

By: Burton

S.B. No. 380

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

relating to repealing civil asset forfeiture provisions and establishing criminal asset forfeiture in this state.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Title 1, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by adding Chapter 59A to read as follows:

CHAPTER 59A. CRIMINAL ASSET FORFEITURE

Art. 59A.001. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter:

(1) "Abandoned property" means personal property left by an owner who has intentionally relinquished all rights to control of the property.

(2) "Actual knowledge" means direct and clear awareness of information, facts, or conditions.

(3) "Contraband" means tangible or intangible goods that are illegal to import, export, or possess, including a scheduled drug without a valid prescription.

(4) "Conveyance" means a device or structure used for transportation. The term includes a motor vehicle, trailer, snowmobile, airplane, or vessel, and any attached equipment.

(5) "Department" means the Department of Public Safety.

(6) "Instrumentality" means property that is otherwise lawful to possess and that is used in the furtherance or commission of an offense subject to forfeiture. The term includes

1 land, buildings, containers, conveyances, equipment, materials,  
2 products, computer hardware or software, telecommunications  
3 devices, firearms, ammunition, tools, and money, securities,  
4 negotiable instruments, or other means of exchange. The term does  
5 not include stolen property.

6 (7) "Law enforcement agency" means a law enforcement  
7 agency of this state or a political subdivision of this state that  
8 has authority under state law to engage in seizure and forfeiture.

9 (8) "Offense subject to forfeiture" means:

10 (A) a first or second degree felony under the  
11 Penal Code;

12 (B) a third degree or state jail felony under  
13 Chapter 49, Penal Code, if the defendant has been previously  
14 convicted three times of an offense under that chapter;

15 (C) a felony under:

16 (i) Chapter 151, Finance Code;

17 (ii) Chapter 481 or 483, Health and Safety  
18 Code;

19 (iii) Chapter 32, Human Resources Code, or  
20 Chapter 35A or 37, Penal Code, that involves the state Medicaid  
21 program;

22 (iv) Section 15.031, 21.11, or 38.04, Penal  
23 Code;

24 (v) Chapter 20A, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 33A,  
25 34, 35, or 43, Penal Code; or

26 (vi) The Securities Act (Article 581-1 et  
27 seq., Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes);

1                    (D) a Class A misdemeanor under:

2                    (i) Section 306.051, Business & Commerce  
3 Code; or

4                    (ii) Subchapter B, Chapter 365, Health and  
5 Safety Code, if the defendant has been previously convicted two  
6 times of an offense under that subchapter;

7                    (E) a Class B misdemeanor under Chapter 522,  
8 Business & Commerce Code;

9                    (F) an offense under:

10                   (i) Section 326.002, Business & Commerce  
11 Code;

12                   (ii) Section 20.05, 20.06, 42.10,  
13 46.06(a)(1), or 46.14, Penal Code;

14                   (iii) Chapter 71, Penal Code; or

15                   (iv) Section 550.021, Transportation Code;

16 or

17                   (G) any other offense that results in a personal  
18 injury to a victim and that is provided under:

19                   (i) the Penal Code; or

20                   (ii) a federal criminal law.

21                   Art. 59A.002. PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to:

22                   (1) deter criminal activity by reducing the economic  
23 incentives;

24                   (2) increase the pecuniary loss that results from  
25 engaging in criminal activity;

26                   (3) protect against the wrongful forfeiture of  
27 property; and

1           (4) except as provided by Article 59A.026, ensure that  
2 only criminal forfeiture is allowed in this state.

3           Art. 59A.003. CRIMINAL ASSET FORFEITURE; PROPERTY SUBJECT  
4 TO FORFEITURE. (a) The convicting court may order a person  
5 convicted of an offense subject to forfeiture to forfeit any:

6           (1) property the person derived from the commission of  
7 the offense;

8           (2) property directly traceable to property derived  
9 from the commission of the offense; or

10           (3) instrumentality the person used in the commission  
11 of the offense.

12           (b) For purposes of this chapter, a person is considered  
13 convicted if:

14           (1) a sentence is imposed on the person; or

15           (2) the person receives community supervision,  
16 including deferred adjudication community supervision.

17           Art. 59A.004. EXEMPT PROPERTY. The following are exempt  
18 from forfeiture:

19           (1) property that is homestead property;

20           (2) a motor vehicle valued at less than \$10,000; and

21           (3) United States currency totaling \$200 or less.

22           Art. 59A.005. CONTRABAND. A person may not have a property  
23 interest in contraband. Contraband is subject to seizure and shall  
24 be disposed of in accordance with state law. Contraband is not  
25 subject to forfeiture under this chapter.

26           Art. 59A.006. CONVICTION REQUIRED; STANDARD OF PROOF. (a)  
27 Property may be forfeited under this chapter only if:

1           (1) a person is convicted of an offense subject to  
2 forfeiture; and

3           (2) the state establishes by clear and convincing  
4 evidence that the applicable requirements of Articles  
5 59A.003-59A.005 are met.

6           (b) This chapter does not prevent property from being  
7 forfeited by plea agreement approved by the convicting court.

