

Amendment No. 1

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED	<u> </u>	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	<u> </u>	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	<u> </u>	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	<u> </u>	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	<u> </u>	(Y/N)
OTHER	<u> </u>	

1 Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Criminal Justice
 2 Subcommittee
 3 Representative Metz offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:

8 Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 932.701, Florida
 9 Statutes, is amended to read:

10 932.701 Short title; definitions.—

11 (1) Sections 932.701-932.7062 ~~932.706~~ shall be known and
 12 may be cited as the "Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act."

13 Section 2. Subsections (1), (2), and (6) of section
 14 932.703, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

15 932.703 Forfeiture of contraband article; exceptions.—

16 (1) (a) A ~~Any~~ contraband article, vessel, motor vehicle,
 17 aircraft, other personal property, or real property ~~used in~~

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18 ~~violation of any provision of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture~~
19 ~~Act, or in, upon, or by means of which any violation of the~~
20 ~~Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act has taken or is taking place,~~
21 ~~may be seized only upon the arrest of the owner of the property~~
22 ~~for a violation of a criminal law that renders the property a~~
23 ~~contraband article and shall be forfeited subject to the~~
24 ~~provisions of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.~~

25 (b) Once property is seized pursuant to the Florida
26 Contraband Forfeiture Act, regardless of whether the civil
27 complaint has been filed, all settlements must be personally
28 approved by the head of the law enforcement agency making the
29 seizure. If the agency head is unavailable and a delay would
30 adversely affect the settlement, approval may be given by a
31 subordinate of the agency head who is designated to grant such
32 authority ~~Notwithstanding any other provision of the Florida~~
33 ~~Contraband Forfeiture Act, except the provisions of paragraph~~
34 ~~(a), contraband articles set forth in s. 932.701(2)(a)7. used in~~
35 ~~violation of any provision of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture~~
36 ~~Act, or in, upon, or by means of which any violation of the~~
37 ~~Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act has taken or is taking place,~~
38 ~~shall be seized and shall be forfeited subject to the provisions~~
39 ~~of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.~~

40 (c)1. At the time of seizure or entry of a restraining
41 order, the state acquires provisional title to the seized
42 property. A forfeiture under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture
43 Act is not final, and title or other indicia of ownership, other

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44 than provisional title, do not pass to the seizing agency until
45 the title to the seized property is perfected in accordance with
46 the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act ~~All rights to, interest~~
47 ~~in, and title to contraband articles used in violation of s.~~
48 ~~932.702 shall immediately vest in the seizing law enforcement~~
49 ~~agency upon seizure.~~

50 2. If at least 90 days has elapsed since the arrest of the
51 owner of the property, and the seizing agency has failed to
52 locate the owner after making a diligent effort, the seized
53 property will be deemed a contraband article and is subject to
54 forfeiture under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.

55 (d) The seizing agency may not use the seized property for
56 any purpose until the rights to, interest in, and title to the
57 seized property are perfected in accordance with the Florida
58 Contraband Forfeiture Act. This section does not prohibit use or
59 operation necessary for reasonable maintenance of seized
60 property. Reasonable efforts shall be made to maintain seized
61 property in such a manner as to minimize loss of value.

62 (2) (a) Personal property may be seized at the time the
63 property owner is arrested ~~of the violation~~ or subsequent to the
64 arrest ~~violation~~, if the person entitled to notice is notified
65 at the time of the seizure or by certified mail, return receipt
66 requested, that there is a right to an adversarial preliminary
67 hearing after the seizure to determine whether probable cause
68 exists to believe that such property has been or is being used
69 in violation of a criminal law that renders the property a

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70 contraband article ~~the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.~~
71 Seizing agencies shall make a diligent effort to notify the
72 person entitled to notice of the seizure. Notice provided by
73 certified mail must be mailed within 5 working days after the
74 seizure and must state that a person entitled to notice may
75 request an adversarial preliminary hearing within 15 days after
76 receiving such notice. When a postseizure, adversarial
77 preliminary hearing as provided in this section is desired, a
78 request must be made in writing by certified mail, return
79 receipt requested, to the seizing agency. The seizing agency
80 shall set and notice the hearing, which must be held within 10
81 days after the request is received or as soon as practicable
82 thereafter.

