Bill No. CS for SB 946 Amendment No. CHAMBER ACTION Senate House 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 Senator Forman moved the following amendment: 12 13 Senate Amendment (with title amendment) 14 Delete everything after the enacting clause 15 16 and insert: 17 Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 125.69, Florida 18 Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read: 19 125.69 Penalties; enforcement by code inspectors.--20 (2) The board of county commissioners of each county may designate its agents or employees as code inspectors whose 21 22 duty it is to assure code compliance. Any person designated as a code inspector may issue citations for violations of 23 24 county codes and ordinances, respectively, or subsequent 25 amendments thereto, when such code inspector has actual 26 knowledge that a violation has been committed. 27 (a) Prior to issuing a citation, a code inspector shall provide notice to the violator that the violator has 28 committed a violation of a code or ordinance and shall 29 30 establish a reasonable time period within which the violator 31 must correct the violation. Such time period shall be no more 1 10:05 AM 04/22/99 s0946c1c-32m0b

than 30 days. If, upon personal investigation, a code 1 2 inspector finds that the violator has not corrected the 3 violation within the time period, a code inspector may issue a 4 citation to the violator. A code inspector does not have to 5 provide the violator with a reasonable time period to correct the violation prior to issuing a citation and may immediately 6 7 issue a citation if the code inspector has reason to believe that the violation presents a serious threat to the public 8 9 health, safety, or welfare, or if the violation is irreparable 10 or irreversible.

(b) A citation issued by a code inspector shall state the date and time of issuance, name and address of the person in violation, date of the violation, section of the codes or ordinances, or subsequent amendments thereto, violated, name of the code inspector, and date and time when the violator shall appear in county court.

17 (c) If a repeat violation is found subsequent to the 18 issuance of a citation, the code inspector is not required to give the violator a reasonable time to correct the violation 19 and may immediately issue a citation. For purposes of this 20 21 subsection, the term "repeat violation" means a violation of a provision of a code or ordinance by a person who has 22 previously been found to have violated the same provision 23 24 within 5 years prior to the violation, notwithstanding the 25 violations occurred at different locations. 26 (d) If the owner of property which is subject to an enforcement proceeding before county court transfers ownership 27 28 of such property between the time the initial citation or 29 citations are issued and the date the violator has been 30 summoned to appear in county court, such owner shall: 1. Disclose, in writing, the existence and the nature 31

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of the proceeding to the prospective transferee. 1 2 2. Deliver to the prospective transferee a copy of the pleadings, notices, and other materials relating to the county 3 4 court proceeding received by the transferor. 5 3. Disclose, in writing, to the prospective transferee 6 that the new owner will be responsible for compliance with the 7 applicable code and with orders issued in the county court 8 proceeding. 4. File a notice with the code enforcement official of 9 10 the transfer of the property, with the identity and address of 11 the new owner and copies of the disclosures made to the new 12 owner, within 5 days after the date of the transfer. 13 A failure to make the disclosure described in subparagraphs 14 15 1., 2., and 3. before the transfer creates a rebuttable 16 presumption of fraud. If the property is transferred before 17 the date the violator has been summoned to appear in county 18 court, the proceeding shall not be dismissed but the new owner will be substituted as the party of record and thereafter 19 provided a reasonable period of time to correct the violation 20 before the continuation of proceedings in county court. 21 (e) If the code inspector has reason to believe a 22 violation or the condition causing the violation presents a 23 24 serious threat to the public health, safety, and welfare or if 25 the violation is irreparable or irreversible in nature, or if after attempts under this section to bring a repeat violation 26 27 into compliance with a provision of a code or ordinance prove 28 unsuccessful, the local governing body may make all reasonable repairs which are required to bring the property into 29 30 compliance and charge the owner with the reasonable cost of 31 the repairs along with the fine imposed pursuant to this

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1 section. Making such repairs does not create a continuing 2 obligation on the part of the local governing body to make 3 further repairs or to maintain the property and does not 4 create any liability against the local governing body for any 5 damages to the property if such repairs were completed in good 6 faith.

