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	ACTION	
ADOPT	ED	(Y/N)
ADOPT	ED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPT	ED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILE	D TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHI	DRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER		

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee Representative Metz offered the following:

## Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove lines 40-228 and insert:

Section 2. Subsections (1), (2), (6), and (7) of section 932.703, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

932.703 Forfeiture of contraband article; exceptions.-

(1) (a) A Any contraband article, vessel, motor vehicle, aircraft, other personal property, or real property used in violation of any provision of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act, or in, upon, or by means of which any violation of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act has taken or is taking place, may be seized only upon the arrest of the owner of the property for a violation of a criminal law that renders the property a contraband article, or when the property a contraband article

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and shall be forfeited subject to the provisions of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.:

- 1. The owner of the contraband article cannot be identified and located after a diligent search;
- 2. The person in possession of the contraband article denies ownership and the owner of the property cannot be readily identified by reasonable means that are available to the employee or agent of the seizing agency at the time of the seizure;
- 3. The owner of the contraband article is a fugitive from justice or is deceased, and probable cause exists that the owner committed a violation of a criminal law that renders the property a contraband article; or
- 4. There are two or more owners of the contraband article and at least one owner is arrested for a violation of a criminal law that renders the property a contraband article.
- (b) When seizure of a contraband article is made without an arrest pursuant to paragraph (1)(a), the seizing agency shall submit a written petition to the court requesting a finding of probable cause that the property was lawfully seized pursuant to paragraph (1)(a). The petition shall be filed within 10 days of the seizure and the filing deadline shall be calculated in accordance with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.
- 1. Upon a written finding of probable cause, the seized property may be held by the seizing agency pending the

completion of forfeiture proceedings according to the Florida
Contraband Forfeiture Act.

- 2. Upon a finding that probable cause does not exist, any forfeiture hold, lien, lis pendens, or other civil encumbrance shall be released within 5 days thereafter.
- 3. Upon a finding of good cause, the court shall seal any portion of the petition and the record of any related proceeding that is exempt or confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a) Art. I of the Florida Constitution.
- (c) (b) Once property is seized pursuant to the Florida
  Contraband Forfeiture Act, regardless of whether the civil
  complaint has been filed, all settlements must be personally
  approved by the head of the law enforcement agency making the
  seizure. If the agency head is unavailable and a delay would
  adversely affect the settlement, approval may be given by a
  subordinate of the agency head who is designated to grant such
  approval Notwithstanding any other provision of the Florida
  Contraband Forfeiture Act, except the provisions of paragraph
  (a), contraband articles set forth in s. 932.701(2)(a)7. used in
  violation of any provision of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture
  Act, or in, upon, or by means of which any violation of the
  Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act has taken or is taking place,
  shall be seized and shall be forfeited subject to the provisions
  of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.
- (d) (e) At the time of seizure of property or entry of a restraining order, the state acquires provisional title to the

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property that is seized or subject to the restraining order. A forfeiture under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act is not final, and title or other indicia of ownership, other than provisional title, do not pass to a seizing agency until the title to the seized property is perfected in accordance with the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act All rights to, interest in, and title to contraband articles used in violation of s. 932.702 shall immediately vest in the seizing law enforcement agency upon seizure.

- (e) (d) The seizing agency may not use the seized property for any purpose until the rights to, interest in, and title to the seized property are perfected in accordance with the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act. This section does not prohibit use or operation necessary for reasonable maintenance of seized property. Reasonable efforts shall be made to maintain seized property in such a manner as to minimize loss of value.
- (2) (a) Personal property may be seized at the time of the property owner's arrest, of the violation or subsequent to the arrest, or when seizure of a contraband article is made without an arrest pursuant to paragraph (1) (a) violation, if the person entitled to notice is notified at the time of the seizure or by certified mail, return receipt requested, that there is a right to an adversarial preliminary hearing after the seizure to determine whether probable cause exists to believe that such property was lawfully seized pursuant to paragraph (1) (a) has been or is being used in violation of the Florida Contraband

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Forfeiture Act. Seizing agencies shall make a diligent effort to notify the person entitled to notice of the seizure. Notice provided by certified mail must be mailed within 5 working days after the seizure and must state that a person entitled to notice may request an adversarial preliminary hearing within 15 days after receiving such notice. When a postseizure, adversarial preliminary hearing as provided in this section is desired, a request must be made in writing by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the seizing agency. The seizing agency shall set and notice the hearing, which must be held within 10 days after the request is received or as soon as practicable thereafter.

(b) Real property may only not be seized or restrained pursuant to paragraph (1)(a), other than by lis pendens, subsequent to a violation of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act until the persons entitled to notice are afforded the opportunity to attend the preseizure adversarial preliminary hearing. A lis pendens may be obtained by any method authorized by law. Notice of the adversarial preliminary hearing shall be by certified mail, return receipt requested. The purpose of the adversarial preliminary hearing is to determine whether probable cause exists to believe that such property has been lawfully seized pursuant to paragraph (1)(a) used in violation of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act. The seizing agency shall make a diligent effort to notify any person entitled to notice of the seizure. The preseizure adversarial preliminary hearing provided

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herein shall be held within 10 days <u>after</u> of the filing of the lis pendens or as soon as practicable.