8           Art. 59A.007. SUBSTITUTION OF ASSETS. On the state's  
9 motion following conviction, the convicting court may order the  
10 forfeiture of substitute property owned by the defendant if the  
11 state proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant  
12 intentionally transferred, sold, or deposited property with a third  
13 party to avoid the court's jurisdiction. The value of substitute  
14 property forfeited may not exceed the value of the property  
15 transferred, sold, or deposited.

16           Art. 59A.008. NO ADDITIONAL REMEDIES. The state may not  
17 seek a money judgment against the defendant or any other remedy not  
18 provided by this chapter.

19           Art. 59A.009. NO JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY. A defendant  
20 convicted of an offense subject to forfeiture is not jointly and  
21 severally liable for a forfeiture award owed by any other  
22 defendant. If ownership is unknown, the convicting court may order  
23 each defendant to forfeit property on a pro rata basis or by other  
24 equitable means.

25           Art. 59A.010. SEIZURE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY WITH PROCESS.  
26 At the request of the state made at any time, a court may issue an ex  
27 parte preliminary order to seize or secure personal property for

1 which forfeiture is sought and to provide for its custody.

2 Art. 59A.011. SEIZURE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY WITHOUT PROCESS.

3 Personal property subject to forfeiture may be seized at any time  
4 without a court order if:

5 (1) the seizure is incident to a lawful arrest or  
6 search;

7 (2) the personal property has been the subject of a  
8 previous judgment in favor of the state; or

9 (3) the law enforcement agency seizing the property  
10 has probable cause to believe that:

11 (A) the seizure is immediately necessary to  
12 prevent the removal or destruction of the personal property; and

13 (B) the personal property is forfeitable under  
14 this chapter.

15 Art. 59A.012. SEIZURE OF REAL PROPERTY WITH PROCESS. (a)  
16 Real property may be seized only under a court order. A court may  
17 issue an order to seize or secure real property for which forfeiture  
18 is sought only after the property owners are provided notice and an  
19 opportunity for a contested hearing to determine the sufficiency of  
20 the probable cause for the seizure.

21 (b) This article does not prohibit the attorney  
22 representing the state from seeking a lis pendens or restraining  
23 order to prohibit the sale or destruction of the real property.

24 Art. 59A.013. RECEIPT. A law enforcement officer who  
25 seizes property shall give an itemized receipt to the person  
26 possessing the property, or in the absence of any person, leave a  
27 receipt in the place where the property was found, if reasonably

1 possible.

2 Art. 59A.014. TITLE TO PROPERTY. (a) At the time of a  
3 seizure or the issuance of a lis pendens or restraining order, the  
4 state acquires provisional title to the seized property and may  
5 hold and protect the property.

6 (b) Title to the property vests with the state on the date  
7 the court orders the property to be forfeited and the vesting  
8 relates back to the date the state acquired provisional title.  
9 Title acquired under this subsection is subject to a claim by a  
10 third party that is adjudicated as provided by this chapter.

11 Art. 59A.015. PRETRIAL HEARING REGARDING REPLEVIN. (a) In  
12 this article, "claimant" means a person claiming an ownership  
13 interest in property that has been seized under this chapter.

14 (b) Following a seizure of property subject to forfeiture, a  
15 claimant has the right to a pretrial hearing to determine the  
16 validity of the seizure.

17 (c) The claimant may claim, at any time on or before the 60th  
18 day before the scheduled start of the trial of the related criminal  
19 offense or as soon as otherwise practicable, the right to  
20 possession of property by motion to the court to issue a writ of  
21 replevin.

22 (d) The claimant must file a motion establishing the  
23 validity of the alleged interest in the property.

24 (e) The court shall hear the motion not later than the 30th  
25 day after the date the motion is filed.

26 (f) The state must file an answer showing probable cause for  
27 the seizure or a cross motion not later than the 10th day before the

1 hearing on the claimant's motion.

2 (g) The court shall grant the claimant's motion if the court  
3 finds that:

4 (1) the final judgment is likely to require the state  
5 to return the property to the claimant;

6 (2) the property is not reasonably required to be held  
7 for investigatory reasons; or

8 (3) the property is the only reasonable means for a  
9 defendant to pay for legal representation in the forfeiture  
10 proceeding or in the prosecution of the related criminal offense.

11 (h) At the court's discretion under Subsection (g)(3), the  
12 court may order the return of funds or property sufficient for the  
13 defendant to obtain legal counsel but less than the total amount  
14 seized, and may require an accounting for the use of the returned  
15 funds or property.

16 (i) Instead of ordering the issuance of the writ of  
17 replevin, the court may order the state to give security or written  
18 assurance for satisfaction of any judgment, including damages, that  
19 may be rendered in the action or may order other appropriate relief.

20 Art. 59A.016. FORFEITURE PROCEEDING. A proceeding for the  
21 forfeiture of property shall be held following the trial of the  
22 related alleged offense. If the value of the property is less than  
23 \$10,000, the proceeding must be held before the judge only.

24 Art. 59A.017. PROPORTIONALITY HEARING. (a) At any time  
25 following a determination of forfeiture by the trier of fact, the  
26 defendant may petition the court to determine whether the  
27 forfeiture is unconstitutionally excessive under the United States



1 Constitution or the Texas Constitution.

2 (b) The defendant has the burden of establishing by a  
3 preponderance of the evidence that the forfeiture is grossly  
4 disproportional to the seriousness of the offense. The hearing  
5 must be held before the judge only.

