1	BY AUTHORITY					
2	ORDINANCE NO COUNCIL BILL NO. CB19-					
3	SERIES OF 2019 COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE	::				
4	Safety, Housing, Education & Homelessnes	ss				
5	<u>A BILL</u>					
6 7 8 9	For an ordinance amending Article II of Chapter 37, Public Nuisance Offenses, by updating certain ordinance and statute references, and amending Article III of Chapter 37, Civil Abatement of Public Nuisances, by revising certain provisions concerning the procedure to be followed in nuisance abatement proceedings.					
0	BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER:					
1	Section 1. Section 37-50 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code shall be amended	by				
2	adding the language underlined, and deleting the language stricken, to read as follows:					
3	Sec. 37-50. Definitions.					
4	(c) Public nuisance, Class one (1): Any parcel of real property, personal property, or motor vehic	cle				
15	on or in which any of the following illegal activity occurs, or which is used to commit, conduc	ct,				
16	promote, facilitate, or aid the commission of or flight from any of the following activities. F	or				
7	purposes of this section, the illegal activity shall have the same definition as that contained	in				
8	the section of the Colorado Revised Statute (C.R.S.), as amended, or the section of the Denv	⁄er				
9	Revised Municipal Code (D.R.M.C.), as amended, listed after the illegal activity:					
20	1. Prostitution, 18-7-201, C.R.S.; soliciting for prostitution, 18-7-202, C.R.S.; pandering, 18-	·7-				
21	203, C.R.S.; keeping a place of prostitution, 18-7-204, C.R.S.; or pimping, 18-7-206, C.R.S.	3.;				
22	Prostitution, D.R.M.C. 38-158.					
23	2. Professional gambling, 18-10-102(8) and 18-10-103, C.R.S.; maintaining a gambling	ng				
24	premises, 18-10-102(5) and 18-10-107, C.R.S.; or keeping of a gambling device or record, 1	8-				
25	10-102 (3) , <u>18-10-105,</u> and 18-10- <u>106102(7), C.R.S.;</u>					
26	3. Unlawful manufacture, cultivation, growth, production, processing, sale, distribution, storage	је,				
27	use, transportation, or possession of any controlled substance, sections 18-18-102, 18-18-40)2,				
28	18-18-403, <u>18-18-403.5</u> , 18-18-404, 18-18-405, 18-18-406, <u>18-18-406.6, 18-18-406.9, 18-1</u>	8-				
29	411, 18-18-412.5, 18-18-412.7, 18-18-416, C.R.S.; any imitation controlled substance, section	ns				
30	18-18-406.1, 18-18-406.2, 18-18-420(3) and 18-18-421, 18-18-422, C.R.S.; or any counterful	eit				
31	controlled substance, Section 18-18-423, C.R.S. except for simple possession of less than eig	jht				
32	(8) ounces of marijuana;					
33	4. Felony or misdemeanor theft by receiving, 18-4-410, C.R.S.;					

- 1 54. Unlawful manufacture, sale, advertisement, or distribution of drug paraphernalia, sections
- 2 18-18-426, 18-18-427, 18-18-429, 18-18-430, C.R.S.;
- 3 65. Prostitution of a child, 18-7-401, C.R.S.; soliciting for child prostitution, 18-7-402, C.R.S.;
- 4 pandering of a child, 18-7-403, C.R.S.; keeping a place of child prostitution, 18-7-404, C.R.S.;
- 5 pimping of a child, 18-7-405, C.R.S.; or inducement of child prostitution, 18-7-405.5, C.R.S.;
- 6 76. Sexual exploitation of children, 18-6-403, C.R.S.;
- 7 87. Two (2) or more offenses of disturbing the peace, Denver Revised Municipal Code, section
- 8 38-89 within any one-hundred-eighty-day period;
- 9 98. Unlawful discharge, possession, carrying, flourishing, concealment, storage, use, or sale of
- firearms, knives and/or assault weapons, dangerous weapons, or defaced firearms, Denver
- 11 Revised Municipal Code sections 38-117, 38-119, 38-121, 38-122, and 38-130, and C.R.S.
- 12 Sections 18-12-102, 18-12-103, 18-12-105, 18-12-105.5, 18-12-106, 18-12-108, 18-12-108.5,
- or any offense relating to incendiary devices, section 38-126, Denver Revised Municipal Code
- 14 and C.R.S. section 18-12-109;
- 15 <u>90</u>. Any gang-related criminal activity;
- 16 104. Any drive-by crime, section 16-13-301, C.R.S.;
- 17 112. Three (3) or more offenses within any one-year period of selling, serving, giving away,
- disposing of, exchanging, delivering, or permitting the sale, serving, giving or procuring of any
- malt, vinous, or spirituous liquor, or fermented malt beverage, to or for any person under lawful
- age or to a visibly intoxicated person, as prohibited by C.R.S. section 44-3-901-12-47-901(1)(a)
- et seq., C.R.S., as amended. Each incident, to be counted as an offense within the meaning of
- this section, must occur on separate dates and rely on discrete facts; or
- 23 1<u>2</u>3. The sale at retail of any malt, vinous, or spirituous liquors, or fermented malt beverages in
- sealed containers, or the manufacture, sale, or possession for sale of any malt, vinous, or
- 25 spirituous liquors, without holding a valid license in full force and effect to do so under title 4412,
- article 347, C.R.S., as prohibited by section C.R.S. 44-3-901-12-47-901, C.R.S.(1)(f) and (g);
- 27 134. The unlawful transportation or storage of any property that is the subject of a felony theft,
- or misdemeanor theft, or theft by receiving under title section 18-4-401, C.R.S.;
- 29 145. The storage or concealment of weapons or tools used in the commission of crimes of
- violence, C.R.S. section 16-11-309, drive-by offenses, C.R.S. section 16-13-301, or any offense
- in paragraph 9. above;
- 32 1<u>5</u>6. Vehicular eluding, C.R.S. section 18-9-116.5, or eluding or attempting to elude a police
- 33 officer, C.R.S. section 42-4-1413 and D.R.M.C. section 54-56;

