

**CITY OF RIVERVIEW
ORDINANCE NO: 748**

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE CODE OF ORDINANCES FOR THE CITY OF RIVERVIEW BY THE REPEAL AND READOPTION OF ARTICLE XI "INSPECTION UPON TRANSFER" TO CHAPTER 86 "BUILDINGS AND BUILDING REGULATIONS" TO INCLUDE INSPECTIONS OF COMMERCIAL PROPERTY AND TO UPDATE THE ARTICLE.

THE CITY OF RIVERVIEW ORDAINS:

ARTICLE I: AMENDMENT: That Article XI "Inspection Upon Transfer" of Chapter 86 "Buildings and Building Regulations" is repealed and readopted to hereafter read as follows:

**CHAPTER 86 BUILDINGS AND BUILDING REGULATIONS
ARTICLE XI. INSPECTION UPON TRANSFER**

Sec. 86-350. - Purpose.

The purpose of this article is to help protect the health, safety and welfare of the citizens by attempting to prevent blight, avoid the creation and maintenance of a public nuisance and ensure minimum property maintenance standards are upheld for all structures, both residential dwellings and commercial buildings, through recognition of how the conditions set forth in this article can affect the general well-being and property values of residents and businesses.

Sec. 86-351. - Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this division, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Accessory use means a garage, shed, pool, gazebo, pigeon coop, doghouse, playhouse, or similar use.

Certificate of occupancy means a certificate issued by the building department which certifies that a preliminary inspection by the building department has been conducted and that the structure meets the minimum standards required to permit the transfer of a one- or two-family dwelling or commercial building, as best as can be determined. A current certificate of occupancy is a certificate which has been applied for not more than 30 days before a unit covered by this article is listed for sale and received prior to the date of transfer.

Commercial building means any building or structure used for business purposes including, but not limited to office, retail, service and/or industrial building or structures. A multifamily apartment building is considered to be a commercial building for purposes of this ordinance.

Dwelling means a one- or two-family residential structure and accessory uses located in the city, or any individual family unit cooperatively owned but individually occupied pursuant to a trust, common tenancy or stock ownership in accordance with sections 99 through 109 of Public Act No. 327 of 1931 (MCL 450.99—450.104).

New dwelling means a one- or two-family dwelling unit which has never been occupied.

Owner shall mean any person, corporation, DBA, or any other legal entity who, alone or jointly or severally with others:

- (1) Shall have legal title to any structure, with or without accompanying actual possession thereof; or
- (2) Shall have charge, possession or control of any structure, as owner or agent of the owner, or as executor, administrator, trustee or guardian of the estate of the owner. Any such person thus representing the actual owner shall be bound to comply with the provisions of this article, and of rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, to the same extent as if he were the owner.

Structure means anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires location on or in the ground or attachment to something having location on or in the ground.

Transfer means the sale or conveyance of title to another for consideration, or the execution of a land contract, the exercise of an option to purchase a structure, or, in the case of a cooperative, the change of occupancy in conjunction with a transfer of an interest. A conveyance by lease, gift, devise, or lien foreclosure is not included in this definition. A transfer subject to the terms of a purchase agreement entered into prior to the effective date of this article, is not included in this definition.

Whenever the words "commercial building," "dwelling," "dwelling unit," "premises," or structure are used in this article, they shall be construed as though they were followed by the words "or any part thereof."

Sec. 86-352. - Conflict with other ordinances and laws.

Whenever a provision of this article is found to be in conflict with a provision of any state statute or any zoning, building, fire, safety or health ordinance or code of the city, the provision which establishes the higher standard for the promotion and protection of the health and safety of the people shall prevail. If a provision of this article is found to be in conflict with a provision of a state statute or any other ordinance or code of the city which establishes a lower standard for the promotion and protection of the health and safety of the people, the provisions of this article shall be deemed to prevail.

Sec. 86-353. - Right of entry, access.