6 (c) In determining whether the forfeiture of property is  
7 unconstitutionally excessive, the court may consider all relevant  
8 factors, including:

9 (1) the seriousness of the offense and its impact on  
10 the community, including the duration of the activity and the harm  
11 caused by the defendant;

12 (2) the extent to which the defendant participated in  
13 the offense;

14 (3) the extent to which the property was used in  
15 committing the offense;

16 (4) the sentence imposed for the offense; and

17 (5) whether the offense was completed or attempted.

18 (d) In determining the value of the property subject to  
19 forfeiture, the court may consider all relevant factors, including:

20 (1) the fair market value of the property;

21 (2) the value of the property to the defendant,  
22 including hardship to the defendant if the court orders the  
23 property to be forfeited; and

24 (3) the hardship to a defendant's family member or  
25 other person from the loss of a primary residence, motor vehicle, or  
26 other property if the court orders the property to be forfeited.

27 (e) The court may not consider the value of the property to

1 the state in determining whether the forfeiture of property is  
2 unconstitutionally excessive.

3 Art. 59A.018. SECURITY INTEREST. A bona fide security  
4 interest is not subject to forfeiture unless the person claiming  
5 the security interest had actual knowledge that the property was  
6 subject to forfeiture at the time the property was seized under this  
7 chapter. A person claiming a security interest must establish the  
8 validity of the interest by a preponderance of the evidence.

9 Art. 59A.019. INNOCENT OWNER. (a) The property of an  
10 innocent owner may not be forfeited.

11 (b) A person who has an ownership interest in property  
12 subject to forfeiture that existed at the time of the conduct giving  
13 rise to the forfeiture and who claims to be an innocent owner must  
14 show that the person has a legal right, title, or interest in the  
15 property seized under this chapter. If the person shows legal  
16 right, title, or interest in the property, the state must prove by a  
17 preponderance of the evidence that the person had actual or  
18 constructive knowledge of the underlying offense giving rise to the  
19 forfeiture. A person is presumed to have constructive knowledge of  
20 the underlying offense if the person is a family or household member  
21 of the defendant alleged to have committed or convicted of the  
22 underlying offense and if the defendant, during the 10 years  
23 preceding the underlying offense, was convicted three or more times  
24 for the same or a similar offense.

25 (c) A person who, after the commission of an offense giving  
26 rise to the forfeiture, acquired an ownership interest in property  
27 subject to forfeiture and who claims to be an innocent owner must

1 show that the person has legal right, title, or interest in the  
2 property seized under this chapter. If the person shows legal  
3 right, title, or interest in the property, the state must prove by a  
4 preponderance of the evidence that at the time the person acquired  
5 the property, the person:

6 (1) had actual or constructive knowledge that the  
7 property was subject to forfeiture; or

8 (2) did not purchase the property for valuable  
9 consideration without notice of any defect in title.

10 (d) A person is presumed to have constructive knowledge that  
11 the property was subject to forfeiture if:

12 (1) the person:

13 (A) acquired the property from the defendant  
14 alleged to have committed or convicted of the underlying offense;  
15 and

16 (B) is a family or household member of the  
17 defendant; and

18 (2) the defendant, during the 10 years preceding the  
19 underlying offense, was convicted three or more times for the same  
20 or a similar offense.

21 (e) If the state fails to meet its burden in Subsection (b)  
22 or (c), the court shall find that the person is an innocent owner  
23 and shall order the state to relinquish all claims of title to the  
24 property.

25 Art. 59A.020. APPEAL. A party to forfeiture litigation may  
26 appeal the court's decision regarding the seizure, forfeiture, and  
27 distribution of property under this chapter.

1       Art. 59A.021. DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY AND PROCEEDS. (a) If  
2 abandoned property held for evidentiary purposes is no longer  
3 needed for that purpose, the court may order that the property be  
4 delivered, not later than the 30th day after the date of the order,  
5 to the county treasurer in the county in which the property was  
6 abandoned.

7       (b) If contraband held for evidentiary purposes is no longer  
8 needed for that purpose, the court may order that the contraband be  
9 destroyed not later than the 30th day after the date of the order.

10       (c) If property is forfeited under this chapter, the court  
11 may order that the property be delivered, not later than the 30th  
12 day after the date of the order, to the county treasurer in the  
13 county in which the property was seized.

14       (d) All abandoned property shall be delivered to the county  
15 treasurer in the county in which the property was abandoned.

16       (e) A county treasurer who receives forfeited or abandoned  
17 property under this article shall dispose of the property, other  
18 than currency, at public auction. The auction proceeds and  
19 forfeited currency first shall be used to pay all outstanding  
20 recorded liens on the forfeited property, and then shall be used to  
21 comply with any court order regarding the payment of expenses.

22       (f) On the court's own motion or on the motion of any party,  
23 the court may order that a portion of the currency seized or of the  
24 proceeds from the public auction of property be used to pay  
25 reasonable expenses for the seizure, storage, and maintenance or  
26 custody of any forfeited items, other than expenses for personnel.

