

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Rules

BILL: CS/CS/SB 322

INTRODUCER: Rules Committee; Judiciary Committee and Senator Rodriguez

SUBJECT: Property Rights

DATE: March 12, 2025

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Bond</u>	<u>Cibula</u>	<u>JU</u>	Fav/CS
2.	<u>Kolich</u>	<u>Harkness</u>	<u>ACJ</u>	Favorable
3.	<u>Bond</u>	<u>Yeatman</u>	<u>RC</u>	Fav/CS

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/CS/SB 322 creates a nonjudicial procedure for a property owner to request that the county sheriff remove an unauthorized person from commercial real property. This procedure is similar to procedures in existing law for the removal of an unauthorized person from a residential property. It provides that an owner of commercial property may request that the sheriff immediately remove an unauthorized person from the owner's property. An unauthorized person is someone not authorized to occupy the property who is not a current or former tenant.

An owner must contact the sheriff and file a complaint under penalty of perjury listing the relevant facts that show eligibility for relief. The complaint form is in the bill. If the complaint shows that the owner is eligible for relief and the sheriff can verify ownership of the property, the sheriff must remove the unauthorized person. The property owner must pay the sheriff the civil eviction fee plus an hourly rate if a deputy must stand by and keep the peace while the unauthorized person is removed.

A person wrongfully removed pursuant to this procedure has a cause of action against the owner for three times the fair market rent, damages, costs, and attorney fees.

Additionally, the bill expands crimes relating to unlawfully occupying a residential dwelling or fraudulently advertising residential property for sale or lease to include commercial properties.

The procedures in the bill are similar to procedures enacted during the 2024 Legislative Session for the removal of an unauthorized person from a residential dwelling. The bill also amends that 2024 enactment to add an express grant of authority to a sheriff to use reasonably necessary force to enter a property and corrects a cross-reference.

The bill may have an indeterminate positive impact on state prison beds. See Section V. Fiscal Impact Statement.

The bill is effective July 1, 2025.

II. Present Situation:

The Founders of this country recognized that the protection of private property is indispensable to the promotion of individual freedom.¹ John Adams said that “[p]roperty must be secured, or liberty cannot exist.”² The right to exclude others is “one of the most treasured” rights of property ownership.³ The right to exclude is “universally held to be a fundamental element of the property right,” and is “one of the most essential sticks in the bundle of rights that are commonly characterized as property.”⁴

A squatter is a person who unlawfully occupies real property and refuses to leave when asked. By refusing to leave, the squatter violates the landowner’s right to exclude and the landowner’s freedom to enjoy the property as he or she wants.

Legal Remedies to Remove a Squatter

The existing legal remedies to remove a squatter are:

Criminal Trespass

Section 810.08, F.S., provides that a person commits the criminal offense of trespass in a structure or conveyance if the person:

without being authorized, licensed, or invited, willfully enters or remains in any structure or conveyance, or, having been authorized, licensed, or invited, is warned by the owner or lessee of the premises, or by a person authorized by the owner or lessee, to depart and refuses to do so.⁵

Where a criminal trespass is occurring, a law enforcement officer arrests the trespasser and immediately restores the real property owner to possession of the real property, without cost.

However, where the criminal trespass offense is not readily observable because the trespasser claims ownership or lease rights, a law enforcement officer may decline to arrest or remove the person from the property and view the dispute as a “civil matter.” In that situation, the law

¹ *Cedar Point Nursery v. Hassid*, 141 S. Ct. 2063, 2071, 210 L. Ed. 2d 369 (2021).

² *Id.*, citing *Discourses on Davila*, in 6 Works of John Adams 280 (C. Adams ed. 1851).

³ *Cedar Point Nursery*, citing *Loretto v. Teleprompter Manhattan CATV Corp.*, 458 U.S. 419, 435 (1982).

⁴ *Cedar Point Nursery* at 2072; citing *Kaiser Aetna v. United States*, 444 U.S. 164, 176, 179–180 (1979).

⁵ Section 810.08(1), F.S.

enforcement officer will not force the unwanted person to surrender possession of the property without a court order.

Civil Action for Unlawful Detainer

“Unlawful detention” means possessing real property, even if the possession is temporary or applies only to a portion of the real property, without the consent of a person entitled to possession of the real property or after the withdrawal of consent by such person.⁶

Where an unlawful detention occurs, the person entitled to possession may bring a civil action for unlawful detainer. An unlawful detainer action is filed in county court⁷ and is entitled to the summary procedure of s. 51.011, F.S., for expedited review by the court.⁸ If the person to be served is not found at the usual place of residence, the process server may serve a summons by posting a copy in a conspicuous place on the property.⁹

If the owner or rightful resident prevails in the action, the clerk of court will issue a writ of possession to the sheriff describing the premises and commanding the Sheriff to put him or her in possession of the property.¹⁰ In addition to the delay caused by the time it takes to obtain and serve a writ of possession, the property owner or rightful resident must pay a number of fees and costs.

