

AN ACT

To amend sections 2329.84, 2329.85, 2329.86, 2981.01, 2981.03, 2981.04, 2981.05, 2981.06, 2981.09, 2981.11, and 2981.14 and to enact section 2927.21 of the Revised Code to modify the laws governing criminal and civil asset forfeitures, to revise the procedures upon a writ of execution of goods claimed by a person other than the defendant, and to establish the offense of receiving proceeds of an offense subject to forfeiture proceedings and permit the state to file a civil action against the person who allegedly committed that offense under certain circumstances.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That sections 2329.84, 2329.85, 2329.86, 2981.01, 2981.03, 2981.04, 2981.05, 2981.06, 2981.09, 2981.11, and 2981.14 be amended and section 2927.21 of the Revised Code be enacted to read as follows:

Sec. 2329.84. If, by virtue of a writ of execution issued from a court of record in this state, an officer levies it on goods and chattels claimed by a person other than the defendant, such officer ~~forthwith~~ shall give written notice to a judge of the court of common pleas, municipal court, or county court, which whichever court has jurisdiction. The notice shall contain the names of the plaintiff, defendant, and claimant, and at the same time furnish the judge a schedule of the property claimed. ~~Immediately upon~~ As soon as is practicable after the receipt of the notice and schedule, the judge shall ~~make an entry of them on his docket, and issue a summons directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county commanding him to summon five disinterested men, having the qualifications of electors, to be named in the summons, to appear before him, at the time and place therein mentioned, which shall not be more than three days after the date of the writ, to try and schedule a hearing to~~ determine the claimant's right to the property in controversy. ~~The claimant shall give two days' notice, in writing, to the plaintiff, or other party, for whose benefit the execution was issued and levied, his agent, or attorney, if within the county, of the time and place of trial. The claimant shall prove to the satisfaction of the judge that such notice was given, or that it could not be given by reason of the absence of the party, his agent, or attorney.~~

Sec. 2329.85. ~~The jurors summoned under section 2329.84 of the Revised Code shall be sworn to try and determine the right of the claimant to the property in controversy, and give a true verdict according to the evidence. If at the hearing under section 2329.84 of the Revised Code the jury~~ judge of the court of common pleas, municipal court, or county court finds that the right to the goods and chattels, in whole or part, is in the claimant, ~~they~~ the judge also shall find the value ~~thereof of the goods and chattels.~~ The judge ~~of the county court~~ shall render judgment on such finding for the claimant that ~~he~~ the claimant recover ~~his~~ the claimant's costs against the plaintiff in execution; or

other party for whose benefit the writ of execution is issued, and also have restitution of the goods and chattels, or any part thereof of them, according to the finding of the jury judge. If the jury judge finds that no right to any part of the goods and chattels; is in the claimant, the judge shall render judgment on such finding in favor of the plaintiff in execution; or other party for whose benefit ~~it~~ the writ of execution is issued, and against the claimant, for costs, and award execution ~~thereon~~ on the judgment. If the jury fails to agree and is discharged, costs shall be taxed, to abide the final event of the proceedings, and another jury shall be summoned as before. Unless a bond is executed; as provided in section 2329.86 of the Revised Code, a judgment for the claimant shall be a justification of the officer in returning "no goods" to the writ by virtue of which the levy was made, as to ~~such~~ the part of the goods and chattels ~~as that~~ that were found to belong to the claimant. The same fees shall be allowed and taxed by the judge, for ~~himself self~~, officers, jurors, and witnesses, ~~as that~~ as are allowed by law for ~~like~~ similar services.

Sec. 2329.86. If the ~~jury summoned~~ judge at the hearing under section 2329.84 of the Revised Code finds that the right to the property; or a part of it; is in the claimant, and the plaintiff in execution within three days after the ~~trial hearing~~ tenders to the officer having the property in his the officer's custody, a bond in double the amount of its value as assessed by the ~~jury judge~~, with good and sufficient sureties, payable to the claimant, to the effect that they will pay all damages sustained by reason of the detention or sale of the property, the officer shall deliver such bond to the claimant, sell the property as if no ~~trial hearing~~ of the right thereto to the property had taken place, and shall not be liable to the claimant ~~therefor~~ for the property.

