1	[Planning,	Building (Codes -	Penalties	for Code	Enforcement]

Ordinance amending the Planning and Building Codes to increase fines and penalties for violations of Planning and Building Code provisions; clarify that violations affecting more than one unit in a building constitute multiple violations for purposes of assessing penalties; adding factors to consider in determining the appropriate amount of civil penalties; establishing penalties for residential units merged, constructed, or divided without required permits or approvals; establishing penalties for violations involving illegal demolition and enhancement of penalty amounts for certain buildings by age or historic status; providing additional notices for Responsible Parties; affirming the Planning Department's determination under the California Environmental Quality Act; and making findings of consistency with the General Plan, and the eight priority policies of Planning Code, Section 101.1, and findings of public necessity, convenience, and welfare under Planning Code, Section 302.

NOTE: Unchanged Code text and uncodified text are in plain Arial font.

Additions to Codes are in single-underline italics Times New Roman font.

Deletions to Codes are in strikethrough italics Times New Roman font.

Board amendment additions are in double-underlined Arial font.

Board amendment deletions are in strikethrough Arial font.

Asterisks (* * * *) indicate the omission of unchanged Code subsections or parts of tables.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco:

Section 1. Environmental and Land Use Findings.

(a) The Planning Department has determined that the actions contemplated in this ordinance comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq.). Said determination is on file with the Clerk of the Board of

1	Supervisors in File No. 220878 and is incorporated herein by reference. The Board affirms
2	this determination.
3	(b) On, the Planning Commission, in Resolution No,
4	adopted findings that the actions contemplated in this ordinance are consistent, on balance,
5	with the City's General Plan and eight priority policies of Planning Code Section 101.1. The
6	Board adopts these findings as its own. A copy of said Resolution is on file with the Clerk of
7	the Board of Supervisors in File No, and is incorporated herein by reference.
8	(c) Pursuant to Planning Code Section 302, the Board of Supervisors finds that this
9	ordinance will serve the public necessity, convenience, and welfare for the reasons set forth in
10	Planning Commission Resolution No, and incorporates such reasons by this
11	reference thereto. A copy of said resolution is on file with the Clerk of the Board of
12	Supervisors in File No
13	(d) The Building Inspection Commission considered this ordinance on October 19, at a
14	duly noticed public hearing, pursuant to Charter Section D3.750-5.
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16	Section 2. General Findings.
17	(a) All uses, structures on, and conditions of real property in violation of the Planning
18	and Building Codes are both unlawful and a public nuisance, and such violations destroy the
19	distinctive qualities that make San Francisco and its individual neighborhoods unique, and can
20	create urban blight. This is particularly true where violations of the Codes result in damage to

or destruction of historic resources or landmarks, removal of much needed housing units, and

in other cases where the violation cannot be abated and cured. In recent years, there has

been a dramatic increase in violations of the Planning and building Codes that have gone

unabated despite enforcement actions by the Planning Department and the Department of

Building Inspection.

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- (b) The purpose of this ordinance is to increase administrative and civil penalties that can be assessed to encourage compliance with both Codes, deter violation of code requirements, create new penalties for certain violations that are of particular concern to the City and its residents, and to provide additional incentives to deter violations that can result in irreparable harm to the City, including unlawful elimination of existing housing, alteration or damage to, or destruction of historic landmarks and historic resources, as well as to deter other irreversible violations. The goal of these penalties and enforcement mechanisms is to ensure compliance with, and deter violation of, all requirements of the Municipal Code, including but not limited to the Planning Code and Building Code, and to preserve and enhance neighborhood quality of life for all San Francisco residents and visitors.
- (c) The ordinance also clarifies the factors to be considered in assessing penalties, and expressly states the existing administrative interpretation of the code that a violation at each real property address, and each commercial or dwelling unit within a multi-unit real property address, is a distinct violation for calculation of applicable administrative penalties; further, that each separate violation of the Planning Code stemming from a single incident or practice is likewise a distinct violation of that Code.
- (d) No local findings are required under California Health and Safety Code Section 17958.7 because the amendments to the Building Code contained in this ordinance do not regulate materials or manner of construction or repair, and instead relate in their entirety to administrative procedures for implementing the code and remedies available for enforcing the Building Code.

Section 3. The Planning Code is hereby amended by revising Sections 176 and 350, and deleting Section 176.1, to read as follows:

SEC. 176. ENFORCEMENT AGAINST VIOLATIONS.

- (a) **Violations Unlawful.** Any use, structure, lot, feature, or condition in violation of this Code is hereby found and declared to be unlawful and a public nuisance. Should any permit or license have been issued that was not then in conformity with the provisions of this Code, such permit or license shall be null and void.
- (b) **Methods of Enforcement.** The Zoning Administrator shall have authority to enforce this Code against violations thereof by any of the following actions:
- (1) Serving notice requiring the cessation, removal, or correction of any violation of this Code upon the owner, agent, or tenant of the property ("Responsible Party") that is the subject of the violation, <u>and/</u>or upon the architect, builder, contractor, or <u>any</u> other person who commits or assists in such violation, <u>by mail or by posting the notice in a conspicuous place on the property that is the subject of the violation;</u>
- (2) Calling upon the City Attorney to maintain an action for injunction to restrain or abatement to cause the correction or removal of any such violation, and for assessment and recovery of a civil penalty for such violation as well as any attorneys' fees or costs, including but not limited to expert witness fees, incurred in maintaining such an action;
- (3) Calling upon the District Attorney to institute criminal proceedings in enforcement of this Code against any such violation;
- (4) Calling upon the Chief of Police and authorized agents to assist in the enforcement of this Code; and
- (5) Calling upon the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development (MOHCD) to enforce Planning Code requirements relating to affordable housing. The Department and MOHCD shall enter into a memorandum of understanding to identify the types of enforcement cases to be delegated to MOHCD.

(c) Penalties.

(1) Administrative Penalties.

