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A bill to be entitled An act relating to pawnbrokers and secondhand dealers; creating s. 943.0546, F.S.; requiring the Department of Law Enforcement to administer a statewide database of pawnshop transactions and acquisitions of secondhand goods; requiring local law enforcement agencies to submit records of such transactions to the department; authorizing a law enforcement agency to access the database only for investigative purposes and subject to specified conditions; requiring the department to submit an annual report to the Legislature; requiring the Department of Law Enforcement to adopt rules; amending s. 539.001, F.S., relating to the Florida Pawnbroking Act; specifying the form of a petition under which a claimant may bring an action to recover possession of misappropriated property; providing for a court to determine the disposition of misappropriated property as part of a criminal case; requiring the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to prescribe a pamphlet to describe a claimant's rights to recover misappropriated property from a pawnbroker; requiring that the department prescribe by rule a disclosure form; requiring that such form be provided to any person demanding the return of property from a pawnbroker; providing rulemaking authority; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 943.0546, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

943.0546 Database of records of pawnshop transactions and secondhand-goods acquisitions.--

- (1) The department shall establish and maintain a statewide database of records of pawnshop transactions and secondhand-goods acquisitions which are submitted to the department from local law enforcement agencies.
- records of pawnshop transactions or secondhand-goods acquisitions under chapter 538 or chapter 539 shall, as soon as practicable, transfer the information contained in the records to the department in a format and manner established by the department after consultation with the Florida Sheriffs Association and the Florida Police Chiefs Association.
- (3) Notwithstanding the requirements of ss. 538.04(1) and 539.001(9) to deliver the transaction forms to the local law enforcement agency, a secondhand dealer or pawnbroker shall deliver or electronically transfer the transaction forms to the department upon authorization of the local law enforcement agency responsible for receiving the transaction forms and after the department and local law enforcement agency have entered into an agreement.
- (4) The database may not be used for research or statistical purposes that are unrelated to official criminal investigative purposes.
- (5) A law enforcement agency may access the database for official criminal investigative purposes, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Names of persons submitted to the statewide

 database may only be compared against the names of persons who

 are the subject of an active warrant or capias for a felony

 offense enumerated in s. 775.087 or an offense that involves

 theft and that has been entered into the information system of

 the Florida Crime Information Center or the National Crime

 Information Center.
- (b) Any property identified in transaction records submitted to the database may be compared against information contained in the information system of the Florida Crime Information Center or the National Crime Information Center.
- (c) Any other inquiry into the database by a law enforcement agency must be for an official criminal investigative purpose that is related to an offense enumerated in s. 775.087, or a similar offense in another jurisdiction, or that is related to an offense that involves theft.
- (6) The department may not, without legislative authority, sell or otherwise provide to any private entity the information supplied to the department under this section.
- (7) Beginning February 1, 2002, the department shall submit to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives an annual report that includes an analysis of the stolen property identified through the database during the previous calendar year. The annual report must include a separate analysis of transaction information submitted by pawnbrokers and transaction information submitted by secondhand dealers.
- (8) The department shall adopt rules to administer this section.
- Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2), paragraph (h) of subsection (12), and subsection (15) of section

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539.001, Florida Statutes, are amended, and present subsections (16), (17), (18), (19), (20) of that section are redesignated as subsections (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), respectively, present subsection (21) of that section is redesignated as subsection (23) and amended, and new subsections (16) and (17) are added to that section, to read: 539.001 The Florida Pawnbroking Act.--

- (2) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Agency" means the Division of Consumer Services of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
- (12) PROHIBITED ACTS.--A pawnbroker, or an employee or agent of a pawnbroker, may not:
- (h) Fail to return or replace pledged goods to a pledgor upon payment of the full amount due the pawnbroker, unless the pledged goods have been placed under a hold order under subsection(18)(16), or taken into custody by a court or otherwise disposed of by court order.
- (15) CLAIMS AGAINST PURCHASED GOODS OR PLEDGED GOODS HELD BY PAWNBROKERS. --
- (a) To obtain possession of purchased or pledged goods held by a pawnbroker which a claimant claims to be misappropriated, the claimant must notify the pawnbroker by certified mail, return receipt requested, or in person evidenced by signed receipt, of the claimant's claim to the purchased or pledged goods. The notice must contain a complete and accurate description of the purchased or pledged goods and must be accompanied by a legible copy of the applicable law enforcement agency's report on the misappropriation of such property. If the claimant and the pawnbroker do not resolve the matter within 10 days after the pawnbroker's receipt of 31 the notice, the claimant may petition the court to order the

return of the property, naming the pawnbroker as a defendant, and must serve the pawnbroker with a copy of the petition. The pawnbroker shall hold the property described in the petition until the right to possession is resolved by the parties or by a court of competent jurisdiction. The court shall waive any filing fee for the petition to recover the property, and the sheriff shall waive the service fees.

(b) The claimant may bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction by petition in substantially the following form:

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Plaintiff A. B., sues defendant C. D., and alleges:

- 1. This is an action to recover possession of personal property in......County, Florida.
- 2. The description of the property is: ...(list property).... To the best of plaintiff's knowledge, information, and belief, the value of the property is
- 3. Plaintiff is entitled to the possession of the property.
- 4. To plaintiff's best knowledge, information, and belief, the property is located at......
- 5. The property is wrongfully detained by defendant.

