1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to contraband forfeiture; amending s.
3	932.703, F.S.; requiring a stay of proceedings
4	subsequent to a finding of probable cause for
5	forfeiture; amending s. 932.704, F.S.; revising a
6	statement of policy related to forfeiture proceedings;
7	requiring a stay of forfeiture actions until final
8	disposition of associated criminal charges or while a
9	prosecuting agency determines whether associated
10	criminal charges will be filed; requiring written
11	notice of such charges to the presiding court;
12	requiring a conviction in an associated criminal
13	offense for forfeiture of seized property; requiring
14	the return of seized property if all associated
15	criminal charges are dismissed or the prosecuting
16	agency declines to file associated criminal charges;
17	creating s. 932.7071, F.S.; prohibiting specified
18	agencies from referring, transferring, or otherwise
19	relinquishing possession of property seized under
20	state law to a federal agency for a specified purpose;
21	providing guidelines related to state participation in
22	joint task forces; providing construction; providing
23	an effective date.
24	
25	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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26 27 Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 28 932.703, Florida Statutes, is republished, and paragraph (c) of 29 subsection (2) and paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of that 30 section are amended, to read: 31 932.703 Forfeiture of contraband article; exceptions.-32 (1) (a) A contraband article, vessel, motor vehicle, 33 aircraft, other personal property, or real property used in 34 violation of any provision of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act, or in, upon, or by means of which any violation of the 35 36 Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act has taken or is taking place, may be seized and shall be forfeited subject to the Florida 37 38 Contraband Forfeiture Act. A seizure may occur only if the owner 39 of the property is arrested for a criminal offense that forms 40 the basis for determining that the property is a contraband 41 article under s. 932.701, or one or more of the following 42 circumstances apply: 43 1. The owner of the property cannot be identified after a 44 diligent search, or the person in possession of the property 45 denies ownership and the owner of the property cannot be 46 identified by means that are available to the employee or agent 47 of the seizing agency at the time of the seizure; 48 The owner of the property is a fugitive from justice or 2. 49 is deceased; 50 3. An individual who does not own the property is arrested

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51 for a criminal offense that forms the basis for determining that 52 the property is a contraband article under s. 932.701 and the 53 owner of the property had actual knowledge of the criminal 54 activity. Evidence that an owner received written notification 55 from a law enforcement agency and acknowledged receipt of the 56 notification in writing, that the seized asset had been used in 57 violation of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act on a prior occasion by the arrested person, may be used to establish actual 58 knowledge; 59

4. The owner of the property agrees to be a confidential 60 61 informant as defined in s. 914.28. The seizing agency may not use the threat of property seizure or forfeiture to coerce the 62 63 owner of the property to enter into a confidential informant 64 agreement. The seizing agency shall return the property to the 65 owner if criminal charges are not filed against the owner and 66 the active criminal investigation ends or if the owner ceases being a confidential informant, unless the agency includes the 67 68 final forfeiture of the property as a component of the 69 confidential informant agreement; or

5. The property is a monetary instrument. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "monetary instrument" means coin or currency of the United States or any other country; a traveler's check; a personal check; a bank check; a cashier's check; a money order; a bank draft of any country; an investment security or negotiable instrument in bearer form or in other form such

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76 that title passes upon delivery; a prepaid or stored value card 77 or other device that is the equivalent of money and can be used 78 to obtain cash, property, or services; or gold, silver, or 79 platinum bullion or coins.

80 (2)

If the court finds that the requirements specified in 81 (C) 82 paragraph (1)(a) were satisfied and that probable cause exists 83 for the seizure, the forfeiture may proceed as set forth in the 84 Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act, and no additional probable 85 cause determination is required unless the claimant requests an adversarial preliminary hearing as set forth in the act. Upon 86 such a finding, the court shall issue a written order finding 87 88 probable cause for the seizure and order the property held until 89 the issue of a determination of title is resolved pursuant to the procedures defined in the act. However, subsequent to the 90 91 written order finding probable cause for the seizure, the 92 forfeiture action must be stayed as provided in s.

93 <u>932.704(6)(d).</u>

94

(3)

95 (d) If the court determines that probable cause exists to 96 believe that such property was used in violation of the Florida 97 Contraband Forfeiture Act, the court shall order the property 98 restrained by the least restrictive means to protect against 99 disposal, waste, or continued illegal use of such property 100 pending final disposition of the forfeiture proceeding. The

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101 court may order the claimant to post a bond or other adequate 102 security equivalent to the value of the property.

Section 2. Subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section 932.704, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (d) is added to subsection (6) of that section, to read:

107

932.704 Forfeiture proceedings.-

108 It is the policy of this state that law enforcement (1)109 agencies shall use utilize the provisions of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act to deter and prevent the continued use 110 111 of contraband articles for criminal purposes, to protect while protecting the proprietary interests of innocent owners and 112 113 lienholders, to respect the due process rights of the accused, 114 and to authorize such law enforcement agencies to use the 115 proceeds collected under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act 116 as supplemental funding for authorized purposes. The potential 117 for obtaining revenues from forfeitures must not override 118 fundamental considerations such as public safety, the safety of 119 law enforcement officers, or the investigation and prosecution 120 of criminal activity. It is also the policy of this state that law enforcement agencies ensure that, in all seizures made under 121 the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act, their officers adhere to 122 123 federal and state constitutional limitations regarding an 124 individual's right to be free from unreasonable searches and 125 seizures, including, but not limited to, the illegal use of