(A) General Violations. In the notice requiring the cessation, removal, or
correction of any violation of this Code ("Notice of Violation" or "NOV"), the Zoning
Administrator may assess upon the R_F esponsible P_F arty an administrative penalty for each
violation in an amount up to $\$2501,000$ for each day the violation continues unabated. The
"responsible party" is the owner(s) of the real property on which the code violation is located, as listed
in the records of the San Francisco Assessor, and the current leaseholder if different from the current
owner(s) of the real property. For purposes of this subsection $(c)(1)(A)$, each real property address,
each commercial or dwelling unit within a multi-unit real property address affected by a violation, and
each separate violation of the Planning Code is a distinct violation for calculation of applicable
administrative penalties. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a violation of this Code which affects a
common area, feature or shared detached feature of a multi-unit structure may be treated as a single
violation of this Code, at the reasonable discretion of the Zoning Administrator. The Zoning
Administrator, through the NOV, may also assess upon the Responsible Party, and/or the architect,
builder, contractor or any other person who commits or assists in such violation, the penalties and
other consequences described in subsection (c)(1)(C). The NOV may be appealed in the manner
provided in subsection $(c)(1)(E)$; where the NOV imposes a penalty under subsection $(c)(1)(C)$ on more
than one party, the liability of a party that fails to timely appeal the NOV shall become final.
Upon the later of the expiration of the time in which an appeal of an NOV may be filed without
any such appeal having been filed, or the entry of a final decision on an appeal of an NOV (a Notice of
Violation and Penalty Decision, or NOVPD), the NOV or NOVPD may be recorded as an Order of
Abatement against title to the property, and the obligations to correct the violation as set forth in the
NOV or NOVPD Order of Abatement shall be Planning Code conditions pursuant to Section 174 of this
Code that run with title to the property. Further, such recordation shall provide notice to the

1	Responsible Party and any subsequent successor or assign of title to the property that the failure to
2	perform such obligations is a violation of the Planning Code and may be enforced as such.
3	(B) Daily Administrative Penalty Accrual.
4	(i) Notice of Violation and Notice of Additional Compliance Actions. The
5	NOV shall inform the Responsible Party: of the necessary steps toward compliance the Responsible
6	Party must timely perform to avoid the accrual of daily penalties ("Compliance Actions"); that upon
7	finality, the NOV or NOVPD may be recorded as an Order of Abatement against title to the property;
8	and that any daily penalties or Time and Materials assessed under a final NOV or NOVPD will be a
9	debt to the City and County of San Francisco that may become a lien against the property and/or may
10	be enforced by any means available under the law. At any time following the issuance of an NOV, the
11	Zoning Administrator may issue the Responsible Party a Notice of Additional Compliance Actions
12	requiring the Responsible Party to perform new or additional Compliance Actions. Upon a transfer of
13	an interest in the property, the transferee shall be the Responsible Party for purposes of daily penalties
14	accruing after the date of recordation of the transfer; however, if an NOV or NOVPD was not recorded
15	as an Order of Abatement against title to the property prior to recordation of the transfer, the Zoning
16	Administrator shall issue the transferee a Notice of Additional Compliance Actions stating the
17	Compliance Actions required of the transferee, and the transferee shall be given the opportunity to
18	comply with said Notice prior to the accrual of further daily penalties.
19	(ii) Notice of Accrued Penalties. If the Responsible Party fails to
20	demonstrate timely performance of Compliance Actions, the Responsible Party's liability for daily
21	administrative penalties shall be established as follows. While daily administrative penalties are
22	accruing, the Department may periodically issue the Responsible Party a Notice of Accrued Penalties.
23	Each Notice of Accrued Penalties shall: be numbered consecutively; identify the period of time covered
24	by that Notice of Accrued Penalties; and state the total penalties accrued during that period; inform the
25	Responsible Party of its right to appeal the Notice of Accrued Penalties.

(i) Alteration, Merger, Construction, or Demolition of Residential Units
without a Permit. For any alteration, merger, construction, or demolition of any building or structure
containing one or more Residential Units, including work that takes place in violation of Section 317 of
this Code, on or after, 2022, resulting in the addition of more than one unauthorized Residential
Units, or the loss of one or more Residential Units, (1) the owner of that building shall be required to
apply for a replacement project under section 317 of this Code, and (2) the Responsible Party shall be
liable for a penalty of up to \$250,000 for each Residential Unit added or lost through such alteration,
merger, or demolition. Within 12 months of the effective date of the ordinance in Board File No.
220878 amending this Section 176, the Zoning Administrator shall publish a penalty fee schedule for
violations subject to this subsection $(c)(1)(C)(i)$, to be updated from time to time, identifying the
baseline penalty amounts and the relevant factors that the Zoning Administrator may consider in each
case in making an upward or downward adjustment in the penalty amount to be applied in a particular
<u>case.</u>
(ii) Alteration or Damage to or Demolition of Historic Property. Whenever
the alteration or demolition of a building or structure takes place in violation of this Code and the
violation involves significant alteration or damage to or demolition of a historic landmark, or
contributor to a historic district, identified in Appendix A to Articles 10 and 11 of the Planning Code,
or any property listed in the California Register of Historical Resources or the National Register of
Historic Places, the Responsible Party shall be liable for an additional penalty of up to \$500,000 for
each structure demolished without the issuance of an alteration or demolition permit as required by
applicable codes. Within 12 months of the effective date of the ordinance in Board File No. 220878
amending this Section 176, the Zoning Administrator shall publish a penalty fee schedule for violations
subject to this subsection $(c)(1)(C)(ii)$, to be updated from time to time, identifying the baseline penalty

1	amounts and some of the relevant factors that the Zoning Administrator may consider in each case in
2	making an upward or downward adjustment in the penalty amount to be applied in a particular case.
3	(D) Restrictions on Construction. Whenever the demolition of any building or
4	structure containing one or more Residential Units takes place in violation of Section 317 of this Code,
5	the site on which the unlawful demolition occurred shall be subject to the following restriction, unless
6	waived by the Zoning Administrator: For five years from the date of the unlawful demolition, no permit
7	authorizing the construction or alteration of any building or structure for that site shall be issued,
8	except for a permit for the construction or alteration of a building or structure with the same number of
9	Residential Units, with the same proportion of residential to nonresidential units, and with the same or
10	fewer square feet as the building or structure that was unlawfully demolished. The foregoing limit on
11	the number of replacement units shall not apply where the proposed replacement project increases
12	density on the site by one unit as compared to the demolished building, and the area of the additional
13	unit is at least 40% the gross square footage of the primary unit. In the event that the replacement
14	project proposes to increase density on the site as provided above, the Planning Commission may, in its
15	discretion, permit a replacement project with more gross square feet than the demolished project. All
16	replacement Residential Units shall be subject to the Rent Ordinance (Administrative Code Chapter 37)
17	to the same extent as the Residential Units that were demolished in violation of Section 317 of this
18	<u>Code.</u>
19	(E) Hearings.
20	(i) Zoning Administrator Hearing.
21	to Boning Humanish ator Hearting.
22	A Responsible Party or other party identified as a violator in an NOV or Notice
23	of Additional Compliance Action may appeal the NOV, Notice of Additional Compliance Action or
24	NOVPD by submitting a request, in writing, to the Zoning Administrator within 30 days of issuance of
25	the NOV, Notice of Additional Compliance Action or NOVPD. The hearing shall be conducted in the

