

**STORAGE NAME:** h1937.lec

**DATE:** March 31, 2000

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
COMMITTEE ON  
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIME PREVENTION  
ANALYSIS**

**BILL #:** HB 1937

**RELATING TO:** Pawned and Secondhand Property/ Statewide Database

**SPONSOR(S):** Representative Bense

**TIED BILL(S):**

**ORIGINATING COMMITTEE(S)/COMMITTEE(S) OF REFERENCE:**

- (1) LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIME PREVENTION
  - (2) JUDICIARY
  - (3) BUSINESS REGULATION AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS
  - (4) CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS
  - (5)
- 

**I. SUMMARY:**

House Bill 1937 provides for the creation of a statewide database of pawnshop transactions and secondhand goods acquisitions, which will be maintained by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE). Local law enforcement agencies responsible for the collection of records for all pawnshop transactions and secondhand goods acquisitions, will transfer the information contained in these records to FDLE as soon as practicable. FDLE's database containing these transactions may only be accessed by local law enforcement agencies and only for official investigative purposes.

The bill also provides for a form petition by which a person may bring a court action for the recovery of misappropriated property in the possession of a pawnbroker. The bill clarifies that a criminal court judge is authorized to determine ownership and order the return of property and appropriate restitution after proper notice of hearing is given to all parties, including the pawnbroker. The bill further requires the Division of Consumer Services to develop a pamphlet explaining a victim's right to misappropriated property which is in a pawnbroker's possession, and to adopt by rule a disclosure form which explains a victim's rights and responsibilities under the pawnbroking laws.

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement estimates that the provisions would result in a total expenditure over three years of \$1,444,856 with approximately \$155,232 recurring.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2000.

II. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS:

A. DOES THE BILL SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:

1. Less Government Yes  No  N/A

This bill will require that the Florida Department of Law Enforcement create and maintain a database of information on transactions of secondhand dealers and pawnbrokers. Inclusion of FDLE in the record keeping process for pawnbrokers and secondhand dealers, will require a state agency not currently involved in this system to become a participant.

2. Lower Taxes Yes  No  N/A

3. Individual Freedom Yes  No  N/A

4. Personal Responsibility Yes  No  N/A

5. Family Empowerment Yes  No  N/A

For any principle that received a "no" above, please explain:

B. PRESENT SITUATION:

**Pawnbrokers - Record keeping Requirements**

The provisions of Chapter 539, F.S., regulate pawnbrokers through the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACs). These provisions require a pawnbroker to complete a pawnbroker transaction form and retain the form on the premises of the business for at least one year. Before the end of the business day, the pawnbroker must deliver to the appropriate law enforcement agency, the original transaction form for each transaction that occurred the previous day. In those instances where the pawnbroker has computer equipment and the law enforcement agency has provided appropriate software, the transaction may be electronically transmitted. When the transaction is electronically transmitted, the pawnbroker must retain the original form, but if a criminal investigation occurs, the form must be delivered to the appropriate agency within 24 hours. The pawnbroker transaction form must be approved by the DACs for design and formatting. The pawnbroker transaction form is established pursuant to s. 539.001(8), F.S., and requires over 30 items relating to the pawnbroker, the goods, and the pledgor or seller.

**Secondhand Dealers**

Chapter 538, F.S., regulates secondhand dealers which are defined in s. 538.03, F.S., to include pawnbrokers, secondhand stores, and consignment shops. Section 538.03(2), F.S., provides for a number of exceptions to the regulations imposed by the chapter. Exceptions include garage sale operators, flea markets, motor vehicle dealers, and persons purchasing, consigning, or pawning secondhand goods ordered by mail, or computer assisted shopping. Also, excluded from the regulations of Chapter 538, F.S., are items that are not specifically listed as "secondhand goods" or that are specifically excluded from the definition. Chapter 538, does not require any regulations for transactions in used goods, such as, furniture, pianos, costume jewelry, clothing, compact discs, video tapes, and coins.

### **Secondhand Dealers - Record keeping Requirements**

A secondhand dealer must, within 24 hours of the acquisition of any secondhand good, deliver to the local law enforcement agency a record of the transaction on a form approved by the Department of Law Enforcement. The record must contain:

1. The time, date, and place of the transaction;
2. A complete and accurate description of the goods acquired, including any serial numbers, or other identifying marks; and
3. A description of the person from whom the goods were acquired including:
  - a. Full name, address, workplace, and home and work telephone numbers;
  - b. Height, weight, date of birth, race, gender, hair color, eye color, and any other identifying marks; and
  - c. Any other information required by the form approved by FDLE.

The secondhand dealer must further maintain the following:

1. A description of the government photo I.D. shown to the secondhand dealer; and
2. A statement by the seller verifying that the seller is the rightful owner of the goods.

### **Holding Period Required and Registration for Secondhand Dealers**

A secondhand dealer may not dispose of any goods within 15 days of the date of acquisition, unless the person from whom the goods were obtained desires to redeem or repurchase the goods. Secondhand dealers must also register with the Florida Department of Revenue (DOR) for purposes of tax collection.

### **Holding Period Required and Registration for Pawnbrokers**

A pawnbroker may not dispose of any goods within 60 days of the date of acquisition, unless the person from whom the goods were obtained desires to redeem or repurchase the goods. Pawnbrokers must register with both the DACS and the DOR.

