

ARTICLE IV. UNSAFE AND DILAPIDATED BUILDINGS¹

Sec. 16-71. Findings.

The city council finds that there exists within the city:

- (1) Dwellings, buildings, or structures which are unfit for human habitation or for commercial, industrial, or business uses due to:
 - a. Dilapidation and defects increasing the hazards of fire, accidents, or other calamities;
 - b. Lack of adequate ventilation, light, or sanitary facilities; or
 - c. Other conditions rendering such dwellings, buildings, or structures unsafe or unsanitary, or dangerous or detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare, or otherwise inimical to the welfare of the residents of the city.
- (2) Vacant, dilapidated dwellings, buildings, or structures in which drug crimes may be being committed.

(Ord. of 9-13-1999(1), § 1)

Sec. 16-72. Continued use of other laws and ordinances.

It is the intent of the mayor and council that nothing in this article shall be construed to abrogate or impair the powers of the courts or of any department of the city to enforce any provisions of any local enabling act, charter, ordinance, or regulation, nor to prevent or punish violations thereof, and the powers conferred by this article shall be in addition to and supplemental to the powers conferred by any other law or ordinance, legislation, or regulation.

(Ord. No. 03-17, § 1, 12-8-2003)

Editor's note(s)—Ord. No. 03-17, § 1, adopted Dec. 8, 2003, repealed former §§ 16-72—16-77, and enacted new provisions as set out herein. Former §§ 16-72—16-77 pertained to similar subject matter and derived from § 1 of an ordinance adopted Sept. 13, 1999.

Sec. 16-73. Definitions.

Unless the context indicates otherwise, the meaning of the terms used in this article is as set forth in this section.

(1) *Applicable codes* mean:

- ~~(1A)~~ Any optional housing or abatement standard provided in Chapter 2 of Title 8 of the O.C.G.A. as adopted by ordinance or operation of law, or general nuisance law, relative to the safe use of real property;
- ~~(2)B~~ Any fire or life safety code as provided for in Chapter 2 of Title 25 of the O.C.G.A.; and

¹Cross reference(s)—Nuisances, § 34-81 et seq.

(3C) Any building codes adopted by local ordinance prior to October 1, 1991, or the minimum standard codes provided in O.C.G.A. Chapter 2 of Title 8 after October 1, 1991, provided that such building or minimum standard codes for real property improvements shall be deemed to mean those building or minimum standard codes in existence at the time such real property improvements were constructed unless otherwise provided by law.

(2) City means the City of Jonesboro, Georgia.

(3) Closing means causing a dwelling, building, or structure to be vacated and secured against unauthorized entry.

(4) County means Clayton County, Georgia.

(5) Drug crime means any act which is a violation of Article 2 of Chapter 13 of Title 16, of the O.C.G.A. (O.C.G.A.) known as the "Georgia Controlled Substances Act."

(6) Dwellings, buildings, or structures means any building or structure or part thereof used and occupied for human habitation or commercial, industrial, or business uses, or intended to be so used, and includes any outhouses, improvements, and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith, and also includes any building or structure of any design. The term "dwellings, buildings, or structures" shall not mean or include any farm, any building or structure located on a farm, or any agricultural facility or other building or structure used for the production, growing, raising, harvesting, storage, or processing of crops, livestock, poultry, or other farm products.

(7) Governing authority means the Mayor and Council of the City of Jonesboro, Georgia.

~~Owner means the holder of the title in fee simple and every mortgagee of record.~~

~~Parties in interest means:~~

~~(1) Persons in possession of said property and premises;~~

~~(2) Persons having of record in the county in which the dwelling, building, or structure is located any vested right, title, or interest in or lien upon such dwelling, building, or structure or the lot, tract, or parcel of real property upon which the structure is situated or upon which the public health hazard or general nuisance exists based on a 50-year title examination conducted in accordance with the title standards of the State Bar of Georgia;~~

~~(3) Persons having paid an occupational tax to the governing authority for a location or office at the subject building or structure; or~~

~~(4) Persons having filed a property tax return with the governing authority as to the subject property, building, or structure.~~