1	manner provided in this subsection (c)(1)(E). An NOV or Notice of Additional Compliance Action that
2	is not timely appealed shall be final. Upon finality, an NOV, NOVPD or Notice of Additional
3	Compliance Action in its original or reduced amount may be collected pursuant to subsection (f).
4	An appellant The responsible party may request a Zoning Administrator's hearing in order
5	to show cause why the notice requiring the cessation, removal, or correction of the violation
6	and any assessment of administrative penalties is in error and should be rescinded, or why any
7	assessed penalties should be reduced. The Zoning Administrator may designate a member of
8	Department staff to act as the hearing officer in the Zoning Administrator's place. The
9	Department shall send a notice of the date, hour, and place of the hearing to the
10	appellant responsible party at the address specified in the request for hearing and to any
11	member of the public who has expressed an interest in the matter.
12	Following the hearing, the Zoning Administrator or other hearing officer designated by the
13	Zoning Administrator shall issue a NOVPD reflecting the Zoning Administrator's determination of the
14	NOV appeal, identifying all individuals liable for the violation(s), and including a description of all
15	corrective actions required, and all administrative penalties due for such violation(s).
16	(ii) Direct Appeal to the Board of Appeals. The responsible party may also
17	request that the Zoning Administrator terminate abatement proceedings under Section 176 and refer
18	the matter to the Director for enforcement action under the process set forth in Section 176.1 of this
19	Code. If the Zoning Administrator determines that the enforcement case will proceed under Section
20	176, that determination shall be made as part of the final written decision and is not appealable
21	separately from the decision on the merits.
22	The appellant responsible party may waive the right to a Zoning
23	Administrator's hearing and proceed directly to an appeal to the Board of Appeals under
24	Section 308.2. Administrative penalties shall not accrue during the period of time that the
25	matter is pending before the Zoning Administrator on a request for hearing or before the

1	Board of Appeals on appeal, except that the accrual of penalties will not be tolled during the period
2	of any continuance or request for extension of time in the proceeding before the Zoning Administrator
3	or the Board of Appeals granted at the request of the Responsible Party.
4	(iii) Appeals. If the responsible party any party listed in an NOVPD elects to
5	request a Zoning Administrator's hearing appeal the NOVPD, such appeal shall be to the Board of
6	Appeals., the request for hearing must be in writing and submitted to the Zoning Administrator prior to
7	the expiration date of the Notice of Violation and Penalty. If a request for a Zoning Administrator's
8	hearing is timely filed, any appeal to the Board of Appeals shall be from the decision of the Zoning
9	Administrator rendered after the hearing.
10	(iv) Decision by the Zoning Administrator.
11	The Zoning Administrator or the Zoning Administrator's designee, after a
12	full and fair consideration of the evidence and testimony received at the hearing, shall render
13	within 30 days following the conclusion of the hearing a written decision that either rescinds
14	the notice of violation and dismisses the proceedings, upholds the original decision, or
15	modifies the original decision. In rendering a decision, including a determination regarding the
16	amount of administrative penalties to be assessed, if any, the Zoning Administrator or the Zoning
17	Administrator's designee shall consider:
18	(Aa.) whether the <u>R</u> responsible <u>P</u> party <u>or other appellant</u> was
19	properly identified;
20	(Bb.) whether the accrual dates for the <u>daily</u> administrative
21	penalties are accurate;
22	$(C_{\underline{c}.})$ the amount of documented staff time spent in order to
23	secure abatement of the violation;
24	$(D\underline{d}.)$ the nature of the violation;
25	(Ee.) the duration of the violation;

	(EC)	
1	(<u>Ff.</u>)	whether the violation was willful or intentional;
2	g. wh	ether the violation resulted in a financial gain to one or more of
3	the Responsible Parties;	
4	<u>h.</u> eff	orts made by the \underline{R}_{r} esponsible \underline{P}_{r} arty to correct the violation
5	(G i.)	the impact of the violation upon the community;
6	<u>(Hj.)</u> -	any instance in which the R_{r} esponsible P_{r} arty has been in
7	violation of the same or similar la	ws at the same or other locations in the City and County of
8	San Francisco;	
9	(<u>Ik.</u>)	the R_{r} esponsible P_{r} arty's good faith efforts to comply;
10	(<u>Jl.)</u>	whether the violation is easy to correct; and
11	(K<u>m.</u>)	whether the violation of the Planning Code resulted in the
12	displacement of one or more tenants	<u>:</u>
13	n. wh	ether the violations of the Planning Code created a nuisance, a
14	public health hazard, or a dangerou.	s condition on the affected property;
15	o. wh	ether the violation is reversible;
16	<u>р.</u> su	ch other factors as the Zoning Administrator or the Zoning
17	Administrator's designee may con	nsider relevant <u>; and</u>
18	q. for	penalties imposed under subsection $(c)(1)(C)$, the foregoing
19	factors are in addition to the factors	set forth in the fee schedule described in that fee subsection.
20	(v) Appea	l of Zoning Administrator Determination to the Board of
21	Appeals. In hearing any appeal of	the Zoning Administrator's determination, the Board of
22	Appeals shall consider the above	factors. If the Board upholds the Zoning Administrator's
23	decision in whole or in part but re	duces the amount of the daily penalty applicable under
24	subsection (c)(1)(A), it may not red	uce the amount of the penalty below \$100200 for each day
25	that the violation exists, excluding	the period of time that the matter has been pending either

1	before the Zoning Administrator on a request for hearing or before the Board of Appeals on
2	appeal. If the Board of Appeals upholds the Zoning Administrator's decision in whole or in part with
3	respect to the penalty applicable under subsection $(c)(1)(C)$, but reduces the amount of such penalty, it
4	may not reduce the amount of the penalty below \$50,000 for each residential unit added or removed
5	without authorization, or \$100,000 for each historic landmark, or contributor to a historic district,
6	identified in Appendix A to Articles 10 and 11 of the Planning Code, or property listed in the California
7	Register of Historical Resources or the National Register of Historic Places, that is significantly
8	damaged or altered, or demolished.
9	In addition to any administrative penalties imposed under this subsection (c)(1), the
10	Zoning Administrator may recover any attorneys' fees and costs, including but not limited to expert
11	witness fees, incurred by the City in pursuing administrative remedies. The provision of
12	administrative penalties is not intended to be punitive in nature but is intended to secure
13	compliance with and deter violations of the Planning Code and to compensate the City for its
14	costs of enforcement.
15	(vi) Order of Abatement. Upon the expiration of 90 days following the
16	finality of an NOV, NOVPD or Notice of Further Compliance Actions, the Department may record an
17	Order of Abatement against the property's records in the Office of the Recorder of the City and County
18	of San Francisco. Within 14 business days after the violation has been finally abated and all

(2) **Civil Penalties.** Any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, society, group, or other person or legal entity that violates any provision of this Code shall be liable for the City's costs of enforcement and a civil penalty, of not less than \$200 and not more than \$1,000 for each day such violation is committed or permitted to continue, which penalty shall be assessed and recovered in a civil action brought in the name

restrictions imposed by the NOV or NOVPD have expired, the Department shall record a notice of

compliance that cancels the order of abatement.