- 1 167. Speed contests or speed exhibitions, C.R.S. section 42-4-1105;
- 2 178. Habitual traffic offenders, C.R.S. sections 42-2-202, 42-2-206;
- 3 189. Sexual assaults or attempted sexual assaults, C.R.S. sections 18-2-101, 18-3-402, 18-3-
- 4 404, 18-3-405, 18-3-405.3, 18-3-405.5; or
- 5 <u>1920</u>. Indecent exposure, C.R.S. section 18-7-302 and D.R.M.C. section 38-157.1.
- 6 201. Keeping, maintaining, controlling, renting, or making available property for unlawful
- 7 distribution or manufacture of controlled substances, C.R.S. § 18-18-411; or the unlawful
- 8 possession of materials to make amphetamine and methamphetamine, C.R.S. § 18-18-412.5;
- 9 or, the unlawful sale or distribution of materials to manufacture controlled substances, C.R.S. §
- 10 18-18-412.7; or possession of one (1) or more chemicals or supplies or equipment with intent
- to manufacture a controlled substance, C.R.S. § 18-18-405; the unlawful cultivation,
- manufacturing, sale, offer for sale, or distribution of medical marijuana without a license, article
- XII, chapter 24, D.R.M.C.; or the unlawful cultivation, manufacturing, sale, offer for sale, or
- distribution of retail marijuana without a license, article V, chapter 6, D.R.M.C.; or
- 15 2<u>1</u>1.1. Keeping, maintaining, controlling, renting or making available property for the unlawful
- operation of a medical marijuana dispensary without a license, article XI, chapter 24, D.R.M.C.;
- or keeping, maintaining, controlling, renting or making available property for the unlawful
- operation of a retail marijuana store without a license, article V, chapter, 6, D.R.M.C.; or
- 19 (d) Public nuisance, Class two: any parcel of real property, personal property, or vehicle, on or in
- 20 which any of the following illegal activities occur, or used to commit, conduct, promote, facilitate,
- or aid the commission of any of the following illegal activities. For purposes of this section, the
- 22 illegal activity shall have the same definition as that contained in the pertinent section of the
- 23 Colorado Revised Statutes, or the Denver Revised Municipal Code listed after the activity:
- 24 1. Possession of injection devices, section 38-173, Denver Revised Municipal Code;
- 25 2. Two (2) or more offenses within any one-hundred-eighty-day period of prohibited noises,
- 26 section 38-101, Denver Revised Municipal Code.
- 27 (e) Other definitions. The definitions provided in section 37-71 shall also apply to this article II of
- 28 chapter 37.
- Section 2. Section 37-51 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code shall be amended by
- 30 deleting the language stricken, to read as follows:
- 31 Sec. 37-51. Public nuisances prohibited.
- It shall be unlawful for any owner, manager, tenant, lessee, occupant, or other person having
- 33 any legal or equitable interest or right of possession in any real property, vehicle, or personal

property, to intentionally, knowingly, recklessly, or negligently commit, conduct, promote, facilitate, permit, fail to prevent, or otherwise let happen, any Class One or Class Two public nuisance in, on, or using any property in which they hold any legal or equitable interest or right of possession. Every day on which a violation exists shall constitute a separate violation and offense.

Section 3. Section 37-70 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code shall be amended by adding the language underlined, and deleting the language stricken, to read as follows:

Sec. 37-70. - Policy.

(a) Legislative intent. The abatement of public nuisances for the protection of public health, safety, and welfare is a matter of local concern. The most effective tools for abatement of public nuisances are the civil remedial actions provided in this article, including temporary restraining order, impoundment, seizure, injunction, closure, receivership, and destruction. The purpose of this article is not to punish, but to remedy public nuisances. The actions provided in this article are designed to remedy public nuisances by removing real property, motor vehicles, and personal property from criminal use and as a base of criminal operations, to ensure that criminal activity and the use of property for criminal purposes is unprofitable, to require that the profits of criminal activity be disgorged, to make property owners vigilant in preventing public nuisance offenses on, in, or by the use of their property, and making property owners responsible for the public nuisance use of their property by tenants, guests and occupants, and to deter public nuisances.

The remedies provided in this article are directed at the property involved without regard to ownership, title or right of possession and the culpability or innocence of those who hold these rights. It is consistent with the remedial purpose of this article initially to provide for a less stringent remedy to be applied to those who demonstrate that they are noninvolved owners, as it is more likely that such persons will be law abiding in the future. The remedial actions provided in this article are intended to be civil in nature. The remedies of seizure, temporary restraining order, impoundment, closure, receivership, and destruction are intended to be in rem, against the property itself, and not against any individual directly. The remedies of temporary restraining order, civil judgment, and injunction may be partially in personam.

(c) Good faith application of remedies. In order to ensure that the remedies provided in this article are applied in good faith and for the purpose of public nuisance abatement, the following shall apply:

- (1) No city employee's or law enforcement officer's employment or level of salary shall depend upon the frequency or quantity of actions and remedies under this article that he or she produces.
- (2) All <u>seizures closures</u> of real property shall be made pursuant to a temporary restraining order based upon a judicial finding of probable cause and only after an opportunity for an adversarial hearing to contest the <u>closure seizure</u> has been provided.
- **Section 4.** Section 37-71 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code shall be amended by adding the language underlined, and deleting the language stricken, to read as follows:

Sec. 37-71. - Definitions.

These terms and definitions shall apply to both articles II and III of this chapter:

- (f) Close, to close, or closure: means to <u>detain or secure seize</u> the property and remove all owners, tenants, occupants and other persons and animals from the real property, motor vehicle, or personal property, or a specified discrete portion thereof, and to lock, board, bar and otherwise close and prohibit all entry, access, and use of the real property, motor vehicle, or personal property, or a specified discrete portion thereof, except such access and use as may be specifically ordered by the court for purposes of inventory, maintenance, storage, security, environmental clean-up, sanitation and other purposes, and to vest the sole right of possession and control of the real property, motor vehicle, or personal property, or a specified discrete portion thereof, in the city and county of Denver for a limited period of time defined by court order. In the case of a motor vehicle, closure includes <u>detention seizure</u>, and impoundment.
- (i) *Impound or impoundment*: means to move a <u>detained seized</u>-motor vehicle to the sheriff's vehicle impound facility and to retain it temporarily in the legal custody of the city.
- (I) Non-involved owner: means a person who that holds a legal interest in property that is implicated in a public nuisance abatement action who took all steps that reasonably should have been taken to prevent the proscribed use of the property, and who neither:
- **Section 5.** Section 37-72 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code shall be amended by adding the language underlined, and deleting the language stricken, to read as follows:

Sec. 37-72. Procedure in general.

(b) Nature of nuisance abatement actions and limitation of defenses. All actions under this article III of chapter 37 shall be civil and remedial in nature. The civil action shall be in the nature of a special statutory proceeding. All issues of fact and law shall be tried to the court without a jury. No equitable defenses may be set up or maintained in any action under this section. All seizure, closure, receivership, and destruction remedies under this article III of chapter 37 shall be in rem.

Injunctive remedies under this section may be partly in personam. The burden of proof in all proceedings under this article III of chapter 37, including proof of the underlying criminal activity forming the basis of a public nuisance, shall be by a prependerance of the evidence clear and convincing evidence, unless a different burden of proof is specified.