83 (b) Real property may not be seized or restrained, other
84 than by lis pendens, subsequent to the arrest of the owner of
85 the property for a violation of a criminal law that renders the
86 property a contraband article ~~the Florida Contraband Forfeiture~~
87 ~~Act~~ until the persons entitled to notice are afforded the
88 opportunity to attend the pre seizure adversarial preliminary
89 hearing. A lis pendens may be obtained by any method authorized
90 by law. Notice of the adversarial preliminary hearing shall be
91 by certified mail, return receipt requested. The purpose of the
92 adversarial preliminary hearing is to determine whether probable
93 cause exists to believe that such property has been used in
94 violation of a criminal law that renders the property a
95 contraband article ~~the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.~~ The

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96 seizing agency shall make a diligent effort to notify any person
97 entitled to notice of the seizure. The preseizure adversarial
98 preliminary hearing provided herein shall be held within 10 days
99 of the filing of the lis pendens or as soon as practicable.

100 (c) When an adversarial preliminary hearing is held, the
101 court shall review the verified affidavit and any other
102 supporting documents and take any testimony to determine whether
103 there is probable cause to believe that the owner of the
104 property violated a criminal law that renders the property a
105 contraband article ~~property was used, is being used, was~~
106 ~~attempted to be used, or was intended to be used in violation of~~
107 ~~the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act~~. If probable cause is
108 established, the court shall authorize the seizure or continued
109 seizure of the subject contraband. A copy of the findings of the
110 court shall be provided to any person entitled to notice.

111 (d) If the court determines that probable cause exists to
112 believe that the owner of the property violated a criminal law
113 that renders the property a contraband article ~~such property was~~
114 ~~used in violation of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act~~, the
115 court shall order the property restrained by the least
116 restrictive means to protect against disposal, waste, or
117 continued illegal use of such property pending disposition of
118 the forfeiture proceeding. The court may order the claimant to
119 post a bond or other adequate security equivalent to the value
120 of the property.

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121 (6) (a) ~~Property may not be forfeited under the Florida~~
122 ~~Contraband Forfeiture Act unless the seizing agency establishes~~
123 ~~by a preponderance of the evidence that the owner either knew,~~
124 ~~or should have known after a reasonable inquiry, that the~~
125 ~~property was being employed or was likely to be employed in~~
126 ~~criminal activity.~~

127 ~~(b)~~ A bona fide lienholder's interest that has been
128 perfected in the manner prescribed by law prior to the seizure
129 may not be forfeited under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act
130 ~~unless the seizing agency establishes by a preponderance of the~~
131 ~~evidence that the lienholder had actual knowledge, at the time~~
132 ~~the lien was made, that the property was being employed or was~~
133 ~~likely to be employed in criminal activity.~~ If a lienholder's
134 interest is not subject to forfeiture under the requirements of
135 this section, such interest shall be preserved by the court by
136 ordering the lienholder's interest to be paid as provided in s.
137 932.7055.

138 (b) ~~(e)~~ Property titled or registered between husband and
139 wife jointly by the use of the conjunctives "and," "and/or," or
140 "or," in the manner prescribed by law prior to the seizure, may
141 not be forfeited under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act
142 unless the seizing agency establishes by a preponderance of the
143 evidence that the coowner either knew or had reason to know,
144 after reasonable inquiry, that such property was employed or was
145 likely to be employed in criminal activity.

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146 ~~(c)(d)~~ A vehicle that is rented or leased from a company
147 engaged in the business of renting or leasing vehicles, which
148 vehicle was rented or leased in the manner prescribed by law
149 prior to the seizure, may not be forfeited under the Florida
150 Contraband Forfeiture Act, and no fine, penalty, or
151 administrative charge, other than reasonable and customary
152 charges for towing and storage, shall be imposed by any
153 governmental agency on the company which rented or leased the
154 vehicle, ~~unless the seizing agency establishes by preponderance~~
155 ~~of the evidence that the renter or lessor had actual knowledge,~~
156 ~~at the time the vehicle was rented or leased, that the vehicle~~
157 ~~was being employed or was likely to be employed in criminal~~
158 ~~activity.~~ When a vehicle that is rented or leased from a company
159 engaged in the business of renting or leasing vehicles is seized
160 under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act, upon learning the
161 address or phone number of the company, the seizing law
162 enforcement agency shall, as soon as practicable, inform the
163 company that the vehicle has been seized and is available for
164 the company to take possession upon payment of the reasonable
165 and customary charges for towing and storage.