- (c) When an adversarial preliminary hearing is held, the court shall review the verified affidavit and any other supporting documents and take any testimony to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that the property was lawfully seized pursuant to paragraph (1)(a) used, is being used, was attempted to be used, or was intended to be used in violation of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act. If probable cause is established, the court shall authorize the seizure or continued seizure of the subject contraband. A copy of the findings of the court shall be provided to any person entitled to notice.
- (d) If the court determines that probable cause exists to believe that the property was lawfully seized pursuant to paragraph (1)(a) such property was used in violation of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act, the court shall order the property restrained by the least restrictive means to protect against disposal, waste, or continued illegal use of such property pending disposition of the forfeiture proceeding. The court may order the claimant to post a bond or other adequate security equivalent to the value of the property.
- (6) (a) Property may not be forfeited under the Florida
  Contraband Forfeiture Act unless the seizing agency establishes
  by a preponderance of the evidence that the owner either knew,
  or should have known after a reasonable inquiry, that the

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property was being employed or was likely to be employed in criminal activity.

(a) (b) A bona fide lienholder's interest that has been perfected in the manner prescribed by law prior to the seizure may not be forfeited under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act unless the seizing agency establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that the lienholder had actual knowledge, at the time the lien was made, that the property was being employed or was likely to be employed in criminal activity. If a lienholder's interest is not subject to forfeiture under the requirements of this section, such interest shall be preserved by the court by ordering the lienholder's interest to be paid as provided in s. 932.7055.

(b) (c) Property titled or registered between husband and wife jointly by the use of the conjunctives "and," "and/or," or "or," in the manner prescribed by law prior to the seizure, may not be forfeited under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act unless the seizing agency establishes by clear and convincing evidence a preponderance of the evidence that the coowner either knew or acted with reckless disregard for the fact had reason to know, after reasonable inquiry, that such property was employed or was likely to be employed in criminal activity.

(c) (d) A vehicle that is rented or leased from a company engaged in the business of renting or leasing vehicles, which vehicle was rented or leased in the manner prescribed by law prior to the seizure, may not be forfeited under the Florida

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Contraband Forfeiture Act, and no fine, penalty, or administrative charge, other than reasonable and customary charges for towing and storage, shall be imposed by any governmental agency on the company which rented or leased the vehicle, unless the seizing agency establishes by preponderance of the evidence that the renter or lessor had actual knowledge, at the time the vehicle was rented or leased, that the vehicle was being employed or was likely to be employed in criminal activity. When a vehicle that is rented or leased from a company engaged in the business of renting or leasing vehicles is seized under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act, upon learning the address or phone number of the company, the seizing law enforcement agency shall, as soon as practicable, inform the company that the vehicle has been seized and is available for the company to take possession upon payment of the reasonable and customary charges for towing and storage.

(7) Any interest in, title to, or right to property titled or registered jointly by the use of the conjunctives "and," "and/or," or "or" held by a coowner, other than property held jointly between husband and wife, may not be forfeited unless the seizing agency establishes by clear and convincing evidence a preponderance of the evidence that the coowner either knew, or acted with reckless disregard for the fact had reason to know, after reasonable inquiry, that the property was employed or was likely to be employed in criminal activity. When the interests of each culpable coowner are forfeited, any remaining coowners

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shall be afforded the opportunity to purchase the forfeited
interest in, title to, or right to the property from the seizing
law enforcement agency. If any remaining coowner does not
purchase such interest, the seizing agency may hold the property
in coownership, sell its interest in the property, liquidate its
interest in the property, or dispose of its interest in the
property in any other reasonable manner.

- Section 3. Subsections (8), (9), and (11) of section 932.704, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 932.704 Forfeiture proceedings.-
- (8) (a) Upon clear and convincing evidence that the contraband article was being used in violation of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act, The court shall order the seized property forfeited to the seizing law enforcement agency upon clear and convincing evidence that:
- 1. The property has been or is being used in violation of a criminal law that renders the property a contraband article.
  - 2. The claimant is the owner of the property.
- 3. The owner was arrested and prosecuted for the criminal violation that formed the basis for the forfeiture proceeding, and has:
  - a. Been placed into a pretrial intervention program;
  - b. Been placed into a diversion program;
- 222 <u>c. Been placed into a program for confidential informants,</u>
  223 as defined in s. 914.28;
  - d. Entered a plea of guilty;

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e.	Entered	а	plea	of	nolo	contendere	:

- f. Been found guilty at trial, regardless of adjudication
  of guilt;
  - g. Become deceased; or
  - h. Become a fugitive from justice.
- (b) When the seizure of a contraband article is made without an arrest pursuant to s. 932.703(1)(a) the court shall order the seized property forfeited to the seizing law enforcement agency upon clear and convincing evidence that:
- 1. The property was used in violation of a criminal law that renders the property a contraband article; and
- 2. The owner of the property cannot be identified and located after a diligent search;
  - 3. The owner of the property is deceased; or
  - 4. The owner of the property is a fugitive from justice.
- (c) The final order of forfeiture by the court shall perfect in the law enforcement agency right, title, and interest in and to such property, subject only to the rights and interests of bona fide lienholders, and shall relate back to the date of seizure.
- (9) (a) When the claimant prevails at the conclusion of the forfeiture proceeding, if the seizing agency decides not to appeal, the seized property shall be released immediately to the person entitled to possession of the property as determined by the court. If the court finds that a perfected security interest applies to the property or the criminal case that formed the

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basis for the forfeiture proceeding was discharged by acquittal, dismissal, or nolle prosequi, not resulting from successful completion of a pretrial diversion program, pretrial intervention program, or program for confidential informants as defined in s. 914.28, the seizing agency shall return

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## TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove lines 3-11 and insert:

932.701, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 932.703, F.S.; specifying that property may be seized only upon specified circumstances; specifying a procedure for seizure of property without an arrest; authorizing the court to seal specified records; requiring that specified persons approve a settlement; specifying the nature of title interest in seized property; providing circumstances when property may be deemed contraband; specifying requirements for forfeiture of jointly owned property; amending s. 932.704, F.S.;

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