out of, relates to, or is interpreted in connection with this Ordinance shall be liberally construed and enforced in favor of Monroe County to effectuate its public purpose(s), objective(s), and policy(ies) of the County, and shall be construed in favor of the Board of County Commissioners of Monroe County, Florida, and such construction and interpretation shall be entitled to great weight in adversarial administrative proceedings, at trial, bankruptcy, and on appeal.

Section 6. Inconsistency, Partial Invalidity, Severability, and Survival of Provisions. If any provision of this Ordinance, or any portion thereof, is held to be invalid or unenforceable in or by any administrative hearing officer or court of competent jurisdiction, the invalidity or unenforceability of such provision, or any portion thereof, shall neither limit nor impair the operation, enforceability, or validity of any other provision of this Ordinance, or any remaining provision(s) thereof. All other provisions of this Ordinance, and remaining portion(s) thereof, shall continue unimpaired in full force and effect.

Section 7. In recognition that where an extant legislatively approved law is repealed by a subsequent legislative act which substantially reenacts that repealed extant law, the prior legislatively approved law and the subsequent legislative act shall be regarded as one continuous law uninterrupted in its operation, see McKibben v. Mallory, 293 So. 2d 48, 52-53 (Fla. 1974), see also Goldenberg v. Dome Condo. Ass’n, 376 So. 2d 37, 38 (Fla. 3rd DCA 1979), it is the express legislative intent and purpose of the BOCC, in relation to or in connection with of subsequent administrative and judicial construction and review of this ordinance and Chapter 6, that all recodified or reenacted provisions of Monroe County Code of Ordinances Chapter 6, which includes those provisions of Chapter 6 unchanged or not substantially modified by this ordinance, shall be deemed to have been in operation continuously from their original enactment whereas the changes or substantial modifications are treated as amendments effective from the time they go into legal effect.

Section 8. Conflicting Provisions. Consonant with Section 7., all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of said conflict. The repeal of an ordinance herein shall not repeal the repealing clause of such ordinance or revive any ordinance which has been repealed thereby.

Section 9. Captions and Paragraph Headings. Captions and paragraph headings, where used herein, are inserted for convenience only and are not intended to descriptively limit the scope and intent of the particular paragraph or text to which they refer.

Section 10. Inclusion in the Monroe County Code of Ordinances. The provisions of this Ordinance shall be included and incorporated in the Code of Ordinances of the County of Monroe, Florida, as an addition to amendment thereto, and shall be appropriately renumbered to conform to the uniform marking system of the Code.
Section 11. Effective Date. This ordinance shall be effective as provided by Section 125.66(2)(b), Florida Statutes.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of County Commissioners of Monroe County, Florida, at a regular meeting held on ________________, 2022.

Mayor
Mayor Pro Tem
Commissioner
Commissioner
Commissioner

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF MONROE COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY
MAYOR

(SEAL)

ATTEST: KEVIN MADOK, CLERK

AS DEPUTY CLERK