~~(8) Interested parties means:~~

~~(A) Owner;~~

~~(B) Those parties having an interest in the property as revealed by a certification of title to the property conducted in accordance with the title standards of the State Bar of Georgia;~~

~~(C) Those parties having filed a notice in accordance with Code Section 48-3-9;~~

~~(D) Any other party having an interest in the property whose identity and address are reasonably ascertainable from the records of the petitioner or records maintained in the county courthouse or by the clerk of the court. Interested parties shall not include the holder of the benefit or burden of any easement or right of way whose interest is properly recorded which interest shall remain unaffected; and~~

~~(E) Persons in possession of said property and premises.~~

(9) *Public authority* means any member of a governing authority, any housing authority officer, or any officer who is in charge of any department or branch of the government of the city, county, or state relating to health, fire, or building regulations or to other activities concerning dwellings, buildings, or structures in the county or city.

(10) *Public officer* means the officer or officers who are authorized by O.C.G.A. §§ 41-2-7 through 41-2-17, and by this article adopted under O.C.G.A. §§ 41-2-7 through 41-2-17 to exercise the powers prescribed by this article or any agent of such officer or officers.

(11) *Repair* means altering or improving a dwelling, building, or structure so as to bring the structure into compliance with the applicable codes in the jurisdiction where the property is located and the cleaning or removal of debris, trash, and other materials present and accumulated which create a health or safety hazard in or about any dwelling, building, or structure.

(12) *Resident* means any person residing in the jurisdiction where the property is located on or after the date on which the alleged nuisance arose.

(Ord. No. 03-17, § 1, 12-8-2003)

Editor's note(s)—See editor's note following § 16-72.

Cross reference(s)—Definitions generally, § 1-2.

Sec. 16-74. Duties of owners; appointment of public officer; procedures for determining premises to be unsafe or unhealthful.

- (a) It is the duty of the owner of every dwelling, building, structure, or property within the city to construct and maintain such dwelling, building, structure, or property in conformance with applicable codes in force within the city, or such ordinances which regulate and prohibit activities on property, and which declare it to be a public nuisance to construct or maintain any dwelling, building, structure or property in violation of such codes or ordinances.
- (b) The Mayor and Council of the City of Jonesboro, Georgia, appoint and designate the city code enforcement and building official officer, city fire marshal, city fire chief, city police chief and his/her designees, and the Director of the Code Enforcement Department of Clayton County and his/her designees as public officers to exercise the powers prescribed by this article.
- (c) Whenever a request is filed with the public officer by a public authority or by at least five residents of the city charging that any dwelling, building, or structure is unfit for human habitation or for commercial, industrial, or business use and not in compliance with applicable codes; is vacant and being used in connection with the commission of drug crimes; or constitutes an endangerment to the public health or safety as a result of unsanitary or unsafe conditions, the public officer shall make an investigation or inspection of the specific dwelling, building, structure, or property. If the officer's investigation or inspection identifies that any dwelling, building, structure, or property is unfit for human habitation or for commercial, industrial, or business use and not in compliance with applicable codes; is vacant and being used in connection with the commission of drug crimes; or constitutes an endangerment to the public health or safety as a result of unsanitary or unsafe conditions, the public officer may issue a complaint in rem against the lot, tract, or parcel of real property on which such dwelling, building, or structure is situated or where such public health hazard or general nuisance exists, and shall cause summons and a copy of the complaint to be served on the ~~owner and interested parties in interest in~~ interested parties for such dwelling, building, or structure. The complaint shall identify the subject real property by appropriate street address and official tax map reference; identify the ~~owner or the parties in interest~~ interested parties; state with particularity the factual basis for the action; and contain a statement of the action sought by the public officer to abate the alleged nuisance. The summons shall notify the ~~owner and parties in interest~~ interested parties that a hearing will be held before a court of competent jurisdiction as determined by O.C.G.A. § 41-2-5 at a date and time certain and at a place within

the city where the property is located. Such hearing shall be held not less than 15 days nor more than 45 days after the filing of said complaint in court. The ~~owner and parties in interest~~interested parties shall have the right to file an answer to the complaint and to appear in person or by attorney and offer testimony at the time and place fixed for hearing.