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1	of the <u>PP</u> eople of the City and County of San Francisco by the City Attorney in any court of
2	competent jurisdiction. For purposes of this Section 176, each real property address, each
3	commercial or dwelling unit within a multi-unit real property address affected by a violation, and each
4	separate violation of the Planning Code is a distinct violation for calculation of applicable
5	administrative penalties The City Attorney may seek recovery of any, when it is the prevailing party,
6	shall be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, including but not limited to expert
7	witness fees, incurred by the City in bringing such civil action. For civil actions to enforce
8	Municipal Code provisions related to general advertising signs, the penalties, attorneys' fees,
9	and costs set forth in this Section 176 shall be in addition to those authorized by Section 610
10	of this Code.
11	In assessing the amount of the civil penalty, the court shall consider any one or more of the
12	relevant circumstances presented by any of the parties to the case, including but not limited to, the
13	<u>following:</u>
14	(A) the nature and seriousness of the misconduct, including but not limited to
15	whether the violation resulted in any public health or safety hazard, or a dangerous condition on the
16	affected property, and the impact of the violation on the occupants of the property and the surrounding
17	neighborhood;
18	(B) the number of violations;
19	(C) the persistence of the misconduct;
20	(D) the length of time over which the misconduct occurred;
21	(E) the willfulness of the misconduct;
22	(F) whether the violation of the Planning Code resulted in the displacement of one or
23	more tenants;
24	(G) whether the violation is reversible;
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1	(H) whether the violation damaged or demolished a historic landmark, or
2	contributor to a historic district, identified in Appendix A to Articles 10 and 11 of the Planning Code,
3	or any property listed in the California Register of Historical Resources or the National Register of
4	<u>Historic Places;</u>
5	(I) the violator's financial gain or opportunity for financial gain from the
6	misconduct; and
7	(J) the defendant's assets, liabilities, and net worth.
8	(3) Criminal Penalties. Any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company,
9	association, society, group, or other person or legal entity that violates any provision of this
10	Code shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in
11	an amount not less than \$200 or be imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months or be
12	both so fined and imprisoned. Each day such violation is committed or permitted to continue
13	shall constitute a separate offense and shall be punishable as such hereunder.
14	(4) Planning Code Enforcement Fund. Any fees and penalties collected
15	pursuant to this Section 176 except those collected pursuant to subsection (b)(5) shall be
16	deposited in the Planning Code Enforcement Fund established by Administrative Code
17	Section 10.100-166, and shall be used for the purposes specified in that section. The Planning
18	Department, through the Planning Code Enforcement Fund, shall reimburse City departments
19	and agencies, including the City Attorney's Office, for all costs and fees incurred in the
20	enforcement of this Section 176.
21	(5) Affordable Housing Enforcement Fund. Any fees and penalties described
22	in subsection (c)(2) that are collected as a result of the enforcement efforts of MOHCD as
23	provided in subsection (b)(5), shall be deposited in the Affordable Housing Enforcement Fund

established by Administrative Code Section 10.100-10. MOHCD shall reimburse City

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1	departments and agencies including the City Attorney's Office, for all costs and fees incurred
2	in the enforcement of this Section 176, from the Affordable Housing Enforcement Fund.

- (d) Additional Methods of Enforcement and Penalties for Violation of Sign Regulations. Violation of the general advertising sign regulations set forth in Article 6 are subject to the administrative penalties and enforcement procedures set forth in Section 610 of this Code, in addition to those set forth in this Section 176.
- (e) Use of Penalties Collected. All penalties collected under this Section 176 shall be deposited in the Planning Code Enforcement Fund established in Administrative Code Section 10.100.166 and shall be used for the purposes specified in that section.

Failure to Pay Administrative Penalties. If the Responsible Party fails to pay the administrative penalties to the Department within 30 days of the date on which an NOVPD or Notice of Accrued Penalties specifying such penalty amount becomes final, the Zoning Administrator may take such actions to collect the penalties and any unpaid Time and Materials owed to the Department as the Zoning Administrator deems appropriate, including (1) referral of the matter to the Bureau of Delinquent Revenue Collection under Chapter 10, Article V, Section 10.39 of the Administrative Code, (2) initiation of lien proceedings under Chapter 10, Article XX, Sections 10.230 et seq. of the Administrative Code, and (3) requesting that the City Attorney pursue collection of the penalties imposed against the Responsible Party in a civil action.

(f) Remedies Not Exclusive. Remedies under this Section 176 are non-exclusive, and, notwithstanding subsection (b)(2), the City Attorney may at any time institute civil proceedings for injunctive and monetary relief, including civil penalties, against any person for violations of the Planning Code, without regard to whether the Zoning Administrator has issued a notice of violation, instituted abatement proceedings, scheduled or held a hearing on a notice of violation, or issued a final decision. For proceedings instituted under this subsection (f), the City Attorney shall notify the Zoning Administrator or the Planning Director, as appropriate,

and collaborate, where mutually desired, on the prosecution of the action. *The City Attorney may seek recovery of any attorneys' fees and costs, including but not limited to expert witness fees, incurred by the City in bringing a proceedings under this subsection (f).*SEC. 176.1. ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES.

—(a) Purpose and Intent.

ensuring the quality of life in San Francisco's neighborhoods and in the City as a whole. A comprehensive code enforcement program using a combination of judicial and administrative remedies is likely to be the most successful approach to secure compliance with Planning Code requirements. Therefore, it is in the best interests of the City and its citizens to provide an alternative method of administrative enforcement that is designed to induce compliance with the Planning Code through action by the Director to issue and record orders of abatement and assess administrative penalties.

(2) The alternative methods of administrative enforcement established by this Section do not replace but rather are intended to supplement the enforcement remedies established in Section 176 and other penalties or methods of enforcement, both civil and criminal, that are authorized by law. The provision for administrative penalties is not intended to be punitive in nature but is intended to secure compliance with the Planning Code and to compensate the City for its costs of enforcement.