27       (g) The county treasurer shall, after making payments

1 required by Subsections (e) and (f), deposit any remaining money  
2 into the general fund of the county.

3 Art. 59A.022. PROHIBITION ON RETAINING PROPERTY; SALE  
4 RESTRICTIONS. A law enforcement agency may not:

5 (1) retain forfeited or abandoned property for the  
6 agency's use; or

7 (2) sell forfeited or abandoned property directly or  
8 indirectly to:

9 (A) an employee of the agency;

10 (B) a person related to an employee by  
11 consanguinity or affinity; or

12 (C) another law enforcement agency.

13 Art. 59A.023. REPORTING. (a) Not later than February 1 of  
14 each year, each law enforcement agency shall report to the  
15 department the following information regarding seizures by the  
16 agency for which, during the preceding calendar year, a forfeiture  
17 order was issued under this chapter or the property was otherwise  
18 forfeited under applicable federal law:

19 (1) the total number of forfeitures of currency;

20 (2) the total number of forfeitures and the number of  
21 items of property forfeited according to categories specified by  
22 the department;

23 (3) the total market value of each category of  
24 property forfeited;

25 (4) the total number of occurrences of each type of  
26 offense underlying the forfeitures, including offenses involving  
27 controlled substances and driving while intoxicated; and

1           (5) any other information required by the department.

2           (b) The department shall prescribe a standardized form and  
3 provide for electronic submission of the report required under  
4 Subsection (a).

5           (c) A law enforcement agency shall file with the department  
6 separate reports for forfeitures completed under this chapter and  
7 federal law. If a law enforcement agency did not engage in a  
8 seizure that resulted in forfeiture during the reporting period,  
9 the agency shall file a report indicating that fact.

10           (d) Not later than April 1 of each year, the department  
11 shall:

12                   (1) issue an aggregate report of all forfeitures in  
13 the state; and

14                   (2) make the reports submitted by law enforcement  
15 agencies and the department's aggregate report available on the  
16 department's Internet website.

17           Art. 59A.024. RETURN OF PROPERTY; DAMAGES; COSTS. (a) A  
18 law enforcement agency that holds property under this chapter shall  
19 return the property to the owner not later than the fifth day after  
20 the date:

21                   (1) the court finds that the owner had a bona fide  
22 security interest;

23                   (2) the court finds that the owner was an innocent  
24 owner;

25                   (3) the owner is acquitted of the offense that is the  
26 basis of the forfeiture proceeding; or

27                   (4) the criminal charge against the owner that is the

1 basis of the forfeiture proceeding is dismissed.

2 (b) The law enforcement agency that holds the property is  
3 responsible for all damages, storage fees, and related costs  
4 applicable to property returned under Subsection (a).

5 Art. 59A.025. EFFECT OF OVERTURNED CONVICTION; PAYMENT TO  
6 DEFENDANT. (a) If a defendant's conviction for an offense  
7 underlying a forfeiture under this chapter is reversed, set aside,  
8 or vacated on appeal, the defendant is entitled to recover any money  
9 deposited in the county's general fund under Article 59A.021(g) as  
10 a result of the disposition of the defendant's forfeited property.  
11 The county shall pay to the defendant the deposited amount on the  
12 91st day after the applicable date as follows:

13 (1) the date the conviction is reversed, set aside, or  
14 vacated, if the attorney representing the state does not file:

15 (A) an appeal of the ruling that reversed, set  
16 aside, or vacated the conviction; or

17 (B) a written notice with the court of the  
18 attorney's intention to proceed with a new trial;

19 (2) the date a ruling described by Subdivision (1)(A)  
20 is affirmed on appeal; or

21 (3) the date the attorney representing the state files  
22 the notice described by Subdivision (1)(B), if the new trial has not  
23 commenced.

24 (b) For purposes of this chapter, the outcome of a new trial  
25 shall be treated in the same manner as any other conviction.

26 Art. 59A.026. CIVIL FORFEITURE FOR CERTAIN PROPERTY. (a)  
27 Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, property is

1 subject to forfeiture under this article, regardless of whether a  
2 person has been convicted of an offense subject to forfeiture in  
3 connection with the property, if:

4 (1) the property was:

5 (A) seized with probable cause that it was  
6 involved in the commission of a felony; or

7 (B) obtained, directly or indirectly, through  
8 the commission of a felony; and

9 (2) the property owner:

10 (A) has not claimed the property or asserted any  
11 interest in the property; or

12 (B) is unavailable.

13 (b) For purposes of Subsection (a)(2)(B), a property owner  
14 is unavailable if the owner is deceased or, after the owner is  
15 indicted for the felony offense or after a warrant has been issued  
16 for the arrest of the owner in connection with the offense, the  
17 owner is:

18 (1) outside the state and unable to be extradited to  
19 this state for prosecution; or

20 (2) unable to be located after reasonable efforts by  
21 law enforcement authorities.

22 (c) The attorney representing the state may bring a  
23 forfeiture proceeding under this article by filing a complaint in a  
24 district court in the county in which the property was seized. The  
25 complaint must state facts that show the property is subject to  
26 forfeiture under Subsection (a).

27 (d) A forfeiture proceeding under this article shall



1 proceed to trial in the same manner as in other civil cases. The  
2 state has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence  
3 that property is subject to forfeiture under Subsection (a).

