

HB 1451 Uniform Statewide Building Code; violations, penalty. ☐ another bill?

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Summary as introduced:

Uniform Statewide Building Code; violations; penalty. Provides that where the violation is of the Maintenance Code relating to occupancy limitations on dwelling and efficiency units in a locality where the local governing body has taken official action to enforce the Maintenance Code, any owner or other person, firm, or corporation convicted of such a violation may also be punished by confinement in jail for not more than 12 months. Currently, any violation of the Building Code is punishable by a fine of not more than \$2,500.

Full text:

01/18/06 House: Presented and ordered printed 066705336

Status:

01/18/06 House: Presented and ordered printed 066705336

01/18/06 House: Referred to Committee on General Laws

01/26/06 House: Assigned GL sub: #1 Housing (Suit)

02/09/06 House: Continued to 2007 in General Laws

2006 SESSION

INTRODUCED

066705336

HOUSE BILL NO. 1451

Offered January 18, 2006

A BILL to amend and reenact § 36-106 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the Uniform Statewide Building Code; violations; penalty.

Patron—Hull

Referred to Committee on General Laws

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That § 36-106 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 36-106. Violation a misdemeanor; penalty.

A. It shall be unlawful for any owner or any other person, firm or corporation, on or after the effective date of any Code provisions, to violate any such provisions. Any such violation shall be deemed a misdemeanor and any owner or any other person, firm or corporation convicted of such a violation shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,500, *and where the violation is of § 404 of the maintenance code provisions of the Building Code relating to occupancy limitations on dwelling and efficiency units in a locality where the local governing body has taken official action to enforce the Virginia Maintenance Code, any owner or other person, firm or corporation convicted of such a violation may also be punished by confinement in jail for not more than 12 months.* In addition, each day the violation continues after conviction or the court-ordered abatement period has expired shall constitute a separate offense. If the violation remains uncorrected at the time of the conviction, the court shall order the violator to abate or remedy the violation in order to comply with the Code. Except as otherwise provided by the court for good cause shown, any such violator shall abate or remedy the violation within six months of the date of conviction. Each day during which the violation continues after the court-ordered abatement period has ended shall constitute a separate offense. Any person convicted of a second offense committed within less than five years after a first offense under this chapter shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$2,500. Any person convicted of a second offense committed within a period of five to ten years of a first offense under this chapter shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,500. Any person convicted of a third or subsequent offense involving the same property committed within ten years of an offense under this chapter after having been at least twice previously convicted shall be punished by confinement in jail for not more than ten days and a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$5,000, either or both. No portion of the fine imposed for such third or subsequent offense committed within ten years of an offense under this chapter shall be suspended.

B. Any locality may adopt an ordinance which establishes a uniform schedule of civil penalties for violations of specified provisions of the Code which are not abated or remedied promptly after receipt of notice of violation from the local enforcement officer.

This schedule of civil penalties shall be uniform for each type of specified violation, and the penalty for any one violation shall be a civil penalty of not more than \$100 for the initial summons and not more than \$150 for each additional summons. Each day during which the violation is found to have existed shall constitute a separate offense. However, specified violations arising from the same operative set of facts shall not be charged more frequently than once in any ten-day period, and a series of specified violations arising from the same operative set of facts shall not result in civil penalties which exceed a total of \$3,000. Designation of a particular Code violation for a civil penalty pursuant to this section shall be in lieu of criminal sanctions, and except for any violation resulting in injury to persons, such designation shall preclude the prosecution of a violation as a misdemeanor.

Any person summoned or issued a ticket for a scheduled violation may make an appearance in person or in writing by mail to the department of finance or the treasurer of the locality prior to the date fixed for trial in court. Any person so appearing may enter a waiver of trial, admit liability, and pay the civil penalty established for the offense charged. Such persons shall be informed of their right to stand trial and that a signature to an admission of liability will have the same force and effect as a judgment of court. As a condition of waiver of trial, admission of liability, and payment of a civil penalty, the violator shall agree in writing to abate or remedy the violation within six months after the date of payment of the civil penalty.

If a person charged with a scheduled violation does not elect to enter a waiver of trial and admit liability, the violation shall be tried in the general district court in the same manner and with the same right of appeal as provided for by law. In any trial for a scheduled violation authorized by this section, it shall be the burden of the locality to show the liability of the violator by a preponderance of the

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59 evidence. An admission of liability or finding of liability shall not be a criminal conviction for any
60 purpose.

61 If the violation concerns a residential unit, and if the violation remains uncorrected at the time of
62 assessment of the civil penalty, the court shall order the violator to abate or remedy the violation in
63 order to comply with the Code. Except as otherwise provided by the court for good cause shown, any
64 such violator shall abate or remedy the violation within six months of the date of the assessment of the
65 civil penalty.

66 C. Any owner or any other person, firm or corporation violating any Code provisions relating to the
67 removal or the covering of lead-base paint which poses a hazard to the health of pregnant women and
68 children under the age of six years who occupy the premises shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a
69 misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$2,500. If the court convicts pursuant to
70 this subsection and sets a time by which such hazard must be abated, each day the hazard remains
71 unabated after the time set for the abatement has expired shall constitute a separate violation of the
72 Uniform Statewide Building Code. Upon a reasonable showing to the court by a landlord as defined in
73 § 55-248.4, that such landlord is financially unable to abate the lead-base paint hazard, the court shall
74 order any rental agreement related to the affected premises terminated effective thirty days from the
75 entry of the court order. For the purposes of the preceding sentence, termination of the rental agreement
76 shall not be deemed noncompliance by the landlord pursuant to § 55-248.21.

77 D. Any prosecution under this section shall be commenced within two years as provided in § 19.2-8.