(3) By establishing multiple enforcement mechanisms, it is intended that the Department will elect to use the mechanism most likely to achieve an expeditious and effective resolution of the violation in a particular case with the best use of the City's resources. In exercising this discretion, the Department should usually elect to use the Director's authority under this Section 176.1 in those cases where the legal or factual issues are not complex and where an interpretation of the Planning Code is not at issue, and reserve the enforcement mechanisms in Section 176 for those cases that are more complex or where interpretations of the Planning Code are at issue.

(b) Authority of the Director. The Director may enforce against violations of the Planning
Code through the alternative administrative remedies of this Section 176.1. The Director may designate
a member of Department staff to act under his or her authority with respect to any action the Director
is authorized to take in this Section 176.1.

— If the Department elects to use the administrative remedies of this Section, the Department must use the abatement process set forth in this Section. However, as provided in Section (d)(3) below, the Department is not precluded from pursing the alternative remedies of Section 176 if abatement of the violation has not been achieved under this Section 176.1. In addition, the Department's election of this process shall not affect the City Attorney's Charter authority to pursue a civil action. If the City Attorney filed a civil action against the property prior to the Director's issuance of the notice of violation under this Section 176.1, at the City Attorney's election the process under this Section 176.1 shall be terminated and abatement of the alleged violations shall be pursued by the City Attorney in the ongoing civil action.

-(c) Notice of Violation.

— (1) Issuance. After the Department has determined that a violation of this Code exists, the Director shall give written notice of the violation to the responsible party. For purposes of this Section 176.1, "responsible party" means the owners(s) of the real property on which the code violation is located, as listed in the records of the San Francisco Assessor, and the current leaseholder if different from the current owner(s) of the real property.

(2) Contents of Notice. The notice shall cite to this Section 176.1 and describe the violation(s) with specificity, including: the date and location of the violations and the approximate time the violations were observed; citation to applicable Code sections; and a description of how what was observed violated the Code sections. The notice of violation shall state that the responsible party has thirty days from the date of service to (i) correct all violations or (ii) file an application for a building permit or other authorization necessary to abate the violations and proceed diligently to obtain all

approvals and complete the work, as specified by the Director's order and within the time periods required.

The notice of violation shall inform the responsible party that if the action required in the notice of violation is not taken by the stipulated deadline, the Director will (i) will issue an order of abatement, (ii) cause the order of abatement to be recorded against the property's records in the Office of the Recorder of the City and County of San Francisco, and (iii) assess administrative penalties under Section 176.1(e). The notice of violation shall also inform the responsible party of the right to request a Director's hearing under Subsection (d)(3) below prior to issuance of an order of abatement and assessment of administrative penalties. Service of the notice of violation shall be as specified in Section (g) below.

(d) Order of Abatement.

wiolation after the deadlines established in the notice of violation, the Director shall issue an order of abatement and assess administrative penalties against the responsible party by following the procedure set forth in Section 176.1(e). The order of abatement shall state the amount of penalty imposed, explain how and when the penalty shall be paid, and describe the consequences of failure to pay the penalty. The order of abatement shall inform the responsible party of the right to appeal the order of abatement and assessment of administrative penalties to an administrative law judge under Subsection (f) below. The Department shall not proceed to enforce the order of abatement or collect the administrative penalties until the time for appeal has passed or the order and penalties have been upheld on appeal.

(2) Recording. The Director shall record the order of abatement against the property's records in the Office of the Recorder of the City and County of San Francisco. The Department shall not record the order of abatement until the time for appeal has passed or the Director's decision has been upheld on appeal. Within fourteen business days after the violation has been finally abated and all

1 fees and penalties have been paid, the Director shall record a notice of compliance that cancels the 2 order of abatement. 3 (3) Request for Hearing. Prior to expiration of the compliance deadlines set forth in the notice of violation, the responsible party may request a Director's hearing in order to show cause why 4 5 the order of abatement should not issue and administrative penalties should not be assessed. The 6 responsible party may also request that the Department not proceed with abatement proceedings under 7 this Section 176.1 but instead proceed under Section 176. The Director's decision to continue 8 proceeding under Section 176.1 is final and not appealable. 9 The Director may designate a member of Department staff to may act in his or her place as the hearing officer. The hearing officer shall have the same authority as the Director to hear and 10 decide the case and to make any order provided for in this section. The responsible party may waive the 11 12 right to a Director's hearing and proceed directly to an appeal under Subsection (f) below after the 13 order of abatement is issued and administrative penalties have been assessed. If the responsible party 14 requests a Director's hearing, the following procedure shall apply: 15 (A) Request for hearing; notice. The responsible party shall submit a written request for 16 a Director's hearing prior to expiration of the compliance deadlines set forth in the notice of violation 17 on a form or in the manner required by the Director. The Director shall send a notice of the date, hour, 18 and place of the hearing to the responsible party at the address specified in the request for hearing and 19 to any member of the public who has expressed an interest in the matter. 20 (B) Decision. The Director or the Director's designee, after a full and fair consideration 21 of the evidence and testimony received at the hearing, shall render within thirty days following the conclusion of the hearing a written decision which either dismisses the proceedings or orders issuance 22 23 of the order of abatement and assessment of the administrative penalties. In rendering a decision, the 24 Director or the Director's designee shall consider the following: 25 (i) whether the responsible party was properly identified;

1	——————————————————————————————————————
2	(iii) the amount of documented staff time spent in order to secure abatement of the
3	violation;
4	——————————————————————————————————————
5	(v) the duration of the violation;
6	(vi) efforts made by the responsible party to correct the violation;
7	(vii) the impact of the violation upon the community;
8	(viii) any instance in which the responsible party has been in violation of the same or
9	similar laws at the same or other locations in the City and County of San Francisco;
10	(ix) the responsible party's good faith efforts to comply;
11	(x) whether the violation is easy to correct; and
12	(xi) such other factors as the Director or the Director's designee may consider
13	relevant.
14	—(e) Administrative Penalties.
15	— (1) Assessment. In an order of abatement issued under Subsection (d) above, the Director
16	shall assess administrative penalties for violation of the Planning Code. A penalty shall be assessed for
17	each violation observed. Payment of the penalty shall not excuse failure to correct the violations nor
18	shall it bar further enforcement action by the City.
19	— (2) Amount of Penalty. The penalty assessed for each violation shall be \$100.00 if the
20	violation has not been corrected within thirty days from the date of service of the notice of violation,
21	\$250.00 if the violation has not been corrected within sixty days from the date of service of the notice of
22	violation, and \$500.00 if the violation has not been corrected within ninety days from the date of
23	service of the notice of violation. If at the end of the 90-day period the violation has not been corrected
24	and the matter has not been appealed, the Zoning Administrator may exercise his or her discretion to
25	

initiate abatement pro	ceedings under S	Section 176 of th	is Code or to refer	r the matter to the City
Attorney or District At	ttorney for prosec	cution.		

administrative penalties to the Department within thirty days of service of the order of abatement, or within thirty days of the date the penalties have been upheld on appeal, the Director may take such action to collect the fees as he or she deems appropriate, including (i) referral of the matter to the Bureau of Delinquent Revenue Collection under Article V, Section 10.39 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, initiation of lien proceedings under Article XX, Section 10.230 et seq. of the San Francisco Administrative Code, and/or a requesting that the City Attorney pursue collection of the penalties imposed against the Responsible Party in a civil action. The City Attorney may request its attorneys' fees in any action that he or she pursues to collect the administrative penalties or to enforce collection of the penalties.