- (j) Parties to action. The defendant(s) to the action provided in this article III of chapter 37 and the persons liable for the remedies in this section include the property itself, any person owning or claiming any legal or equitable interest or right of possession in the property, all tenants and occupants at the property, all managers and agents for any person claiming a legal or equitable interest in the property, any person committing, conducting, promoting, facilitating or aiding the commission of or flight from a public nuisance, and any other person whose involvement may be necessary to abate the nuisance, prevent it from recurring, or to carry into effect the court's orders for temporary restraining orders, seizures, closures, receiverships, injunctions, liens, and destruction. None of these parties shall be deemed necessary or indispensable parties. Any person holding any legal or equitable interest or right of possession in the property who has not been named as a party-defendant may intervene as a party-defendant, excluding any straw man. No other parties may intervene.
- (n) Service by posting or detention. The summons, complaint and temporary restraining order shall be served upon the real property itself by posting copies of the same in some prominent place on the real property. Motor vehicles and other personal property shall be deemed served by impoundment or detention of seizure or by posting a copy of the summons and complaint in a prominent place upon the motor vehicle or other personal property.
 - (p) Notification before filing civil action.

(1) At least ten (10) days before filing a civil action under this article involving any seizure, closure, or receivership of real property, the public nuisance abatement coordinator shall post a notice at the main entrance to the buildings or at some other prominent place on the real property. The public nuisance abatement coordinator shall also mail a notice to the owner of the real property and to the holder of the last deed of trust recorded on the real property by first class mail. The mailing of the notice shall be deemed sufficient if mailed to the owner and holder of the last recorded deed of trust at the address shown on any ownership and encumbrance report, or recorded documents attached thereto, issued by any title company doing business within the State of Colorado. The posted and mailed notices shall state that the real property has been identified as a public nuisance and that a civil action under this article may be filed.

Section 6. Section 37-73 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code shall be amended by

adding the language underlined, and deleting the language stricken, to read as follows:

Sec. 37-73. Seizure Detention of motor vehicles and personal property before filing complaint.

- (a) General Seizure <u>detention</u> of motor vehicles and personal property before filing a complaint and motion for temporary restraining order is necessary to prevent the removal, destruction and concealment of motor vehicles and personal property to thwart the remedies provided in this article.
- (b) Basis for <u>seizure detention</u>. If the public nuisance abatement coordinator or any police officer determines that there is probable cause to believe that:
- 10 (1) A class one public nuisance offense has occurred; and

- 11 (2) The class one public nuisance offense occurred in a motor vehicle, or a motor vehicle or personal property was used to commit, conduct, promote, facilitate or aid the commission of or flight from the class one public nuisance; and
- 14 (3) The motor vehicle or personal property is capable of being concealed, destroyed, or removed from the city;
- Then the public nuisance abatement coordinator or any police officer or sheriff's deputy may seize detain and impound the motor vehicle or personal property as a public nuisance.
 - (c) Prompt declaration of status of seized-detained property. In any case that a motor vehicle or personal property is seized-detained as provided in subsection (b) above, the officer, sheriff's deputy or public nuisance abatement coordinator shall promptly report the seizure detention to the city attorney's office. Within forty-five (45) days of the date the motor vehicle or personal property was seized-detained as a public nuisance, the city attorney's office shall either declare the motor vehicle and personal property available for release, declare the motor vehicle and personal property to be relevant evidence in a criminal proceeding, or file an action under this article seeking judicial remedies regarding the motor vehicle or personal property. The declarations provided above shall be in writing and shall be made available as a public record at the office of the public nuisance abatement coordinator.
 - (d) Persons eligible to claim return of seized detained property. Any person, except a straw man, claiming any legal or equitable interest or right of possession in any motor vehicle or personal property seized detained under this section 37-73 may file a motion in the civil action filed under this article III of chapter 37 for return of the seized detained property. The motion shall be filed, set, served, heard and determined as provided in section 37-77(c) below.

Section 7. Section 37-74 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code shall be amended by adding the language underlined, and deleting the language stricken, to read as follows:

Sec. 37-74. - Temporary restraining orders in general.

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- (a) Policy. Class one and two p-Public nuisances are a real, direct, and immediate threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the people of Denver. Class one and two p-Public nuisances cause immediate and irreparable injury, damages and losses to the citizens of Denver and their governmental agencies. Actions at law are not an adequate remedy, and the protection of public health, safety, and welfare requires the temporary restraining orders provided in this section. Where probable cause as specified below is established, the balance of equities favors the issuance of temporary restraining orders even where this may alter the status quo pending trial to one that is lawful and free of public nuisances. Ex parte temporary restraining orders are necessary to provide rapid relief from public nuisances without the delay entailed by an adversarial hearings and personal service and to prevent persons from removing, concealing, destroying, encumbering, selling, and transferring property that may be the subject of the remedies in this article. The issuance and execution of temporary restraining orders under this article III of chapter 37 shall not be deemed a bailment of property. The owner of the property remains responsible for the maintenance, environmental clean-up, sanitation and security of property subject to temporary restraining orders and shall be permitted reasonable access to the property for these purposes upon application to the court.
- (b) Continuous effect of temporary restraining orders. The ex parte temporary restraining orders provided in this article III of chapter 37 shall remain continuously in effect unless modified by court order as provided in section 37-77, by stipulation of the parties, or after a trial on the merits.
- (1) Where a motion to vacate or modify any portion of a temporary restraining order issued under the authority of section 37-75(b), pertaining to the detention seizure of motor vehicles or personal property, or a motion for the return of seized property, is filed, set for hearing, and personally served upon the office of public nuisance abatement coordinator the city attorney, as required in section 37-77(b), those portions of the temporary restraining order shall continue in effect until the completion of the hearing, including the continued retention of any previously seized detained vehicle or item of personal property.
- (2) Where a motion to vacate or modify any portion of a temporary restraining order issued under the authority of section 37-75(c), pertaining to the pending physical <u>closure</u> <u>seizure</u> of real property and the contents of buildings, is properly filed, set for hearing, and properly served

upon the office of the <u>city attorney public nuisance abatement coordinator</u>, as required under section 37-77(c), those portions of the temporary restraining order authorizing the physical closure <u>seizure</u>-shall be held in abeyance until the probable cause hearing is concluded.

Section 8. Section 37-75 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code shall be amended by adding the language underlined, and deleting the language stricken, to read as follows:

Sec. 37-75. Temporary restraining orders; class one public nuisances.