- (d) If, after such notice and hearing, the court determines that the dwelling, building, or structure in question is unfit for human habitation or is unfit for its current commercial, industrial, or business use and is not in compliance with applicable codes; is vacant and being used in connection with the commission of drug crimes; or constitutes an endangerment to the public health or safety as a result of unsanitary or unsafe conditions, the court shall state in writing findings of fact in support of such determination and shall issue and cause to be served upon the ~~owner and any parties in interest~~interested parties that have answered the complaint or appeared at the hearing an order:
- (1) If the repair, alteration, or improvement of the dwelling, building, or structure can be made at a reasonable cost in relation to the present value of the dwelling, building, or structure, requiring the owner, within the time specified in the order, to repair, alter, or improve such dwelling, building, or structure so as to bring it into full compliance with the applicable codes relevant to the cited violation and, if applicable, to secure the structure so that it cannot be used in connection with the commission of crimes; or
 - (2) If the repair, alteration, or improvement of the dwelling, building, or structure in order to bring it into full compliance with applicable codes relevant to the cited violations cannot be made at a reasonable cost in relation to the present value of the dwelling, building, or structure, requiring the owner, within the time specified in the order, to demolish and remove such dwelling, building, or structure and all debris from the property.

For purposes of this article, the court shall make its determination of reasonable cost in relation to the present value of the dwelling, building, or structure without consideration of the value of the land on which the structure is situated; provided, however, that costs of the preparation necessary to repair alter, or improve a structure may be considered income. The financial status of the owner shall not be a factor in the court's determination. The present value of the structure and the costs of repair, alteration, or improvement may be established by affidavits of real estate appraisers with a Georgia appraiser classification as provided in Chapter 39A of Title 43 of the O.C.G.A., qualified building contractors, or qualified building inspectors without actual testimony presented. Costs of repair, alteration, or improvement of the structure shall be the cost necessary to bring the structure into compliance with the applicable codes relevant to the cited violations in force in the jurisdiction.

- (e) If the owner fails to comply with an order to repair or demolish the dwelling, building, or structure, the public officer may cause such dwelling, building, or structure, to be repaired, altered, improved, to be vacated and closed, or demolished. Such abatement action shall commence within 270 days after the expiration of time specified in the order for abatement by the owner. Any time during which such action is prohibited by a court order issued pursuant to Code Section 41-2-13 or any other equitable relief granted by a court of competent jurisdiction shall not be counted toward the 270 days in which such abatement action must commence.

The public officer shall cause to be posted on the main entrance of the building, dwelling, or structure a placard with the following words:

"This building is unfit for human habitation or commercial, industrial, or business use and does not comply with the applicable codes or has been ordered secured to prevent its use in connection with drug crimes or constitutes an endangerment to the public health or safety as a result of unsanitary or unsafe conditions. The use or occupation of this building is prohibited and unlawful."

- (f) If the public officer has the structure demolished, reasonable effort shall be made to salvage reusable materials for credit against the cost of demolition. The proceeds of any moneys received from the sale of salvaged materials shall be used or applied against the cost of the demolition and removal of the structure,

and proper records shall be kept showing application of sales proceeds. Any such sale of salvaged materials may be made without the necessity of public advertisement and bid. The public officer and the city are relieved of any and all liability resulting from or occasioned by the sale of any such salvaged materials, including, without limitation, defects in such salvaged materials.

