	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS		
02/05/2020		
	•	
	•	
	•	

The Committee on Community Affairs (Perry) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

2 3

5

6

7

8

9

10

1

Delete lines 64 - 338

4 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



2. The terms of an executed contract to perform services necessary to abate the nuisance require more than 10 days to complete,

14 15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22

23

24

2.5

26 27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34 35

36

37

38

39

11

12

13

the defendant must be given a second written notice providing the defendant with an extended time period to abate the nuisance sufficient to comply with such other law or contract terms.

(b) A second notice sent under paragraph (a) must also provide the location where the application will be filed and the time when 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.

- (c) In addition to the information required under paragraphs (a) and (b), each notice must:
- 1. If applicable, describe the building, booth, tent, or place that is an alleged nuisance.
- 2. State the activities that led to the nuisance allegations.
 - 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 the court determines that the nuisance exists.
- (d) The notices provided in this subsection must be sent by personal service to the owner at his or her address as it 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 alleged nuisance and displayed prominently and conspicuously at that location.
 - (4) Evidence of the general reputation of the alleged

41

42 43

44 45

46 47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61 62

6.3

64

65

66

67

68



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, 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 such said persons unless a second 5 days' written notice has been given in accordance with paragraph (3)(a) to the owner or his or her agent who fails to begin to abate the nuisance within the time specified therein 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

70

71

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



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 certain activities criminal gang-related activity declared a nuisance; abatement and enjoinment massage establishments engaged in prohibited 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
- (b) A any house or place of prostitution, assignation, or lewdness. or
- (c) A place or building in which persons engage in where games of chance are engaged in violation of law. or
- (d) A $\frac{1}{2}$ place where any law of the state is violated, shall be deemed quilty 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.

98

99

100 101

102

103

104 105

106 107

108

109

110

111

112

113 114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121 122

123

124

125

126

- (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 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 does not 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 determination. Pending final determination, the circuit court

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138 139

140 141

142

143 144

145

146

147

148 149

150

151

152 153

154

155



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) which 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 owner of the property and the property owner commences rehabilitation of the property within 30 days after the property is declared a nuisance and completes the rehabilitation within a reasonable time thereafter.

Section 3. Section 893.138, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

157

158

159

160

161

162 163

164

165 166

167

168

169

170

171 172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179 180

181

182

183

184



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

- (1) It is the intent of this section to promote, protect, and improve the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the counties and municipalities of this state by authorizing the creation of administrative boards with authority to impose administrative fines and other noncriminal penalties in order to 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 gang for the purpose of conducting criminal gang activity as defined by s. 874.03;
- (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; or



185	(f) On two or more occasions within a 6-month period, as	
186	the site of a violation of chapter 499; or	
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	

administrative board to hear complaints regarding the nuisances

215

216 217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242



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).

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

244

245 246

247

248

249

250

2.51

252

253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261

262

263

264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271



temporary and permanent injunctive relief against any nuisance 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.
- (11) The provisions of this section may be supplemented by a county or municipal ordinance. The 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.

(12) Notwithstanding any other law, a rental property that is declared a nuisance under this section may not be abated or subject to forfeiture under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act if the nuisance was committed by someone other than the owner of the property and the property owner commences rehabilitation of the property within 30 days after the property is declared a nuisance and completes the rehabilitation within a reasonable time thereafter.

293

296

298

299

300

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

294 ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= 295 And the title is amended as follows:

Delete line 23

297 and insert:

> specified procedures; providing a property owner an opportunity to remedy a nuisance before specified legal actions may be taken against the property under



301 certain circumstances; providing an effective date.