Sec. 2927.21. (A) As used in this section:

(1) "Offense subject to forfeiture proceedings" means any of the following:

(a) A violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.03, 2903.04, 2903.041, 2903.05, 2903.06, 2903.08, 2903.09, 2903.11, 2903.12, 2903.13, 2903.14, 2903.15, 2903.16, 2903.21, or 2903.211 of the Revised Code;

(b) A violation of section 2905.01, 2905.02, 2905.03, 2905.05, 2905.11, 2905.32, or 2905.33 of the Revised Code;

(c) A violation of section 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.04, 2907.05, 2907.06, 2907.07, 2907.19, 2907.21, 2907.22, 2907.321, 2907.322, or 2907.323 of the Revised Code;

(d) A violation of section 2909.02, 2909.03, 2909.22, 2909.23, 2909.24, 2909.26, 2909.27, 2909.28, or 2909.29 of the Revised Code;

(e) A violation of section 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, 2911.12, or 2911.13 of the Revised Code;

(f) A violation of section 2915.02, 2915.03, 2915.04, or 2915.05 of the Revised Code;

(g) A violation of section 2921.02, 2921.03, 2921.04, 2921.05, 2921.11, 2921.12, or 2921.41 of the Revised Code;

(h) A violation of section 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.041, 2925.05, 2925.06, 2925.09, or 2925.11 of the Revised Code;

(i) A conspiracy or attempt to commit, or complicity in committing, any offense under division (A)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h) of this section.

(2) "Proceeds" has the same meaning as in section 2981.01 of the Revised Code.

(3) "Vehicle" has the same meaning as in section 4501.01 of the Revised Code.

(B) No person shall receive, retain, possess, or dispose of proceeds knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the proceeds were derived from the commission of an offense subject to forfeiture proceedings.

(C) It is not a defense to a charge of receiving proceeds of an offense subject to forfeiture proceedings in violation of this section that the proceeds were derived by means other than the commission of an offense subject to forfeiture proceedings if the property was explicitly represented to the accused person as having been derived from the commission of an offense subject to forfeiture proceedings.

(D) A person shall be considered to have received, retained, possessed, or disposed of proceeds if the proceeds are found anywhere in a vehicle and the person was the last person who operated the vehicle immediately prior to the search of the vehicle by the law enforcement officer who found the proceeds.

(E) Whoever violates this section is guilty of receiving proceeds of an offense subject to forfeiture proceedings. If the value of the proceeds involved is less than one thousand dollars, receiving proceeds of an offense subject to forfeiture proceedings is a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the value of the proceeds involved is one thousand dollars or more and is less than twenty-five thousand dollars, receiving proceeds of an offense subject to forfeiture proceedings is a felony of the fifth degree. If the value of the proceeds involved is twenty-five thousand dollars or more and is less than one hundred fifty thousand dollars, receiving proceeds of an offense subject to forfeiture proceedings is a felony of the fourth degree. If the value of the proceeds involved is one hundred fifty thousand dollars or more, receiving proceeds of an offense subject to forfeiture proceedings is a felony of the third degree.

Sec. 2981.01. (A) Forfeitures under this chapter shall be governed by all of the following purposes:

(1) To provide economic disincentives and remedies to deter and offset the economic effect of offenses by seizing and forfeiting contraband, proceeds, and certain instrumentalities;

(2) To ensure that seizures and forfeitures of instrumentalities are proportionate to the offense committed;

(3) To protect third parties from wrongful forfeiture of their property;

(4) To prioritize restitution for victims of offenses.

(B) As used in this chapter:

(1) "Aircraft" has the same meaning as in section 4561.01 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Computers," "computer networks," "computer systems," "computer software," and "telecommunications device" have the same meanings as in section 2913.01 of the Revised Code.

(3) "Financial institution" means a bank, credit union, savings and loan association, or a licensee or registrant under Chapter 1321. of the Revised Code.

(4) "Firearm" and "dangerous ordnance" have the same meanings as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.

(5) "Innocent person" includes any bona fide purchaser of property that is subject to forfeiture, including any person who establishes a valid claim to or interest in the property in accordance with section ~~2923.04~~ 2981.04 of the Revised Code, and any victim of an alleged offense.

(6) "Instrumentality" means property otherwise lawful to possess that is used in or intended

to be used in an offense. An "instrumentality" may include, but is not limited to, a firearm, a mobile instrumentality, a computer, a computer network, a computer system, computer software, a telecommunications device, money, and any other means of exchange.

(7) "Law enforcement agency" includes, but is not limited to, the state board of pharmacy, the enforcement division of the department of taxation, the Ohio casino control commission, and the office of the prosecutor.

(8) "Mobile instrumentality" means an instrumentality that is inherently mobile and used in the routine transport of persons. "Mobile instrumentality" includes, but is not limited to, any vehicle, any watercraft, and any aircraft.