- (a) *General*. The court shall issue an ex parte temporary restraining order if the complaint, supported by an affidavit, shows that there is probable cause to believe that a class one-public nuisance offense has occurred on or in the real property or motor vehicle, or that the real property, motor vehicle, or personal property was used to commit, conduct, promote, facilitate or aid the commission of or flight from any class one-public nuisance offense.
- (b) Seizure Detention and closure of motor vehicle and personal property not within buildings and restraining orders to persons concerning real property, motor vehicles, personal property and public nuisances. The temporary restraining order shall make the following orders for the seizure detention and closure of motor vehicles and personal property not contained within buildings and restraining persons as to real property, motor vehicles, and personal property, and public nuisances:
 - (1) The public nuisance abatement coordinator or any police officer or sheriff's deputy shall be ordered to seize <u>detain</u> and close motor vehicles and items of personal property not contained within any structure on real property, using any reasonable force necessary, and to place the same in police custody, or to retain the same in police custody if previously <u>detained seized</u>, in the constructive custody of the court, until further order of the court.
 - (2) All named defendants shall be ordered to deposit with the public nuisance abatement coordinator or any police officer or sheriff's deputy seizing detaining the motor vehicle or personal property, all documents evidencing ownership, title, registration, keys, combination numbers, magnetic cards and other devices for either access and/or operation of the motor vehicles or items of personal property.
 - (3) The public nuisance abatement coordinator or any police officer or sheriff's deputy shall be ordered to post the summons, complaint, and temporary restraining order on the real property, motor vehicle or personal property and to serve copies upon any person who reasonably appears or claims to hold a legal or equitable interest or right of possession in the <u>real property</u>, motor vehicle or personal property.

- (4) Restrain a All persons shall be restrained from removing, concealing, damaging, destroying, or selling, giving away, encumbering or transferring any interest in personal property, motor vehicles, fixtures, structures, or real property, or the contents of the same, or using as security for a bond, any of the property.
- (5) Persons holding any legal or equitable interest or right of possession in the real property,
 motor vehicle, or personal property shall be ordered to take all reasonable steps to abate the
 public nuisance.
- 8 (6) That the public nuisance abatement coordinator or any police officer or sheriff's deputy may
 9 be authorized to take additional reasonable steps authorized by the court to abate the public
 10 nuisance activity and prevent it from recurring.
- 11 (7) Requiring c-Certain named individuals <u>may be required</u> to stay at least two hundred (200) yards away from the property at all times.
- 13 (8) Any other orders that may be reasonably necessary to take the property into the court's constructive custody, and to provide access to and safeguard the property.
- 15 (c) Seizure-Closure of real property and the contents of buildings. With respect to the closure of 16 real property and the contents of buildings. In addition to the orders in section 37-75(b), the 17 temporary restraining order shall make the following additional orders as provided in paragraph 18 (6) of this subsection (c) with respect to the seizure of real property and the contents of buildings. 19 which orders shall become effective ten (10) days after the date the temporary restraining order 20 is posted on the real property and served upon any person found in possession thereof at the 21 time of posting the temporary restraining order is posted at the real property, unless within that 22 ten-day period, a person claiming a bona fide legal or equitable interest or right of possession 23 in the real property files, sets, serves, and has heard a motion for return of the real property as 24 provided in section 37-77(c). The motion shall be heard and determined as provided in section 25 37-77(c).
- 26 (1) No temporary restraining order shall permit the <u>seizure closure</u> of real property until this ten-27 day period has elapsed.
- 28 (2) In the event that the motion is properly filed, set for hearing, served, and heard as provided in section 37-77(c), the portions of the temporary restraining order pertaining to the seizure closure of the real property shall be held in abeyance until the hearing on the motion is concluded.
 - (3) In the event that the motion is not properly filed, set for hearing, served, and heard as provided in section 37-77(c), the orders shall become effective after the ten-day period has

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elapsed, and shall not be modified except upon trial on the merits, or stipulation of the parties, or as provided in paragraph (4) of this subsection (c).

- (4) Upon a showing of good cause at the hearing, the court may reasonably modify or delay the execution of the temporary restraining order, except that such reasonable modification or delay shall not jeopardize public health, safety, and welfare.
- a. For purposes of this paragraph (4), "good cause" may be established by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant did not participate in the illegal activity and that the immediate execution of the temporary restraining order will cause extreme hardship to persons holding a legal or equitable interest or right of possession in the real property.
- b. The court must make written findings of fact and conclusions of law that the moving party has established at the hearing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that good cause exists to support any decision to modify or delay the execution of the temporary restraining order, and that the modification or delay does not jeopardize public health, safety, and welfare.
- (5) The public nuisance abatement coordinator <u>may execute</u> shall cause the immediate execution of the effective temporary restraining order <u>after the ten-day period has elapsed</u>. following the tenth day after the date the temporary restraining order is posted on the real property and served upon any person found in possession thereof at the time the temporary restraining order is posted at the real property, including the seizure of the listed property, when he or she has not been properly served both a motion and a notice of a scheduled hearing, as provided in section 37-77(c).
- (6) The orders that shall be entered with respect to the <u>closure seizure</u> of real property and the contents of buildings are:
- (1) <u>a.</u> The public nuisance abatement coordinator and any police officer shall be ordered to <u>may</u> enter upon, seize, and close the real property, and buildings, and structures upon the real property and the contents of the same, using any reasonable force necessary.
- (2) b. In the event that the property is closed, All persons holding any legal or equitable interest or right of possession, in the real property, and motor vehicles or personal property contained thereon, shall be ordered to deposit with the public nuisance abatement coordinator or any police officer, or sheriff's deputy closing seizing—the real property, all documents evidencing ownership, financial interest, title, registration, keys, combination numbers, magnetic cards and other devices and information for access to the real property, any buildings, or structures, and any keys for access to and/or operation of any motor vehicles and personal property contained thereon until further order of the court.

(3) c. Persons holding any legal or equitable interest or right of possession in the real property shall be ordered to provide for the maintenance, utilities, insurance, environmental clean-up, sanitation and security of the property. The court shall permit these persons reasonable access to perform these duties. The court may order that the public nuisance abatement coordinator is permitted to perform these duties in lieu of the owners, but shall not order the public nuisance abatement coordinator to do so.

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(4) d. Where the real property involved contains four (4) or more apartments or other individualized rental units, and the city so requests, the court shall-may order, in lieu of closure, but in addition to the other orders provided above, that certain named individuals who committed, conducted, promoted, facilitated or aided the commission of a public nuisance be removed from the property, but that other persons lawfully on the premises be permitted to remain, and the property be placed in a special receivership as provided in this subsection. A receiver appointed ex parte by the court shall take possession of the property to the exclusion of the owners and other persons holding any legal or equitable interest and their managers and agents then in possession, collect rents and profits from the tenants, and pay the operating expenses, taxes, utilities and maintenance expenses on the property including the cost of abating public nuisances and preventing the same from recurring. The receiver shall not pay the principal or interest on any note, deed of trust, mortgage, installment land contract or similar instrument, and these obligations shall remain that of the owners and other persons holding any legal or equitable interest in the real property. The court shall periodically award the receiver reasonable fees for his or her services to be paid out of the rents, profits, and income. The receiver shall account for all income and expenses. The court shall order the defendants to pay the fees and expenses of the receiver, utilities, maintenance, environmental clean-up, sanitation, security, operating expenses, taxes, insurance and other reasonable expenses related to the property to the extent that the rents, income, and profits of the property are insufficient to defray the same. The receiver appointed ex parte shall not be replaced except upon the stipulation of all parties. The court may make other reasonable orders consistent with these provisions for the administration of this special receivership.