- (g) The amount of the cost of demolition, including all court costs, appraisal fees, administrative costs incurred by the tax commissioner, and all other costs necessarily associated with the abatement action, including restoration to grade of the real property after demolition, shall be a lien against the real property upon which such cost was incurred.
- (h) (1) The lien provided for in subsection (g) above, shall attach to the real property upon the filing of a certified copy of the order requiring repair, closure, or demolition in the office of the Clerk of Superior Court of Clayton County and shall relate back to the date of the filing of the lis pendens notice required under subsection (f) of O.C.G.A. § 41-2-12. The clerk of superior court shall record and index such certified copy of the order in the deed records of Clayton County and enter the lien on the general execution docket. The lien shall be superior to all other liens on the property, except liens for taxes to which the lien shall be inferior, and shall continue in force until paid.
(2) After filing a certified copy of the order with the clerk of superior court, upon final determination of costs, fees and expenses incurred in accordance with this article, the public officer shall forward a copy of the order and a final statement of costs to the Clayton County Tax Commissioner (hereinafter "tax commissioner"). It shall be the duty of the tax commissioner to collect the amount of the lien in conjunction with the collection of ad valorem taxes on the property and to collect the amount of the lien as if it were a real property ad valorem tax, using all methods available for collecting real property ad valorem tax, including specifically Chapter 4 of Title 48 of the O.C.G.A.; provided, however, that the limitation of O.C.G.A. § 48-4-78 which requires 12 months of delinquency before commencing a tax foreclosure shall not apply. The tax commissioner shall remit the amount collected to the governing authority of the city. Thirty days after imposition of the lien, the unpaid lien amount shall bear interest and penalties in the same amount as applicable to interest and penalties on unpaid real property ad valorem taxes.
- (i) The tax commissioner shall collect and retain an amount equal to the cost of administering a lien authorized by O.C.G.A. § 41-2-7 et seq. unless such costs are waived by resolution of Clayton County. Any such amount collected and retained for administration shall be deposited in the general fund of the county to pay the cost of administering the lien.
- (j) The city may waive and release any such lien imposed on property on the owner of such property entering into a contract with the county or city agreeing to a timetable for rehabilitation of the real property of the dwelling, building, or structure on the property and demonstrating the financial means to accomplish such rehabilitation.
- (k) Where the abatement action does not commence in the Clayton County Superior Court, review of a court order requiring the repair, alteration, improvement, or demolition of a dwelling, building, or structure shall be by direct appeal to the Clayton County Superior Court as provided in O.C.G.A. § 5-3-~~529~~.
- (l) The public officers designated herein may issue citations for violations of state minimum standard codes, optional building, fire, life safety, and other codes adopted by ordinance, and conditions creating a public health hazard or general nuisance, and may seek to enforce such citation in any court of competent jurisdiction prior to issuing a complaint in rem as provided in this article.
- (m) Nothing in this article shall be construed to impair or limit in any way the power of the city to define and declare nuisances and to cause their removal or abatement by summary proceedings or otherwise.

(Ord. No. 03-17, § 1, 12-8-2003)

Editor's note(s)—See editor's note following § 16-72.

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Sec. 16-75. Determination by public officer that under existing ordinances dwellings, buildings, or structures are vacant and sample conditions of nuisances.

- (a) The public officer may determine, under existing ordinances, that a dwelling, building, or structure is unfit for human habitation or is unfit for its current commercial, industrial, or business use if he/she finds that conditions exist in such building, dwelling, or structure which are dangerous or injurious to the health, safety, or morals of the occupants of such dwelling, building, or structure; of the occupants of neighborhood dwellings, buildings, or structures; or of other residents of the city. Such conditions include the following (without limiting the generality of the foregoing):
- (1) Defects therein increasing the hazards of fire, accidents or other calamities;
 - (2) Lack of adequate ventilation, light, or sanitary facilities;
 - (3) Dilapidation;
 - (4) Disrepair;
 - (5) Structural defects;
 - (6) Uncleanliness; and
 - (7) Other additional standards which may from time to time be adopted and referenced herein by ordinance amendment.
- (b) The public officer may determine, under existing ordinances, that a dwelling, building, or structure is vacant, dilapidated, and being used in connection with the commission of drug crimes based upon personal observation or report of a law enforcement agency and evidence of drug crimes being committed.

(Ord. No. 03-17, § 1, 12-8-2003)

Editor's note(s)—See editor's note following § 16-72.

Sec. 16-76. Powers of public officers.

The public officers designated in this article shall have the following powers:

- (1) To investigate the dwelling conditions in the city in order to determine which dwellings, buildings, or structures therein are unfit for human habitation or are unfit for current commercial, industrial, or business use or are vacant, dilapidated, and being used in connection with the commission of drug crimes;
- (2) To administer oaths and affirmations, to examine witnesses, and to receive evidence;
- (3) To enter upon premises for the purpose of making examinations; provided, however, that such entries shall be made in such manner as to cause the least possible inconvenience to the persons in possession;
- (4) To appoint and fix the duties of such officers, agents, and employees as he or she deems necessary to carry out the purposes of the ordinance; and
- (5) To delegate any of his or her functions and powers under the ordinance to such officers and agents as he or she may designate.