4 Art. 59A.027. TRANSFER OF FORFEITABLE PROPERTY TO FEDERAL  
5 GOVERNMENT. A law enforcement agency or attorney representing the  
6 state may not directly or indirectly transfer seized property to  
7 any federal law enforcement authority or other federal agency  
8 unless:

9 (1) the value of the seized property exceeds \$50,000;

10 and

11 (2) the attorney representing the state determines

12 that:

13 (A) the activity giving rise to the investigation  
14 or seizure is interstate in nature and sufficiently complex to  
15 justify the transfer; or

16 (B) the seized property may only be forfeited  
17 under federal law.

18 SECTION 2. Section 72.051(a), Business & Commerce Code, is  
19 amended to read as follows:

20 (a) In this section, "law enforcement agency" means an  
21 agency of the state or an agency of a political subdivision of the  
22 state authorized by law to employ peace officers [~~has the meaning~~  
23 ~~assigned by Article 59.01, Code of Criminal Procedure~~].

24 SECTION 3. Section 140A.013, Civil Practice and Remedies  
25 Code, is amended to read as follows:

26 Sec. 140A.013. PREVIOUSLY SEIZED ASSETS. Notwithstanding  
27 another provision of this chapter, no remedies provided by this

1 chapter may be assessed against proceeds[~~, contraband,~~] or [~~other~~]  
2 property over which a law enforcement agency has previously  
3 asserted jurisdiction under Chapter 59A [~~59~~], Code of Criminal  
4 Procedure, at the time a suit under this chapter was filed.

5 SECTION 4. Article 18.01(g), Code of Criminal Procedure, is  
6 amended to read as follows:

7 (g) A search warrant may not be issued under [~~Subdivision~~  
8 ~~(12),~~] Article 18.02(a)(12) [~~18.02, of this code~~] unless the sworn  
9 affidavit required by Subsection (b) [~~of this article~~] sets forth  
10 sufficient facts to establish probable cause that a specific felony  
11 offense has been committed and that the specifically described  
12 property or items that are to be searched for or seized are subject  
13 to forfeiture under Chapter 59A [~~constitute contraband as defined~~  
14 ~~in Article 59.01 of this code~~] and are located at or on the  
15 particular person, place, or thing to be searched.

16 SECTION 5. Article 18.02(a), Code of Criminal Procedure, is  
17 amended to read as follows:

18 (a) A search warrant may be issued to search for and seize:  
19 (1) property acquired by theft or in any other manner  
20 which makes its acquisition a penal offense;  
21 (2) property specially designed, made, or adapted for  
22 or commonly used in the commission of an offense;  
23 (3) arms and munitions kept or prepared for the  
24 purposes of insurrection or riot;  
25 (4) weapons prohibited by the Penal Code;  
26 (5) gambling devices or equipment, altered gambling  
27 equipment, or gambling paraphernalia;

1           (6) obscene materials kept or prepared for commercial  
2 distribution or exhibition, subject to the additional rules set  
3 forth by law;

4           (7) a drug, controlled substance, immediate  
5 precursor, chemical precursor, or other controlled substance  
6 property, including an apparatus or paraphernalia kept, prepared,  
7 or manufactured in violation of the laws of this state;

8           (8) any property the possession of which is prohibited  
9 by law;

10          (9) implements or instruments used in the commission  
11 of a crime;

12          (10) property or items, except the personal writings  
13 by the accused, constituting evidence of an offense or constituting  
14 evidence tending to show that a particular person committed an  
15 offense;

16          (11) persons;

17          (12) property [~~contraband~~] subject to forfeiture  
18 under Chapter 59A [~~59 of this code~~];

19          (13) electronic customer data held in electronic  
20 storage, including the contents of and records and other  
21 information related to a wire communication or electronic  
22 communication held in electronic storage; or

23          (14) a cellular telephone or other wireless  
24 communications device, subject to Article [18.0215](#).

25          SECTION 6. Articles [18.19\(c\)](#), (d-1), and (e), Code of  
26 Criminal Procedure, are amended to read as follows:

27          (c) If there is no prosecution or conviction for an offense

1 involving the weapon seized, the magistrate to whom the seizure was  
2 reported shall, before the 61st day after the date the magistrate  
3 determines that there will be no prosecution or conviction, notify  
4 in writing the person found in possession of the weapon that the  
5 person is entitled to the weapon upon written request to the  
6 magistrate. The magistrate shall order the weapon returned to the  
7 person found in possession before the 61st day after the date the  
8 magistrate receives a request from the person. If the weapon is not  
9 requested before the 61st day after the date of notification, the  
10 magistrate shall, before the 121st day after the date of  
11 notification, order the weapon destroyed, sold at public sale by  
12 the law enforcement agency holding the weapon or by an auctioneer  
13 licensed under Chapter 1802, Occupations Code, or forfeited to the  
14 state for use by the law enforcement agency holding the weapon or by  
15 a county forensic laboratory designated by the magistrate. If the  
16 magistrate does not order the return, destruction, sale, or  
17 forfeiture of the weapon within the applicable period prescribed by  
18 this subsection, the law enforcement agency holding the weapon may  
19 request an order of destruction, sale, or forfeiture of the weapon  
20 from the magistrate. Only a firearms dealer licensed under 18  
21 U.S.C. Section 923 may purchase a weapon at public sale under this  
22 subsection. Proceeds from the sale of a seized weapon under this  
23 subsection shall be transferred, after the deduction of court costs  
24 and ~~[to which a district court clerk is entitled under Article~~  
25 ~~59.05(f), followed by the deduction of]~~ auction costs, to the law  
26 enforcement agency holding the weapon.

