## Bill No. SB 966

Amendment No. \_\_\_\_

CHAMBER ACTION	
	Senate House .
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11	Senator Forman moved the following amendment:
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13	Senate Amendment (with title amendment)
14	On page 2, between lines 5 and 6,
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16	insert:
17	Section 2. 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
21	may designate its agents or employees as code inspectors whose
22	duty it is to assure code compliance. Any person designated
23	as a code inspector may issue citations for violations of
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
28	shall provide notice to the violator that the violator has
29	committed a violation of a code or ordinance and shall
30	establish a reasonable time period within which the violator
31	must correct the violation. Such time period shall be no more

than 30 days. If, upon personal investigation, a code inspector finds that the violator has not corrected the violation within the time period, a code inspector may issue a citation to the violator. A code inspector does not have to provide the violator with a reasonable time period to correct the violation prior to issuing a citation and may immediately issue a citation if the code inspector has reason to believe that the violation presents a serious threat to the public health, safety, or welfare, or if the violation is irreparable 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.
- (c) If a repeat violation is found subsequent to the issuance of a citation, the code inspector is not required to give the violator a reasonable time to correct the violation and may immediately issue a citation. For purposes of this subsection, the term "repeat violation" means a violation of a provision of a code or ordinance by a person who has previously been found to have violated the same provision within 5 years prior to the violation at the same property or contiguous property.
- (d) If the owner of property which is subject to an enforcement proceeding before county court transfers ownership of such property between the time the initial citation or citations are issued and the date the violator has been summoned to appear in county court, such owner shall:
  - 1. Disclose in writing the existence and the nature of

the proceeding to the prospective transferee.

- 2. Deliver to the prospective transferee a copy of the pleadings, notices, and other materials relating to the county court proceeding received by the transferor.
- 3. Disclose in writing to the prospective transferee that the new owner will be responsible for compliance with the applicable code and with orders issued in the county court proceeding.
- 4. File a notice with the code enforcement official of the transfer of the property, with the identity and address of the new owner and copies of the disclosures made to the new owner, within 5 days after the date of the transfer.

A failure to make the disclosure described in subparagraphs

1., 2., and 3. before the transfer creates a rebuttable

presumption of fraud. If the property is transferred before
the date the violator has been summoned to appear in county
court, the proceeding shall not be dismissed but the new owner
will be substituted as the party of record and thereafter

provided a reasonable period of time to correct the violation
before the continuation of proceedings in county court.

(e) If the code inspector has reason to believe a violation or the condition causing the violation presents a serious threat to the public health, safety, and welfare or if the violation is irreparable or irreversible in nature, or if after attempts under this section to bring a repeat violation into compliance with a provision of a code or ordinance prove unsuccessful, the local governing body may make all reasonable repairs which are required to bring the property into compliance and charge the owner with the reasonable cost of the repairs along with the fine imposed pursuant to this

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

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

 $\underline{(g)(d)}$  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.

 $\underline{\text{(h)}(e)}$  The provisions of this subsection may be used by a county in lieu of the provisions of part II of chapter 162.

 $\underline{\text{(i)}(f)}$  The provisions of this subsection are additional or supplemental means of enforcing county codes and ordinances. Except as provided in paragraph $\underline{\text{(h)}(e)}$ , nothing in this subsection shall prohibit a county from enforcing its codes or ordinances by any other means.

Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 162.03, Florida

Statutes, is amended to read:

162.03 Applicability.--

(2) A charter county, a noncharter county, or a municipality may, by ordinance, adopt an alternate code enforcement system which gives code enforcement boards or special masters designated by the local governing body, or both, the authority to hold hearings and assess fines against violators of the respective county or municipal codes and ordinances. A special master shall have the same status as an enforcement board under this chapter. References in this chapter to an enforcement board, except in s. 162.05, shall include a special master if the context permits.

Section 4. Subsection (5) of section 162.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

162.04 Definitions.--As used in ss. 162.01-162.13, the term:

(5) "Repeat violation" means a violation of a provision of a code or ordinance by a person who whom the code enforcement board has been previously found to have violated the same provision within 5 years prior to the violation at the same property or contiguous property.

Section 5. Subsection (5) is added to section 162.06, Florida Statutes, to read:

162.06 Enforcement procedure. --

- (5) If the owner of property which is subject to an enforcement proceeding before an enforcement board, special master, or court transfers ownership of such property between the time the initial pleading was served and the time of the hearing, such owner shall:
- (a) Disclose in writing the existence and the nature of the proceeding to the prospective transferee.

proceeding.

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A failure to make the disclosures described in paragraphs (a),
(b), and (c) before the transfer creates a rebuttable

presumption of fraud. If the property is transferred before
the hearing, the proceeding shall not be dismissed, but the
new owner shall be provided a reasonable period of time to
correct the violation before the hearing is held.

Section 6. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 162.09,
Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

162.09 Administrative fines; costs of repair; liens.-(1) An enforcement board, upon notification by the
code inspector that an order of the enforcement board has not
been complied with by the set time or, upon finding that a

repeat violation has been committed, may order the violator to pay a fine in an amount specified in this section for each day

the violation continues past the date set by the enforcement board for compliance or, in the case of a repeat violation,

for each day the repeat violation continues, beginning with

31 code inspector. In addition, if the violation is a violation

(b) Deliver to the prospective transferee a copy of

(c) Disclose in writing to the prospective transferee

that the new owner will be responsible for compliance with the

applicable code and with orders issued in the code enforcement

of the new owner and copies of the disclosures made to the new

owner, within 5 days after the date of the transfer.

