LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate House . Comm: RCS 02/05/2020 The Committee on Community Affairs (Perry) recommended the following: Senate Amendment (with title amendment) Delete lines 64 - 338 and insert: initial 10-day period. However, if the defendant responds to the first notice in writing within the initial 10-day period, and in such response alleges and provides proof that: 1. Nuisance abatement involves compliance with another law of this state and the requirements of such law make nuisance abatement within 10 days impossible; or

1

10

9

	553860
--	--------

11	2. The terms of an executed contract to perform services
12	necessary to abate the nuisance require more than 10 days to
13	complete,
14	
15	the defendant must be given a second written notice providing
16	the defendant with an extended time period to abate the nuisance
17	sufficient to comply with such other law or contract terms.
18	(b) A second notice sent under paragraph (a) must also
19	provide the location where the application will be filed and the
20	time when it will be filed. If the nuisance is not timely abated
21	as provided in the second notice, the application for the
22	temporary injunction must be filed as indicated in the notice.
23	(c) In addition to the information required under
24	paragraphs (a) and (b), each notice must:
25	1. If applicable, describe the building, booth, tent, or
26	place that is an alleged nuisance.
27	2. State the activities that led to the nuisance
28	allegations.
29	3. State the actions necessary to abate the nuisance.
30	4. State that costs will be assessed if abatement of the
31	nuisance is not completed and if the court determines that the
32	nuisance exists.
33	(d) The notices provided in this subsection must be sent by
34	personal service to the owner at his or her address as it
35	appears on the latest tax assessment roll or to the tenant of
36	such address. If an address is not found for the owner, the
37	notices must be sent to the location of the alleged nuisance and
38	displayed prominently and conspicuously at that location.
39	(4) (3) Evidence of the general reputation of the alleged



40 nuisance and place is admissible to prove the existence of the nuisance. An <del>No</del> action filed by a citizen may not <del>shall</del> be 41 dismissed unless the court is satisfied that it should be 42 43 dismissed. Otherwise the action shall continue and the state attorney notified to proceed with it. If the action is brought 44 45 by a citizen and the court finds that there was no reasonable ground for the action, the costs shall be taxed against the 46 47 citizen.

48 (5) (4) On trial if the existence of a nuisance is shown, 49 the court shall issue a permanent injunction and order the costs 50 to be paid by the persons establishing or maintaining the 51 nuisance and shall adjudge that the costs are a lien on all 52 personal property found in the place of the nuisance and on the 53 failure of the property to bring enough to pay the costs, then 54 on the real estate occupied by the nuisance. A No lien may not 55 shall attach to the real estate of any other than such said 56 persons unless a second 5 days' written notice has been given in 57 accordance with paragraph (3)(a) to the owner or his or her 58 agent who fails to begin to abate the nuisance within the time 59 specified therein said 5 days. In a proceeding abating a 60 nuisance pursuant to s. 823.10 or s. 823.05, if a tenant has been convicted of an offense under chapter 893 or s. 796.07, the 61 62 court may order the tenant to vacate the property within 72 63 hours if the tenant and owner of the premises are parties to the 64 nuisance abatement action and the order will lead to the 65 abatement of the nuisance.

66 (6) (5) If the action was brought by the Attorney General, a
67 state attorney, or any other officer or agency of state
68 government; if the court finds either before or after trial that

Page 3 of 12

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88 89

90

91

92

93

94

95 96

97

553860

69 there was no reasonable ground for the action; and if judgment 70 is rendered for the defendant, the costs and reasonable <u>attorney</u> 71 attorney's fees shall be taxed against the state.

Section 2. Section 823.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

823.05 Places and groups engaged in <u>certain activities</u> <del>criminal gang-related activity</del> declared a nuisance; <u>abatement</u> <u>and enjoinment</u> massage establishments engaged in prohibited <u>activity; may be abated and enjoined</u>.-

(1) <u>A person who erects, establishes, continues, maintains,</u> <u>owns, or leases any of the following is deemed to be maintaining</u> <u>a nuisance, and the building, erection, place, tent, or booth,</u> <u>and the furniture, fixtures, and contents of such structure, are</u> <u>declared a nuisance, and all such places or persons shall be</u> <u>abated or enjoined as provided in ss. 60.05 and 60.06:</u>

(a) A Whoever shall erect, establish, continue, or maintain, own or lease any building, booth, tent, or place that which tends to annoy the community or injure the health of the community, or <u>becomes</u> become manifestly injurious to the morals or manners of the people as provided described in s. 823.01., or

(b) A any house or place of prostitution, assignation, or lewdness. or

(c) A place or building <u>in which persons engage in</u> <del>where</del> games of chance <del>are engaged</del> in violation of law<u>.</u> <del>or</del>

(d) A any place where any law of the state is violated, shall be deemed guilty of maintaining a nuisance, and the building, erection, place, tent or booth and the furniture, fixtures, and contents are declared a nuisance. All such places or persons shall be abated or enjoined as provided in ss. 60.05

Page 4 of 12



98 and 60.06.

