316-917E-04

A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to public nuisances; amending 3 s. 893.138, F.S.; clarifying the uses of 4 property that constitute a public nuisance; 5 specifying the period that property may be 6 closed; providing exceptions; requiring a 7 nuisance abatement board to specify procedures to abate a public nuisance; providing 8 9 exceptions; providing for closure of property only if the use of the property materially 10 contributes to the nuisance; providing that 11 12 closure of property constituting an unabated nuisance is not a taking; providing that a 13 14 property may be reopened under certain circumstances; providing an effective date. 15 16 17 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 18 19 Section 1. Section 893.138, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 20 893.138 Local administrative action to abate 21 22 drug-related, prostitution-related, or stolen-property-related public nuisances and criminal street gang activity .--23 (1) It is the intent of this section to promote, 24 protect, and improve the health, safety, and welfare of the 25 citizens of the counties and municipalities of this state by 26 27 authorizing the creation of administrative boards with 28 authority to impose administrative fines and other noncriminal 29 penalties, including, but not limited to, the power to close 30 property for up to 1 year, in order to abate drug-related,

prostitution-related, stolen-property-related, or

street-gang-related public nuisances on the property and provide an equitable, expeditious, effective, and inexpensive method of enforcing ordinances in counties and municipalities under circumstances when a pending or repeated violation continues to exist.

(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 of a controlled substance, where such possession constitutes a 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;
- (d) By a criminal street gang for the purpose of conducting a pattern of criminal street gang activity as defined by s. 874.03; or
- (e) On more than two occasions within a 6-month period, as the site of a violation of s. 812.019 relating to dealing in stolen property,

may be declared to be a public nuisance, and such nuisance may be abated pursuant to the procedures provided in this section. However, specific instances of criminal activity reported to a law enforcement agency by the property owner of, the business owner of, or an employee at the site of the criminal activity do not constitute unlawful conduct for purposes of declaring the property a public nuisance under this subsection.

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- (3) Any county or municipality may, by ordinance, create an administrative board to hear complaints regarding the nuisances described in subsection (2). Any employee, officer, or resident of the county or municipality may bring a complaint before the board after giving not less than 3 days' written notice of such complaint to the owner of the place or premises at his or her last known address. After a hearing in which the board may consider any evidence, including evidence of the general reputation of the place or premises, and at which the owner of the premises shall have an opportunity to present evidence in his or her defense, the board may declare the place or premises to be a public nuisance as described in subsection (2).
- (4) If the board declares a place or premises to be a public nuisance, it shall may enter an order requiring the owner of such place or premises to adopt specific procedures such procedure as may be appropriate under the circumstances to abate any such nuisance. If the property owner does not implement the board's recommended procedures within 30 days, or a longer period as determined by the board, the board or it may enter an order immediately prohibiting:
 - (a) The maintaining of the nuisance;
- The operating or maintaining of the place or premises, including the closure of the place or premises or any part thereof for up to 1 year; or
- (c) The conduct, operation, or maintenance of any business or activity on the premises which is conducive to such nuisance.

30 This subsection does not affect the availability of civil 31

penalties under subsection (13).

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- (5) If the owner of the place or premises does not reside upon the property, before the property is closed the owner must be given at least 30 days in which to abate the nuisance, implement the board's recommended procedures, or commence legal proceedings. If such owner abates the nuisance, implements the board's recommended procedures, or commences and diligently pursues legal proceedings to abate the nuisance within the prescribed period, the board may not close the property under its existing order.
- (6) A place or premises may be closed under paragraph (4)(b) only if the use of the property materially contributes to the nuisance. Closure of property that constitutes an unabated nuisance does not constitute a taking.
- (7) If the owner of a place or premises petitions the board to reopen the property prior to expiration of the board's order closing the property under paragraph (4)(b), the board may reopen the property upon a showing that the nuisance has been abated or upon a showing that $\underline{\text{the board's recommended}}$ procedures have been implemented and the proposed occupants are unlikely to maintain a nuisance therein.
- (8) (8) (5) An order entered under subsection (4) shall expire after 1 year or at such earlier time as is stated in the order.
- (9)(6) An order entered under subsection (4) 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.
- $(10)\frac{(7)}{(7)}$ The board may bring a complaint under s. 60.05 seeking temporary and permanent injunctive relief against any 31 nuisance described in subsection (2).

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 $\underline{(11)(8)}$ This section does not restrict the right of any person to proceed under s. 60.05 against any public nuisance.

(12)(9) 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.

 $(13)\frac{(10)}{(10)}$ The provisions of this section may be supplemented by a county or municipal ordinance. ordinance may include, but is not limited to, provisions that establish additional penalties for public nuisances, including fines not to exceed \$250 per day; provide for the payment of reasonable costs, including reasonable attorney fees associated with investigations of and hearings on public nuisances; provide for continuing jurisdiction for a period of 1 year over any place or premises that has been or is declared to be a public nuisance; establish penalties, including fines not to exceed \$500 per day for recurring public nuisances; provide for the recording of orders on public nuisances so that notice must be given to subsequent purchasers, successors in interest, or assigns of the real property that is the subject of the order; provide that recorded orders on public nuisances may become liens against the real property that is the subject of the order; and provide for the foreclosure of property subject to a lien and the recovery of all costs, including reasonable attorney fees, associated with the recording of orders and foreclosure. No lien created pursuant to the provisions of this section may be foreclosed on real property which is a homestead under s. 4, Art. X of the State Constitution. Where a local government seeks to bring an administrative action, based on a stolen property nuisance,

against a property owner operating an establishment where multiple tenants, on one site, conduct their own retail business, the property owner shall not be subject to a lien against his or her property or the prohibition of operation provision if the property owner evicts the business declared to be a nuisance within 90 days after notification by registered mail to the property owner of a second stolen property conviction of the tenant. The total fines imposed pursuant to the authority of this section shall not exceed \$15,000. Nothing contained within this section prohibits a county or municipality from proceeding against a public nuisance by any other means.

Section 2. This act shall take effect October 1, 2004.

SENATE SUMMARY

Revises the law authorizing the closure of property for up to 1 year for drug-related, prostitution-related, activities. Provides for certain exceptions. Specifies that the closure of property in order to abate a nuisance is not a taking. (See bill for details.)

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