Civil Action for Landlord-Tenant Eviction

Some landowners looking to remove a squatter treat the person like a tenant and use the existing landlord-tenant eviction process. Eviction of a tenant can be for violation of lease terms, expiration of the lease, or nonpayment of rent. First, the landlord must deliver or post a notice to vacate by a date certain (3 days for non-payment of rent, 7 days for any other cause). If the tenant does not vacate (or cure the problem), the landlord may file a civil action for eviction.

An eviction action is filed in county court¹¹ and is entitled to the summary procedure of s. 51.011, F.S., for expedited review by the court. At this point forward, the court procedure for eviction is the same as an action for unlawful detainer (see previous section).

Transient Occupant Law (nonjudicial remedy)

In 2015, the Legislature addressed squatters by creating a nonjudicial civil remedy for removal by law enforcement officers of a transient occupant to address squatters.¹² It was amended in

⁶ Section 82.01(4), F.S.

⁷ Section 34.011(2), F.S.

⁸ Section 82.03(4), F.S. Under the summary procedure of s. 51.011, F.S., all defenses of law or fact are required to be contained in the defendant’s answer which must be filed within five days after service of process of the plaintiff’s complaint. If the answer incorporates a counterclaim, the plaintiff must include all defenses of law or fact in his or her answer to the counterclaim and serve it within five days after service of the counterclaim. No other pleadings are permitted, and all defensive motions, including motions to quash, are heard by the court prior to trial. Postponements are not permitted for discovery, and the procedure also provides for an immediate trial, if requested.

⁹ Section 82.05, F.S.

¹⁰ Section 82.091, F.S.

¹¹ Section 34.011(2), F.S.

¹² Chapter 2015-89, Laws of Fla.; codified as s. 82.035, F.S.

2018.¹³ A transient occupant is “a person whose residency in real property intended for residential use has occurred for a brief length of time, is not pursuant to a lease, and whose occupancy was intended as transient in nature.” The statute lists the following factors for consideration of whether an occupancy was intended as transient:

- The person does not have an ownership interest, financial interest, or leasehold interest in the property entitling him or her to occupancy of the property.
- The person does not have any property utility subscriptions.
- The person cannot produce documentation, correspondence, or identification cards sent or issued by a government agency, including, but not limited to, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles or the supervisor of elections, which show that the person used the property address as an address of record with the agency within the previous 12 months.
- The person pays minimal or no rent for his or her stay at the property.
- The person does not have a designated space of his or her own, such as a room, at the property.
- The person has minimal, if any, personal belongings at the property.
- The person has an apparent permanent residence elsewhere.¹⁴

If the property owner is able to convince the law enforcement officer that an occupant of the property qualifies as a transient occupant, and if the owner has asked the transient occupant to leave, the law enforcement officer may direct the transient occupant to immediately leave.¹⁵

The property owner initiates the process by contacting a law enforcement agency. The property owner must file an affidavit that sets forth the facts and addresses each of the factors listed above.¹⁶ No fees are required.

A person wrongfully removed pursuant to this statute has a cause of action for wrongful removal against the person who requested the removal and may recover injunctive relief and compensatory damages. However, a wrongfully removed person does not have a cause of action against the law enforcement officer or the agency employing the law enforcement officer absent a showing of bad faith by the law enforcement officer.¹⁷ The statute includes process and procedure regarding the personal property of the transient occupant.¹⁸

2024 New Process for Removal of Unauthorized Person from Residential Property

Legislation enacted during the 2024 Legislative Session provides that an owner of residential property finding an unauthorized person residing on his or her property may request the sheriff to immediately remove the unauthorized person. The owner must show entitlement to relief in a sworn application. The legislation addressed the perceived ineffectiveness of other legal remedies, but only applies to residential property.¹⁹

¹³ Chapters 2018-83 and 2018-94, Laws of Fla.

¹⁴ Section 82.035(1)(a), F.S.

¹⁵ Section 82.035(3), F.S.

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ Section 82.035(3)(b), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 82.035(5), F.S.

¹⁹ Chapter 2024-44, Laws of Fla.

Criminal Laws That May Apply to Squatters

Florida criminalizes various behaviors related to fraudulently obtaining or damaging property that a person does not own. In addition to criminal trespass (discussed above), criminal laws that may apply to a squatter include:

Criminal Mischief

Section 806.13, F.S., provides criminal penalties for acts of criminal mischief.

