By Senator Constantine

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to motor vehicle lien enforcement; amending s. 30.231, F.S.; authorizing sheriffs expediting execution of a writ of replevin to recover certain additional expenses; amending s. 30.30, F.S.; requiring sheriffs to expedite certain writs of replevin within a specified amount of time; amending s. 78.065, F.S.; requiring courts to advance certain matters related to writs of replevin on the calendar and provide a ruling within a specified amount of time; amending s. 78.068, F.S.; requiring courts to advance certain matters related to prejudgment writs of replevin on the calendar and provide a ruling within a specified amount of time; amending s. 319.24, F.S.; extending the time certain motor vehicle lienholders have to deliver a certificate of title indicating a lien satisfaction or notify the person satisfying the lien that the title is not available; amending s. 320.02, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to withhold registration, renewal of registration, or replacement registration of specified motor vehicles; creating s. 320.1315, F.S.; requiring the department to develop an electronic notification system for certain purposes; authorizing certain motor vehicle floor plan financers to provide the department with certain information; providing responsibilities of the department relating to notification of the issuance of temporary tags; authorizing the department to adopt rules; amending s.

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320.0609, F.S.; requiring the issuance and display of a temporary tag under certain conditions; amending s. 320.131, F.S.; extending the authority of the department to design, issue, and regulate the use of temporary tags in cases involving transfer of a registration license plate; amending s. 559.903, F.S.; defining the terms "lienholder" and "owner" for purposes of the "Florida Motor Vehicle Repair Act"; amending s. 559.917, F.S.; providing for a motor vehicle owner or lienholder to obtain the release of a motor vehicle from a motor vehicle repair shop; amending s. 713.585, F.S.; modifying procedures for enforcing liens for labor or services by sale of a motor vehicle; amending s. 818.01, F.S.; providing penalties for the encumbrance, removal, destruction, or concealment of certain personal property; providing responsibilities of the department relating to the issuance of a license plate, revalidation sticker, or replacement license plate; requiring the department to create a notice to surrender form; providing procedures for the dispute of a notice to surrender; authorizing certain secured parties to move in a court of competent jurisdiction that the party be allowed to retain possession of collateral as security for a debt; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 30.231, Florida

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Statutes, is amended to read:

30.231 Sheriffs' fees for service of summons, subpoenas, and executions.—

(2) For levying on property and for the seizure of persons, the sheriff shall be allowed anticipated expenses necessary for the execution of the process directing such levy or seizure and for the safekeeping of property and persons in the custody of the sheriff. A reasonable cost deposit to cover said fees and expenses in connection with the requested services shall be deposited in advance, by the party requesting the service, with the officer requested to perform the service. If the sheriff is required to expedite execution of a writ of replevin pursuant to s. 30.30, the sheriff may recover additional expenses, including payment of off-duty deputy sheriffs, to expedite execution of the writ of replevin.

Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 30.30, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 30.30 Writs, process; duties and liabilities in levying.-
- (1) Whenever any writ, issuing out of any court of this state is, shall be delivered to a sheriff, commanding the sheriff to levy upon property specifically described therein, it shall be his or her duty to levy upon such property. If a party to whom a writ of replevin has been issued requests expedited service of the writ, the sheriff shall expedite service no later than 3 days after such request, subject to payment of the additional expenses allowed by s. 30.231(2). If no property is specifically described in the writ, the sheriff he or she shall levy upon:
 - (a) Any property in the possession of the defendant which

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is described in instructions for levy; and

(b) Upon any property assessed against the defendant on the current tax rolls of the county or registered in his or her name under any law of the United States or of the state, upon the request of the plaintiff or the plaintiff's attorney listing such property in an instructions for levy. The instructions for levy shall state the balance due on such writ.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 78.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

78.065 Order to show cause; contents.-

(1) The court without delay shall examine the complaint filed; and, if on the basis of the complaint and further showing of the plaintiff in support of it the court finds that the defendant has waived in accordance with s. 78.075 his or her right to be notified and heard, the court shall promptly issue an order authorizing the clerk of the court to issue a writ of replevin. The court shall advance the cause on the calendar and shall rule on whether a writ of replevin will be issued within 3 days after the date the civil action seeking issuance of the writ of replevin is filed.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 78.068, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

78.068 Prejudgment writ of replevin.

(1) A prejudgment writ of replevin may be issued and the property seized delivered forthwith to the petitioners when the nature of the claim and the amount thereof, if any, and the grounds relied upon for the issuance of the writ clearly appear from specific facts shown by the verified petition or by separate affidavit of the petitioner. The court shall advance

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the cause on the calendar and shall rule on whether a writ of replevin will be issued within 3 days after the date the civil action seeking issuance of the writ of replevin is filed.

Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 319.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

319.24 Issuance in duplicate; delivery; liens and encumbrances.—

(5)(a) Upon satisfaction of any first lien or encumbrance recorded at the department, the owner of the motor vehicle or mobile home, as shown on the title certificate, or the person satisfying the lien shall be entitled to demand and receive from the lienholder a satisfaction of the lien. If the lienholder, upon satisfaction of the lien and upon demand, fails or refuses to furnish a satisfaction thereof within 30 days after demand, he or she shall be held liable for all costs, damages, and expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees, lawfully incurred by the titled owner or person satisfying the lien in any suit brought in this state for cancellation of the lien. A motor vehicle dealer acquiring ownership of a motor vehicle with an outstanding purchase money lien, shall pay and satisfy the outstanding lien within 10 working days after of acquiring ownership. The lienholder receiving final payment as defined in s. 674.215 shall mail or otherwise deliver a lien satisfaction and the certificate of title indicating the satisfaction within 15 10 working days after of receipt of such final payment or notify the person satisfying the lien that the title is not available within 15 10 working days after of receipt of such final payment. If the lienholder is unable to provide the certificate of title and notifies the person of such, the

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lienholder shall provide a lien satisfaction and shall be responsible for the cost of a duplicate title, including fast title charges as provided in s. 319.323. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to electronic transactions pursuant to subsection (9).

Section 6. Subsection (17) is added to section 320.02, Florida Statutes, to read:

320.02 Registration required; application for registration; forms.—

(17) If any applicant's name appears on a list of persons who may not be issued a license plate, revalidation sticker, or replacement license plate pursuant to a written notice to surrender a vehicle submitted to the department by a lienor as provided in s. 818.01(3), the department may withhold registration, renewal of registration, or replacement registration of any motor vehicle owned by the applicant at the time the notice was submitted by the lienor. The lienor must maintain proof that written notice to surrender the vehicle was sent to each registered owner pursuant to s. 818.01(3). A license plate, revalidation sticker, or replacement license plate may not be issued until that person's name no longer appears on the list or until the person presents documentation from the lienor that the vehicle has been surrendered to the lienor.

Section 7. Section 320.1315, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

320.1315 Electronic notification to motor vehicle floor plan financers upon issuance of temporary tags.—

(1) In order to protect the integrity of the motor vehicle

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financing market, the department is directed to develop an electronic notification system that will notify motor vehicle floor plan financers of any temporary tag that is issued on a motor vehicle that is in the inventory of a secured debtor.

- (2) Motor vehicle floor plan financers may notify the department of the motor vehicle dealer names and license numbers of any secured debtors in which the financer has perfected a security interest pursuant to chapter 679 or other applicable law.
- (3) Using the motor vehicle dealer name or license number, the department shall query each temporary tag issued in the state and, when a match occurs, shall electronically notify any floor plan financer that has requested notification that a temporary tag has been issued. Included in the notice shall be the vehicle identification number, the motor vehicle dealer name and license number that is associated with the temporary tag, and the date of issuance of the temporary tag.
- (4) Upon termination of a perfected security interest in the inventory of a secured debtor, a floor plan financer shall notify the department of such termination and the department shall no longer be required to notify the financer of temporary tags issued on motor vehicles that are in the inventory of the secured debtor.
- (5) The department may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement this section.

Section 8. Subsection (2) of section 320.0609, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

320.0609 Transfer and exchange of registration license plates; transfer fee.—

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(2) (a) Upon a sale, trade, transfer, or other disposition of a motor vehicle, the owner shall remove the registration license plate therefrom and either return it or transfer it to a replacement motor vehicle. No registration license plate shall be temporarily or permanently attached to any new or used replacement or substitute vehicle without filing an application for transfer of such registration license plate and paying the transfer fee of \$4.50 to the department.