(Ord. No. 03-17, § 1, 12-8-2003)

Editor's note(s)—See editor's note following § 16-72.

Sec. 16-77. Service of complaints.

- (a) Complaints issued by a public officer pursuant to this article shall be served in the following manner: In all cases, a copy of the complaint and summons shall be conspicuously posted on the subject dwelling, building, or structure within three business days of filing of the complaint and at least ~~ten-fourteen~~ days prior to the date of the hearing. A copy of the complaint and summons shall be ~~served in one of the following ways: mailed at least fourteen days prior to the date of the hearing by certified mail or statutory overnight delivery, return receipt requested, to all interested parties whose identities and addresses are reasonably ascertainable.~~
- ~~(1) — Personal service upon each owner and party in interest if such parties are residents of Clayton County. Service shall be perfected at least ten days prior to the date of the hearing. Service may be made by the public officer designated by ordinance to abate nuisances or by any law enforcement officer of the city or county; and a return of service, filed with the clerk of the appropriate court, shall be deemed sufficient proof that service was perfected;~~
- ~~(2) — Pursuant to the provisions of Article 5, Chapter 4, of Title 48 of the O.C.G.A.; or~~
- ~~(3) — Statutory overnight delivery.~~
- (b) If any owner or party in interest is a resident of this state but resides outside of the county, service shall be perfected by certified mail or statutory overnight delivery, return receipt requested, to the most recent address shown in the county tax filings, and mailed at least 14 days prior to the date of the hearing.
- (c) Nonresidents of this state, whose mailing address is known, shall be served by certified mail or statutory overnight delivery, return receipt requested, and mailed at least 14 days prior to the date of the hearing. Nonresidents of the state whose mailing address is unknown, shall be served by a notice stating the date, time, and place of the hearing published in the newspaper in which the sheriff's advertisements appear in such county once a week for two consecutive weeks prior to the hearing.
- (d) In the event ~~either the owner or any party in interest~~ interested party is a minor, estate, an incompetent person, or person laboring under disabilities, the guardian or other personal representative of such person shall be served. If such guardian or personal representative resides outside the county or is a nonresident of this state, he or she shall be served as provided for in this section. If such ~~owner or party in interest~~ interested party has no guardian or personal representative, service shall be perfected by serving the Judge of the Clayton County Probate Court at least 30 days prior to the date of the hearing, which judge shall stand in the place of and protect the rights of such minor, estate, or incompetent person or appoint a guardian ad litem for such person.
- (e) In the event of unknown persons or unborn remaindermen who are likely to have any rights in the property or interest or the proceeds thereof, the Judge of the Clayton County Probate Court shall be personally served at least 30 days prior to the date of the hearing, and it shall be the duty of the judge of the probate court to stand in the place of and protect the rights of such unknown parties or unborn remaindermen.
- (f) In the event the whereabouts of any ~~owner or party in interest~~ interested party is unknown and the same cannot be ascertained by the public officer in the exercise of reasonable diligence, or if any ~~owner or party in interest~~ interested party cannot, after due diligence, be served as provided in this article, the public officer shall make an affidavit to that effect and serve by publication in the manner provided in subsection (c) of this section, and such publication shall be sufficient proof that service was perfected.
- (g) A notice of lis pendens shall be filed in the office of the clerk of superior court in the county in which the dwelling, building, or structure is located at the time of filing the complaint in the appropriate court. Such notice shall have the same force and effect as other lis pendens notices provided by law.

(h) Orders and other filings made subsequent to service of the initial complaint shall be served in the manner provided in this article on ~~the owner and any party in interest~~interested party who answers the complaint or appears at the hearing. Any party who fails to answer or appear at the hearing shall be deemed to have waived all further notice in the proceedings.

(Ord. No. 03-17, § 1, 12-8-2003)

Editor's note(s)—See editor's note following § 16-72.

Secs. 16-78—16-90. Reserved.