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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the enforcement of county and municipal codes and ordinances; amending s. 162.12, F.S.; authorizing notices relating to a code violation to be sent by certified mail to the property owner at an address provided to the local government for the purposes of receiving notices or to the registered agent of a corporation for property owned by a corporation; deleting a requirement for such notices to be sent by first-class mail; amending s. 162.21, F.S.; authorizing a code enforcement officer to immediately issue a citation for a code violation if the violator is engaged in violations of an itinerant or transient nature; amending s. 173.01, F.S.; authorizing a municipality or its assignee to foreclose on an abatement assessment lien against real property; amending s. 173.03, F.S.; authorizing a foreclosure for an abatement assessment lien after the conclusion of proceedings to challenge the lien or after a certain period after the lien is recorded in the official records; making grammatical and technical changes; amending s. 173.04, F.S.; authorizing a municipality or its assignee to enforce an abatement assessment lien in circuit court by a bill in chancery that describes the delinquent lien and the lands to which the lien applies; making grammatical and technical changes; creating s. 173.16, F.S.; authorizing a municipality to assign an abatement assessment lien to a private party under certain

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circumstances; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 162.12, Florida Statutes, is 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 to, 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 or to, and at any other address provided by the property owner in writing to the local government for the purposes of receiving notices. For property owned by a corporation, notices may be provided by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the registered agent of the corporation. If any notice sent by certified mail by such owner and is not signed as received within 30 days after the date of mailing returned as unclaimed or refused, notice may be provided by posting as described in subparagraphs (2) (b) 1. and 2. and by first class mail directed to the addresses furnished to the local government with a properly executed proof of mailing or affidavit confirming the first class mailing;
- (b) Hand delivery by the sheriff or other law enforcement officer, code inspector, or other person designated by the local governing body;
- (c) Leaving the notice at the violator's usual place of residence with any person residing therein who is above 15 years

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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.
- (2) 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:
- (a)1. Such notice shall be published once during each week for 4 consecutive weeks (four publications being sufficient) in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the code enforcement board is located. The newspaper shall meet such requirements as are prescribed under chapter 50 for legal and official advertisements.
- 2. Proof of publication shall be made as provided in ss. 50.041 and 50.051.
- (b)1. In lieu of publication as described in paragraph (a), such notice may be posted 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 or the main county governmental center in said county.
- 2. 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.
- (c) Notice by publication or posting may run concurrently with, or may follow, an attempt or attempts to provide notice by

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hand delivery or by mail as required under subsection (1).

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), <u>is shall</u> 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 2. Subsection (3) of section 162.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 162.21 Enforcement of county or municipal codes or ordinances; penalties.—
- (3) (a) A code enforcement officer is authorized to issue a citation to a person when, based upon personal investigation, the officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person has committed a civil infraction in violation of a duly enacted code or ordinance and that the county court will hear the charge.
- (b) Prior to issuing a citation, a code enforcement officer shall provide notice to the person that the person has committed a violation of a code or ordinance and shall establish a reasonable time period within which the person must correct the violation. Such time period shall be no more than 30 days. If, upon personal investigation, a code enforcement officer finds that the person has not corrected the violation within the time period, a code enforcement officer may issue a citation to the person who has committed the violation. A code enforcement officer does not have to provide the person with a reasonable time period to correct the violation prior to issuing a citation and may immediately issue a citation if:

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- 1. A repeat violation is found; or
- $\underline{2.}$  If The code enforcement officer 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; or
- 3. The violator is engaged in violations of an itinerant or transient nature, as defined in the local code or ordinance.
- (c) A citation issued by a code enforcement officer shall be in a form prescribed by the county or the municipality and shall contain:
  - 1. The date and time of issuance.
- 2. The name and address of the person to whom the citation is issued.
  - 3. The date and time the civil infraction was committed.
  - 4. The facts constituting reasonable cause.
  - 5. The number or section of the code or ordinance violated.
  - 6. The name and authority of the code enforcement officer.
- 7. The procedure for the person to follow in order to pay the civil penalty or to contest the citation.
- 8. The applicable civil penalty if the person elects to contest the citation.
- 9. The applicable civil penalty if the person elects not to contest the citation.
- 10. A conspicuous statement that if the person fails to pay the civil penalty within the time allowed, or fails to appear in court to contest the citation, the person shall be deemed to have waived his or her right to contest the citation and that, in such case, judgment may be entered against the person for an amount up to the maximum civil penalty.