- (b) The requirement to pay a transfer fee does not apply when the replacement vehicle is classified under s. 320.08(2)(b), (c), or (d) or (3)(a), (b), or (c) and the original vehicle to be replaced is also classified under s. 320.08(2)(b), (c), or (d) or (3)(a), (b), or (c).
- (c) When a retail sale by a licensed motor vehicle dealer results in the transfer of a license plate, a temporary tag shall be issued and displayed during the time that the application for transfer of such registration license plate is being processed except when the department's records reflect that the transfer has occurred.

Section 9. Paragraph (m) is added to subsection (1) of section 320.131, Florida Statutes, to read:

320.131 Temporary tags.-

- (1) The department is authorized and empowered to design, issue, and regulate the use of temporary tags to be designated "temporary tags" for use in the following cases:
- (m) For a retail sale by a licensed dealer when an application for the transfer of a registration license plate is being processed.

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Further, the department is authorized to disallow the purchase of temporary tags by licensed dealers, common carriers, or financial institutions in those cases where abuse has occurred.

Section 10. Section 559.903, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

559.903 Definitions.—As used in this act:

- (1) "Customer" means the person who signs the written repair estimate or any other person whom the person who signs the written repair estimate designates on the written repair estimate as a person who may authorize repair work.
- (2) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
- (3) "Employee" means an individual who is employed full time or part time by a motor vehicle repair shop and performs motor vehicle repair.
- (4) "Final estimate" means the last estimate approved by the customer either in writing or orally, as evidenced by the written repair estimate.
- (5) "Lienholder" means the person or entity that holds a lien or security interest on the motor vehicle and who perfected the lien or security interest on the motor vehicle pursuant to s. 319.27.
- (6) (5) "Motor vehicle" means any automobile, truck, bus, recreational vehicle, motorcycle, motor scooter, or other motor powered vehicle, but does not include trailers, mobile homes, travel trailers, trailer coaches without independent motive power, watercraft or aircraft, or special mobile equipment as defined in s. 316.003(48).
 - (7) "Motor vehicle repair" means all maintenance of and

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modifications and repairs to motor vehicles, and diagnostic work incident thereto, including, but not limited to, the rebuilding or restoring of rebuilt vehicles, body work, painting, warranty work, and other work customarily undertaken by motor vehicle repair shops.

- (8)(6) "Motor vehicle repair shop" means any person who, for compensation, engages or attempts to engage in the repair of motor vehicles owned by other persons and includes, but is not limited to: mobile motor vehicle repair shops, motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers; garages; service stations; selfemployed individuals; truck stops; paint and body shops; brake, muffler, or transmission shops; and shops doing glass work. Any person who engages solely in the maintenance or repair of the coach portion of a recreational vehicle is not a motor vehicle repair shop.
- (9) "Owner" means the person or persons whose names appear on the title to the motor vehicle.
- (10) (7) "Place of business" means a physical place where the business of motor vehicle repair is conducted, including any vehicle constituting a mobile motor vehicle repair shop from which the business of motor vehicle repair is conducted.
- Section 11. Section 559.917, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 559.917 Bond to release possessory lien claimed by motor vehicle repair shop.—
- (1) (a) Any customer may obtain the release of her or his motor vehicle from any lien claimed under part II of chapter 713 by a motor vehicle repair shop for repair work performed under a written repair estimate by filing with the clerk of the court in

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the circuit in which the disputed transaction occurred a cash or surety bond, payable to the person claiming the lien and conditioned for the payment of any judgment which may be entered on the lien. The bond shall be in the amount stated on the invoice required by s. 559.911, plus accrued storage charges, if any, less any amount paid to the motor vehicle repair shop as indicated on the invoice. The customer shall not be required to institute judicial proceedings in order to post the bond in the registry of the court, nor shall the customer be required to use a particular form for posting the bond, unless the clerk shall provide such form to the customer for filing. Upon the posting of such bond, the clerk of the court shall automatically issue a certificate notifying the lienor of the posting of the bond and directing the lienor to release the customer's motor vehicle.