(9) "Money" has the same meaning as in section 1301.201 of the Revised Code.

(10) "Offense" means any act or omission that could be charged as a criminal offense or a delinquent act, whether or not a formal criminal prosecution or delinquent child proceeding began at the time the forfeiture is initiated. Except as otherwise specified, an offense for which property may be forfeited includes any felony and any misdemeanor. The commission of an "offense" includes the commission of a delinquent act.

(11) "Proceeds" means both of the following:

(a) In cases involving unlawful goods, services, or activities, "proceeds" means any property derived directly or indirectly from an offense. "Proceeds" may include, but is not limited to, money or any other means of exchange. "Proceeds" is not limited to the net gain or profit realized from the offense. "Proceeds" does not include property, including money or other means of exchange, if all of the following apply to that property:

(i) It is held under clear title by a law enforcement agency.

(ii) It is used or may be used to purchase contraband for the purpose of investigating any drug abuse offense, as defined in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code.

(iii) If it is used to purchase contraband under division (B)(11)(a)(ii) of this section, the property continues to be considered the property of the law enforcement agency if the agency establishes a clear chain of custody of it.

(b) In cases involving lawful goods or services that are sold or provided in an unlawful manner, "proceeds" means the amount of money or other means of exchange acquired through the illegal transactions resulting in the forfeiture, less the direct costs lawfully incurred in providing the goods or services. The lawful costs deduction does not include any part of the overhead expenses of, or income taxes paid by, the entity providing the goods or services. The alleged offender or delinquent child has the burden to prove that any costs are lawfully incurred.

(12) "Property" means "property" as defined in section 2901.01 of the Revised Code and any benefit, privilege, claim, position, interest in an enterprise, or right derived, directly or indirectly, from the offense.

(13) "Property subject to forfeiture" includes contraband and proceeds and may include instrumentalities as provided in this chapter.

(14) "Prosecutor" has the same meaning as in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code. When relevant, "prosecutor" also includes the attorney general.

(15) "Vehicle" has the same meaning as in section 4501.01 of the Revised Code.

(16) "Watercraft" has the same meaning as in section 1547.01 of the Revised Code.

(C) The penalties and procedures under Chapters 2923., 2925., 2933., and 3772. of the Revised Code remain in effect to the extent that they do not conflict with this chapter.

Sec. 2981.03. (A)(1) The state or political subdivision acquires provisional title to property subject to forfeiture under this chapter upon a person's commission of an offense giving rise to forfeiture, subject to third party claims and a final adjudication under section 2981.04 or 2981.05 of the Revised Code. Provisional title authorizes the state or political subdivision to seize and hold the property, and to act to protect the property, under this section before any proceeding under this chapter. Title to the property vests with the state or political subdivision when the trier of fact renders a final forfeiture verdict or order under section 2981.04 or 2981.05 of the Revised Code, but that title is subject to third party claims adjudicated under those sections.

(2) ~~A~~ Except as otherwise provided in division (A)(3) of this section, a law enforcement officer may seize property that the officer has probable cause to believe is property subject to forfeiture. If a law enforcement officer seizes property that is titled or registered under law, the officer or the law enforcement agency that employs the officer shall notify the property owner of the seizure. The agency shall give notice to the property owner at the owner's last known address as soon as practical after the seizure and may give the notice by certified mail or orally by any means, including telephone. If the officer or agency is unable to provide the notice required by this division despite reasonable, good faith efforts, those efforts constitute fulfillment of the notice requirement.

(3) ~~In~~ If a civil forfeiture case under this chapter in which the state or political subdivision seeks to seize real property, the property owner may request the prosecutor shall file a motion in the appropriate court to request a hearing before the seizure; and in shall notify the property owner of the motion. The court shall hold the hearing not sooner than twenty-one days after the motion is filed. At the hearing, the court shall grant the motion if the state or political subdivision shall show probable cause demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence that the real property is subject to forfeiture.