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126	stops based on a pretext, coercive-consent searches, or a search
127	based solely upon an individual's race or ethnicity.
128	(6)
129	(b) The complaint must, in addition to stating that which
130	is required by s. 932.703(3)(a) and (b), as appropriate,
131	describe the property; state the county, place, and date of
132	seizure; state the name of the law enforcement agency holding
133	the seized property; and state the name of the court in which
134	the complaint will be filed; and, if available, state the
135	criminal case number and the name of the court in which any
136	criminal charge associated with the underlying activity forming
137	the basis for the forfeiture action is filed against any
138	claimant.
139	(d)1. A forfeiture action must be stayed:
140	a. If a criminal charge associated with the underlying
141	activity forming the basis for the forfeiture action is filed
142	against any claimant; or
143	b. While a prosecuting agency determines whether criminal
144	charges associated with the underlying activity forming the
145	basis for the forfeiture will be filed against any claimant.
146	2. If associated criminal charges are filed after the
147	complaint for forfeiture is filed, the attorney for the seizing
148	agency must notify, in writing, the court presiding over the
149	forfeiture action within 3 days after any such criminal charge
150	is filed.

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151	3. A forfeiture action may only proceed after the claimant
152	is convicted of or pleads guilty or nolo contendere to,
153	regardless of adjudication, a criminal charge forming the basis
154	for the forfeiture action. The attorney for the seizing agency
155	must notify, in writing, the court presiding over the forfeiture
156	action of the final disposition of any associated criminal
157	charges within 3 days after a final judgment and sentence is
158	entered. The attorney for the seizing agency may notify the
159	court immediately upon the claimant's conviction or plea,
160	regardless of whether the claimant has been sentenced. Upon
161	written notification by the attorney for the seizing agency, the
162	stay shall be lifted and the forfeiture action may proceed as
163	set forth in the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.
164	4. If an associated criminal charge against a claimant is
165	<u>disposed of by dismissal, nolle prosequi, or acquittal, or if</u>
166	the prosecuting agency declines to file associated criminal
167	charges, the attorney for the seizing agency must notify, in
168	writing, the court presiding over the forfeiture action within 3
169	days after the associated criminal charge is disposed of by
170	dismissal, nolle prosequi, or acquittal, or a decision by the
171	prosecuting agency not to file associated criminal charges.
172	5. If all associated criminal charges against all
173	claimants are disposed of by dismissal, nolle prosequi,
174	acquittal, or a decision by the prosecuting agency not to file
175	associated criminal charges, the seizing agency must immediately
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176	release the seized property to the person entitled to possession
177	of the property as determined by the court presiding over the
178	forfeiture action. Under such circumstances, the seizing agency
179	may not assess any towing charges, storage fees, administrative
180	costs, or maintenance costs against the claimant with respect to
181	the seized property or the forfeiture action.
182	
183	This paragraph does not prohibit a forfeiture pursuant to a
184	lawful plea agreement which resolves a criminal charge and a
185	forfeiture action arising from the same activity. However,
186	seized property may not be used in bargaining to dismiss or
187	nolle prosequi criminal charges, obtain a guilty plea, or affect
188	criminal sentencing recommendations.
189	Section 3. Section 932.7071, Florida Statutes, is created
190	to read:
191	932.7071 Forfeiture adoption under federal law
192	(1) PROHIBITION OF FEDERAL ADOPTION A local, county, or
193	state law enforcement agency or other seizing agency may not
194	refer, transfer, or otherwise relinquish possession of property
195	seized under state law to a federal agency by way of adoption of
196	the seized property or other means by the federal agency for the
197	purpose of the property's forfeiture under the federal
198	Controlled Substances Act, Pub. L. No. 91-513, 21 U.S.C. ss. 801
199	<u>et seq.</u>
200	(2) JOINT TASK FORCES.—
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201	(a) In a case in which the aggregate net equity value of
202	the property and currency seized is \$100,000 or less, excluding
203	the value of contraband, a local, county, or state law
204	enforcement agency or other seizing agency participating in a
205	joint task force or other multijurisdictional collaboration with
206	the federal government or an agency thereof shall transfer
207	responsibility for the seized property to the local, county, or
208	state seizing agency.
209	(b) If the federal government prohibits the transfer of
210	seized property and currency to the local, county, or state
211	seizing agency as required under paragraph (a) and instead
212	requires that the property be transferred to the federal
213	government for forfeiture under federal law, the local, county,
214	or state seizing agency is prohibited from accepting payment of
215	any kind or distribution of forfeiture proceeds from the federal
216	government.
217	(c) Paragraphs (a) and (b) do not restrict a local,
218	county, or state seizing agency from transferring responsibility
219	to the federal government for forfeiture of seized property and
220	currency that has an aggregate net equity value of greater than
221	\$100,000, excluding the value of contraband.
222	(3) SEIZURE LAWS UNCHANGEDSubsections (1) and (2) do not
223	restrict a local, county, or state law enforcement agency or
224	other seizing agency from seizing contraband or property if the
225	agency would otherwise be lawfully permitted to do so.
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226	(4) FEDERAL GOVERNMENTSubsections (1) and (2) do not
227	prohibit the federal government, acting without the involvement
228	of a local, county, or state law enforcement agency or other
229	seizing agency, from seizing property and seeking forfeiture
230	under federal law.
231	Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023.

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