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Section 3. Section 173.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

abatement assessment liens authorized.—The lien of any and all taxes, except those ad valorem taxes collectible by the county tax collector, tax certificates, and special assessments, and abatement assessment liens imposed by any municipality incorporated city or town in the state upon real estate may be foreclosed by such municipality or its assignees city or town by suit in chancery. The practice, pleading, and procedure in any such suit must shall be in substantial accordance with the practice, pleading, and procedure of mortgages of real estate, except as herein otherwise provided.

Section 4. Section 173.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

173.03 Conditions determining when suit may be brought; lands and claims included.—

- (1) Suit may be brought at any time after any one or more of the following events, respectively:
- (a) After the expiration of 2 years from the date of any tax certificate issued and held by a <u>municipality city or town</u> whose charter provides for or requires the issuing of tax certificates for delinquent taxes;
- (b) After the expiration of 2 years from the date any tax becomes delinquent which was imposed by a  $\frac{\text{municipality city or}}{\text{town}}$  whose charter does not provide for or require the issuing of tax certificates;  $\frac{\text{or}}{\text{or}}$
- (c) After the expiration of 1 year from the date any special assessment or installment thereof becomes due and

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175 payable; or

(d) After the expiration of 1 year from the date of recording of an abatement assessment lien in the public records of the county where the property is located or upon the conclusion of any administrative or judicial proceeding challenging the lien, whichever is later.

(2) The suit may include There may be included in any suit all or any part of the lands upon which tax certificates have been outstanding, or taxes have remained delinquent, or any special assessment or installment thereof shall have been in default, or an abatement assessment lien has been unsatisfied for the respective periods specified in subsection (1). The suit may also include aforesaid, and there may be included therein all claims and demands of the municipality said city or town against the said lands or any part thereof for taxes, tax certificates, and special assessments or installments thereof which may be due and payable to the municipality such city or town at the time of the institution of the such suit.

Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 173.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

173.04 Procedure for bringing foreclosure suit; certificate of attorney as to notice of suit; jurisdiction obtained by publication of notice of suit; form of notice.—

(1) Any suit hereby authorized by this chapter shall be commenced by bill in chancery in the circuit court of the county in which the municipality such city or town is situated. The suit may be brought by the municipality or an assignee of the municipality to enforce the, in the name of the city or town whose taxes, tax certificates, and special assessments, and

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abatement assessment liens that are sought to be enforced, as complainant, and against any or all lands upon which any taxes, tax certificates and special assessments are delinquent (as the case may be) for the periods described in s. 173.03(1). The period aforesaid, as defendant, in which bill in chancery must there shall be briefly describe described the levy or imposition and nonpayment of taxes, and special assessments, or abatement assessments that which are delinquent for the period aforesaid, and of all other taxes and special assessments then due and payable to said city or town and sought to be recovered in such bill, the lands proceeded against, and the amount chargeable to each parcel or tract. It is shall be unnecessary to name in such bill or proceedings any person owning or having any interest in or lien upon such lands as defendants. At least 30 days before prior to the filing of any such bill in chancery, written notice of intention to file the same shall be sent by registered mail to the last known address of the holder of the record title and to the holder of record of each mortgage or other lien, except judgment liens, upon each tract of land to be included in said bill in chancery; such notice shall briefly describe the particular lot or parcel of land, shall state the amount of tax certificate and special assessment liens sought to be enforced, and shall warn the said owner and holders of liens, mortgages, or other liens that on or after the day therein named said bill in chancery to enforce the same will be filed, unless paid on or before said date.

Section 6. Section 173.16, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

173.16 Assignment of abatement assessment liens to a

private party.—A municipality that imposes a lien against real
property for the assessment of costs to abate conditions on the
property which pose a threat to the public health, safety, and
welfare may assign the lien to a private party for consideration
if the lien has been recorded in the official records in the
county in which the property is located.

Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.