27 (d-1) Only a firearms dealer licensed under 18 U.S.C.

1 Section 923 may purchase a weapon at public sale under Subsection  
2 (d). Proceeds from the sale of a seized weapon under Subsection (d)  
3 shall be transferred, after the deduction of court costs and [~~to~~  
4 ~~which a district court clerk is entitled under Article 59.05(f),~~  
5 ~~followed by the deduction of~~] auction costs, to the law enforcement  
6 agency holding the weapon.

7 (e) If the person found in possession of a weapon is  
8 convicted of an offense involving the use of the weapon, before the  
9 61st day after the date of conviction the court entering judgment of  
10 conviction shall order destruction of the weapon, sale at public  
11 sale by the law enforcement agency holding the weapon or by an  
12 auctioneer licensed under Chapter 1802, Occupations Code, or  
13 forfeiture to the state for use by the law enforcement agency  
14 holding the weapon or by a county forensic laboratory designated by  
15 the court. If the court entering judgment of conviction does not  
16 order the destruction, sale, or forfeiture of the weapon within the  
17 period prescribed by this subsection, the law enforcement agency  
18 holding the weapon may request an order of destruction, sale, or  
19 forfeiture of the weapon from a magistrate. Only a firearms dealer  
20 licensed under 18 U.S.C. Section 923 may purchase a weapon at public  
21 sale under this subsection. Proceeds from the sale of a seized  
22 weapon under this subsection shall be transferred, after the  
23 deduction of court costs and [~~to which a district court clerk is~~  
24 ~~entitled under Article 59.05(f), followed by the deduction of~~]  
25 auction costs, to the law enforcement agency holding the weapon.

26 SECTION 7. Article 47.01a(b), Code of Criminal Procedure,  
27 is amended to read as follows:

1 (b) If it is shown in a hearing that probable cause exists to  
2 believe that the property was acquired by theft or by another manner  
3 that makes its acquisition an offense and that the identity of the  
4 actual owner of the property cannot be determined, the court shall  
5 order the peace officer to:

6 (1) deliver the property to a government agency for  
7 official purposes;

8 (2) deliver the property to the county treasurer of  
9 the county in which the property was seized for disposition under [a  
10 person authorized by] Article 59A.021 [18.17 of this code to  
11 receive and dispose of the property]; or

12 (3) destroy the property.

13 SECTION 8. Article 47.06, Code of Criminal Procedure, is  
14 amended to read as follows:

15 Art. 47.06. DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY [SOLD]. If the  
16 property is not claimed before the end of the 30-day period  
17 following [within 30 days from] the conviction of the person  
18 accused of illegally acquiring the property [it], the property  
19 shall be delivered to the county treasurer of the county in which  
20 the property was seized for disposition under Article 59A.021 [same  
21 procedure for its disposition as set out in Article 18.17 of this  
22 Code shall be followed].

23 SECTION 9. Article 47.07, Code of Criminal Procedure, is  
24 amended to read as follows:

25 Art. 47.07. OWNER MAY RECOVER. The real owner of the  
26 property disposed of [sold] under the provisions of Article 47.06  
27 may file a claim with the commissioners court of the county to

1 recover any money attributable to the property and deposited in the  
2 county's general fund under Article 59A.021(g) [~~such property under~~  
3 ~~the same terms as prescribed in Subsection (e) of Article 18.17 of~~  
4 ~~this Code~~]. A claim by the real owner must be filed not later than  
5 the 30th day after the date of disposition. If the claim is allowed  
6 by the commissioners court, the county treasurer shall pay the  
7 owner the amount deposited. If the claim is denied by the  
8 commissioners court or if the court fails to act on the claim before  
9 the 91st day after the date the claim was filed, the claimant may  
10 sue the county treasurer in a court of competent jurisdiction in the  
11 county, and on sufficient proof of ownership, recover judgment  
12 against the county for the amount deposited.

13 SECTION 10. Section 157.317(a), Family Code, is amended to  
14 read as follows:

15 (a) A child support lien attaches to all real and personal  
16 property not exempt under the Texas Constitution or other law,  
17 including:

18 (1) an account in a financial institution;

19 (2) a retirement plan, including an individual  
20 retirement account;

21 (3) the proceeds of an insurance policy, including the  
22 proceeds from a life insurance policy or annuity contract and the  
23 proceeds from the sale or assignment of life insurance or annuity  
24 benefits, a claim for compensation, or a settlement or award for the  
25 claim for compensation, due to or owned by the obligor; and

26 (4) property seized and subject to forfeiture under  
27 Chapter 59A [~~59~~], Code of Criminal Procedure.