7 (f) (c) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed 8 to authorize any person designated as a code inspector to 9 perform any function or duties of a law enforcement officer 10 other than as specified in this subsection. A code inspector 11 shall not make physical arrests or take any person into 12 custody and shall be exempt from requirements relating to the 13 Special Risk Class of the Florida Retirement System, bonding, and the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission, as 14 15 defined and provided by general law.

16 (g)(d) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to the enforcement pursuant to ss. 553.79 and 553.80 of building codes adopted pursuant to s. 553.73 as they apply to construction, provided that a building permit is either not required or has been issued by the county. For the purposes of this paragraph, "building codes" means only those codes adopted pursuant to s. 553.73.

23 (h)(e) The provisions of this subsection may be used
24 by a county in lieu of the provisions of part II of chapter
25 162.

26 <u>(i)(f)</u> The provisions of this subsection are 27 additional or supplemental means of enforcing county codes and 28 ordinances. Except as provided in paragraph(h)(e), nothing in 29 this subsection shall prohibit a county from enforcing its 30 codes or ordinances by any other means.

31 Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 162.03, Florida

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Statutes, is amended to read: 1 2 162.03 Applicability.--3 (2) A charter county, a noncharter county, or a 4 municipality may, by ordinance, adopt an alternate code 5 enforcement system which gives code enforcement boards or 6 special masters designated by the local governing body, or 7 both, the authority to hold hearings and assess fines against violators of the respective county or municipal codes and 8 9 ordinances. A special master shall have the same status as an 10 enforcement board under this chapter. References in this chapter to an enforcement board, except in s. 162.05, shall 11 12 include a special master if the context permits. 13 Section 3. Subsection (5) of section 162.04, Florida 14 Statutes, is amended to read: 15 (5) "Repeat violation" means a violation of a 16 provision of a code or ordinance by a person who whom the code 17 enforcement board has been previously found through a code enforcement board or any other quasi-judicial or judicial 18 process, to have violated or who has admitted violating the 19 20 same provision within 5 years prior to the violation, 21 notwithstanding the violations occur at different locations. Section 4. Subsection (5) is added to section 162.06, 22 23 Florida Statutes, to read: 162.06 Enforcement procedure.--24 25 (5) If the owner of property which is subject to an 26 enforcement proceeding before an enforcement board, special 27 master, or court transfers ownership of such property between 28 the time the initial pleading was served and the time of the 29 hearing, such owner shall: 30 (a) Disclose, in writing, the existence and the nature of the proceeding to the prospective transferee. 31 5

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1	(b) Deliver to the prospective transferee a copy of
2	the pleadings, notices, and other materials relating to the
3	code enforcement proceeding received by the transferor.
4	(c) Disclose, in writing, to the prospective
5	transferee that the new owner will be responsible for
6	compliance with the applicable code and with orders issued in
7	the code enforcement proceeding.
8	(d) File a notice with the code enforcement official
9	of the transfer of the property, with the identity and address
10	of the new owner and copies of the disclosures made to the new
11	owner, within 5 days after the date of the transfer.
12	
13	A failure to make the disclosures described in paragraphs (a),
14	(b), and (c) before the transfer creates a rebuttable
15	presumption of fraud. If the property is transferred before
16	the hearing, the proceeding shall not be dismissed, but the
17	new owner shall be provided a reasonable period of time to
18	correct the violation before the hearing is held.
19	Section 5. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 162.09,
20	Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (d) is added to
21	subsection (2) of that section, to read:
22	162.09 Administrative fines; costs of repair; liens
23	(1) An enforcement board, upon notification by the
24	code inspector that an order of the enforcement board has not
25	been complied with by the set time or, upon finding that a
26	repeat violation has been committed, may order the violator to
27	pay a fine in an amount specified in this section for each day
28	the violation continues past the date set by the enforcement
29	board for compliance or, in the case of a repeat violation,
30	for each day the repeat violation continues, beginning with
31	the date the repeat violation is found to have occurred by the
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code inspector. In addition, if the violation is a violation 1 2 described in s. 162.06(4), the enforcement board shall notify 3 the local governing body, which may make all reasonable 4 repairs which are required to bring the property into 5 compliance and charge the violator with the reasonable cost of the repairs along with the fine imposed pursuant to this 6 section. Making such repairs does not create a continuing 7 obligation on the part of the local governing body to make 8 9 further repairs or to maintain the property and does not 10 create any liability against the local governing body for any 11 damages to the property if such repairs were completed in good 12 faith.If a finding of a violation or a repeat violation has 13 been made as provided in this part, a hearing shall not be 14 necessary for issuance of the order imposing the fine. If, 15 after due notice and hearing, a code enforcement board finds a 16 violation to be irreparable or irreversible in nature, it may 17 order the violator to pay a fine as specified in paragraph 18 (2)(a). (2)(a) A fine imposed pursuant to this section shall 19 20 not exceed \$250 per day for a first violation and shall not 21 exceed \$500 per day for a repeat violation, and, in addition, may include all costs of repairs pursuant to subsection (1). 22