(5) e. The court may make other orders reasonably necessary to gain access to, maintain, and safeguard the property.

Section 9. Section 37-76 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code shall be amended by adding the language underlined, and deleting the language stricken, to read as follows:

Sec. 37-76. – Reserved. Temporary restraining orders; class two public nuisances.

(a) Issuance of temporary restraining order. The court shall issue an ex parte temporary restraining order if the complaint, supported by an affidavit, shows that there is probable cause to believe that a class two public nuisance has occurred on or in the real property or motor vehicle, or the real property, motor vehicle, or personal property has been used to commit, conduct, promote, facilitate, or aid the commission of or flight from a class two public nuisance. The temporary restraining order shall order that:

- (1) The public nuisance abatement coordinator or any police officer or sheriff's deputy may seize and close motor vehicles, personal property, and animals not contained within any structures upon real property, which have been used to commit, conduct, promote, facilitate, or aid the commission of or flight from the class two public nuisance. The temporary restraining order shall permit the entry of real property to conduct these seizures and closures, but shall not permit the entry of any enclosed buildings upon real property or the seizure or closure of the real property itself.
- (2) The public nuisance abatement coordinator or any police officer or sheriff's deputy may take steps to abate the class two public nuisance and prevent it from recurring as long as the same may be accomplished without entering any enclosed buildings upon the real property.
- (3) Persons holding any legal or equitable interest or right of possession in the real property, motor vehicle, or personal property shall be ordered to take all reasonable steps to abate the class two public nuisance and prevent any class two public nuisance offense from occurring on the property.
- (4) The public nuisance abatement coordinator or any police officer or sheriff's deputy shall serve the summons, complaint and restraining order on the defendant(s) and post a copy of the same on the real property, motor vehicle, or personal property.
- (5) The temporary restraining order may also include any other orders that may be reasonably necessary for the purposes of access to the personal property or motor vehicles, abating the class two public nuisance, seizing or safeguarding personal property and animals, or to prevent the class two public nuisance from recurring, but no order shall permit the entry of any enclosed buildings upon the real property or the seizure and closure of the real property itself.
- **Section 10.** Section 37-77 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code shall be amended by adding the language underlined, and deleting the language stricken, to read as follows:
- Sec. 37-77. Motion to vacate or modify temporary restraining order or for return of seized-closed or detained property.

(a) General. Any party-defendant and any person holding any legal or equitable interest or right of
 possession in any property <u>closed seized</u> or restrained under this article, except a straw man,
 may file a motion to vacate or modify the temporary restraining order. or for return of seized
 property. Proceedings on these motions shall be as provided below.

- (b) Motion to vacate or modify. orders other than those pertaining to seizure of property. Where the specific provision in the temporary restraining order complained of pertains to any matter other than the seizure, retention, closure, or receivership of property, the provisions of this subsection 37-77(b) shall apply and control.
- (1) Within ten (10) days of the date the defendant is served with the temporary restraining order, the moving party must: (a) file this motion; and (b) set the motion for a hearing to be held <u>as soon as practicable on a date not more than twenty (20) days after the service of the temporary restraining order upon him or her; and (c) personally serve, and not by mail, the motion and notice of the hearing on the <u>city attorney's</u> office of the public nuisance abatement coordinator. The moving party must then have the motion heard and determined within twenty days of the date the temporary restraining order was served upon him or her. Failure to file, set for hearing, serve the motion and notice of hearing, and have the motion heard and determined as provided above shall constitute a waiver of the motion <u>and</u>, except as provided in paragraph (7) of this <u>subsection (b)</u>, the temporary restraining order shall remain in effect and shall not be modified until after a trial on the merits or upon the stipulation of the parties.</u>
 - (1–2) At the hearing, the city shall have the burden of proving that there is probable cause to believe that a class one or class two public nuisance offense, as listed in section 37-50(c) or (d), occurred on or in the real property or motor vehicle, or probable cause to believe that the real property, motor vehicle, or personal property was used to commit, conduct, promote, facilitate or aid the commission of or flight from any class one or class two public nuisance. The court shall not vacate or modify the temporary restraining order unless it finds that there is no probable cause to believe that a class one or two public nuisance occurred.
 - (23) Any motion to modify or vacate a temporary restraining order shall state specifically the factual and legal grounds upon which it is based, and only those grounds may be considered at the hearing.
 - (<u>3</u>4) The court shall not grant an adjournment or continuance of the hearing on the motion to modify or vacate the temporary restraining order unless the parties so stipulate. The judicial determination required pursuant to this section that a motion filed by a named defendant or other party seeking to intervene has met the requirements under section <u>37-77(b)</u> and the

judicial determination of probable cause shall take priority in any initial hearing and these judicial determinations shall not be delayed without a finding of fact and conclusion of law by the court as to the necessity for the delay and the declaration of the expedited schedule for the determination.

- (45) In determining whether there is probable cause, the court shall temper the rules of evidence and admit hearsay evidence unless the court finds that it such hearsay evidence is not reasonably reliable and trustworthy. In determining whether there is probable cause, the court shall also consider the affidavit submitted in support of the complaint or motion for temporary restraining order, and those facts need not be repeated at the hearing. In determining whether there is probable cause, the court shall not consider whether any affirmative defenses may exist.
- (5) Except as otherwise provided in section 37-75(c)(4), the court shall not vacate or modify the temporary restraining order unless it finds that there is no probable cause to believe that a public nuisance occurred.
- 15 (c) Motion to modify or vacate order for seizure of property or motion for return of seized property.

 Where the specific provision in the temporary restraining order complained of pertains to the seizure, pending seizure, retention, closure, or receivership of property, the provisions of this subsection 37-77(c) shall apply and control.
 - (1) Within ten (10) days of the date the defendant is served with the temporary restraining order, the moving party must: (a) file this motion; and (b) set the motion for a hearing to be held on a date not more than twenty (20) days after the service of the temporary restraining order upon him or her; and (c) personally serve, and not by mail, the motion and notice of the hearing on the office of the public nuisance abatement coordinator. The moving party must then have the motion heard and determined within twenty (20) days of the date the temporary restraining order was served upon him or her, unless the moving party is not a named defendant, but an intervener, in which case the twenty (20) day period starts only upon the posting of the temporary restraining order upon the property.
 - (2) At the hearing on motion to modify or vacate the temporary restraining order or for return and release of seized property, the party seeking the modification or vacating of the temporary restraining order or release and return of the property shall have the initial burden of proving standing before the court by proving that he or she is the owner or is presently entitled to possession, that the property is not contraband, and that the property is not relevant evidence in any criminal proceeding known to the city.

