By the Council for Smarter Government and Committee on Transportation and Representative Russell $\,$

A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to motor vehicle titles; providing a short title; amending s. 319.22, 3 F.S.; providing a limitation on an action 4 challenging the validity of a certificate of 5 title issued pursuant to ch. 319, F.S.; 6 7 amending s. 319.23, F.S.; providing a 8 limitation on the issuance of certain titles; 9 amending s. 319.27, F.S.; including reference to ownership interest with respect to liens on 10 motor vehicles or mobile homes; providing 11 special requirements with respect to ownership 12 interests which are different from that shown 13 14 on an application for certificate of title; 15 creating s. 319.275, F.S.; providing for interpleader actions for law enforcement 16 alleging possession of a stolen motor vehicle 17 by a good faith purchaser or person duly issued 18 a certificate of title; amending s. 319.32, 19 20 F.S.; clarifying fees for recording of liens and ownership interests; amending s. 319.323, 21 2.2 F.S.; revising language with respect to 23 expedited service on title transfers; providing 24 an effective date. 25 26 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 27 28 Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Beverly 29 Gagliardi Act." 30 Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 319.22, Florida 31 Statutes, is amended to read:

319.22 Transfer of title.--

(1) Except as provided in ss. 319.21 and 319.28, a person acquiring a motor vehicle or mobile home from the owner thereof, whether or not the owner is a licensed dealer, shall not acquire marketable title to the motor vehicle or mobile home until he or she has had issued to him or her a certificate of title to the motor vehicle or mobile home; nor shall any waiver or estoppel operate in favor of such person against a person having possession of such certificate of title or an assignment of such certificate for such motor vehicle or mobile home for a valuable consideration. Except as otherwise provided herein, no court shall recognize the right, title, claim, or interest of any person in or to any motor vehicle or mobile home sold, disposed of, mortgaged, or encumbered, unless evidenced by a certificate of title duly issued to that person, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. Any action challenging the validity of a certificate of title issued under this chapter to a titleholder who obtained the title certificate as a good faith purchase shall be brought within 1 year after the date of issuance shown on the face of the certificate or such action shall be barred, provided such limitation shall not be interpreted to bar an action brought by any creditor seeking to establish or perfect a lien on a motor vehicle or mobile home noted on any such certificate of title or securing a debt of the title holder evidenced in writing. Section 3. Subsection (11) is added to section 319.23,

Florida Statutes, to read:

319.23 Application for, and issuance of, certificate of title.--

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(11) An application for certificate of title based upon a title certificate issued by another state or country shall not result in issuance of title until 30 days after the filing of the application.

Section 4. Subsection (4) of section 319.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

319.27 Notice of lien on motor vehicles or mobile homes; notation on certificate; recording of lien.--

- (4)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2), any person holding a lien for purchase money or as security for a debt in the form of a security agreement, retain title contract, conditional bill of sale, chattel mortgage, or other similar instrument or any ownership interest covering a motor vehicle or mobile home previously titled or registered outside this state upon which no Florida certificate of title has been issued may use the facilities of the department for the recording of such lien or ownership interest as constructive notice of such lien or ownership interest to creditors and purchasers of such motor vehicle or mobile home in this state provided such lienholder or claimant files a sworn notice of such lien or ownership interest in the department, showing the following information:
 - 1. The date of the lien or ownership interest;
 - 2. The name and address of the registered owner;
- 3. A description of the motor vehicle or mobile home, showing the make, type, and vehicle identification number; and
- 4. The name and address of the lienholder $\underline{\text{or claimant}}$ asserting the ownership interest.

30 Upon the filing of such notice of lien <u>or ownership interest</u>
31 and the payment of the fee provided in s. 319.32, the lien or

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ownership interest shall be recorded in the department and shall be valid for a period of 4 years from the date of filing.

(b) In the case of ownership interest filed with the department which is different from that shown on an application for certificate of title, a certificate of title shall not be issued until 30 days after the claimant filing the ownership interest has been notified of the conflict by certified mail. If, within the 30-day period, the claimant files with the department a written statement under oath that the ownership interest on that particular vehicle is still outstanding, the department shall not issue the certificate for the period of 90 days from receipt of the statement. The claimant may file an action to enforce the ownership interest in a court of competent jurisdiction within the 90-day period. If the department is served with a copy of the court action within the 90-day period, the department shall not issue the certificate to anyone until after such conflict has been settled by a final ruling by the court. If, within the 30-day period, the claimant fails to file such written statement under oath with the department or, within the 90-day period, fails to file and serve the department with an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to enforce the ownership interest, the ownership interest shall be removed from the records of the department and shall thereafter be unenforceable, and the certificate of title may be issued in accordance with the pending application, subject to, and reflecting on such certificate of title, all liens of creditors of the types listed in paragraph (c). (c) (b) When a Florida certificate of title is first

registered outside this state, the department shall note on the Florida certificate of title the following liens:

- 1. Any lien shown on the application for Florida certificate of title;
- 2. Any lien filed in the department in accordance with paragraph (a); and
- 3. Any lien shown on the existing certificate of title issued by another state.

(d)(c) When a Florida certificate of title has been issued on a motor vehicle or mobile home previously titled or registered outside this state, liens valid in and registered under the law of the state wherein such liens were created are not valid in this state unless filed and noted upon the certificate of title under the provisions of this section.