1 SECTION 11. Section 392.303, Finance Code, is amended by  
2 amending Subsection (a) and adding Subsection (d) to read as  
3 follows:

4 (a) In debt collection, a debt collector may not use unfair  
5 or unconscionable means that employ the following practices:

6 (1) seeking or obtaining a written statement or  
7 acknowledgment in any form that specifies that a consumer's  
8 obligation is one incurred for necessities of life if the  
9 obligation was not incurred for those necessities;

10 (2) collecting or attempting to collect interest or a  
11 charge, fee, or expense incidental to the obligation unless the  
12 interest or incidental charge, fee, or expense is expressly  
13 authorized by the agreement creating the obligation or legally  
14 chargeable to the consumer; or

15 (3) collecting or attempting to collect an obligation  
16 under a check, draft, debit payment, or credit card payment, if:

17 (A) the check or draft was dishonored or the  
18 debit payment or credit card payment was refused because the check  
19 or draft was not drawn or the payment was not made by a person  
20 authorized to use the applicable account;

21 (B) the debt collector has received written  
22 notice from a person authorized to use the account that the check,  
23 draft, or payment was unauthorized; and

24 (C) the person authorized to use the account has  
25 filed a report concerning the unauthorized check, draft, or payment  
26 with a law enforcement agency [~~as defined by Article 59.01, Code~~  
27 ~~of Criminal Procedure,~~] and has provided the debt collector with a



1 copy of the report.

2 (d) In this section, "law enforcement agency" means an  
3 agency of the state or an agency of a political subdivision of the  
4 state authorized by law to employ peace officers.

5 SECTION 12. Section 45.193(d), Government Code, is amended  
6 to read as follows:

7 (d) The county attorney has no power, duty, or privilege in  
8 Grimes County relating to criminal matters, including asset  
9 forfeitures under Chapter 59A [59], Code of Criminal Procedure,  
10 appearance bond forfeitures under Chapter 17, Code of Criminal  
11 Procedure, and habeas corpus related to criminal matters.

12 SECTION 13. Section 54.656(a), Government Code, is amended  
13 to read as follows:

14 (a) A judge may refer to a magistrate any criminal case for  
15 proceedings involving:

- 16 (1) a negotiated plea of guilty before the court;
- 17 (2) a bond forfeiture;
- 18 (3) a pretrial motion;
- 19 (4) a postconviction writ of habeas corpus;
- 20 (5) an examining trial;
- 21 (6) an occupational driver's license;
- 22 (7) an agreed order of expunction under Chapter 55,  
23 Code of Criminal Procedure;

24 (8) a [~~an asset~~] forfeiture proceeding [~~hearing~~] as  
25 provided by Chapter 59A [59], Code of Criminal Procedure;

26 (9) an agreed order of nondisclosure of criminal  
27 history record information or an order of nondisclosure of criminal

1 history record information that does not require a petition  
2 provided by Subchapter E-1, Chapter 411;

3 (10) a hearing on a motion to revoke probation; and

4 (11) any other matter the judge considers necessary  
5 and proper.

6 SECTION 14. Section 2007.003(b), Government Code, is  
7 amended to read as follows:

8 (b) This chapter does not apply to the following  
9 governmental actions:

10 (1) an action by a municipality except as provided by  
11 Subsection (a)(3);

12 (2) a lawful forfeiture or seizure of property under  
13 Chapter 59A [~~contraband as defined by Article 59.01~~], Code of  
14 Criminal Procedure;

15 (3) a lawful seizure of property as evidence of a crime  
16 or violation of law;

17 (4) an action, including an action of a political  
18 subdivision, that is reasonably taken to fulfill an obligation  
19 mandated by federal law or an action of a political subdivision that  
20 is reasonably taken to fulfill an obligation mandated by state law;

21 (5) the discontinuance or modification of a program or  
22 regulation that provides a unilateral expectation that does not  
23 rise to the level of a recognized interest in private real property;

24 (6) an action taken to prohibit or restrict a  
25 condition or use of private real property if the governmental  
26 entity proves that the condition or use constitutes a public or  
27 private nuisance as defined by background principles of nuisance

1 and property law of this state;

2 (7) an action taken out of a reasonable good faith  
3 belief that the action is necessary to prevent a grave and immediate  
4 threat to life or property;

5 (8) a formal exercise of the power of eminent domain;

6 (9) an action taken under a state mandate to prevent  
7 waste of oil and gas, protect correlative rights of owners of  
8 interests in oil or gas, or prevent pollution related to oil and gas  
9 activities;

10 (10) a rule or proclamation adopted for the purpose of  
11 regulating water safety, hunting, fishing, or control of  
12 nonindigenous or exotic aquatic resources;

13 (11) an action taken by a political subdivision:

14 (A) to regulate construction in an area  
15 designated under law as a floodplain;

16 (B) to regulate on-site sewage facilities;

17 (C) under the political subdivision's  
18 [~~subdivisions's~~] statutory authority to prevent waste or protect  
19 rights of owners of interest in groundwater; or

20 (D) to prevent subsidence;

21 (12) the appraisal of property for purposes of ad  
22 valorem taxation;

23 (13) an action that:

24 (A) is taken in response to a real and  
25 substantial threat to public health and safety;

26 (B) is designed to significantly advance the  
27 health and safety purpose; and

1 (C) does not impose a greater burden than is  
2 necessary to achieve the health and safety purpose; or

3 (14) an action or rulemaking undertaken by the Public  
4 Utility Commission of Texas to order or require the location or  
5 placement of telecommunications equipment owned by another party on  
6 the premises of a certificated local exchange company.