(3) At the hearing, the city shall have the burden of proving that there is probable cause to believe that a class one or class two public nuisance offense, listed in section 37-50(c) or (d), occurred in or on the real property or motor vehicle, or probable cause to believe that the real property, motor vehicle, or personal property was used to commit, conduct, promote, facilitate or aid the commission of or flight from a class one or class two public nuisance offense, listed in section 37-50(c) or (d). The party seeking release and return of the seized property, or seeking to modify or vacate the provisions of the temporary restraining order authorizing the pending seizure of property, shall have the burden of proving that (a) the party holds a bona fide legal or equitable interest or present right of possession in the property and is not a straw man; (b) the property is not contraband; and, (c) the property is not relevant evidence in any criminal proceeding known to the city.

(4) The court shall not return or release the property to the party seeking the same, or modify or vacate the provisions of the temporary restraining order authorizing the pending seizure of property, unless it finds by a preponderance of the evidence that: (a) the moving party holds a bona fide legal or equitable interest or present right of possession in the property and is not a straw man; (b) the property is not contraband; and, (c) there is no probable cause to believe that a class one or two public nuisance offense, listed in section 37-50(c) or (d) was committed in or on the real property or motor vehicle, and no probable cause to believe that the real property, motor vehicle or personal property was used to commit, conduct, promote, facilitate, or aid the commission of or flight from a class one or class two public nuisance offense, listed in section 37-50(c) or (d).

- (5) Any motion to modify or vacate the provisions of the temporary restraining order authorizing the pending seizure of property or a motion for return of seized property shall state specifically the factual and legal grounds upon which it is based, and only those grounds may be considered at the hearing.
- (6) The court shall not grant an adjournment or continuance of the hearing on the motion to modify or vacate a temporary restraining order or the motion for return of seized property unless the parties so stipulate.
- (7) The judicial determination that any motion filed by a named defendant or other party seeking to intervene has met the requirements under section 37-77(c) and the judicial determination of probable cause shall take priority in any initial hearing and these judicial determinations shall not be delayed without a finding by the court that the delay is necessary and the issuance of an expedited schedule for determination. Upon the court's determination that a motion to vacate or

- modify a temporary restraining order was not properly filed, set, served, and heard as required under section 37-77(c), or that probable cause exists to believe that the property constitutes a public nuisance, as defined in section 37-50(c), the court shall order the immediate seizure or continued retention and closure of the property and its contents pending final adjudication of the city's complaint, unless the city attorney agrees to the delay or other result.
- (8) In determining whether there is probable cause, the court shall temper the rules of evidence and admit hearsay evidence unless the court finds that it is not reasonably reliable and trustworthy. In determining whether there is probable cause, the court shall also consider the affidavit submitted in support of the complaint or motion for temporary restraining order, and those facts need not be repeated at the hearing. In determining whether there is probable cause, the court shall not consider whether any affirmative defenses may exist.
- (ec) Consolidation of hearing on motion to vacate, modify, or for return of property with trial on merits. Where all parties so stipulate, the court may order the trial on the merits to be advanced and tried with the hearing on these motions. Even where the trial on the merits is not so advanced, any evidence received at the hearing on these motions need not be repeated at trial, but shall be treated as a part of the record for trial.
- **Section 11.** Section 37-78 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code shall be amended by adding the language underlined, and deleting the language stricken, to read as follows:

Sec. 37-78. - Remedies for class one public nuisances.

- (a) General. Where the existence of a class one public nuisance is established in a civil action under this article III of chapter 37, the court shall enter prohibitory and mandatory injunctions requiring all defendants to abate the public nuisance and take specific steps to prevent the same and all other class one public nuisance offenses, as listed in section 37-50(c), from occurring on the real property or in the motor vehicle, or to prevent any person from using the real property, motor vehicle, or personal property to commit, conduct, promote, facilitate or aid the commission of or flight from the class one public nuisance.
- (b) Supplementary remedies. In any action where probable cause for the existence of a class one public nuisance is established, in the event that the defendants, or any one of them, fails, neglects or refuses to comply with the court's temporary restraining orders, receiverships, closures, and other orders, the court shall, upon the motion of the city, in addition to the remedy of contempts, enter such orders as necessary to permit the city to enter upon the real property, gain access to the motor vehicle or the subject personal property, and take such actions as are necessary to abate the public nuisance or create such additional orders as necessary to secure

- the property against continued public nuisance offenses during the pendency of the civil action, including, but not limited to, orders of seizure detention, closure, and receivership. The city shall be entitled to reimbursement for all costs necessitated by the defendant(s) failure to comply with the court's orders.
- (c) The public nuisance abatement coordinator, based upon probable cause to believe that a class one-public nuisance offense has occurred, may issue a cease and desist order to the owner(s) of specified real property, ordering such persons to implement an incorporated abatement plan within a specified reasonable period of time. Failure to comply with the cease and desist order will subject the real property to the filing of a remedial civil in rem public nuisance abatement action for judicial remedies available under article III, chapter 37, D.R.M.C.
- **Section 12.** Section 37-79 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code shall be amended by adding the language underlined, and deleting the language stricken, to read as follows:

Sec. 37-79. - Remedies for real property.

- (a) Additional remedies. In addition to the general and supplementary remedies listed in section 37-78, the court shall also order, with respect to any real property on or in which any class one public nuisance offense, as listed in section 37-50(c) occurred, or any real property, used to commit, conduct, promote, facilitate or aid the commission of or flight from any class one public nuisance offense, as listed in section 37-50(c), as follows:
- (1) Mandatory closure of real property. The court shall order that the real property be closed for a period not less than one (1) year and not exceeding three (3) years from the date of the final judgment, plus any extension of that period caused by a failure to comply with the conditions for release of the property set out below, unless the defendant shows that he is a non-involved owner, as defined in subsection 37-71(k), above, and not in violation of a term or condition of a current abatement plan previously imposed on the subject property. The court shall order the defendants to provide for the maintenance, environmental clean-up, sanitation, utilities, insurance, and security of the property during the period of closure.
 - a. At the end of the closure period, the real property shall be released to the owner only upon:
- (a)—1. Ppayment of all expenses incurred by the city for seizure, closure, utilities, environmental clean-up, sanitation, security, access, destruction of buildings, maintenance, insurance, and other reasonable expenses; and
 - (b) 2. Ppayment of all civil judgments under section 37-82; and

(c) 3. Eexecution by all owners and other persons holding any legal or equitable interest or right of possession in the real property of a complete and unconditional release of the city and all of its employees and agents for any liability for the seizure, closure and damages to the property.