### **Penalties for Violations of Chapter 538**

Any person who gives false verification of ownership or gives false identification to a secondhand dealer and receives less than \$300, commits a misdemeanor. The offense is a third-degree felony if the person receives more than \$300.

A secondhand dealer who violates any of the requirements of Chapter 538, F.S., including the reporting, holding, or registration requirements, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree punishable by a maximum of a year in jail.

### **Chapter 812, F.S.**

Chapter 812, F.S., relates to "Theft, Robbery, and Related Crimes", generally. Section 812.155, F.S., addresses remedies for the failure to make payments for or return rental property or equipment. These provisions outline several evidentiary presumptions regarding fraudulent intent. Penalties include misdemeanors of the second degree for goods valued under \$300 and felonies of the third degree for goods valued at \$300 or more. Section 512.155(7), F.S., excludes property and equipment from these provisions if

the goods are subject to a rental/purchase agreement which allows the lessee to acquire ownership of the goods.

**C. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:**

House Bill 1937 provides for the creation of a statewide database of pawnshop transactions and secondhand goods acquisitions, which will be maintained by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE). Local law enforcement agencies responsible for the collection of records for all pawnshop transactions and secondhand goods acquisitions, will transfer the information contained in these records to FDLE as soon as practicable. FDLE's database containing these transactions may only be accessed by local law enforcement agencies and only for official investigative purposes.

This bill amends s. 539.001(15), F.S., to provide a form petition which a claimant may file to initiate recovery of misappropriated property in the possession of a pawnbroker. The form is substantially similar to a form petition contained in s. 538.08, F.S., which may be used to recover stolen property from a secondhand dealer.

This bill amends s. 539.001(15), F.S., to clarify that a criminal court judge is authorized to determine ownership and order return of property and appropriate restitution after proper notice of hearing is given to all parties, including the pawnbroker. This provision is substantially similar to s. 538.08(4), F.S., allowing the state to file such a motion where the property is in the possession of a secondhand dealer.

This bill creates subsection (16), of s. 539.01, F.S., to require the Division of Consumer Services to develop a pamphlet explaining a victim's rights to property recovery under s. 539.01(15), F.S. The bill requires the division to distribute the pamphlets to local law enforcement agencies for distribution to any victim of a crime who believes that misappropriated property belonging to the victim is in the possession of a pawnbroker.

The bill creates subsection (17) of s. 539.001, F.S., to require the Division of Consumer Services to adopt by rule a disclosure form that contains various statements, explaining a victim's rights and responsibilities under the pawnbroking laws. The bill provides that the disclosure form shall explain that the victim is under no legal obligation to reimburse or otherwise pay the pawnshop in order to recover stolen property. The bill provides that the form shall explain the procedures contained in s. 539.001(15), F.S.

The bill states that the division shall distribute the disclosure forms to all pawnbrokers. The pawnbroker is required to provide the disclosure form to a person who enters a pawnshop and demands the return of property. The bill provides that the form shall be signed by both parties.

**D. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS:**

This section need be completed only in the discretion of the Committee.

III. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT:

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None

2. Expenditures:

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement has indicated that there will be a significant fiscal impact associated with HB1937. First year impact, non-recurring effects, is estimated at \$878,528, which includes \$278,528 for system development, programming, testing and implementation, \$575,000 for central site hardware, and \$25,000 for expenses (travel for systems development, and training). First year recurring expenses are estimated at \$161,232 for salary and benefits of 3 full time staff members. Second year total non-recurring cost is estimated at \$94,632, with \$69,632 for system development, etc. and \$25,000 for expenses. Second year recurring effects is estimated at \$155,232. Third and all subsequent years cost is estimated at \$155,232 for staffing.

The total expenditure for three years is \$1,444,856 with approximately \$155,232 recurring yearly.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None

2. Expenditures:

Local government is expected to incur a minimal cost to implement the requirements of HB 1937. Local law enforcement currently receives the pawn and secondhand forms from dealers in their jurisdictions. These can be paper or automated format. There is no requirement that law enforcement do anything with the information, although many if not most either check FCIC and / or maintain local pawnshop databases. The proposed bill places no explicit new requirements on local law enforcement. However, it is anticipated that these agencies will be the collection point for any data going into the statewide property recovery database. Those agencies with automated systems could program their systems with an automatic upload of data into the state system.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

N/A

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

N/A

IV. CONSEQUENCES OF ARTICLE VII, SECTION 18 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION:

A. APPLICABILITY OF THE MANDATES PROVISION:

N/A

B. REDUCTION OF REVENUE RAISING AUTHORITY:

N/A

C. REDUCTION OF STATE TAX SHARED WITH COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES:

N/A

V. COMMENTS:

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

N/A

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

House Bill 1937 provides that the Florida Department of Law Enforcement shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 120, F.S., to administer the provisions of this act. The bill further provides that the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services adopt by rule a pamphlet explaining a claimant's rights to property recovery, and a disclosure form to be distributed to all pawnbrokers.

C. OTHER COMMENTS:

N/A

VI. AMENDMENTS OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES:

N/A

VII. SIGNATURES:

COMMITTEE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIME PREVENTION:

Prepared by:

Staff Director:

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Kurt E. Ahrendt

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