A person commits criminal mischief if he or she willfully and maliciously injures or damages by any means any real or personal property belonging to another, including, but not limited to, the placement of graffiti thereon or other acts of vandalism thereto. If the damage to the property is:

- Two-hundred dollars or less, it is a second degree misdemeanor.²⁰
- Greater than \$200 but less than \$1,000, it is a first degree misdemeanor.
- One thousand dollars or greater, or if there is interruption or impairment of a business operation or public communications, transportation, supply of water, gas or power, or other public service which costs \$1,000 or more in labor and supplies to restore, it is a third degree felony.²¹

The 2024 squatters legislation created a new criminal offense providing that a person who unlawfully detains or occupies or trespasses upon a residential dwelling and who intentionally damages the dwelling causing \$1,000 or more in damages commits a felony of the second degree.²²

False Statements

The 2024 squatters legislation created a new criminal offense providing that a person who, with the intent to detain or remain upon real property, knowingly and willfully presents to another person a false document purporting to be a valid lease agreement, deed, or other instrument conveying real property rights commits a misdemeanor of the first degree.²³

Fraudulent Sale or Lease of Real Property

The 2024 squatters legislation created the criminal offense of Fraudulent Sale or Lease of Residential Real Property. A person who lists or advertises residential real property for sale knowing that he or she has no legal title or authority to sell the property or rents or leases the property to another person knowing that he or she has no lawful ownership in the property or leasehold interest in the property, commits a felony of the first degree.²⁴

²⁰ *Id.* A second degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to 60 days in the county jail and a \$500 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

²¹ A third degree felony is punishable by up to 5 years' incarceration and a \$5,000 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

²² Section 806.13(4), F.S. A second degree felony is punishable by up to 15 years' incarceration and a \$1,000 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

²³ Section 817.03(2), F.S.

²⁴ Section 817.0311, F.S. A first degree felony is punishable by up to 30 years' incarceration and a \$10,000 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

Ineffectiveness of Existing Remedies to Address Unauthorized Persons

Existing legal remedies to remove a squatter are considered ineffective by some members of the public.²⁵ The 2024 squatters legislation only applies to residential property, effectively excluding commercial real property. Squatters go so far as to publish videos on how to avoid law enforcement officers and how to destroy a home while squatting.²⁶ A squatter confronted by a law enforcement officer may present a false deed, false lease, or other false or fraudulent document to avoid summary removal under the transient occupant law or arrest on a trespass charge. Some people thought to be unlawful squatters have been victims of a scam artist who falsely leased or sold the property after falsely claiming to be the owner or an authorized agent of the property owner.²⁷ Some landowners have resorted to dangerous self-help eviction because they believed current law inadequate.²⁸ Squatters have caused significant damage to properties.²⁹

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Civil Remedy to Remove Unauthorized Persons from Commercial Property

The bill creates s. 82.037, F.S., to provide a limited alternative remedy to remove unauthorized persons from commercial real property. The remedy is a nonjudicial process that closely follows the 2024 law limited to residential real property.

A property owner or his or her authorized agent may request the sheriff of the county in which the property is located to immediately remove a person or persons unlawfully occupying a commercial property if all of the following are met:

- The person requesting relief is the property owner or authorized agent of the property owner;
- The real property that is being occupied includes commercial real property;
- An unauthorized person or persons have unlawfully entered and remain or continue to reside on the property owner's commercial real property;
- The real property was not open to members of the public at the time the unauthorized person or persons entered;
- The owner has directed the unauthorized person or persons to leave the real property;
- The unauthorized person or persons are not current or former tenants pursuant to a written or oral rental agreement authorized by the property owner;
- There is no pending litigation related to the real property between the property owner and any known unauthorized person.

²⁵ Andrew Mark Miller, *Squatters torment homeowners across US with no resolution in sight: 'It's a problem,'* FOX NEWS (Mar. 21, 2023), <https://www.foxnews.com/us/squatters-torment-homeowners-across-u-s-with-no-resolution-sight-problem>.

²⁶ Your Homeless Friend Kai, *How to squat. How to live rent free,* YOUTUBE, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6qZxirdaBFs> [warning - foul language] (last visited Feb. 14, 2025).

²⁷ Testimony by representatives of the Seminole County Sheriff before the Senate Judiciary Committee, February 11, 2025.

²⁸ Outside the Box with Flash, *How I removed squatters in less than a day* YOUTUBE <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uHz5r1JKwjs> (last visited Jan. 31, 2024); Emma Colton, *Armed Florida man confronts squatter who took over house while he was overseas: police,* FOX NEWS (Jan 15, 2023), <https://www.foxnews.com/us/armed-florida-man-confronts-squatter-who-took-over-house-while-he-was-overseas-police>.

²⁹ Kassy Dillon, *Army reservist battles squatter living in home after she was called up for active duty,* FOX NEWS (Sept. 17, 2023), <https://www.foxnews.com/media/army-reservist-battles-squatter-renting-home-called-active-duty>; Andrew Mark Miller, *Squatters torment homeowners across US with no resolution in sight: 'It's a problem,'* FOX NEWS (Mar. 21, 2023), <https://www.foxnews.com/us/squatters-torment-homeowners-across-u-s-with-no-resolution-sight-problem>.

