1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to driving under the influence
3	of alcohol or drugs; amending s. 322.34, F.S.;
4	providing that a motor vehicle is subject to
5	forfeiture under the Florida Contraband Act if
6	the motor vehicle is driven by a person under
7	the influence of alcohol or drugs and the
8	person's license is suspended as a result of a
9	prior conviction for driving under the
10	influence; requiring that notification of the
11	impoundment or seizure be sent to the
12	Department of Highway Safety and Motor
13	Vehicles; amending s. 932.701, F.S., relating
14	to definitions with respect to the Florida
15	Contraband Act; redefining the term "contraband
16	article" to conform to changes made by the act;
17	reenacting s. 932.703, F.S., relating to
18	forfeiture of contraband articles, to
19	incorporate the amendment to s. 932.701, F.S.,
20	in references; providing an effective date.
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22	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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24	Section 1. Subsection (9) is added to section 322.34,
25	Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, to read:
26	322.34 Driving while license suspended, revoked,
27	canceled, or disqualified
28	(9)(a) A motor vehicle that is driven by a person
29	under the influence of alcohol or drugs in violation of s.
30	316.193 is subject to seizure and forfeiture under ss.
31	932.701-932.707 and is subject to liens for recovering,

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towing, or storing vehicles under s. 713.78 if, at the time of the offense, the person's driver's license is suspended, revoked, or canceled as a result of a prior conviction for driving under the influence.

- (b) The law enforcement officer shall notify the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles of any impoundment or seizure for violation of paragraph (a) in accordance with procedures established by the department.
- (c) Notwithstanding s. 932.703(1)(c) or s. 932.7055, when the seizing agency obtains a final judgment granting forfeiture of the motor vehicle under this section, 30 percent of the net proceeds from the sale of the motor vehicle shall be retained by the seizing law enforcement agency and 70 percent shall be deposited in the General Revenue Fund for use by local WAGES coalitions in providing transportation services for participants of the WAGES Program. In a forfeiture proceeding under this section, the court may consider the extent that the family of the owner has other public or private means of transportation.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 932.701, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

932.701 Short title; definitions.--

- (2) As used in the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act:
- "Contraband article" means:
- Any controlled substance as defined in chapter 893 or any substance, device, paraphernalia, or currency or other means of exchange that was used, was attempted to be used, or was intended to be used in violation of any provision of chapter 893, if the totality of the facts presented by the state is clearly sufficient to meet the state's burden of 31 establishing probable cause to believe that a nexus exists

 between the article seized and the narcotics activity, whether or not the use of the contraband article can be traced to a specific narcotics transaction.

- 2. Any gambling paraphernalia, lottery tickets, money, currency, or other means of exchange which was used, was attempted, or intended to be used in violation of the gambling laws of the state.
- 3. Any equipment, liquid or solid, which was being used, is being used, was attempted to be used, or intended to be used in violation of the beverage or tobacco laws of the state.
- 4. Any motor fuel upon which the motor fuel tax has not been paid as required by law.
- 5. Any personal property, including, but not limited to, any vessel, aircraft, item, object, tool, substance, device, weapon, machine, vehicle of any kind, money, securities, books, records, research, negotiable instruments, or currency, which was used or was attempted to be used as an instrumentality in the commission of, or in aiding or abetting in the commission of, any felony, whether or not comprising an element of the felony, or which is acquired by proceeds obtained as a result of a violation of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.
- 6. Any real property, including any right, title, leasehold, or other interest in the whole of any lot or tract of land, which was used, is being used, or was attempted to be used as an instrumentality in the commission of, or in aiding or abetting in the commission of, any felony, or which is acquired by proceeds obtained as a result of a violation of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.

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- Any personal property, including, but not limited to, equipment, money, securities, books, records, research, negotiable instruments, currency, or any vessel, aircraft, item, object, tool, substance, device, weapon, machine, or vehicle of any kind in the possession of or belonging to any person who takes aquaculture products in violation of s. 812.014(2)(c).
- 8. Any motor vehicle used during the course of committing an offense in violation of s. 322.34(9)(a).

Section 3. For purposes of incorporating the amendment to section 932.701, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, section 932.703, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

932.703 Forfeiture of contraband article; exceptions. --

- (1)(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 and shall be forfeited subject to the provisions of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.
- (b) 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 31 Act.

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- (c) 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.
- 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 violation or subsequent to the 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 has been or is being used in violation of the Florida Contraband 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 31 is received or as soon as practicable thereafter.

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- Real property may not be seized or restrained, 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 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 herein shall be held within 10 days 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 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.
- If the court determines that probable cause exists to believe that 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 31 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.

- (3) Neither replevin nor any other action to recover any interest in such property shall be maintained in any court, except as provided in this act; however, such action may be maintained if forfeiture proceedings are not initiated within 45 days after the date of seizure. However, if good cause is shown, the court may extend the aforementioned prohibition to 60 days.
- (4) In any incident in which possession of any contraband article defined in s. 932.701(2)(a) constitutes a felony, the vessel, motor vehicle, aircraft, other personal property, or real property in or on which such contraband article is located at the time of seizure shall be contraband subject to forfeiture. It shall be presumed in the manner provided in s. 90.302(2) that the vessel, motor vehicle, aircraft, other personal property, or real property in which or on which such contraband article is located at the time of seizure is being used or was attempted or intended to be used in a manner to facilitate the transportation, carriage, conveyance, concealment, receipt, possession, purchase, sale, barter, exchange, or giving away of a contraband article defined in s. 932.701(2).
- (5) The court shall order the forfeiture of any other property of a claimant, excluding lienholders, up to the value of any property subject to forfeiture under this section if any of the property described in this section:
  - (a) Cannot be located;
- 30 (b) Has been transferred to, sold to, or deposited 31 with, a third party;

- (c) Has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the court;
- (d) Has been substantially diminished in value by any act or omission of the person in possession of the property; or
- (e) Has been commingled with any property which cannot be divided without difficulty.
- (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 property was being employed or was likely to be employed in criminal activity.
- (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.
- (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 a preponderance of the evidence that the coowner either knew or had reason to

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know, after reasonable inquiry, that such property was employed or was likely to be employed in criminal activity.

- (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 Contraband Forfeiture Act 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.
- (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 a preponderance of the evidence that the coowner either knew, or 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 shall be afforded the opportunity to purchase the forfeited interest in, title to, or right to the property from the seizing law enforcement 31 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.

(8) It is an affirmative defense to a forfeiture proceeding that the nexus between the property sought to be forfeited and the commission of any underlying violation was incidental or entirely accidental. The value of the property sought to be forfeited in proportion to any other factors must not be considered in any determination as to this affirmative defense.

Section 4. This act shall take effect October 1, 1999.

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## HOUSE SUMMARY

Authorizes a law enforcement officer to seize and impound a motor vehicle if the law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the motor vehicle is driven by a person under the influence of alcohol or drugs and, at the time of the offense, the person's license is suspended as a result of a prior conviction for driving under the influence. Provides for liens against a vehicle so seized. Provides for forfeiture of the motor vehicle under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act. Requires that notice of impoundment be sent to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Authorizes the seizing law enforcement agency to retain 30 percent of the proceeds of the sale of a forfeited vehicle following a final judgment. Provides that 70 percent of the proceeds of the sale of a forfeited vehicle be deposited into the General Revenue Fund and used to provide transportation services for participants of the WAGES Program.