(d) File a notice with the code enforcement official of the transfer of the property, with the identity and address

the pleadings, notices, and other materials relating to the

code enforcement proceeding received by the transferor.

the date the repeat violation is found to have occurred by the

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29 30 described in s. 162.06(4), the enforcement board shall notify the local governing body, which may make all reasonable repairs which are required to bring the property into compliance and charge the violator with the reasonable cost of the repairs along with the fine imposed pursuant to this section. Making such repairs does not create a continuing obligation on the part of the local governing body to make further repairs or to maintain the property and does not create any liability against the local governing body for any damages to the property if such repairs were completed in good faith. If a finding of a violation or a repeat violation has been made as provided in this part, a hearing shall not be necessary for issuance of the order imposing the fine. If, after due notice and hearing, a code enforcement board finds a violation to be irreparable or irreversible in nature, it may order the violator to pay a fine as specified in paragraph (2)(a).

(3) A certified copy of an order imposing a fine, or a fine plus repair costs, may be recorded in the public records and thereafter shall constitute a lien against the land on which the violation exists and upon any other real or personal property owned by the violator. Upon petition to the circuit court, such order shall be enforceable may be enforced in the same manner as a court judgment by the sheriffs of this state, including execution and levy against the personal property of the violator, but such order shall not be deemed to be a court judgment except for enforcement purposes. A fine imposed pursuant to this part shall continue to accrue until the violator comes into compliance or until judgment is rendered in a suit to foreclose on a lien filed pursuant to this 31 section, whichever occurs first. A lien arising from a fine

imposed pursuant to this section runs in favor of the local governing body, and the local governing body may execute a satisfaction or release of lien entered pursuant to this section. After 3 months from the filing of any such lien which remains unpaid, the enforcement board may authorize the local governing body attorney to foreclose on the lien. No lien created pursuant to the provisions of this part may be foreclosed on real property which is a homestead under s. 4, Art. X of the State Constitution.

Section 7. Subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 162.12, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

162.12 Notices.--

- (1) All notices required by this part shall be provided to the alleged violator by:
- (a) Certified mail, return receipt requested, provided if such notice is sent under this paragraph to the owner of the property in question at the address listed in the tax collector's office for tax notices, and at any other address provided to the local government by such owner, it shall be presumed that the notice was received by the owner, notwithstanding that the certified mail envelope may be returned by the post office as unclaimed or refused; by
- (b) Hand delivery by the sheriff or other law enforcement officer, code inspector, or other person designated by the local governing body; or by
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$  Leaving the notice at the violator's usual place of residence with any person residing therein who is above 15 years of age and informing such person of the contents of the notice; or
  - (d) In the case of commercial premises, leaving the

notice with the manager or other person in charge.

- In addition to providing notice as set forth in subsection (1), at the option of the code enforcement board, notice may also be served by publication or posting, as follows:
- In lieu of publication as described in paragraph (a), such notice may be posted for at least 10 days prior to the hearing, or prior to the expiration of any deadline contained in the notice, in at least two locations, one of which shall be the property upon which the violation is alleged to exist and the other of which shall be, in the case of municipalities, at the primary municipal government office, and in the case of counties, at the front door of the courthouse in said county.
- Proof of posting shall be by affidavit of the person posting the notice, which affidavit shall include a copy of the notice posted and the date and places of its posting.

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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.

Section 8. Subsection (2) of section 162.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

162.23 Notice to appear.--

(2) Prior to issuing a notice to appear, a code enforcement officer shall provide written notice to the person 31 | that the person has committed a violation of a code or

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ordinance and shall establish a reasonable time period within
   which the person must correct the violation. Such time period
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   shall be no fewer than 5 days and no more than 30 days.
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   upon personal investigation, a code enforcement officer finds
   that the person has not corrected the violation within the
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   prescribed time period, a code enforcement officer may issue a
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   notice to appear to the person who has committed the
   violation. A code enforcement officer is not required to
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   provide the person with a reasonable time period to correct
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   the violation prior to issuing a notice to appear and may
    immediately issue a notice to appear if a repeat violation is
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   found, or if the code enforcement officer has reason to
   believe that the violation presents a serious threat to the
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   public health, safety, or welfare or that the violator is
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   engaged in violations of an itinerant or transient nature, as
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   defined by local code or ordinance within the jurisdiction, or
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   if the violation is irreparable or irreversible.
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   (Redesignate subsequent sections.)
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   ======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========
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   And the title is amended as follows:
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          On page 1, line 8, after the semicolon
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   insert:
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          amending s. 125.69, F.S.; providing an
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           exception from certain notice requirements
          under certain circumstances; requiring owners
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           of property subject to an enforcement
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          proceeding to disclose certain information
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1 prior to transfer of such property; creating a 2 presumption of fraud under certain 3 circumstances; authorizing local governing 4 bodies to make certain repairs under certain 5 circumstances; providing for absence of liability for such repairs under certain 6 7 circumstances; amending s. 162.03, F.S.; specifying the status of special masters; 8 9 amending s. 162.04, F.S.; revising a 10 definition; amending s. 162.06, F.S.; requiring owners of property subject to enforcement 11 12 proceedings to provide disclosure and notice to prospective transferors under certain 13 14 circumstances; providing a rebuttable presumption; providing for continuation of 15 16 enforcement proceedings under certain 17 circumstances; providing procedures; amending s. 162.09, F.S.; specifying that certain 18 actions taken by a local government do not 19 20 create continuing obligations or liabilities 21 under certain circumstances; clarifying enforcement of orders imposing certain fines or 22 costs; amending s. 162.12, F.S.; revising 23 24 prescribed methods for providing certain 25 notices; clarifying the time period for posting 26 certain notices; amending s. 162.23, F.S.; 27 providing an additional exception to 28 requirements to provide reasonable time to 29 correct violations under certain circumstances; 30

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