The bill creates a complaint form for use in requesting relief. Upon receipt of the complaint, the bill requires the sheriff to verify the identity of the person submitting the complaint and verify that the person is the record owner of the real property or the authorized agent of the owner and appears otherwise entitled to relief.

If verified, the sheriff must serve on the unlawful occupants a notice to immediately vacate and must then put the owner in possession of the real property. Service may be accomplished by hand delivery of the notice to an occupant or by posting the notice on the front door or entrance of the dwelling. The sheriff must also attempt to verify the identities of all persons occupying the dwelling and note the identities on the return of service. If appropriate, the sheriff may arrest any person found in the dwelling for trespass, outstanding warrants, or any other legal cause. The owner of the property expressly grants the sheriff the authority to enter the property using reasonably necessary force, search the property, and remove any unauthorized person.

The sheriff is entitled to the same fee for service of the notice to immediately vacate as if the sheriff were serving a writ of possession under s. 30.231, F.S. Currently, that fee is \$90. After the sheriff serves the notice to immediately vacate, the property owner or authorized agent may request that the sheriff stand by to keep the peace while the property owner or agent of the owner changes the locks and removes the personal property of the unlawful occupants from the premises to or near the property line. When such a request is made, the sheriff may charge a reasonable hourly rate, and the person requesting the sheriff to stand by to keep the peace is responsible for paying the reasonable hourly rate set by the sheriff. This rate varies by county. The sheriff is not liable to the unlawful occupant or any other party for loss, destruction, or damage. The property owner or his or her authorized agent is not liable to an unlawful occupant or any other party for the loss, destruction, or damage to the personal property unless the removal was wrongful.

A person may bring a civil cause of action for wrongful removal under this section. A person harmed by a wrongful removal pursuant to this section may be restored to possession of the real property and may recover actual costs and damages incurred, statutory damages equal to triple the fair market rent of the dwelling, court costs, and reasonable attorney fees. The court must advance the cause on the calendar.

The bill provides that it does not limit the rights of a property owner or limit the authority of a law enforcement officer to arrest an unlawful occupant for trespassing, vandalism, theft, or other crimes.

Criminal Offenses Related to Commercial Real Property

The bill expands the second degree felony offense at s. 806.13(4), F.S., of detaining, occupying or trespassing on a residential property causing damage in excess of \$1,000, to include commercial property.

The bill expands the first degree felony offense at s. 817.0311, F.S., of fraudulently advertising, selling or leasing residential real property while knowing that he or she has no lawful real estate interest to sell or lease the property, by deleting the word “residential” to make the offense apply to the fraudulent advertising, sale or lease of any form of real property.

Amendment to 2024 Act Regarding Residential Properties

The bill also amends the complaint form created by the similar 2024 act regarding residential properties to expressly authorize a sheriff to use reasonable force to enter a property. In addition, the cross-reference to the penalty for perjury in the form is corrected from referencing s. 837.02, F.S. (perjury in an official proceeding) to s. 92.525, F.S. (perjury by false written declaration).

Real Property Conveyances

Proof of ownership and title to real property, and the corresponding right to exclude others, is by reference to the Official Records of the county. Sections 689.02, F.S., creates a form for a recordable deed, and s. 689.03, F.S., provides the legal effect of a recorded deed. The bill adds a cross reference in s. 689.03, F.S. to s. 689.02, F.S., to conform to the intent of s. 689.03, F.S. The clarification is necessary because a 2023 act that addressed squatters by creating a new statute (at s. 689.025, F.S.) on the form of a quitclaim deed. That new statute makes the reference in s. 689.03, F.S., to the “foregoing” statute unclear and/or inaccurate. The bill also clarifies the language and grammar of s. 689.03, F.S.

Effective Date

The bill is effective July 1, 2025.

IV. Constitutional Issues:**A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The bill may reduce costs that the private sector would otherwise incur to remove squatters from commercial properties.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill expands the crime for damaging or fraudulently advertising, selling or leasing residential real property to include commercial property, and, therefore, may have a positive indeterminate prison bed impact on the Department of Corrections.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 82.036, 689.03, 806.13 and 817.0311.

This bill creates section 82.037 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill reenacts the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 775.0837 and 895.02.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS/CS by Rules on March 12, 2025:

The committee substitute adds the correction and clarification of s. 689.03, F.S.

CS by Judiciary on February 18, 2025:

The committee substitute added express authority in the complaint form for the sheriff to use reasonable force to enter a property and corrected a cross-reference. The committee substitute also made these changes to existing law related to the removal of an unauthorized person from a residential property.

B. Amendments:

None.