166 Section 3. Subsections (8), (9), and (11) of section
167 932.704, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

168 932.704 Forfeiture proceedings.—

169 ~~(8)(a) Upon clear and convincing evidence that the~~
170 ~~contraband article was being used in violation of the Florida~~
171 ~~Contraband Forfeiture Act, the The court shall order the seized~~

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172 property forfeited to the seizing law enforcement agency upon
173 clear and convincing evidence that:

174 1. The property has been or is being used in violation of
175 a criminal law that renders the property a contraband article;

176 2. The claimant is the owner of the property; and

177 3. The owner was prosecuted for the criminal violation
178 that formed the basis for the forfeiture proceeding, and has:

179 a. Been placed into a pretrial intervention program;

180 b. Been placed into a diversion program;

181 c. Been placed into a program for confidential informants,
182 as defined in s. 914.28.

183 d. Entered a plea of guilty;

184 e. Entered a plea of nolo contendere; or

185 f. Been found guilty at trial, regardless of adjudication
186 of guilt.

187 (b) The final order of forfeiture by the court shall
188 perfect in the law enforcement agency right, title, and interest
189 in and to such property, subject only to the rights and
190 interests of bona fide lienholders, and shall relate back to the
191 date of seizure.

192 (9) (a) When the claimant prevails at the conclusion of the
193 forfeiture proceeding, if the seizing agency decides not to
194 appeal, the seized property shall be released immediately to the
195 person entitled to possession of the property as determined by
196 the court. If the court finds that a perfected security interest
197 applies to the property or the criminal case that formed the

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198 basis for the forfeiture proceeding was discharged by acquittal,
199 dismissal, or nolle prosequi, the seizing agency shall return
200 the property to the owner within 5 days ~~Under such~~
201 ~~circumstances, the seizing agency shall not assess any towing~~
202 ~~charges, storage fees, administrative costs, or maintenance~~
203 ~~costs against the claimant with respect to the seized property~~
204 ~~or the forfeiture proceeding.~~

205 (b) When the claimant prevails at the conclusion of the
206 forfeiture proceeding, any decision to appeal must be made by
207 the chief administrative official of the seizing agency, or his
208 or her designee. The trial court shall require the seizing
209 agency to pay to the claimant the reasonable loss of value of
210 the seized property when the claimant prevails at trial or on
211 appeal and the seizing agency retained the seized property
212 during the trial or appellate process. The trial court shall
213 also require the seizing agency to pay to the claimant any loss
214 of income directly attributed to the continued seizure of
215 income-producing property during the trial or appellate process.
216 If the claimant prevails under this subsection ~~on appeal~~, the
217 seizing agency shall immediately release the seized property to
218 the person entitled to possession of the property as determined
219 by the court, pay any cost as assessed by the court, and may not
220 assess any towing charges, storage fees, administrative costs,
221 or maintenance costs against the claimant with respect to the
222 seized property or the forfeiture proceeding.

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223 (11) (a) The Department of Law Enforcement, in consultation
224 with the Florida Sheriffs Association and the Florida Police
225 Chiefs Association, shall develop guidelines and training
226 procedures to be used by state and local law enforcement
227 agencies and state attorneys in implementing the Florida
228 Contraband Forfeiture Act. At least annually, each state or
229 local law enforcement agency that seizes property for the
230 purpose of forfeiture shall ~~periodically~~ review such seizures ~~of~~
231 ~~assets made by the agency's law enforcement officers,~~ any
232 settlements, and any forfeiture proceedings initiated by the law
233 enforcement agency, ~~to determine whether they such seizures,~~
234 ~~settlements, and forfeitures~~ comply with the Florida Contraband
235 Forfeiture Act and the guidelines adopted under this subsection.
236 If the review suggests deficiencies, the state or local law
237 enforcement agency shall promptly take action to comply with the
238 Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.