- (b) The lienor shall have 60 days to file suit to recover the bond. The prevailing party in that action may be entitled to damages plus court costs and reasonable attorney's fees. If the lienor fails to file suit within 60 days after the posting of such bond, the bond shall be discharged.
- (c) The owner or lienholder may obtain the release of a motor vehicle pursuant to s. 713.78.
- (2) The failure of a lienor to release or return to the customer, owner, or lienholder the motor vehicle upon which any lien is claimed, upon receiving a copy of a certificate giving notice of the posting of the bond and directing release of the motor vehicle, shall subject the lienor to judicial proceedings which may be brought by the customer, owner, or lienholder to compel compliance with the certificate. Whenever a customer, owner, or lienholder brings an action to compel compliance with

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the certificate, the customer, owner, or lienholder need only establish that:

- (a) Bond in the amount of the invoice, plus accrued storage charges, if any, less any amount paid to the motor vehicle repair shop as indicated on the invoice, was posted;
 - (b) A certificate was issued pursuant to this section;
- (c) The motor vehicle repair shop, or any employee or agent thereof who is authorized to release the motor vehicle, received a copy of a certificate issued pursuant to this section; and
- (d) The motor vehicle repair shop or employee authorized to release the motor vehicle failed to release the motor vehicle.

The customer, owner, or lienholder, upon a judgment in her or his favor in an action brought under this subsection, may be entitled to damages plus court costs and reasonable attorney's fees sustained by her or him by reason of such wrongful detention or retention. Upon a judgment in favor of the motor vehicle repair shop, the shop may be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees.

- (3) Any motor vehicle repair shop which, or any employee or agent thereof who is authorized to release the motor vehicle who, upon receiving a copy of a certificate giving notice of the posting of the bond in the required amount and directing release of the motor vehicle, fails to release or return the property to the customer, owner, or lienholder pursuant to this section commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (4) Any customer, owner, or lienholder who stops payment on a credit card charge or a check drawn in favor of a motor

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vehicle repair shop on account of an invoice or who fails to post a cash or surety bond pursuant to this section shall be prohibited from any recourse under this section with respect to the motor vehicle repair shop.

Section 12. Section 713.585, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 713.585 Enforcement of lien by sale of motor vehicle.—A person claiming a lien under s. 713.58 for performing labor or services on a motor vehicle may enforce such lien by sale of the vehicle in accordance with the following procedures:
- (1) The lienor must give notice, by certified mail, return receipt requested, within 10 15 business days, excluding Saturday and Sunday, from the beginning date of the assessment of storage charges on the said motor vehicle, to the registered owner of the vehicle, to the customer as indicated on the order for repair, and to all other persons claiming an interest in or lien thereon, as disclosed by the records of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles or of a corresponding agency of any other state in which the vehicle appears registered. Such notice must contain:
- (a) A description of the vehicle (year, make, vehicle identification number) and its location.
- (b) The name and address of the owner of the vehicle, the customer as indicated on the order for repair, and any person claiming an interest in or lien thereon.
 - (c) The name, address, and telephone number of the lienor.
- (d) Notice that the lienor claims a lien on the vehicle for labor and services performed and storage charges, if any, and the cash sum which, if paid to the lienor, would be sufficient

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to redeem the vehicle from the lien claimed by the lienor.

- (e) Notice that the lien claimed by the lienor is subject to enforcement pursuant to this section and that the vehicle may be sold to satisfy the lien.
- (f) If known, the date, time, and location of any proposed or scheduled sale of the vehicle. No vehicle may be sold earlier than 50 60 days after completion of the repair work.
- (g) Notice that the owner of the vehicle or any person claiming an interest in or lien thereon has a right to a hearing at any time prior to the scheduled date of sale by filing a demand for hearing with the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the vehicle is held and mailing copies of the demand for hearing to all other owners and lienors as reflected on the notice.
- (h) Notice that the owner <u>or lienholder</u> of the vehicle has a right to recover possession of the vehicle without instituting judicial proceedings by posting bond in accordance with the provisions of s. 559.917.
- (i) Notice that any proceeds from the sale of the vehicle remaining after payment of the amount claimed to be due and owing to the lienor will be deposited with the clerk of the circuit court for disposition upon court order pursuant to subsection (8).
- (2) If attempts to locate the owner or lienholder are unsuccessful, the lienor must notify the local law enforcement agency in writing by certified mail or acknowledged hand delivery that the lienor has been unable to locate the owner or lienholder, that a physical search of the vehicle has disclosed no ownership information, and that a good faith effort has been