99

100 101

102

103

104 105

106 107

108

109

110

111

112

(2) (a) As used in this subsection, the terms "criminal gang," "criminal gang member," "criminal gang associate," and "criminal gang-related activity" have the same meanings as provided in s. 874.03.

(b) A criminal gang, criminal gang member, or criminal gang associate who engages in the commission of criminal gang-related activity is a public nuisance. Any and All such persons shall be abated or enjoined as provided in ss. 60.05 and 60.06.

(c) The use of a location <del>on two or more occasions</del> by a criminal gang, criminal gang members, or criminal gang associates for the purpose of engaging in criminal gang-related activity is a public nuisance. Such use of a location as a public nuisance shall be abated or enjoined as provided in ss. 60.05 and 60.06.

(d) Nothing in This subsection does not shall prevent a 113 114 local governing body from adopting and enforcing laws consistent 115 with this chapter relating to criminal gangs and gang violence. 116 Where local laws duplicate or supplement this chapter, this 117 chapter shall be construed as providing alternative remedies and 118 not as preempting the field.

119 (e) The state, through the Department of Legal Affairs or 120 any state attorney, or any of the state's agencies, instrumentalities, subdivisions, or municipalities having jurisdiction over conduct in violation of a provision of this chapter may institute civil proceedings under this subsection. In any action brought under this subsection, the circuit court shall proceed as soon as practicable to the hearing and determination. Pending final determination, the circuit court

Page 5 of 12

553860

127	may at any time enter such injunctions, prohibitions, or
128	restraining orders, or take such actions, including the
129	acceptance of satisfactory performance bonds, as the court may
130	deem proper.
131	(3) A massage establishment as defined in s. 480.033(7)
132	which that operates in violation of s. 480.0475 or s.
133	480.0535(2) is declared a nuisance and may be abated or enjoined
134	as provided in ss. 60.05 and 60.06.
135	(4)(a) Any place or premises that has been used on more
136	than two occasions within a 6-month period as the site of any of
137	the following violations is declared a nuisance and may be
138	abated or enjoined as provided in ss. 60.05 and 60.06:
139	1. Section 812.019, relating to dealing in stolen property.
140	2. Section 784.011, s. 784.021, s. 784.03, or s. 784.045,
141	relating to assault and battery.
142	3. Section 810.02, relating to burglary.
143	4. Section 812.014, relating to theft.
144	5. Section 812.131, relating to robbery by sudden
145	snatching.
146	(b) Notwithstanding any other law, a rental property that
147	is declared a nuisance under this subsection may not be abated
148	or subject to forfeiture under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture
149	Act if the nuisance was committed by someone other than the
150	owner of the property and the property owner commences
151	rehabilitation of the property within 30 days after the property
152	is declared a nuisance and completes the rehabilitation within a
153	reasonable time thereafter.
153 154	reasonable time thereafter. Section 3. Section 893.138, Florida Statutes, is amended to

553860

156 893.138 Local administrative action to abate certain 157 activities declared drug-related, prostitution-related, or 158 stolen-property-related public nuisances and criminal gang 159 activity.-

160 (1) It is the intent of this section to promote, protect, 161 and improve the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the counties and municipalities of this state by authorizing the 162 163 creation of administrative boards with authority to impose 164 administrative fines and other noncriminal penalties in order to provide an equitable, expeditious, effective, and inexpensive 165 166 method of enforcing ordinances in counties and municipalities 167 under circumstances when a pending or repeated violation 168 continues to exist.

169

170

171 172

173

174

175

178

(2) Any place or premises that has been used:

(a) On more than two occasions within a 6-month period, as the site of a violation of s. 796.07;

(b) On more than two occasions within a 6-month period, as the site of the unlawful sale, delivery, manufacture, or cultivation of any controlled substance;

(c) On one occasion as the site of the unlawful possession 176 of a controlled substance, where such possession constitutes a 177 felony and that has been previously used on more than one occasion as the site of the unlawful sale, delivery, manufacture, or cultivation of any controlled substance; 179

180 (d) By a criminal gang for the purpose of conducting 181 criminal gang activity as defined by s. 874.03;

182 (e) On more than two occasions within a 6-month period, as 183 the site of a violation of s. 812.019 relating to dealing in 184 stolen property; or