239 (b) The determination as to ~~of~~ whether an agency will file
240 a civil forfeiture action is ~~must be~~ the sole responsibility of
241 the head of the agency or his or her designee.

242 (c) ~~(b)~~ The determination as to ~~of~~ whether to seize
243 currency must be made by supervisory personnel. The agency's
244 legal counsel must be notified as soon as possible after a
245 determination is made.

246 (d) The employment, salary, promotion, or other
247 compensation of any law enforcement officer may not be dependent
248 on the ability of the officer to meet a quota for seizures.

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249 (e) A seizing agency shall adopt and implement written
250 policies, procedures, and training to ensure compliance with all
251 applicable legal requirements regarding seizing, maintaining,
252 and the forfeiture of property under the Florida Contraband
253 Forfeiture Act.

254 (f) When property is seized for forfeiture, the probable
255 cause supporting the seizure must be promptly reviewed by
256 supervisory personnel. The seizing agency's legal counsel must
257 be notified as soon as possible of all seizures and shall
258 conduct a review to determine whether there is legal sufficiency
259 to proceed with a forfeiture action.

260 (g) Each seizing agency shall adopt and implement written
261 policies and procedures promoting the prompt release of seized
262 property as may be required by the act or by agency
263 determination when there is no legitimate basis for holding
264 seized property. To help assure that property is not wrongfully
265 held after seizure, each law enforcement agency must adopt
266 written policies and procedures ensuring that all asserted
267 claims of interest in seized property are promptly reviewed for
268 potential validity.

269 (h) The settlement of any forfeiture action must be
270 consistent with the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act and the
271 seizing agency's policy.

272 (i) Law enforcement agency personnel involved in the
273 seizure of property for forfeiture shall receive basic training
274 and continuing education as required by the Florida Contraband

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275 Forfeiture Act. Each agency shall maintain records demonstrating
276 each law enforcement officer's compliance with this requirement.
277 Among other things, the training must address the legal aspects
278 of forfeiture, including, but not limited to, search and seizure
279 and other constitutional considerations.

280 Section 4. Paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section
281 932.7055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

282 932.7055 Disposition of liens and forfeited property.—

283 (5)

284 (c) An agency or organization, other than the seizing
285 agency, that wishes to receive such funds shall apply to the
286 sheriff or chief of police for an appropriation and its
287 application shall be accompanied by a written certification that
288 the moneys will be used for an authorized purpose. Such requests
289 for expenditures shall include a statement describing
290 anticipated recurring costs for the agency for subsequent fiscal
291 years. An agency or organization that receives money pursuant to
292 this subsection shall provide an accounting for such moneys and
293 shall furnish the same reports as an agency of the county or
294 municipality that receives public funds. Such funds may be
295 expended in accordance with the following procedures:

296 1. Such funds may be used only for school resource
297 officer, crime prevention, safe neighborhood, drug abuse
298 education, or drug prevention programs or such other law
299 enforcement purposes as the board of county commissioners or
300 governing body of the municipality deems appropriate.

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301 2. Such funds shall not be a source of revenue to meet
302 normal operating needs of the law enforcement agency.

303 3. ~~After July 1, 1992, and during every fiscal year~~
304 ~~thereafter, any~~ Any local law enforcement agency that acquires
305 at least \$15,000 pursuant to the Florida Contraband Forfeiture
306 Act within a fiscal year must expend or donate no less than 25
307 ~~15~~ percent of such proceeds for the support or operation of any
308 drug treatment, drug abuse education, drug prevention, crime
309 prevention, safe neighborhood, or school resource officer
310 program or programs ~~program(s)~~. The local law enforcement agency
311 has the discretion to determine which program or programs
312 ~~program(s)~~ will receive the designated proceeds.

313
314 Notwithstanding the drug abuse education, drug treatment, drug
315 prevention, crime prevention, safe neighborhood, or school
316 resource officer minimum expenditures or donations, the sheriff
317 and the board of county commissioners or the chief of police and
318 the governing body of the municipality may agree to expend or
319 donate such funds over a period of years if the expenditure or
320 donation of such minimum amount in any given fiscal year would
321 exceed the needs of the county or municipality for such program
322 or programs ~~program(s)~~. ~~Nothing in this section precludes the~~
323 The minimum requirement for expenditure or donation of
324 forfeiture proceeds in excess of the minimum amounts established
325 in this subparagraph does not preclude expenditures or donations
326 in excess of that amount herein.