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made. A description of the motor vehicle which includes the year, make, and identification number must be given on the notice. This notification must take place within 10 15 business days, excluding Saturday and Sunday, from the beginning date of the assessment of storage charges on the said motor vehicle. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "good faith effort" means that the following checks have been performed by the company to establish the prior state of registration and title:

- (a) A check of vehicle for any type of tag, tag record, temporary tag, or regular tag;
- (b) A check of vehicle for inspection sticker or other stickers and decals that could indicate the state of possible registration; and
- (c) A check of the interior of the vehicle for any papers that could be in the glove box, trunk, or other areas for the state of registration.
- (3) If the date of the sale was not included in the notice required in subsection (1), notice of the sale must be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, not less than 15 days before the date of sale, to the customer as indicated on the order for repair, and to all other persons claiming an interest in or lien on the motor vehicle, as disclosed by the records of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles or of a corresponding agency of any other state in which the vehicle appears to have been registered. After diligent search and inquiry, if the name and address of the registered owner or the owner of the recorded lien cannot be ascertained, the requirements for this notice may be disregarded.
 - (4) The lienor, at least 15 days before the proposed or

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scheduled date of sale of the vehicle, shall publish the notice required by this section once in a newspaper circulated in the county where the vehicle is held. A certificate of compliance with the notification provisions of this section, verified by the lienor, together with a copy of the notice and return receipt for mailing of the notice required by this section, and proof of publication, must be duly and expeditiously filed with the clerk of the circuit court in the county where the vehicle is held. The lienor, at the time of filing the certificate of compliance, must pay to the clerk of that court a service charge of \$10 for indexing and recording the certificate.

- (5) At any time prior to the proposed or scheduled date of sale of a vehicle, the owner of the vehicle, or any person claiming an interest in the vehicle or a lien thereon, may file a demand for hearing with the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the vehicle is held to determine whether the vehicle has been wrongfully taken or withheld from her or him. Any person who files a demand for hearing shall mail copies of the demand to all other owners and lienors as reflected on the notice required in subsection (1). Upon the filing of a demand for hearing, a hearing shall be held prior to the proposed or scheduled date of sale of the vehicle.
- (6) In the event a lienor institutes a judicial proceeding to enforce a lien, no filing fee shall be required at the time of filing, but the court shall require the lienor to pay the filing fee unless the lienor shall prevail in the action.
- (7) At the hearing on the complaint, the court shall forthwith issue its order determining:
 - (a) Whether the vehicle is subject to a valid lien by the

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465 lienor and the amount thereof;

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- (b) The priority of the lien of the lienor as against any existing security interest in the vehicle;
- (c) The distribution of any proceeds of the sale by the clerk of the circuit court;
- (d) The award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs to the prevailing party; and
 - (e) The reasonableness of storage charges.
- (8) A vehicle subject to lien enforcement pursuant to this section must be sold by the lienor at public sale. Immediately upon the sale of the vehicle and payment in cash of the purchase price, the lienor shall deposit with the clerk of the circuit court the proceeds of the sale less the amount claimed by the lienor for work done and storage, if any, and all reasonable costs and expenses incurred in conducting the sale, including any attorney's fees and costs ordered by the court. Simultaneously with depositing the proceeds of sale remaining after payment to the lienor, the lienor shall file with the clerk a verified report of the sale stating a description of the vehicle sold, including the vehicle identification number; the name and address of the purchaser; the date of the sale; and the selling price. The report shall also itemize the amount retained by the lienor pursuant to this section and shall indicate whether a hearing was demanded and held. All proceeds held by the court shall be held for the benefit of the owner of the vehicle or any lienholder whose lien is discharged by the sale and shall be disbursed only upon order of the court. Unless a proceeding is initiated to validate a claim to such proceeds within 1 year and a day from the date of the sale, the proceeds

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shall be deemed abandoned property and disposition thereof shall be governed by s. 705.103. The clerk shall receive 5 percent of the proceeds deposited with her or him, not to exceed \$25, for her or his services under this section.