However, if a code enforcement board finds the violation to be irreparable or irreversible in nature, it may impose a fine not to exceed \$5,000 per violation.

(b) In determining the amount of the fine, if any, theenforcement board shall consider the following factors:

1. The gravity of the violation;

29 2. Any actions taken by the violator to correct the30 violation; and

3. Any previous violations committed by the violator.

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(c) An enforcement board may reduce a fine imposed 1 pursuant to this section. 2 3 (d) A county or a municipality having a population 4 equal to or greater than 50,000 may adopt, by a vote of at least a majority plus one of the entire governing body of the 5 6 county or municipality, an ordinance that gives code 7 enforcement boards or special masters, or both, authority to impose fines in excess of the limits set forth in paragraph 8 (a). Such fines shall not exceed \$1,000 per day per violation 9 10 for a first violation, \$5,000 per day per violation for a repeat violation, and up to \$15,000 per violation if the code 11 12 enforcement board or special master finds the violation to be irreparable or irreversible in nature. In addition to such 13 fines, a code enforcement board or special master may impose 14 15 additional fines to cover all costs incurred by the local government in enforcing its codes and all costs of repairs 16 17 pursuant to subsection (1). Any ordinance imposing such fines 18 shall include criteria to be considered by the code enforcement board or special master in determining the amount 19 of the fines, including, but not limited to, those factors set 20 21 forth in paragraph (b). (3) A certified copy of an order imposing a fine, or a 22 fine plus repair costs, may be recorded in the public records 23 24 and thereafter shall constitute a lien against the land on which the violation exists and upon any other real or personal 25 property owned by the violator. Upon petition to the circuit 26 27 court, such order shall be enforceable may be enforced in the same manner as a court judgment by the sheriffs of this state, 28 including execution and levy against the personal property of 29 30 the violator, but such order shall not be deemed to be a court 31 judgment except for enforcement purposes. A fine imposed

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pursuant to this part shall continue to accrue until the 1 2 violator comes into compliance or until judgment is rendered 3 in a suit to foreclose on a lien filed pursuant to this 4 section, whichever occurs first. A lien arising from a fine 5 imposed pursuant to this section runs in favor of the local 6 governing body, and the local governing body may execute a 7 satisfaction or release of lien entered pursuant to this section. After 3 months from the filing of any such lien which 8 remains unpaid, the enforcement board may authorize the local 9 10 governing body attorney to foreclose on the lien. No lien created pursuant to the provisions of this part may be 11 12 foreclosed on real property which is a homestead under s. 4, Art. X of the State Constitution. 13 Section 6. Subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of 14 15 subsection (2) of section 162.12, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 16 17 162.12 Notices.--(1) All notices required by this part shall be 18 provided to the alleged violator by: 19 20 (a) Certified mail, return receipt requested, provided 21 if such notice is sent under this paragraph to the owner of the property in question at the address listed in the tax 22 collector's office for tax notices, and at any other address 23 24 provided to the local government by such owner and is returned as unclaimed or refused, notice may be provided by posting as 25 described in subparagraphs (2)(b)1. and 2. and by first class 26 27 mail directed to the addresses furnished to the local 28 government with a properly executed proof of mailing or affidavit confirming the first class mailing; by 29 30 (b) Hand delivery by the sheriff or other law 31 enforcement officer, code inspector, or other person 9