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327 Section 5. Section 932.7061, Florida Statutes, is created
328 to read:

329 932.7061 Reporting seized property for forfeiture.-

330 (1) Every law enforcement agency shall submit an annual
331 report to the Department of Law Enforcement indicating whether
332 the agency has seized or forfeited property under the Florida
333 Contraband Forfeiture Act. A law enforcement agency receiving or
334 expending forfeited property or proceeds from the sale of
335 forfeited property in accordance with the Florida Contraband
336 Forfeiture Act shall submit a completed annual report by October
337 10 documenting the receipts and expenditures. The report shall
338 be submitted in an electronic form, maintained by the Department
339 of Law Enforcement in consultation with the Office of Program
340 Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, to the entity
341 that has budgetary authority over such agency and to the
342 Department of Law Enforcement. The annual report must, at a
343 minimum, specify the type, approximate value, court case number,
344 type of offense, disposition of property received, and amount of
345 any proceeds received or expended.

346 (2) The Department of Law Enforcement shall submit an
347 annual report to the Office of Program Policy Analysis and
348 Government Accountability compiling the information and data in
349 the annual reports submitted by the law enforcement agencies.
350 The annual report shall also contain a list of law enforcement
351 agencies that have failed to meet the reporting requirements and

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352 a summary of any action taken against the noncomplying agency by
353 the office of Chief Financial Officer.

354 (3) The law enforcement agency and the entity having
355 budgetary control over the law enforcement agency shall not
356 anticipate future forfeitures or proceeds therefrom in the
357 adoption and approval of the budget for the law enforcement
358 agency.

359 Section 6. Section 732.7062, Florida Statutes, is created
360 to read:

361 732.7062 Penalty for noncompliance with reporting
362 requirements.—A seizing agency that fails to comply with the
363 reporting requirements in s. 932.7061 is subject to a civil fine
364 of \$5,000, to be determined by the Chief Financial Officer and
365 payable to the General Revenue Fund. However, such agency is not
366 subject to the fine if, within 60 days after receipt of written
367 notification from the Department of Law Enforcement of
368 noncompliance with the reporting requirements of the Florida
369 Contraband Forfeiture Act, the agency substantially complies
370 with those requirements. The Department of Law Enforcement shall
371 submit any substantial noncompliance to the office of Chief
372 Financial Officer, which shall be responsible for the
373 enforcement of this section.

374 Section 7. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (9) of
375 section 322.34, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

376 322.34 Driving while license suspended, revoked, canceled,
377 or disqualified.—

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378 (9) (a) A motor vehicle that is driven by a person under
379 the influence of alcohol or drugs in violation of s. 316.193 is
380 subject to seizure and forfeiture under ss. 932.701-932.7062
381 ~~932.706~~ and is subject to liens for recovering, towing, or
382 storing vehicles under s. 713.78 if, at the time of the offense,
383 the person's driver license is suspended, revoked, or canceled
384 as a result of a prior conviction for driving under the
385 influence.

386 (c) Notwithstanding ~~s. 932.703(1)(c)~~ or s. 932.7055, when
387 the seizing agency obtains a final judgment granting forfeiture
388 of the motor vehicle under this section, 30 percent of the net
389 proceeds from the sale of the motor vehicle shall be retained by
390 the seizing law enforcement agency and 70 percent shall be
391 deposited in the General Revenue Fund for use by regional
392 workforce boards in providing transportation services for
393 participants of the welfare transition program. In a forfeiture
394 proceeding under this section, the court may consider the extent
395 that the family of the owner has other public or private means
396 of transportation.