-(f) Appeal of Order of Abatement and Administrative Penalties.

(1) Method of Appeal; Fee. The responsible party may appeal the issuance of an order of abatement and any the administrative penalties assessed in the order by filing a written request in the form required by the Department within fifteen days of the service of the order. The appeal shall describe in detail why the appellant believes that the order of abatement was issued in error or why the administrative penalty was assessed in error or should be modified.

The appeal shall be filed on a form or in the manner required by the Director and be accompanied by the payment of a fee of \$400.00. The Department shall increase this fee on an annual basis at a rate equal to that of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). In addition to the appeal fee and administrative penalties assessed in the order of abatement, the Director shall assess upon the responsible party the Department's cost of preparation for and appearance at the hearing and all prior and subsequent attendant costs of the enforcement action. These fees shall be waived if the responsible

1 party would qualify for a waiver of court fees and costs under California Government Code Section 68511.3. 2 3 (2) Scheduling of Hearing. Upon timely filing of the appeal and payment of the appeal fee, the Director shall schedule a hearing before an administrative law judge, who shall serve as the 4 5 hearing officer. The hearing shall be scheduled for a date no later than thirty days after the request. 6 The Director shall notify the responsible party and the appellant, if different from the responsible party, 7 of the hearing date, hour, and place of the hearing as soon as the hearing is scheduled and in no event 8 later than ten days prior to the hearing. Notice of the hearing shall also be given to any member of the 9 public who has expressed interest in the matter. Notice shall be given in the manner specified in 10 Subsection (g) below. (3) Documentation to be Provided to the Administrative Law Judge. The Director shall 11 12 provide to the administrative law judge no later than ten days prior to the hearing a copy of the 13 Department's case file, which shall include at a minimum the notice of violation, the order of 14 abatement, other written communications between the Department and the responsible party, and 15 communications submitted by interested members of the public concerning the case. The Director may 16 also submit, but is not required to do so, written arguments on why the Director's order should be 17 upheld. Anything submitted to the administrative law judge by either party to the appeal shall be served 18 upon the other party at the same time and in the same manner as it is submitted to the administrative 19 law judge. 20 (4) Hearing and Decision. The administrative law judge shall hold a public hearing to 21 hear the appeal of the Director's order of abatement and/or assessment of administrative penalties. In 22 considering the appeal, the administrative law judge shall consider the following: 23 (A) whether the responsible party was properly identified; 24 (B) whether the accrual dates for the administrative penalties are accurate;

1	(C) the amount of documented staff time spent in order to secure abatement of the
2	violation;
3	— (D) the nature of the violation;
4	——————————————————————————————————————
5	(F) efforts made by the responsible party to correct the violation;
6	(G) the impact of the violation upon the community;
7	(H) any instance in which the responsible party has been in violation of the same or
8	similar laws at the same or other locations in the City and County of San Francisco;
9	(I) the responsible party's good faith efforts to comply; and
10	— (J) whether the violation is easy to correct; and
11	(K) such other factors as the administrative law judge may consider relevant.
12	The decision of the administrative law judge shall be based upon, but not limited to,
13	provisions of the San Francisco Planning Code, any final Zoning Administrator interpretations, the San
14	Francisco Building Code, building permits issued by the City, and any final decisions of the San
15	Francisco Board of Appeals concerning the subject building or property.
16	The administrative law judge shall issue a written decision on the appeal within thirty
17	days of the conclusion of the hearing. The decision shall be served on the responsible party by certified
18	mail by deposit in the United States mail in a sealed envelope, postage prepaid, addressed to the
19	responsible party at the address provided to the administrative law judge by the responsible party.
20	Service shall be considered to have been completed at the time of deposit in the United States mail. A
21	copy of the decision shall also be mailed to the Director of Planning at the offices of the Planning
22	Department.
23	(5) Continuance of Hearing. The parties may by mutual agreement continue the hearing
24	date. If the parties do not mutually agree on another hearing date, the party wanting a continuance
25	may request the administrative law judge to grant the continuance by submitting a written request for a

1	continuance and demonstrating good cause with supporting documentation. A written request for a
2	continuance shall be made at the earliest possible date but in no event less than five days before the
3	hearing unless unforeseen circumstances prevent such notification. The party requesting the
4	continuance shall notify any other parties of the request in the most expeditious manner and provide
5	them with copies of the complete request and the supporting documentation. A request for continuance
6	made at the time of the hearing may be granted only in those exceptional cases where the requesting
7	party demonstrates both good cause and that the party was unable through no fault of their own to
8	make the request at an earlier time. The administrative law judge may grant more than one
9	continuance, but the combination of all continuances granted shall be for no longer than forty-five
10	days.
11	For purposes of this section, "good cause" may include:
12	(A) the illness of a party, an attorney or other authorized representative of a party, or a
13	material witness of a party;
14	(B) verified travel of a party, attorney, or material witness outside of San Francisco
15	scheduled before receipt of the notice of hearing;
16	— (C) failure to receive timely notice of the hearing date; or
17	(D) any other reason which makes it impossible or infeasible to appear on the scheduled
18	date due to unforeseen circumstances or verified pre-arranged plans that cannot be changed. Mere
19	inconvenience in appearing shall not be considered sufficient good cause.
20	——————————————————————————————————————
21	shall also take into consideration the nature of the alleged violation and its impact on neighboring
22	properties and the general public if the alleged violations are allowed to continue for an additional
23	period of time.
24	