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designated by the local governing body; or by 1 2 (c) Leaving the notice at the violator's usual place 3 of residence with any person residing therein who is above 15 4 years of age and informing such person of the contents of the 5 notice; or 6 (d) In the case of commercial premises, leaving the 7 notice with the manager or other person in charge. 8 (2) In addition to providing notice as set forth in 9 subsection (1), at the option of the code enforcement board, 10 notice may also be served by publication or posting, as follows: 11 12 (b)1. In lieu of publication as described in paragraph 13 (a), such notice may be posted for at least 10 days prior to the hearing, or prior to the expiration of any deadline 14 15 contained in the notice, in at least two locations, one of 16 which shall be the property upon which the violation is 17 alleged to exist and the other of which shall be, in the case of municipalities, at the primary municipal government office, 18 and in the case of counties, at the front door of the 19 20 courthouse in said county. 21 2. Proof of posting shall be by affidavit of the person posting the notice, which affidavit shall include a 22 copy of the notice posted and the date and places of its 23 24 posting. 25

Evidence that an attempt has been made to hand deliver or mail notice as provided in subsection (1), together with proof of publication or posting as provided in subsection (2), shall be sufficient to show that the notice requirements of this part have been met, without regard to whether or not the alleged violator actually received such notice.

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Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 162.23, Florida 1 2 Statutes, is amended to read: 3 162.23 Notice to appear.--4 (2) Prior to issuing a notice to appear, a code 5 enforcement officer shall provide written notice to the person 6 that the person has committed a violation of a code or 7 ordinance and shall establish a reasonable time period within which the person must correct the violation. Such time period 8 9 shall be no fewer than 5 days and no more than 30 days. If, 10 upon personal investigation, a code enforcement officer finds that the person has not corrected the violation within the 11 12 prescribed time period, a code enforcement officer may issue a 13 notice to appear to the person who has committed the violation. A code enforcement officer is not required to 14 15 provide the person with a reasonable time period to correct 16 the violation prior to issuing a notice to appear and may 17 immediately issue a notice to appear if a repeat violation is found, or if the code enforcement officer has reason to 18 believe that the violation presents a serious threat to the 19 public health, safety, or welfare or that the violator is 20 21 engaged in violations of an itinerant or transient nature, as defined by local code or ordinance with in the jurisdiction, or 22 if the violation is irreparable or irreversible. 23 24 Section 8. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1) of 25 section 125.0103, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended and new paragraphs (d) and (e) are added to that 26 27 subsection to read: 28 125.0103 Ordinances and rules imposing price controls; 29 findings required; procedures.--30 (1)31 (b) The provisions of this section shall not prevent 11 10:05 AM 04/22/99 s0946c1c-32m0b