397 Section 8. Subsection (4) of section 323.001, Florida
398 Statutes, is amended to read:

399 323.001 Wrecker operator storage facilities; vehicle
400 holds.—

401 (4) The requirements for a written hold apply when the
402 following conditions are present:

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403 (a) The officer has probable cause to believe the vehicle
404 should be seized and forfeited under the Florida Contraband
405 Forfeiture Act, ss. 932.701-932.7062 ~~932.706~~;

406 (b) The officer has probable cause to believe the vehicle
407 should be seized and forfeited under chapter 379;

408 (c) The officer has probable cause to believe the vehicle
409 was used as the means of committing a crime;

410 (d) The officer has probable cause to believe that the
411 vehicle is itself evidence that tends to show that a crime has
412 been committed or that the vehicle contains evidence, which
413 cannot readily be removed, which tends to show that a crime has
414 been committed;

415 (e) The officer has probable cause to believe the vehicle
416 was involved in a traffic accident resulting in death or
417 personal injury and should be sealed for investigation and
418 collection of evidence by a vehicular homicide investigator;

419 (f) The vehicle is impounded or immobilized pursuant to s.
420 316.193 or s. 322.34; or

421 (g) The officer is complying with a court order.

422 Section 9. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section
423 328.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

424 328.07 Hull identification number required.—

425 (3)

426 (b) If any of the hull identification numbers required by
427 the United States Coast Guard for a vessel manufactured after
428 October 31, 1972, do not exist or have been altered, removed,

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429 destroyed, covered, or defaced or the real identity of the
430 vessel cannot be determined, the vessel may be seized as
431 contraband property by a law enforcement agency or the division,
432 and shall be subject to forfeiture pursuant to ss. 932.701-
433 932.7062 ~~932.706~~. Such vessel may not be sold or operated on the
434 waters of the state unless the division receives a request from
435 a law enforcement agency providing adequate documentation or is
436 directed by written order of a court of competent jurisdiction
437 to issue to the vessel a replacement hull identification number
438 which shall thereafter be used for identification purposes. No
439 vessel shall be forfeited under the Florida Contraband
440 Forfeiture Act when the owner unknowingly, inadvertently, or
441 neglectfully altered, removed, destroyed, covered, or defaced
442 the vessel hull identification number.

443 Section 10. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section
444 817.625, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

445 817.625 Use of scanning device or reencoder to defraud;
446 penalties.—

447 (2)

448 (c) Any person who violates subparagraph (a)1. or
449 subparagraph (a)2. shall also be subject to the provisions of
450 ss. 932.701-932.7062 ~~932.706~~.

451 Section 11. Subsection (3) of section 932.7055, Florida
452 Statutes, is amended to read:

453 932.7055 Disposition of liens and forfeited property.—

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454 (3) If the forfeited property is subject to a lien
455 preserved by the court as provided in s. 932.703(6) (a)~~(b)~~, the
456 agency shall:

457 (a) Sell the property with the proceeds being used towards
458 satisfaction of any liens; or

459 (b) Have the lien satisfied prior to taking any action
460 authorized by subsection (1).

461 Section 12. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016

462

463

464 -----
T I T L E A M E N D M E N T

465 Remove everything before the enacting clause and insert:
466 An act relating to contraband forfeiture; amending s. 932.701,
467 F.S.; revising the applicability of a short title; amending s.
468 932.703, F.S.; specifying that property may be seized only upon
469 the arrest of the owner of the property for a violation of a
470 criminal law that renders the property a contraband article;
471 requiring specified persons approve a settlement; specifying
472 nature of title interest in seized property; providing
473 circumstances when property can be deemed contraband; amending
474 s. 932.704, F.S.; providing circumstances when a court shall
475 order the forfeiture of seized property; providing circumstances
476 for return of seized property to the owner; requiring seizing
477 agency to be responsible for costs in specified circumstances;
478 requiring various review procedures for seizure records held by
479 a seizing agency; prohibiting compensation of law enforcement

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Bill No. HB 889 (2016)

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480 officers from being dependent on meeting a seizure quota;
481 requiring the adoption and implementation of written policies,
482 procedures, and training; requiring training for personnel
483 involved in property seizure; amending s. 932.7055, F.S.;
484 providing conforming changes; creating s. 932.7061, F.S.;
485 providing reporting requirements for seized property for
486 forfeiture; creating s. 932.7062, F.S.; providing penalties for
487 noncompliance with reporting requirements; amending ss. 322.34,
488 323.001, 328.07, 817.625, and 932.7055, F.S.; providing
489 conforming changes; providing an effective date.