1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to secondhand dealers; amending s. 3 538.04, F.S.; requiring that the record of a 4 secondhand dealer transaction include digital 5 photographs of goods; amending s. 538.06, F.S.; 6 increasing the required holding period for certain 7 goods acquired by a dealer; providing a definition; amending s. 538.08, F.S.; authorizing an action in 8 9 replevin against a secondhand dealer based on a right 10 of possession to stolen goods; revising the form for a complaint for return of stolen goods; providing that a 11 12 plaintiff in a replevin action is entitled to a certain summary procedure; providing that it is a 13 noncriminal violation for a secondhand dealer to have 14 15 not previously returned property under certain 16 circumstances to an owner or lienor who prevailed in a 17 replevin action; providing a penalty; providing an effective date. 18

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (1) of section 538.04, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (d) and (e), respectively, and a new paragraph (c) is added to that subsection to read:

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538.04 Recordkeeping requirements; penalties.-

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(1) A secondhand dealer shall complete a secondhand dealers transaction form at the time of the actual transaction. A secondhand dealer shall maintain a copy of a completed transaction form on the registered premises for at least 1 year after the date of the transaction. However, the secondhand dealer shall maintain a copy of the transaction form for not less than 3 years. Unless other arrangements are agreed upon by the secondhand dealer and the appropriate law enforcement official, the secondhand dealer shall, within 24 hours after acquiring any secondhand goods, deliver to such official a record of the transaction on a form approved by the Department of Law Enforcement. Such record shall contain:

- (c) Digital photographs of the goods, clearly showing the items required to be included on the record as provided in paragraph (b).
- Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 538.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 538.06 Holding period.-

- (1) (a) A secondhand dealer shall not sell, barter, exchange, alter, adulterate, use, or in any way dispose of any secondhand good that is:
- 1. A precious metal, a gemstone, an item of jewelry, an antique furnishing, fixture, or decorative object, or an item of art as defined in s. 686.501, within 30 calendar days after the date on which the good is acquired.
 - 2. Not described in subparagraph 1., goods within 15

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calendar days <u>after</u> of the date <u>on which the good is acquired</u> of acquisition of the goods.

Such holding periods are not applicable when the person known by the secondhand dealer to be the person from whom the goods were acquired desires to redeem, repurchase, or recover the goods, provided the dealer can produce the record of the original transaction with verification that the customer is the person from whom the goods were originally acquired.

(b) For purposes of this subsection, the term "antique" means being at least 30 years old and having special value because of age.

Section 3. Section 538.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

538.08 Stolen goods; complaint petition for return.-

(1) If the secondhand dealer contests the identification, or ownership, or right of possession of the property, the person alleging ownership or right of possession of the property may, provided that a timely report of the theft of the goods was made to the proper authorities, bring an action for replevin in the county or circuit court. The complaint may be by petition in substantially the following form:

Plaintiff A. B. sues defendant C. D., and alleges:

- 1. This is an action to recover possession of personal property in County, Florida.
 - 2. The description of the property is: ...(list

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property).... To the best of plaintiff's knowledge, information, and belief, the value of the property is \$...........

- 3. Plaintiff <u>is the lawful owner of the property or</u> is entitled to the possession of the property under a security agreement dated, ...(year)..., a copy of which is attached.
- 4. To plaintiff's best knowledge, information, and belief, the property is located at
- 5. The property is wrongfully detained by defendant. Defendant came into possession of the property by ... (describe method of possession).... To plaintiff's best knowledge, information, and belief, defendant detains the property because ... (give reasons)....
- 6. The property has not been taken under an execution or attachment against plaintiff's property.
- (2) The filing fees shall be waived by the clerk of the court, and the service fees shall be waived by the sheriff. The court shall award the prevailing party attorney attorney's fees and costs. In addition, when the filing party prevails in the replevin action, the court shall order payment of filing fees to the clerk and service fees to the sheriff.
- (3) Upon the filing of the <u>complaint</u> petition, the court shall set a hearing to be held at the earliest possible time.

 The plaintiff is entitled to the summary procedure provided in <u>s. 51.011</u>. Upon the receipt of the complaint a petition for a writ by a secondhand dealer, the secondhand dealer shall hold

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the property at issue until the court determines the respective interests of the parties.

- (4) In addition to the civil <u>complaint</u> <u>petition</u> for return remedy, the state may file a motion as part of a pending criminal case related to the property. The criminal court has jurisdiction to determine ownership, to order return or other disposition of the property, and to order any appropriate restitution to any person. Such order shall be entered upon hearing after proper notice has been given to the secondhand dealer, the victim, and the defendant in the criminal case.
- (5) A secondhand dealer commits a noncriminal violation, punishable by a fine of up to \$2,500 as provided in s. 775.083, if all of the following occur:
- (a) An owner or a lienor makes a written demand for return of the property and provides proof of ownership or proof of the right of possession to the secondhand dealer at least 5 calendar days before filing a replevin action.
- (b) The secondhand dealer knows or should have known based on the proof provided under paragraph (a) that the property belongs to the owner or lienor.
- (c) The secondhand dealer fails to return the property and does not file an action for interpleader to determine conflicting claims to the property.
- (d) The owner or lienor prevails in the replevin action against the secondhand dealer.
 - Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.

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