Section 5. Section 319.275, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

319.275 Interpleader actions for law enforcement alleging possession of stolen motor vehicle by good faith purchaser.--

(1) Whenever a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a Florida resident is in possession of a motor vehicle alleged by another to be stolen, and the officer has authority to take possession of the motor vehicle, but the officer has reason to believe that the resident in possession is a good faith purchaser of the motor vehicle or is a person who has been duly issued a certificate of title, the officer may not take physical possession of the motor vehicle until lawful ownership has been determined by a court, unless the competing claimants agree to another resolution. The officer may, in lieu of seizing the motor vehicle, assert constructive possession by bringing an action to compel all claimants to

interplead in county court. The petition in such action shall
set forth, under oath, the following facts:

- (a) The identity of the motor vehicle, with reasonable specificity.
- (b) The identity and address of the person in possession of the motor vehicle.
- (c) The basis upon which the law enforcement officer claims authority to take possession of the motor vehicle.
- (d) The fact and date of written notice delivered in person to the person in possession of the motor vehicle.
- (e) The fact that the person in possession of the motor vehicle may be a good faith purchaser of the motor vehicle or a person who has been duly issued a certificate of title.
- (f) The identity and address of any other claimant to the motor vehicle, including any creditor claiming a lien on such vehicle.
- (g) The probable cause upon which the officer believes the motor vehicle to be stolen.
- (2) A verified copy of the written notice delivered to the person in possession of the motor vehicle as provided in this section shall be attached to the petition.
- ensure that written notice has been delivered to the person in possession of the motor vehicle. The written notice shall inform the person that the officer claims authority to take possession of the motor vehicle, and that an action to compel the person to interplead will be filed in county court unless the person first surrenders possession voluntarily to the officer. The notice shall inform the person of the address of the court and the business telephone number of the officer or

 <u>a business agent of the law enforcement agency through whom additional information about the filing of the action may be later obtained.</u>

- (4) The case shall proceed as an interpleader action as may be provided by law and court rule.
- (5) If the motor vehicle is subject to certification of title by the department, the law enforcement officer shall deliver a certified copy of the petition to the appropriate office to place a hold on transfer of the title to such motor vehicle.
- (6) Title to such motor vehicle shall not be transferred, except among and between all parties named in the petition, or intervening in the action, unless and until a judgment adjudicating title is entered in the interpleader action.
- answers the petition and establishes his or her status as a good faith purchaser of the motor vehicle or a person who has been duly issued a certificate of title, an adverse claimant to the motor vehicle shall default upon such claim and lose all right and title in and to the motor vehicle unless, within 30 days after service of process in the action upon a claimant, the claimant files an answer establishing his or her right and title in and to the motor vehicle. Upon default of all such claimants, the person in possession of the motor vehicle shall be adjudged the rightful owner of the motor vehicle. In case of default by all nonpossessory claimants, no costs shall be charged to any party. This section shall not serve to extend any time to answer provided under an applicable rule of civil procedure.

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- (8) If a claimant not in possession of the motor vehicle files an answer in the action alleging his or her ownership of the motor vehicle or intervenes in the action alleging ownership, such claimant shall pay costs in an amount of \$250 or 5 percent of the estimated value of the motor vehicle, whichever is less. No other filing fees or costs shall be assessed to any party in such action.
- (9) If more than one party claiming ownership appears in the action, the court shall determine the legal owner of the motor vehicle pursuant to law.

Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 319.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

319.32 Fees; service charges; disposition.--

(1) The department shall charge a fee of \$24 for each original certificate of title except for a certificate of title for a motor vehicle for hire registered under s. 320.08(6), for which the title fee shall be \$3, \$24 for each duplicate copy of a certificate of title except for a certificate of title for a motor vehicle for hire registered under s. 320.08(6), for which the title fee shall be \$3, \$2 for each salvage certificate of title, and \$3 for each assignment by a lienholder. It shall also charge a fee of \$2 for noting a lien on a title certificate or otherwise recording a lien or ownership interest pursuant to s. 319.27, which fee shall include the services for the subsequent issuance of a corrected certificate or cancellation of lien when that lien is satisfied. If an application for a certificate of title is for a rebuilt vehicle, the department shall charge an additional fee of \$40 for conducting a physical examination of the vehicle to assure its identity. In 31 addition to all other fees charged, a sum of \$1 shall be paid

for the issuance of an original or duplicate certificate of title to cover the cost of materials used for security purposes.

Section 7. Section 319.323, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

319.323 Expedited service; applications; fees.--The department shall establish a separate title office which may be utilized by private citizens and licensed motor vehicle dealers to receive expedited service on title transfers, title issuances, duplicate titles, and recordation of liens, and certificates of repossession. A fee of \$7 shall be charged for this service, which fee is in addition to the fees imposed by s. 319.32. Application for such expedited service may be made by mail or in person. The department shall issue each title applied for pursuant to this section within 5 working days after receipt of the application except for an application for a duplicate title certificate covered by s. 319.23(4), in which case the title must be issued within 5 working days after compliance with the department's verification requirements. This section shall not apply to an application based upon a title certificate issued by another state or country unless the application is for a title to be issued to the person to whom the current non-Florida certificate was issued.

Section 8. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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