- (a) The building department director or his/her designee is hereby authorized and directed to make inspections to determine the conditions of commercial buildings, dwellings, dwelling units, rooming units and premises, located within the city, in order that they may perform their duty of safeguarding the health and safety of the occupants of dwellings and of the general public. For the purpose of making such inspections, the building department director or his/her designee, is hereby authorized to enter, examine and survey at any reasonable time all commercial buildings, dwellings, dwelling units, rooming units and premises. The owner or occupant of every commercial building, dwelling, dwelling unit, rooming unit, or the person in charge thereof, shall give free access to such commercial building, dwelling, dwelling unit or rooming unit and its premises, at any reasonable time, for the purpose of such inspection, examination and survey.
- (b) Every occupant of a commercial building, dwelling or dwelling unit shall give the owner thereof, or his agent or employee, access to any part of such commercial building, dwelling or dwelling unit, or its premises, at any reasonable time, for the purpose of making such repairs or alterations as are necessary to effect compliance with the provisions of this article or with any lawful rule or regulation adopted or any lawful order issued pursuant to the provisions of this article.

Sec. 86-354. - Inspection and occupancy requirements.

- (a) It shall be unlawful for anyone, including, but not limited to, the owner, attorney, representative, lending institution, title company, real-estate firm, broker, or salesman to assist in consummating a sale, transfer, or other transaction involving real property in the city regardless of where the closing of the sale occurs, without first presenting the purchaser with a copy of an inspection report or certificate of occupancy issued by the building department within six months prior to the date of such sale or transfer.
- (b) If the real property is sold without a certificate of occupancy then the purchaser must sign a preoccupancy agreement agreeing to correct all violations shown on the inspection report within six months of the date of the preoccupancy agreement. Preoccupancy agreements may be used for closing purposes only and do not allow occupancy of the premises. The purchaser may assume the responsibility of correcting violations by

executing a notarized affidavit to this effect and submitting the affidavit to the building department.

- (c) Upon acceptance of a notarized affidavit of execution of a preoccupancy agreement by a purchaser, the purchaser shall deposit funds with the building department to be held in escrow to ensure correction of all violations shown on the inspection report within six months of the date of the preoccupancy agreement. The amount of the funds deposited into escrow shall be determined by resolution of the city council. The director of the building department may authorize a different amount in reasonable consideration of the type and number of violations to be corrected. The funds held in escrow shall be returned to the purchaser upon successful completion of all listed violations; or alternately the funds may be forfeited to the city if the purchaser fails to correct all listed violations within the specified time period as agreed upon by the director of the building department. In the event of forfeiture of funds and the continued existence of code violations, the city may initiate legal action to enforce its code of ordinances.
- (d) This section does not apply to the individual transfer of property through inheritance where no bona fide sale is intended and the property is occupied by the person or persons receiving the inheritance.
- (e) It shall be unlawful for any person to occupy or reoccupy or for any owner or agent thereof to permit the occupation or reoccupation of any building or addition thereto, or part thereof, for any purpose, until occupancy has been approved by the building department.
 - (1) A certificate of occupancy is issued when all violations noted on the inspection report issued by the building department have been corrected and required repairs have been made.
 - (2) In the event an owner, prospective purchaser, or transferee requests that occupancy be permitted prior to correction of all violations noted on the inspection report, and if the absence of such complete conformance does not, in the judgment of the building department, constitute material health or safety hazards, a conditional occupancy agreement may be issued upon the condition that complete conformance be achieved within a reasonable time specified by the building department, but in not more than 90 days. The building department may grant a one-time extension of an additional 90 days for good cause.
- (f) Non-owner occupied residential property, or portions thereof, shall be inspected and a new certificate of occupancy obtained every three years, or upon change in ownership. Non-owner occupied residential property with three or more units shall be inspected annually.

Sec. 86-355. - Disclaimer of liability.