the enactment by local governments of public service rates 1 2 otherwise authorized by law, including water, sewer, solid 3 waste, public transportation, taxicab, or port rates, rates 4 for towing of vehicles from or immobilization of vehicles on private property, or rates for removal and storage of wrecked 5 or disabled vehicles from an accident scene or the removal and б storage of vehicles if the owner or operator is incapacitated, 7 unavailable, leaves the procurement of wrecker service to the 8 law enforcement officer at the scene, or otherwise does not 9 10 consent to the removal of the vehicle. 11 (c) Counties must establish maximum rates fees which 12 may be charged on the towing of vehicles from or 13 immobilization of vehicles on private property, removal and storage of wrecked or disabled vehicles from an accident scene 14 15 or for the removal and storage of vehicles, if in the event 16 the owner or operator is incapacitated, unavailable, leaves 17 the procurement of wrecker service to the law enforcement officer at the scene, or otherwise does not consent to the 18 removal of the vehicle, if the county rates are established by 19 resolution and are determined by the use and implementation of 20 a rational mathematical and scientific formula reflecting the 21 22 costs of providing towing or immobilization services to the 23 private sector. 24 (d) If a municipality establishes maximum rates for 25 the towing from, or immobilization of vehicles on private property, as described in paragraph (b), the county's maximum 26 27 rates shall not apply within the municipality if the municipal rates are established by resolution and are determined by the 28 use and implementation of a rational mathematical and 29 30 scientific formula reflecting the costs of providing towing or immobilization services to the private sector. 31

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(e) All maximum rates set by counties, municipalities, 1 or other local government entities for towing vehicles from or 2 immobilization of vehicles on private property, which were not 3 4 established by resolution and were not determined by the use and implementation of a rational mathematical and scientific 5 formula reflecting the costs of providing towing or б 7 immobilization services to the private sector are immediately 8 rescinded. Section 9. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1) of 9 10 section 166.043, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are 11 amended and paragraphs (d) and (e) are added to that 12 subsection to read: 13 166.043 Ordinances and rules imposing price controls; 14 findings required; procedures.--15 (1)(b) The provisions of this section shall not prevent 16 17 the enactment by local governments of public service rates otherwise authorized by law, including water, sewer, solid 18 19 waste, public transportation, taxicab, or port rates, rates for towing of vehicles from or immobilization of vehicles on 20 private property, or rates for removal and storage of wrecked 21 or disabled vehicles from an accident scene or the removal and 22 storage of vehicles if the owner or operator is incapacitated, 23 24 unavailable, leaves the procurement of wrecker service to the law enforcement officer at the scene, or otherwise does not 25 consent to the removal of the vehicle. 26 27 (c) Counties must establish maximum rates fees which may be charged on the towing of vehicles from or 28 immobilization of vehicles on private property, removal and 29 30 storage of wrecked or disabled vehicles from an accident scene 31 or for the removal and storage of vehicles, in the event the 13

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owner or operator is incapacitated, unavailable, leaves the 1 procurement of wrecker service to the law enforcement officer 2 3 at the scene, or otherwise does not consent to the removal of 4 the vehicle if the county fees are established by resolution and are determined by the use and implementation of a rational 5 mathematical and scientific formula reflecting the costs of б 7 providing either towing or immobilization services to the 8 private sector. (d) If a municipality establishes maximum rates for 9 10 the towing from, or immobilization of vehicles on private 11 property, as described in paragraph (b), the county's maximum 12 rates established under s. 125.0103 shall not apply within the 13 municipality if the municipal rates are established by resolution and are determined by the use and implementation of 14 15 a rational mathematical and scientific formula reflecting the costs of providing towing or immobilization services to the 16 17 private sector. 18 (e) All maximum rates set by counties, municipalities, or other local government entities for towing vehicles from or 19 immobilization of vehicles on private property, which were not 20 21 established by resolution and were not determined by the use and implementation of a rational mathematical and scientific 22 formula reflecting the costs of providing towing or 23 24 immobilization services to the private sector are immediately 25 rescinded. Section 10. The provisions of this act are declared to 26 27 be severable. If any provision of section 8 or section 9 of this act are determined to be invalid, such invalidity shall 28 29 not affect the validity of the remaining sections of this act, 30 which sections express the primary intent of the Legislature 31 in enacting this act.