- (9) A copy of the certificate of compliance and the report of sale, certified by the clerk of the court, shall constitute satisfactory proof for application to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles for transfer of title, together with any other proof required by any rules and regulations of the department.
- (10) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as affecting an owner's right to redeem her or his vehicle from the lien at any time prior to sale by paying the amount claimed by the lienor for work done and assessed storage charges, plus any costs incurred by the repair shop for utilizing enforcement procedures under this section.
- (11) Nothing in this section shall operate in derogation of the rights and remedies established by s. 559.917.
- (12) When a vehicle is sold by a lienor in accordance with this law, a purchaser for value takes title to the vehicle free and clear of all claims, liens, and encumbrances whatsoever, unless otherwise provided by court order.
- (13) A failure to make good faith efforts as defined in subsection (2) precludes the imposition of any storage charges against the vehicle. If a lienor fails to provide notice to any person claiming a lien on a vehicle under subsection (1) within 10 15 business days, excluding Saturday or Sunday, after the assessment of storage charges have begun, then the lienor is precluded from charging for more than 15 days of storage, but

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failure to provide timely notice does not affect charges made for repairs, adjustments, or modifications to the vehicle or the priority of liens on the vehicle.

Section 13. Section 818.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

818.01 Disposing of <u>or concealing</u> personal property under lien or subject to conditional sale.—

- (1) Any person who:
- (a) Pledges, mortgages, sells, encumbers, removes, destroys, conceals Whoever shall pledge, mortgage, sell, or otherwise disposes of, or conspires, aids, abets, or assents in the disposal dispose of, any personal property, including any motor vehicle, to him or her belonging to the person, or which shall be in the person's his or her possession, and which property is shall be subject to any written lien, or which shall be subject to any statutory lien, whether written or not, or is which shall be the subject of any written conditional sale contract under which the title is retained by the lienor vendor, without the written consent of the person holding such lien, or retaining such title;
- (b) Removes or causes the removal of any such property and whoever shall remove or cause to be removed beyond the limits of the county where such lien was created or such conditional sale contract was entered into, any such property, without the written consent of the person holding such lien or retaining such title; aforesaid, or
- (c) Hides, conceals, or transfers shall hide, conceal or transfer, such property with intent to defeat, hinder, or delay the enforcement of such lien, or the recovery of such property

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commits vendor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (2) It <u>is</u> shall be prima facie evidence of concealing, selling, or disposing of such personal property whenever the person owning the property at the time the lien was created, or who bought the <u>property same</u> under such retained title contract, fails or refuses to produce such property for inspection within the county where the lien was created, or the property delivered, upon demand of the person <u>holding having</u> such lien, or retaining such title, after the debt secured by such lien has become enforceable, or the <u>lienee vendee</u> has substantially defaulted in the performance of such retained title contract.
- (3) Upon receipt from a lienor who claims a lien on a vehicle pursuant to s. 319.27 by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles of written notice to surrender a vehicle or vessel that has been disposed of, concealed, removed, or destroyed by the lienee, the department shall place the name of the registered owner of that vehicle on the list of those persons who may not be issued a license plate, revalidation sticker, or replacement license plate for any motor vehicle under s. 320.03(8) owned by the lienee at the time the notice was given by the lienor. If the vehicle is owned jointly by more than one person, the name of each registered owner shall be placed on the list.
- (a) The notice to surrender the vehicle shall be submitted on forms developed by the department, which must include:
 - 1. The name, address, and telephone number of the lienor.

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2. The name of the registered owner of the vehicle and the address to which the lienor provided notice to surrender the vehicle to the registered owner.

- 3. A general description of the vehicle, including its color, make, model, body style, and year.
- 4. The vehicle identification number, registration license plate number, if known, or other identification number, as applicable.
- (b) The registered owner of the vehicle may dispute a notice to surrender the vehicle by notifying the department of the dispute in writing on forms provided by the department and presenting proof that the vehicle was sold to a motor vehicle dealer licensed under s. 320.27, a mobile home dealer licensed under s. 320.77, or a recreational vehicle dealer licensed under s. 320.771.
- (4) A secured party who reasonably believes that an individual intends to conceal or remove property subject to a lien from the county where the lien was created or a conditional sale contract was entered into may, within 10 days after retaking possession of the property, move in a court of competent jurisdiction that the secured party be allowed to retain possession of the property as security for the debt. If the court finds reasonable cause to believe that the individual intends to conceal the property or remove it from this state, it shall order that the property remain in the possession of the secured party, notwithstanding the other provisions of this section.
 - Section 14. This act shall take effect July 1, 2009.