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Receivership of real property. The court may order, where the city so requests, in lieu of closure of real property, that the real property be placed into a special receivership on the terms set out in section 37-75(c)(4) for a period not less than one (1) year and not more than three (3) years from the date of the final judgment plus any extension of that period caused by a failure to comply with the conditions for release of the property set out below. The court shall order the defendants to provide for and pay the maintenance, utilities, environmental clean-up, sanitation, security, operating expenses, taxes, insurance, receivership fees, and other reasonable expense related to the property to the extent that the rents, profits, and income of the property under the receivership are insufficient to defray these expenses. At the end of the receivership period, the real property shall be released to the owner only upon (a) payment of all expenses incurred by the city for seizure, closure, utilities, environmental clean-up, sanitation, security, access, maintenance, insurance, taxes, receivership and receivership fees, and other reasonable expenses, not covered by the income under receivership; (b) payment of all civil judgments under section 37-80; and (c) execution by all owners and other persons holding any legal or equitable interest or right of possession in the real property of a complete and unconditional release of the city and all of its employees and agents, including the receiver, for any liability for the seizure, closure and receivership and damages to the property. In the event that the owners or other persons holding any legal or equitable interest or right of possession in the real property, or any of them, fail, neglect or refuse to pay the fees, expenses, and judgments, or to execute the release provided above, the property shall remain under the receivership or be closed as provided in subsection (a)(1) above. The issuance and execution of the receivership order shall not be deemed a bailment of property. The owner of the property remains responsible for the maintenance, environmental clean-up, sanitation, and security of property subject to the receivership order and shall be permitted reasonable access to the property for these purposes upon application to the court. In the event that the income, rents and profits of the receivership, after a complete accounting, exceed the costs and expenses of access, seizure, closure, maintenance, security, taxes, insurance, environmental clean-up, sanitation, destruction of buildings, the receivership and receivership fees, and all other reasonable expenses related to the property, the court shall order the receiver to expend the remainder first to pay the civil judgments due in the case, and second on specific improvements at the property that will abate public nuisances or prevent them from recurring.

Section 13. Section 37-80 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code shall be amended by adding the language underlined, and deleting the language stricken, to read as follows:

Sec. 37-80 - Remedies for motor vehicles and personal property.

- (a) Additional remedies. In addition to the general and supplementary remedies listed in section 37-78, the court shall also order, that any motor vehicle or item of personal property adjudicated a class one public nuisance, one or more of the following remedies:
- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection 37-80, A at the end of the closure period, the motor vehicle shall be released to the owners only upon:
- (a) <u>a. pP</u>ayment of all towing fees, storage fees, and civil judgments under section 37-82 within thirty (30) sixty (60) days of receiving notice of the final judgment of the court; and
- (b) <u>b. eE</u>xecution by the owners and lienors of a complete and unconditional release of the city and all of its employees and agents for the closure and any and all damages to said vehicle.
- (3) Impoundment and storage fees may be appealed to the manager of safety who is authorized, pursuant to section 54-813, to waive or adjust any charges whenever in the manager's judgment it would be inequitable or result in result in an injustice to collect or require payment of such charges.
- (4) Upon a showing of good cause and notwithstanding the provisions of D.R.M.C. section 54-813, the court may reduce the storage fees owed pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection, but in no event shall the storage fees be reduced to an amount lower than the fair market value of the vehicle.
- a. For purposes of this paragraph (3), "good cause" may be established by a preponderance of the evidence that the storage fees exceed the fair market value of the vehicle.
- b. The court must make written findings of fact and conclusions of law that the moving party has established, by a preponderance of the evidence, that good cause exists to support any decision to reduce the amount of storage fees owed.
- (43) In the event that the owners and lienors, or any of them, fail, neglect or refuse to pay the fees, expenses, and judgments, within thirty (30) sixty (60) days of receiving notice of the final judgment of the court, the motor vehicle shall be declared to be abandoned and shall be disposed of in compliance with this code.
- (<u>5</u>4) The issuance and execution of the closure order shall not be deemed a bailment of property. The owner of property remains responsible for the maintenance and security of property subject to the closure order and shall be permitted reasonable access to the property for these purposes upon application to the court.

(b) Injunctive orders for motor vehicles or personal property. Where the public nuisance abatement coordinator has previously issued an abatement plan to the owners of a motor vehicle or an item of personal property, the court shall order the abatement plan be fully implemented and maintained upon final judgment. Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a) of this section, Uupon payment of towing fees, storage fees, and civil judgments under section 37-82, the public nuisance motor vehicle may be released under the provisions of the court's order.

- (d) Quick release to non-involved owner(s). A non-involved owner has the option to obtain the immediate release of a seized detained vehicle upon execution of an agreement for immediate release ("agreement") with the city, conditioned upon the following requirements:
- (1) The non-involved owner agrees that their vehicle was involved in a class one public nuisance incident.
- (3) The non-involved owner agrees that the vehicle will not be involved in a class one public nuisance incident for a period of two (2) years following the execution of the agreement.
- (4) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a) of this section, Aaccrued towing and storage charges will be paid in full at the time the vehicle is released from the Denver Vehicle Impound Facility.
- (7) Violation of any term of the agreement will require the owner to immediately surrender the vehicle to the Denver Vehicle Impound Facility where it will be closed as provided in article III, chapter 37, D.R.M.C. If the vehicle is not surrendered, owner authorizes the city to retake possession of the vehicle by any reasonable means, including entry upon real property. Within thirty (30) days of such enforcement action seizure, the city shall file a complaint for abatement of public nuisance, seeking closure of the subject vehicle as a public nuisance.
- (8) The public nuisance abatement coordinator may cause the vehicle <u>to</u> be listed on Denver Police Department informational systems showing the person(s) who is/are restricted from access to said vehicle.
- **Section14.** Section 37-81 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code shall be amended by deleting the language stricken, to read as follows:

Sec. 37-81. – Reserved. Remedies for class two public nuisances.

(a) General. Where the existence of a class two public nuisance is established, the court shall enter mandatory and prohibitory injunctions requiring the defendant(s) to abate the public nuisance and take specific steps to prevent the same and any other public nuisance from occurring on the real property, in the motor vehicle, or using the personal property. The court may also order

- the destruction of any personal property used to commit, conduct, promote, facilitate, or aid in the commission of the class two public nuisance.
 - (b) Cease and desist orders. The public nuisance abatement coordinator, based upon probable cause to believe that a class two public nuisance offense has occurred, may issue a cease and desist order to the owner(s) of the specified property, ordering such persons to implement an incorporated abatement plan within a specified reasonable period of time. Failure to comply with the cease and desist order will subject the real property to the filing of a remedial civil in rem public nuisance abatement action for judicial remedies available under article III, chapter 37, D.R.M.C.
 - (c) Supplementary remedies. In any action in which probable cause for the existence of a class two public nuisance is established, in the event that the defendant(s) fails, neglects or refuses to comply with the court's temporary restraining orders, receiverships, closures, and other orders, the court shall, upon the motion of the city, in addition to or in the alternative to the remedy of contempt, enter such orders as necessary to permit the city to enter upon the real property, gain access to the motor vehicle or the subject personal property and take such actions as are necessary to abate the public nuisance or create such additional orders as necessary to secure the property against continued public nuisance offenses during the pendency of the civil action, including, but not limited to, orders of seizure, closure, and receivership. The city shall be entitled to reimbursement for all costs necessitated by the defendant(s) failure to comply with the court's orders.
 - **Section 15.** Section 37-82 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code shall be amended by adding the language underlined, and deleting the language stricken, to read as follows:

Sec. 37-82. - Civil judgment and liens.