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          Section 11. This act shall take effect October 1,
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   1999.
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   And the title is amended as follows:
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          Delete everything before the enacting clause
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9
   and insert:
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                       A bill to be entitled
          An act relating to local government code
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12
          enforcement; amending s. 125.69, F.S.;
13
          providing an exception from certain notice
14
          requirements under certain circumstances;
15
          requiring owners of property subject to an
          enforcement proceeding to disclose certain
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17
          information prior to transfer of such property;
          creating a presumption of fraud under certain
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          circumstances; authorizing local governing
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          bodies to make certain repairs under certain
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          circumstances; providing for absence of
          liability for such repairs under certain
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          circumstances; amending s. 162.03, F.S.;
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          specifying the status of special masters;
          amending s. 162.04, F.S.; revising a
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          definition; amending s. 162.06, F.S.; requiring
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          owners of property subject to enforcement
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          proceedings to provide disclosure and notice to
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          prospective transferors under certain
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          circumstances; providing a rebuttable
          presumption; providing for continuation of
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1	enforcement proceedings under certain
2	circumstances; providing procedures; amending
3	s. 162.09, F.S.; specifying that certain
4	actions taken by a local government do not
5	create continuing obligations or liabilities
6	under certain circumstances; authorizing
7	certain counties or municipalities to adopt
8	ordinances granting code enforcement boards or
9	special masters authority to impose certain
10	fines in excess of those authorized by law;
11	specifying limitations; providing requirements;
12	clarifying enforcement of orders imposing
13	certain fines or costs; amending s. 162.12,
14	F.S.; revising prescribed methods for providing
15	certain notices; clarifying the time period for
16	posting certain notices; amending s. 162.23,
17	F.S.; providing an additional exception to
18	requirements to provide reasonable time to
19	correct violations under certain circumstances;
20	amending ss. 125.0103 and 166.043, F.S.;
21	authorizing local governments to enact public
22	service rates for certain activities; providing
23	for inapplicability of county rates for such
24	activities in certain municipalities; providing
25	severability; providing an effective date.
26	
27	WHEREAS, Florida's procedures for local government code
28	enforcement are meant to secure speedy compliance with local
29	codes and ordinances while protecting the rights of property
30	owners and the public health, safety, and welfare, and
31	WHEREAS, the procedures set forth in chapter 162,

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Florida Statutes, contain several alternative methods of code
 enforcement for local governments to choose from, but the
 choices are in need of some clarification regarding
 legislative intent, and

5 WHEREAS, it was intended by the Legislature that the 6 procedure for a special master or hearing officer was to be in 7 all respects the equivalent of the procedure for a code 8 enforcement board, and

9 WHEREAS, substantial delay has been encountered in code 10 enforcement proceedings when the owner of a noncomplying 11 property transferred ownership to a third party, with some 12 local governments being required to begin the entire code 13 enforcement process all over again with respect to the new 14 owner, which was not the intent of the Legislature, and

15 WHEREAS, some local governments have been reluctant to 16 use their power to repair unsafe noncomplying property because 17 of concerns about future liability, and

WHEREAS, creating a presumption of receipt of a notice sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, when properly addressed to the owner, would alleviate the current problem of violators evading or greatly delaying code enforcement proceedings by refusing to sign for such notice, and

WHEREAS, some local governments are construing the posting procedure contained in s. 162.12(2), Florida Statutes, as mandating that they must prove that the notice so posted was continuously present for the entire 10-day posting period, and some violators were frustrating the intent of the posting provision by removing and secreting the posted notice before the 10 days had expired, which was not the intent of the Legislature, and

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2 the ambiguities and loopholes in chapter 162, Florida 3 Statutes, just described, NOW, THEREFORE, 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 14 - 15 - 16 - 17 - 18 - 19 - 20 - 21 - 22 - 23 - 24 - 25 - 26 - 27 - 28 - 29 - 30 - 31 - 32 - 33 - 34 - 35 - 36 - 37 - <t< th=""><th>1</th><th>WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Legislature to cure</th></t<>	1	WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Legislature to cure
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5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	3	Statutes, just described, NOW, THEREFORE,
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