1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to public nuisances; amending s. 3 60.05, F.S.; revising notice requirements for the filing of temporary injunctions relating to the 4 5 enjoinment of certain nuisances; extending the period 6 of notice before a lien may attach to certain real 7 estate; amending s. 823.05, F.S.; providing that the 8 use of a location by a criminal gang, criminal gang 9 members, or criminal gang associates for criminal or 10 gang-related activity is a public nuisance; declaring 11 that any place or premises that has been used on more 12 than two occasions within a certain period as the site of specified violations is a nuisance and may be 13 14 abated or enjoined pursuant to specified provisions; 15 providing a property owner an opportunity to remedy a nuisance before specified legal actions may be taken 16 17 against the property in certain circumstances; providing an effective date. 18 19 20 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 21 22 Section 60.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to Section 1. 23 read:

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When any nuisance as defined in s. 823.05 exists, the

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

60.05 Abatement of nuisances.-

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Attorney General, state attorney, city attorney, county attorney, or any citizen of the county may sue in the name of the state on his or her relation to enjoin the nuisance, the person or persons maintaining it, and the owner or agent of the building or ground on which the nuisance exists.

- (2) The court may allow a temporary injunction without bond on proper proof being made. If it appears by evidence or affidavit that a temporary injunction should issue, the court, pending the determination on final hearing, may enjoin <u>any of</u> the following:
  - (a) The maintaining of a nuisance. +

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- (b) The operating and maintaining of the place or premises where the nuisance is maintained.  $\div$
- (c) The owner or agent of the building or ground upon which the nuisance exists.;
- (d) The conduct, operation, or maintenance of any business or activity operated or maintained in the building or on the premises in connection with or incident to the maintenance of the nuisance.

The injunction shall specify the activities enjoined and shall not preclude the operation of any lawful business not conducive to the maintenance of the nuisance complained of.

(3) (a) The defendant shall be given written notice to abate the nuisance within 10 days after the issuance of such

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<pre>notice at least 3 days' notice in writing shall be given</pre>
defendant of the time and place of application for the temporary
injunction. The notice must inform the defendant that an
application for temporary injunction may be filed if the
nuisance is not abated. If the nuisance is not timely abated,
the defendant must be given a second written notice that informs
the defendant that an application for a temporary injunction
will be filed if the nuisance is not abated within 15 days after
the end of the initial 10-day period. This notice also must
provide the location where the application will be filed and the
time that it will be filed. If the nuisance is not timely abated
as provided in the second notice, the application for the
temporary injunction must be filed as indicated in the notice.
(b) In addition to the information provided in paragraph

- (a), each notice must:
- 1. If applicable, describe the building, booth, tent, or place that is declared a nuisance.
- 2. State the activities that led to the nuisance being declared.
  - 3. State the actions necessary to abate the nuisance.
- 4. State that costs will be assessed if abatement of the nuisance is not completed and if there is a determination by the court that such nuisance exists.
- The notices provided in this subsection must be sent by personal service to the owner at his or her address as it

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appears on the latest tax assessment roll or to the tenant of such address. If an address is not found for the owner, the notices must be sent to the location of the declared nuisance and displayed prominently and conspicuously at such location.

- irreparable injury to a person or to the safety of a community, the notice requirements under paragraph (a) are waived, and only one notice is required, which must inform the defendant that the application for a temporary injunction will be filed if the nuisance is not abated within a designated timeframe of between 24 and 72 hours. The notice also must identify the location where the application will be filed and the time that it will be filed.
- (4)(3) Evidence of the general reputation of the alleged nuisance and place is admissible to prove the existence of the nuisance. An No action filed by a citizen may not shall be dismissed unless the court is satisfied that it should be dismissed. Otherwise the action shall continue and the state attorney notified to proceed with it. If the action is brought by a citizen and the court finds that there was no reasonable ground for the action, the costs shall be taxed against the citizen.
- (5)(4) On trial If the existence of a nuisance is shown at trial, the court shall issue a permanent injunction and order the costs to be paid by the persons establishing or maintaining

the nuisance and shall adjudge that the costs are a lien on all personal property found in the place of the nuisance and on the failure of the property to bring enough to pay the costs, then on the real estate occupied by the nuisance. A No lien may not shall attach to the real estate of any other than said persons unless 15 5 days' written notice has been given to the owner or his or her agent who fails to begin to abate the nuisance within the 15-day period said 5 days. In a proceeding abating a 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 court may order the tenant to vacate the property within 72 hours if the tenant and owner of the premises are parties to the nuisance abatement action and the order will lead to the abatement of the nuisance.

(6)(5) If the action was brought by the Attorney General, a state attorney, or any other officer or agency of state government; if the court finds either before or after trial that there was no reasonable ground for the action; and if judgment is rendered for the defendant, the costs and reasonable attorney 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> eriminal gang-related activity declared a nuisance; <u>abatement</u> and enjoinment <u>massage establishments engaged in prohibited</u>

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activity; may be abated and enjoined. -

- (1) A person who erects, establishes, continues, maintains, owns, or leases any of the following is deemed to be maintaining a nuisance, and the building, erection, place, tent, or booth, and the furniture, fixtures, and contents of such structure, are declared a nuisance, and all such places or persons shall be abated or enjoined as provided in ss. 60.05 and 60.06:
- (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 becomes become manifestly injurious to the morals or manners of the people as provided described in s. 823.01., or
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$  A place or building  $\underline{\text{in which persons engage in}}$  where games of chance  $\underline{\text{are engaged}}$  in violation of law.  $\underline{\text{or}}$
- (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 and 60.06.
- (2)(a) As used in this subsection, the terms "criminal gang," "criminal gang member," "criminal gang associate," and

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"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 on two or more occasions 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 shall prevent a local governing body from adopting and enforcing laws consistent with this chapter relating to criminal gangs and gang violence. Where local laws duplicate or supplement this chapter, this chapter shall be construed as providing alternative remedies and not as preempting the field.
- (e) The state, through the Department of Legal Affairs or 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

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determination. Pending final determination, the circuit court may at any time enter such injunctions, prohibitions, or restraining orders, or take such actions, including the acceptance of satisfactory performance bonds, as the court may deem proper.

- (3) A massage establishment as defined in s. 480.033(7) that operates in violation of s. 480.0475 or s. 480.0535(2) is declared a nuisance and may be abated or enjoined as provided in ss. 60.05 and 60.06.
- (4) (a) Any place or premises that has been used on more than two occasions within a 6-month period as the site of any of the following violations is declared a nuisance and may be abated or enjoined as provided in ss. 60.05 and 60.06:
- 1. Section 812.019, relating to dealing in stolen property.
- 2. Section 784.011, s. 784.021, s. 784.03, or s. 784.045, relating to assault and battery.
  - 3. Section 810.02, relating to burglary.
  - 4. Section 812.014, relating to theft.
- 5. Section 812.131, relating to robbery by sudden snatching.
  - (b) Notwithstanding any other law, a rental property that is declared a nuisance under this subsection may not be abated or subject to forfeiture under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture

    Act if the nuisance was committed by someone other than the

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201	owner of the property and the property owner commences
202	rehabilitation of the property within 30 days after the property
203	is declared a nuisance and completes the rehabilitation within a
204	reasonable time thereafter.
205	Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2019.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2019.

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