1	— (6) Finality and Effect of the Decision. The decision of the administrative law judge shall
2	be the City's final administrative action on the matter and there shall be no further administrative
3	appeals.
4	— (7) Compliance with Decision. If the administrative law judge upholds the Director's order
5	of abatement in whole or in part, the responsible party shall comply with the decision and pay to the
6	Department any administrative penalties that were upheld within thirty days of the date the decision
7	was served. If the responsible party is proceeding diligently to obtain required permits and to complete
8	the abatement work, the Director may grant additional time to comply with the decision. If the
9	responsible party fails to comply with the decision and/or to pay the administrative penalties within the
10	time period required, the Director may take such action to collect the fees and enforce the decision as
11	he or she deems appropriate, including (i) referral of the matter to the Bureau of Delinquent Revenue
12	Collection under Article V, Section 10.39 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, initiation of lien
13	proceedings under Article XX, Section 10.230 et seq. of the San Francisco Administrative Code, and/or
14	a requesting that the City Attorney pursue enforcement of the decision and collection of the penalties
15	imposed against the responsible party in a civil action.
16	If the administrative law judge overrules the Director and determines that the order of
17	abatement was issued in error, the Department shall consider the case abated and all administrative
18	penalties rescinded.
19	(8) Rescission of Order of Abatement or Withdrawal of Appeal Prior to the Hearing. If the
20	Director rescinds the order of abatement in its entirety prior to the hearing, the case shall be
21	considered abated and the appeal withdrawn, and any assessed administrative penalties shall be
22	considered rescinded. The Department shall refund to the responsible party in a timely manner any
23	appeal fees that he or she has paid.
24	If the responsible party elects to withdraw the appeal and comply with the order of
25	abatement, the Department shall refund in a timely manner any appeal fees that he or she has paid.

1 Any administrative penalties already assessed must be paid in full before the Department will consider the case abated. If the responsible party withdraws the appeal within ten days of the date the appeal 2 3 was filed, he or she may apply to the Director in writing for a reduction in the amount of any assessed administrative penalties based upon the number of days between the filing of the appeal and its 4 5 withdrawal. Any decision by the Director to grant or deny the request shall be at the Director's sole 6 discretion and is not appealable. 7 (g) Service of Notices and Orders; Proof of Service. Service of a notice of violation, order of 8 abatement, or other notice or order required by this Section 176.1 shall be given to the owner of the 9 property or other person to be notified by depositing the notice or order in the United States mail in a 10 sealed envelope, postage prepaid, addressed to the person to be notified at that person's last known business or residence address as shown in the Assessor's records. Service by mail shall be considered 11 12 to have been completed at the time of deposit in the United States mail. 13 If the identity of the person or business entity owning the property in question is unknown, 14 the notice of violation shall be posted in a conspicuous location on, or if access to the property is not 15 available in a conspicuous location as close as practicable to, the building or property. The notice 16 shall also be hand delivered to the person, if any, in real or apparent charge and control of the subject 17 premises or property. Once the identity of the person or business entity is known, the notice of violation 18 shall be mailed to such person or business entity without the delay affecting the time limits, fees, or 19 administrative penalties imposed by this Section 176.1. 20 Proof of giving any notice may be made by the certificate of any officer or employee of the 21 City and County of San Francisco or by affidavit of any person over the age of 18 years, which shows 22 service in conformity with the San Francisco Municipal Code or any other applicable provisions of 23 law. 24

1	(h) Failure of the City to Comply with Timelines. The failure of the Director, the
2	Department, or the administrative law judge to comply with any of the timelines set forth in this Section
3	176.1 shall not render the code violations unenforceable.
4	(i) Use of Fees and Penalties Collected. All fees and penalties collected under this Section
5	176.1 shall be deposited in the Planning Code Enforcement Fund established in Administrative Code
6	Section 10.100.166 and shall be used for the purposes specified in that section.
7	(j) Remedies under this Section 176.1 are non-exclusive, and the City Attorney may at any
8	time institute civil proceedings for injunctive and monetary relief, including civil penalties, against any
9	person for violations of the Planning Code, without regard to whether the Planning Director has issued
10	a notice of violation, scheduled or held a hearing on a notice of violation, issued an order of abatement
11	and/or an assessment of administrative penalties, or whether an appeal has been filed or decided.
12	
13	SEC. 350. FEES.
14	* * *
15	(g) Time and Materials. The Planning Department shall charge the applicant for any
16	time and materials $cost_{\underline{s}}$ incurred in excess of the initial fee charged if required to recover the
17	Department's costs for providing services.
18	(1) The Department shall charge time and materials to recover the cost of
19	correcting code violations and violations of Planning Commission and Department conditions
20	of approval of use if such costs are not covered by the monitoring fee for conditions of

(2) Where a different limitation on time and materials charges is set forth elsewhere in this Article 3.5, that limitation shall prevail.

approval specified in the Planning Department Fee Schedule.

(3) The Planning Department *may also shall* also charge the applicant for any time and materials costs incurred by any other departments or agencies of the City and County of

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1	San Francisco, or may authorize such other department or agency of the City and County of
2	San Francisco to charge directly for any time and materials costs incurred by the respective
3	department or agency to recover the cost of correcting code violations, and violations of
4	Planning Commission and Department conditions of approval.

(4) Any balance of time and materials costs for active and open projects must be paid in full one week in advance of a scheduled public hearing before the Planning Commission to consider the project or before <u>Planning Department approval issuance</u> of the first site permit if no hearing is required.

* * * *

Section 4. The Building Code is hereby amended by revising Sections 102A.8 and 103A (including Sections 103A.3.1, 103A.3.4, 103A.3.5, and 103A.3.7), to read as follows:

102A.8 Remedies are Non-Exclusive. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 102A.4 through 102A.7, the City Attorney may institute civil proceedings for injunctive and monetary relief, including civil penalties, against a building owner for violations of the Municipal Code under any circumstances, without regard to whether a complaint has been filed or the Building Official has issued a NOV or an Administrative Order. In any civil action filed by the City Attorney under this Section 102A.8, the City Attorney may seek recovery of and the court may award the City its, when it is the prevailing party, shall be awarded reasonable attorneys fees and costs, including but not limited to expert witness fees, incurred in bringing the proceedings.