Page 7 of 12

553860

185	(f) On two or more occasions within a 6-month period, as
186	the site of a violation of chapter 499 <u>; or</u>
187	(g) On more than two occasions within a 6-month period, as
188	the site of a violation of any combination of the following:
189	1. Section 782.04, relating to murder;
190	2. Section 782.051, relating to attempted felony murder;
191	3. Section 784.045(1)(a)2., relating to aggravated battery
192	with a deadly weapon; or
193	4. Section 784.021(1)(a), relating to aggravated assault
194	with a deadly weapon without intent to kill,
195	
196	may be declared to be a public nuisance, and such nuisance may
197	be abated pursuant to the procedures provided in this section.
198	(3) Any pain-management clinic, as described in s. 458.3265
199	or s. 459.0137, which has been used on more than two occasions
200	within a 6-month period as the site of a violation of:
201	(a) Section 784.011, s. 784.021, s. 784.03, or s. 784.045,
202	relating to assault and battery;
203	(b) Section 810.02, relating to burglary;
204	(c) Section 812.014, relating to theft;
205	(d) Section 812.131, relating to robbery by sudden
206	snatching; or
207	(e) Section 893.13, relating to the unlawful distribution
208	of controlled substances,
209	
210	may be declared to be a public nuisance, and such nuisance may
211	be abated pursuant to the procedures provided in this section.
212	(4) Any county or municipality may, by ordinance, create an
213	administrative board to hear complaints regarding the nuisances



214 described in subsection (2). Any employee, officer, or resident 215 of the county or municipality may bring a complaint before the board after giving not less than 3 days' written notice of such 216 217 complaint to the owner of the place or premises at his or her 218 last known address. After a hearing in which the board may 219 consider any evidence, including evidence of the general 220 reputation of the place or premises, and at which the owner of 221 the premises shall have an opportunity to present evidence in 2.2.2 his or her defense, the board may declare the place or premises 223 to be a public nuisance as described in subsection (2).

(5) If the board declares a place or premises to be a public nuisance, it may enter an order requiring the owner of such place or premises to adopt such procedure as may be appropriate under the circumstances to abate any such nuisance or it may enter an order immediately prohibiting:

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

(a) The maintaining of the nuisance;

(b) The operating or maintaining of the place or premises, including the closure of the place or premises or any part thereof; or

(c) The conduct, operation, or maintenance of any business or activity on the premises which is conducive to such nuisance.

(6) An order entered under subsection (5) shall expire after 1 year or at such earlier time as is stated in the order.

(7) An order entered under subsection (5) may be enforced
pursuant to the procedures contained in s. 120.69. This
subsection does not subject a municipality that creates a board
under this section, or the board so created, to any other
provision of chapter 120.

242

(8) The board may bring a complaint under s. 60.05 seeking

245 246

247

248

249

250



243 temporary and permanent injunctive relief against any nuisance 244 described in subsection (2).

(9) This section does not restrict the right of any person to proceed under s. 60.05 against any public nuisance.

(10) As used in this section, the term "controlled substance" includes any substance sold in lieu of a controlled substance in violation of s. 817.563 or any imitation controlled substance defined in s. 817.564.

2.51 (11) The provisions of this section may be supplemented by 252 a county or municipal ordinance. The ordinance may include, but 253 is not limited to, provisions that establish additional 254 penalties for public nuisances, including fines not to exceed 255 \$250 per day; provide for the payment of reasonable costs, 256 including reasonable attorney fees associated with 257 investigations of and hearings on public nuisances; provide for 258 continuing jurisdiction for a period of 1 year over any place or 259 premises that has been or is declared to be a public nuisance; 260 establish penalties, including fines not to exceed \$500 per day 261 for recurring public nuisances; provide for the recording of 262 orders on public nuisances so that notice must be given to 263 subsequent purchasers, successors in interest, or assigns of the 264 real property that is the subject of the order; provide that 265 recorded orders on public nuisances may become liens against the 2.66 real property that is the subject of the order; and provide for 267 the foreclosure of property subject to a lien and the recovery 268 of all costs, including reasonable attorney fees, associated 269 with the recording of orders and foreclosure. No lien created 270 pursuant to the provisions of this section may be foreclosed on real property which is a homestead under s. 4, Art. X of the 271

1/31/2020 12:28:05 PM

553860

272 State Constitution. Where a local government seeks to bring an 273 administrative action, based on a stolen property nuisance, 274 against a property owner operating an establishment where 275 multiple tenants, on one site, conduct their own retail 276 business, the property owner shall not be subject to a lien 277 against his or her property or the prohibition of operation 278 provision if the property owner evicts the business declared to 279 be a nuisance within 90 days after notification by registered 280 mail to the property owner of a second stolen property 281 conviction of the tenant. The total fines imposed pursuant to 282 the authority of this section shall not exceed \$15,000. Nothing 283 contained within this section prohibits a county or municipality 284 from proceeding against a public nuisance by any other means. 285 (12) Notwithstanding any other law, a rental property that 286 is declared a nuisance under this section may not be abated or 287 subject to forfeiture under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture 288 Act if the nuisance was committed by someone other than the 289 owner of the property and the property owner commences 290 rehabilitation of the property within 30 days after the property 291 is declared a nuisance and completes the rehabilitation within a 292 reasonable time thereafter. 293 294 295 And the title is amended as follows: 296 Delete line 23 297 and insert: 298 specified procedures; providing a property owner an 299 opportunity to remedy a nuisance before specified 300 legal actions may be taken against the property under

Page 11 of 12



301 certain circumstances; providing an effective date.

Page 12 of 12