(a) Judgment for costs. Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, in any case in which a class one or class two public nuisance is established by clear and convincing evidence, in addition to the remedies provided above, the court shall-impose a separate civil judgment on every person who committed, conducted, promoted, facilitated, or aided the commission of any public nuisance or who held any legal or equitable interest or right of possession in any real property or motor vehicle on or in which any public nuisance occurred, or any real property, motor vehicle, or personal property used to commit, conduct, promote, facilitate or aid the commission of any public nuisance. This civil judgment shall be for the purpose of compensating the city for the costs of pursuing the remedies under this article.

- (b) The civil judgment shall be in the liquidated sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) and shall be imposed as a judgment against each defendant independently, separately and severally
- (c) In the event that the owners and lienors of a subject motor vehicle, or any of them, fail to file timely responsive pleadings and set the matter for hearing or trial on the merits, the court shall enter a default judgment and an order deeming the vehicle abandoned. In the event a default judgment and order of abandonment are entered, the civil judgment provided in subsection (b) of this section shall not be imposed and the vehicle shall be disposed of pursuant to the provisions of section 54-816(b).
- (db) Liens for civil judgments. In addition to the remedies provided in this article III of chapter 37, the city shall have a lien against the real property, and motor vehicle, when applicable, on or in which any public nuisance occurred or which was used to commit, conduct, promote, facilitate, or aid in the commission of any public nuisance for the total of all civil judgments imposed under this section. The city may record a statement of lien affecting real property with the clerk and recorder. The city may record a lien with the Denver Vehicle Impound Facility for a motor vehicle that has been closed and impounded following a public nuisance abatement action. Such vehicle may not be released to the owner until a release of lien is secured from the office of the city attorney.
- **Section 16.** Section 37-83 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code shall be amended by adding the language underlined, and deleting the language stricken, to read as follows:

Sec. 37-83. - Stipulated alternative remedies.

- (a) Voluntary stipulations. The city and any party-defendant to an action under this article III of chapter 37 may voluntarily stipulate to temporary restraining orders, seizures, closures, receiverships, destruction, judgments, liens, and other remedies, temporary or permanent, that are different or altered from those provided in this article, including but not limited to the following:
- (4) Release of seized-real property to the party presently entitled to possession, or to an agent, manager, or receiver appointed under the stipulation, after the public nuisance has been fully abated, steps have been taken to prevent public nuisances from recurring, sufficient action has been taken to deter public nuisances, and the public interest is protected, or a suitable plan to accomplish these goals has been agreed to.
- **Section 17.** Section 37-84 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code shall be amended by adding the language underlined, and deleting the language stricken, to read as follows:
 - Sec. 37-84. Other seizures, closures, forfeitures and confiscations.

Nothing in this article shall be construed to limit or forbid the seizure, confiscation, closure, destruction, or forfeiture of property now or hereafter required, authorized or permitted by any other provision of law. Nothing in this article shall be construed as requiring that evidence and property seized, confiscated, closed, forfeited or destroyed under other provisions of law be subjected to the special remedies and procedures provided in this article.

Section 18. Section 37-87 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code shall be amended by deleting the language stricken to read as follows:

Sec. 37-87. – Reporting requirements. Public nuisance abatement oversight committee.

(a) The City Attorney's Office shall provide biannual reports to the city council on the first of March covering the preceding months of September. October, November, December, and

- (a) The City Attorney's Office shall provide biannual reports to the city council on the first of March covering the preceding months of September, October, November, December, and January, and on the first of October covering the preceding months of February, March, April, May, June, July, and August. These reports shall include the following information:
- (1) The number and type of public nuisance cases filed and the totals of each type, including:
 - a. The type of property;

- b. The type of predicate offense;
- c. The number of vehicles released to the owner or lienholder; and
- d. The number of vehicles sold at auction.
- (2) The amount of towing fees, storage fees, and auction revenue collected.
- (3) Any additional information requested by council.
- (a) There is hereby established a public nuisance abatement oversight committee. The public nuisance abatement oversight committee shall oversee the implementation and administration of articles II and III of chapter 37. The public nuisance abatement oversight committee shall meet at least four (4) times annually. The public nuisance abatement oversight committee shall make recommendations and reports to the mayor and city council concerning articles II and III of chapter 37.
- (b) The public nuisance abatement oversight committee shall consist of nine (9) members appointed by the mayor and confirmed by ordinance from the following fields:
 - (1) Two (2) members from registered neighborhood organizations;
 - (2) One (1) member with financial knowledge and/or background;
 - (3) One (1) member from the liquor and restaurant industry;
 - (4) One (1) member from the property management industry/landlord;

0	ATTEST: CLERK AND RECORDER,					
9	APPROVED: MAYOR, 2019					
8.	PRESIDENT					
7	PASSED BY THE COUNCIL:, 2019					
6	MAYOR-COUNCIL DATE:, 2019					
25	COMMITTEE APPROVAL DATE:, 2019					
24						
:3						
2	by the mayor and confirmed by ordinance.					
1	(q) Advise the members of any public nuisance abatement oversight committee appointed					
20	whose councilmanic district the nuisance is located.					
9	(p) Ensure that information on public nuisances is provided to the councilmember in					
8	council.					
7	coordination and cooperation within the city, and any additional information requested by the					
6	filed with the city attorney or the district attorney, recommendations on how to improve					
т 5	activities of the coordinator during the previous six (6) months, including the disposition of cases					
4	December 31 of the previous year, to the mayor and all city councilmembers regarding the					
3	1 through June 30 and on January 20 of each year covering the period from July 1 through					
2	(o) Provide semiannual reports, on July 20 of each year covering the period from January					
1	The office of public nuisance coordination and abatement shall:					
9	deleting the language stricken to read as follows: Sec. 2-317 Functions and duties.					
8 9	Section 19. Section 2-317 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code shall be amended by					
7	its membership; at least one of the two (2) co-chairs must be a neighborhood representative.					
6	(d) The public nuisance abatement oversight committee shall elect two (2) co-chairs from					
5	three shall serve a two-year term, and three shall serve a one-year term.					
4	years. Initially, to achieve a staggering of terms of the members, three shall serve a three-year term.					
3	(c) Members of the public nuisance abatement oversight committee shall serve for three					
2	(6) One (1) member from the hotel and motel industry.					
1	(5) Three (3) private property owners; and					

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

1	NOTICE PUBLISHED IN	THE DAILY JOURNAL:	, 2019;	, 2019			
2	PREPARED BY: Marley	Bordovsky, Assistant City Attorn	ey DATE:	, 2019			
3 4 5 6	the City Attorney. We find no irregularity as to form, and have no legal objection to the proposed						
7	Kristin Bronson, Denver City Attorney						
8	BY·	Assistant City Attorney	DATF.	2019			