SECTION 103A - VIOLATIONS

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct, enlarge, alter, repair, move, improve, remove, convert or demolish, equip, use, occupy, or maintain any

1	building, structure, property, or portions thereof or cause or permit the same to be done in
2	violation of this code.
3	(a) Penalties.
4	(1) Civil Penalties. Any person, the owner, or the owner's authorized agent, who
5	provides false information on permit applications or plans, or who otherwise violates, disobeys,
6	omits, neglects, or refuses to comply with, or resists or opposes the execution of any of the
7	provisions of this <i>Ce</i> ode, shall be liable for a civil penalty, <i>not less than \$200, and</i> not to exceed
8	\$5001,000, for each day such violation is committed or permitted to continue, which penalty
9	shall be assessed and recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the $p\underline{P}$ eople of the
10	City and County of San Francisco by the City Attorney in any court of competent jurisdiction.
11	Any penalty assessed and recovered in an action brought pursuant to this paragraph subsection
12	$\underline{(a)(1)}$ shall be paid to the City Treasurer and credited to the Department's Special Fund. \underline{For}
13	purposes of this subsection $(a)(1)$, each real property address, each commercial or dwelling unit within
14	a multi-unit real property address affected by a violation, and each separate violation of the Building
15	Code is a distinct violation for calculation of applicable administrative penalties.
16	In assessing the amount of the civil penalty, the court shall consider any one or more of the
17	relevant circumstances presented by any of the parties to the case, including but not limited to, the
18	following:
19	(A) the nature and seriousness of the misconduct, including but not limited to
20	whether the violation resulted in any public health or safety hazard, or a dangerous condition on the
21	affected property, and the impact of the violation on the occupants of the property and the surrounding
22	<u>neighborhood;</u>
23	(B) the number of violations;
24	(C) the persistence of the misconduct;
25	(D) the length of time over which the misconduct occurred;

1	(E) the willfulness of the misconduct;
2	(F) whether the violation of the Building Code resulted in the displacement of
3	one or more tenants;
4	(G) whether the violation is reversible;
5	(H) the violator's financial gain or opportunity for financial gain from the
6	misconduct; and
7	(I) the defendant's assets, liabilities and net worth.
8	(2) Criminal Penalties. Any person, the owner, or the owner's authorized agent,
9	who violates, disobeys, omits, neglects, or refuses to comply with, or who resists or opposes
10	the execution of any of the provisions of this code, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon
11	conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5001,000, or by imprisonment
12	not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, unless otherwise provided
13	in this code, and shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day such violation,
14	disobedience, omission, neglect, or refusal shall continue. Any person who shall do any work
15	in violation of any of the provisions of this code, and any person having charge of such work
16	who shall permit it to be done, shall be liable to the penalty provided.
17	It shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with the posting of any notice provided
18	for in this code, or to tear down or mutilate any such notice posted by the Department.
19	* * * *
20	103A.3 Restrictions of unlawful residential demolition replacement.
21	103A.3.1 Demolition without permit. Whenever the demolition of any building or
22	structure <i>containing one or more residential units</i> takes place, <i>including Residential Demolition as</i>
23	defined in Section 317(b) of the Planning Code, without the issuance of a demolition permit as
24	required by this code, the site on which the unlawful demolition occurred shall be subject to

the following restriction: For five years from the date of the unlawful demolition, no permit

1	authorizing the construction or alteration of any building or structure for that site shall be
2	issued, except for a permit for the construction or alteration of a building or structure with the
3	same <u>or greater</u> number of residential units, with the same <u>or higher</u> proportion of residential to
4	nonresidential units, and with the same or fewer square feet as the building or structure that
5	was unlawfully demolished.
6	* * * *
7	103A.3.4 Civil penalties. Any agent, contractor, or other person acting on behalf of
8	the owner of a building or structure eontaining one or more residential units who causes or
9	permits the demolition of the building or structure with the knowledge that a demolition permit
10	has not been issued as required by this code shall be subject to a civil penalty of $\frac{105}{000}$.
11	Any owner who causes or permits the demolition of his or her building or structure containing one or
12	more residential units with the knowledge that no demolition permit has been issued as required by this
13	code shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$1,000.
14	103A.3.5 Penalties nonexclusive. The penalties set forth in this section $\underline{103A}$ are not
15	exclusive, but are in addition to any other penalties set forth in this code, in other San Francisco
16	Municipal codes, or in state law.
17	* * * *
18	103A.4.7 Violation a public nuisance; enforcement. A property in violation of the
19	provisions of this section is deemed to be a public nuisance and subject to enforcement by the
20	Department and penalties under Section 102A and 103A of this Code or under other
21	applicable sections of the San Francisco Municipal Code or state law.
22	* * * *
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Section 5. Effective Date; Application of Ordinance.

- (a) This ordinance shall become effective 30 days after enactment. Enactment occurs when the Mayor signs the ordinance, the Mayor returns the ordinance unsigned or does not sign the ordinance within ten days of receiving it, or the Board of Supervisors overrides the Mayor's veto of the ordinance.
- (b) The following increased penalties or new fines contained in this ordinance shall apply to violations of the Planning Code or Building Code that were committed on or after the effective date of the ordinance:
- (1) the provision in Planning Code Section 176(c)(1)(A) that "For purposes of this subdivision (c)(1)(A), each real property address, each commercial or dwelling unit within a multi-unit real property address affected by a violation, and each separate violation of the Planning Code is a distinct violation for calculation of applicable administrative penalties...";
- (2) the provision in Planning Code Section 176(c)(1)(A) authorizing more than \$250 per day in daily administrative penalties (i.e., the \$250 cap shall continue to apply to violations committed prior to the effective date of the ordinance);
- (3) the fines and other consequences provided for in Planning Code Section176(c)(1)(C);
- (4) the provision in Planning Code Section 176(c)(2) that "For purposes of this subdivision (c)(2), each real property address, each commercial or dwelling unit within a multi-unit real property address affected by a violation, and each separate violation of the Planning Code is a distinct violation for calculation of applicable administrative penalties.";
- (5) the provision in Building Code Section 103A(a)(1) that "For purposes of this subdivision (a)(1), each real property address, each commercial or dwelling unit within a multi-unit real property address affected by a violation, and each separate violation of the Planning Code is a distinct violation for calculation of applicable administrative penalties.";

1	(6) the provision setting a \$200 minimum for daily civil penalties under Building
2	Code section 103A(a)(1);
3	(7) the provision in Building Code section 103A.3.3 authorizing a fine in excess
4	of \$5,000 (i.e., the \$5,000 fine amount shall apply to violations committed prior to the Effective
5	Date).
6	All other provisions of this ordinance shall apply to pending proceedings for violations
7	of the Building Code or Planning Code, unless such application would violate the United
8	States Constitution or California Constitution.
9	
10	Section 6. Scope of Ordinance. In enacting this ordinance, the Board of Supervisors
11	intends to amend only those words, phrases, paragraphs, subsections, sections, articles,
12	numbers, punctuation marks, charts, diagrams, or any other constituent parts of the Municipal
13	Code (including the Planning and Building Codes) that are explicitly shown in this ordinance
14	as additions, deletions, Board amendment additions, and Board amendment deletions in
15	accordance with the "Note" that appears under the official title of the ordinance.
16	
17	
18	APPROVED AS TO FORM:
19	DAVID CHIU, City Attorney
20	By: <u>/s/ KRISTEN A. JENSEN</u>
21	KRISTEN A. JENSEN Deputy City Attorney
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23	
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25	