 Defendant came into possession of the property by:

 ...(describe method of possession).... To plaintiff's best knowledge, information, and belief, defendant detains the property because: ...(give reasons)....
- 6. The property has not been taken under an execution or attachment against the plaintiff's property.

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(c) (b) If, after notice and a hearing, the court finds that the property was misappropriated and orders the return of the property to the claimant:

- The claimant may recover from the pawnbroker the cost of the action, including the claimant's reasonable attorney's fees; and
- If the conveying customer is convicted of theft, a 2. violation of this section, or dealing in stolen property, the court shall order the conveying customer to repay the pawnbroker the full amount the conveying customer received from the pawnbroker for the property, plus all applicable pawn service charges. As used in this paragraph, the term "convicted of" includes a plea of nolo contendere to the charges or any agreement in which adjudication is withheld; and
- The conveying customer shall be responsible to pay all attorney's fees and taxable costs incurred by the pawnbroker in defending a replevin action or any other civil matter wherein it is found that the conveying customer was in violation of this paragraph.
- (d) In addition to the civil petition to recover the property, the state attorney may file a motion as part of a pending criminal case related to the property. The criminal court has jurisdiction to determine ownership of the property, to order the return of the property or other disposition, and to order any appropriate restitution to any person. Such order shall be entered following a hearing and after proper notice to the pawnbroker, the victim, and the defendant in the criminal case.

(e)(c) If the court finds that the claimant failed to 31 comply with the requirements in paragraph (a) or otherwise

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finds against the claimant, the claimant is liable for the defendants' costs, including reasonable attorney's fees.

 $\underline{(f)}(d)$ The sale, pledge, or delivery of tangible personal property to a pawnbroker by any person in this state is considered to be: pawnbroker by any person in this state is considered to be:

- 1. An agreement by the person who sells, pledges, or delivers the tangible personal property that the person is subject to the jurisdiction of the court in all civil actions and proceedings arising out of the pledge or sale transaction filed by either a resident or nonresident plaintiff;
- 2. An appointment of the Secretary of State by any nonresident of this state as that person's lawful attorney and agent upon whom may be served all process in suits pertaining to the actions and proceedings arising out of the sale, pledge, or delivery; and
- 3. An agreement by any nonresident that any process in any suit so served has the same legal force and validity as if personally served in this state.

(16) PAMPHLET.--

(a) The agency shall publish a pamphlet describing a claimant's rights to recover property under subsection (15) and specifying that the claimant is not obligated to reimburse or otherwise pay the pawnbroker to recover misappropriated property. The pamphlet must also contain the form of the petition prescribed in paragraph (15)(b). In developing the pamphlet, the agency shall consult with the Attorney General, the Department of Law Enforcement, the Florida Sheriffs Association, the Florida Police Chiefs Association, the Florida Pawnbrokers Association, and any other interested party.

- (b) The agency shall 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.
 - (17) DISCLOSURES. --
- (a) The agency shall prescribe, by rule, a disclosure form that contains substantially the following statement:

OR SOLD TO THIS PAWNSHOP, YOU ARE UNDER NO LEGAL OBLIGATION TO REIMBURSE OR OTHERWISE PAY THIS PAWNSHOP IN ORDER TO RECOVER THE PROPERTY. FLORIDA LAW PROVIDES THAT YOU HAVE THE FOLLOWING RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- 1. To obtain possession of the property, you must provide notice of your claim to the pawnbroker by certified mail, return receipt requested, or in person evidenced by signed receipt. The notice must contain a complete and accurate description of the purchased or pledged goods and must be accompanied by a legible copy of the applicable law enforcement agency's report on the misappropriation of such property.
- 2. If you and the pawnbroker do not resolve the matter within 10 days after the pawnbroker's receipt of the notice, you may petition a court to order the return of the property, naming the pawnbroker as a defendant, and you must serve the pawnbroker with a copy of the petition.
- 3. The pawnbroker shall hold the property described in the petition until the right to possession is resolved by the parties or by a court.

1	4. The court shall waive any filing fee for the
2	petition to recover the property, and the sheriff shall waive
3	the service fees.
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5	(b) The agency shall distribute the disclosure forms
6	to all pawnbrokers. When a person enters a pawnshop and
7	demands the return of property that he or she claims has been
8	misappropriated, the pawnbroker shall provide the person with
9	the disclosure form and the form shall be signed by both
10	parties.
11	(23) (21) RULEMAKING AUTHORITYThe agency may
12	department has authority to adopt rules pursuant to chapter
13	120 to <u>administer</u> implement the provisions of this section.
14	Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2001.
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17	SENATE SUMMARY
18	Requires that the Department of Law Enforcement establish
19	and maintain a database of pawnshop transactions and secondhand-goods acquisitions. Requires that records of
20	such transactions be submitted to the department by local law enforcement agencies and included in the database.
21	Provides for law enforcement agencies to have access to the database for investigative purposes only. Specifies the form for a claimant to use in petitioning the court
22	for recovery of misappropriated property from a
23	pawnbroker. Requires that the form be included in a pamphlet developed by the Department of Agriculture and
24	Consumer Services which describes a claimant's rights to recover property from a pawnbroker. (See bill for
25	details.)
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