7 SECTION 15. Section 481.159(a), Health and Safety Code, is  
8 amended to read as follows:

9 (a) If a district court orders the forfeiture of a  
10 controlled substance property or plant under the [~~Chapter 59,~~] Code  
11 of Criminal Procedure[~~7~~] or under this code, the court shall also  
12 order a law enforcement agency to:

13 (1) retain the property or plant for its official  
14 purposes, including use in the investigation of offenses under this  
15 code;

16 (2) deliver the property or plant to a government  
17 agency for official purposes;

18 (3) deliver the property or plant to a person  
19 authorized by the court to receive it;

20 (4) deliver the property or plant to a person  
21 authorized by the director to receive it; or

22 (5) destroy the property or plant that is not  
23 otherwise disposed of in the manner prescribed by this subchapter.

24 SECTION 16. Section 481.160(a), Health and Safety Code, is  
25 amended to read as follows:

26 (a) If a controlled substance property or plant is forfeited  
27 under this code or under the [~~Chapter 59,~~] Code of Criminal

1 Procedure, the law enforcement agency that seized the property or  
2 plant or to which the property or plant is forfeited may summarily  
3 destroy the property or plant without a court order before the  
4 disposition of a case arising out of the forfeiture if the agency  
5 ensures that:

6 (1) at least five random and representative samples  
7 are taken from the total amount of the property or plant and a  
8 sufficient quantity is preserved to provide for discovery by  
9 parties entitled to discovery;

10 (2) photographs are taken that reasonably depict the  
11 total amount of the property or plant; and

12 (3) the gross weight or liquid measure of the property  
13 or plant is determined, either by actually weighing or measuring  
14 the property or plant or by estimating its weight or measurement  
15 after making dimensional measurements of the total amount seized.

16 SECTION 17. Section 113.008(g), Local Government Code, is  
17 amended to read as follows:

18 (g) Subsections (b-1) and (f)(2) do not apply to a special  
19 fund administered by an attorney representing the state under  
20 Chapter 18 or [7] 47, [~~or 59~~] Code of Criminal Procedure.

21 SECTION 18. Section 1701.253(g), Occupations Code, is  
22 amended to read as follows:

23 (g) As part of the minimum curriculum requirements, the  
24 commission shall establish a statewide comprehensive education and  
25 training program on criminal asset forfeiture under Chapter 59A  
26 [~~59~~], Code of Criminal Procedure, for officers licensed under this  
27 chapter. An officer shall complete a program established under

1 this subsection not later than the second anniversary of the date  
2 the officer is licensed under this chapter or the date the officer  
3 applies for an intermediate proficiency certificate, whichever  
4 date is earlier.

5 SECTION 19. Section 37.08(b), Penal Code, is amended to  
6 read as follows:

7 (b) In this section, "law enforcement agency" means an  
8 agency of the state or an agency of a political subdivision of the  
9 state authorized by law to employ peace officers [~~has the meaning~~  
10 ~~assigned by Article 59.01, Code of Criminal Procedure~~].

11 SECTION 20. Section 38.152(c)(3), Penal Code, is amended to  
12 read as follows:

13 (3) "Law enforcement agency" means an agency of the  
14 state or an agency of a political subdivision of the state  
15 authorized by law to employ peace officers [~~has the meaning~~  
16 ~~assigned by Article 59.01, Code of Criminal Procedure~~].

17 SECTION 21. The following provisions are repealed:

18 (1) Section 140A.004(h), Civil Practice and Remedies  
19 Code;

20 (2) Article 18.17, Code of Criminal Procedure;

21 (3) Chapter 59, Code of Criminal Procedure;

22 (4) Sections 24.377(c) and 54.656(b), Government  
23 Code;

24 (5) Section 365.012(i), Health and Safety Code; and

25 (6) Sections 12.101(1) and (2), 12.1106, 61.0221, and  
26 62.017, Parks and Wildlife Code.

27 SECTION 22. (a) Except as provided by Subsection (b) of

1 this section, on the effective date of this Act, any property in the  
2 possession of a law enforcement agency, game warden, or attorney  
3 representing the state, that was seized under Chapter 59, Code of  
4 Criminal Procedure, or Sections 12.1106, 61.0221, or 62.017, Parks  
5 and Wildlife Code, and that has not been ordered forfeited to the  
6 state by a court, must be returned to the person from whom the  
7 property was seized.

8 (b) Property that is evidence in the investigation or  
9 prosecution of a criminal offense is not required to be returned  
10 under Subsection (a) of this section until the disposition of all  
11 charges relating to the offense.

12 SECTION 23. The repeal by this Act of Article 18.17, Code of  
13 Criminal Procedure, does not apply to abandoned or unclaimed  
14 property seized before the effective date of this Act, and the  
15 former Article 18.17 is continued in effect for the purposes of the  
16 disposition of property described by this section.

17 SECTION 24. This Act takes effect September 1, 2017.