- (a) A certificate of occupancy is not a warranty or guarantee that there are no defects in the structure and the city shall not be held responsible for hidden or latent defects, or those not noted in the inspection report.
- (b) This inspection of the land use, exterior posture and interior accessories of the structure is limited to visual inspection only. The city does not guarantee or approve by inference any latent, structural, or mechanical defects therein, or such items that are not apparent by visual inspection.
- (c) The city shall not assume any liability to any person by reason of the inspections required by this article or the code adopted in this article or the issuance of a certificate of review or a certificate of occupancy.
- (d) This inspection is solely for the purpose of permitting the city to continually assess the condition of the city's housing and commercial building stock, to monitor compliance with the building code, and to encourage owners to improve their properties. Purchasers must rely solely upon the representations and disclosures made by the seller, their own judgment and experience, and the advice of consultants and advisors of their own selection. Purchasers may not rely upon the city's inspection and reports to represent a full and comprehensive itemization of defects or assume that a certificate of review means that the structure is in full compliance with all local codes.

Sec. 86-356. - Registration; fees.

Any person intending to transfer any structure, be it residential dwelling or commercial building, must first register and make arrangements with the building department for an inspection of the structure to occur prior to the date of transfer. The fee for the registration and inspection shall be as established by resolution of the city council.

Sec. 86-357. - Period of validity of inspection report; issuance of certificate of occupancy.

If a property is inspected and the sale does not occur, the inspection report is valid for a six-month period. If the owner corrects all violations, a certificate of occupancy will be issued.

Sec. 86-358. - Failure to comply; Penalty.

Violation of this article by any person, firm and/or corporation shall be a municipal civil infraction punishable by a fine of not more than \$500.00 as provided under section 1-31 through 1-37 of this Code. Each day that the violation continues shall constitute a separate and distinct violation. Nothing in this article constitutes a waiver of the city's right to petition the circuit court for the right to take action to prevent occupancy of a property.

ARTICLE II. Penalty: A person violating this ordinance shall be punished in accordance with Section 1-8 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Riverview, unless a different penalty is expressly provided in this ordinance.

ARTICLE III. Severability: Should any word, sentence, phrase or any portion of this Ordinance be held in a manner invalid by any Court of competent jurisdiction or by any agency having authority to do so for any reason whatsoever, such holding shall be construed and limited to such word, sentence, phrase or any portion of the Ordinance held to be invalid and shall not be construed as affecting the validity of any remaining words, sentence, phrases or portions of the Ordinance.

ARTICLE IV. Conflicting Ordinances: All prior existing ordinances adopted by the City of Riverview inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are, to the extent of such conflict or inconsistency, hereby expressly repealed.

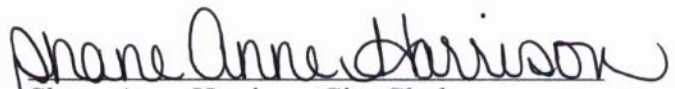
ARTICLE V. Codification; Scrivener's Errors:

- (a). Article I of this Ordinance shall be codified, and all other sections shall not be codified.
- (b). The sections, divisions and provisions of this Ordinance may be renumbered or re-lettered as deemed appropriate by the Code codifier.
- (c). Typographical errors and other matters of a similar nature that do not affect the intent of this Ordinance, as determined by the City Clerk and City Attorney, may be corrected with the endorsement of the City Manager, or designee, without the need for a public hearing.

ARTICLE VI. Reading and Publication: This Ordinance shall be given a first reading on September 16, 2024,
shall be given a second reading on October 7, 2024,
shall be adopted on October 7, 2024,
and shall be published and become effective upon publication.
The Clerk shall publish a summary of this ordinance and include in the publication notice that a true copy of the Ordinance can be inspected or obtained at the Clerk's office.

ADOPTED, APPROVED AND PASSED by the City Council of the City of Riverview this October 7, 2024.

The undersigned hereby certifies that the foregoing is a true and accurate copy of the ordinance adopted by the City Council of the City of Riverview at a regular meeting held on October 7, 2024.


Shane Anne Harrison, City Clerk