(4) A person aggrieved by an alleged unlawful seizure of property may seek relief from the seizure by filing a motion in the appropriate court that shows the person's interest in the property, states why the seizure was unlawful, and requests the property's return. If the motion is filed before an indictment, information, or a complaint seeking forfeiture of the property is filed, the court shall ~~promptly~~ promptly schedule a hearing on the motion, ~~and at not later than twenty-one days after it is filed. The court may extend the time for the hearing on the motion by consent of the parties or for good cause shown. At the hearing, if the property seized is titled or registered under law, the person state or political subdivision shall demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that the seizure was unlawful-lawful and that the person is not entitled to the property. If the property seized is not titled or registered under law, the person shall demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that the seizure was unlawful and that the person is entitled to the property. If the motion is filed by a defendant after an indictment, information, or a complaint seeking forfeiture of the property has been filed, the court shall treat the motion as a motion to suppress evidence. If the motion is filed by a third party after an indictment, information, or complaint seeking forfeiture of the property has been filed, the court shall treat the motion as a petition of a person with an alleged interest in the subject property, pursuant to divisions (E) and (F) of section 2981.04 of the Revised Code.~~

(5)(a) In any action under section 2981.04 or 2981.05 of the Revised Code, if a property owner or third party claims lawful interest in the subject property alleged to be proceeds, the state or

political subdivision has provisional title and a right to hold property if it proves both of the following by a preponderance of the evidence:

(i) The interest in the property was acquired by the alleged offender or delinquent child during the commission of the offense or within a reasonable time after that period.

(ii) There is no likely source for the interest in the property other than as proceeds derived from or acquired through the commission of the offense.

(b) ~~The~~ In any action under section 2981.04 or 2981.05 of the Revised Code, the alleged offender or delinquent child shall have the burden to prove the amount of any direct costs lawfully incurred.

(B)(1) Upon application by the prosecutor who prosecutes or brings an action that allows forfeiture under this chapter, the court in which the action is prosecuted or filed may issue an order taking any reasonable action necessary to preserve the reachability of the property including, but not limited to, a restraining order or injunction, an order requiring execution of a satisfactory bond or insurance policy, an order to inspect, photograph, or inventory the property, an order placing a lien or lis pendens against the property, or an order appointing a receiver or trustee. The court may issue an order of this nature at any of the following times:

(a) Upon the filing of a complaint, indictment, or information alleging the property to be subject to forfeiture under section 2981.02 of the Revised Code;

(b) Prior to the filing of a complaint, an indictment, or information alleging the property to be subject to forfeiture under section 2981.02 of the Revised Code, if, after giving notice to all persons known to have ~~a~~ an interest in the property and giving those persons an opportunity to be heard, the court determines that all of the following apply:

(i) There is a substantial probability the state or political subdivision will prevail on the forfeiture issue.

(ii) There is a substantial probability that failure to enter the order will result in the property being destroyed, being removed from the court's jurisdiction, or otherwise being made unavailable for forfeiture.

(iii) The need to preserve the availability of the property outweighs the hardship on the person against whom the order is to be entered.

(c) As a condition of releasing the property based on a determination of substantial hardship under division (D) of this section.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in division (B)(3) of this section, the court shall make an order under division (B)(1)(b) of this section effective for not more than ninety days, but the court may extend the order if the prosecutor demonstrates that the need to preserve the reachability of the property still exists or for other good cause shown and shall extend the order if an indictment, information, or a complaint is filed alleging that the property is subject to forfeiture.

(3) A court may issue an order under division (B)(1) of this section without giving notice or a hearing to a person known to have a interest in the property if the prosecutor demonstrates that the property is subject to forfeiture and that giving notice and a hearing will jeopardize the availability of the property for forfeiture. Notwithstanding the ninety-day limit described in division (B)(2) of this section, the court shall make an order under division (B)(3) of this section effective for not more than ten days, but the court may extend the order if the prosecutor again demonstrates that the property is

subject to forfeiture and that a hearing will jeopardize the availability of the property or for other good cause shown or if the person subject to the order consents to a longer period. If a party requests a hearing on the order, the court shall hold the hearing at the earliest possible time before the order expires.

(4) At any hearing under division (B) of this section, the court may receive and consider evidence and information that is inadmissible under the Rules of Evidence. The court shall cause the hearing to be recorded and shall cause a transcript to be made. If property is to be seized as a result of the hearing, the recording and transcript shall not be a public record for purposes of section 149.43 of the Revised Code until the property is seized. This section does not authorize making available for inspection any confidential law enforcement investigatory record or trial preparation record, as defined in section 149.43 of the Revised Code.

(C) Except as otherwise provided in division (E) of this section, any replevin, conversion, or other civil action brought concerning property subject to a criminal or civil forfeiture action under this chapter shall be stayed until the forfeiture action is resolved.

(D)(1) A person with an interest in property that is subject to forfeiture and that is seized under this chapter may seek conditional release of the property by requesting possession from the person with custody of the property. The request shall demonstrate how the person meets the requirements specified in divisions (D)(3)(a), (b), and (c) of this section.

(2) If the person with custody of the property does not release the property within fifteen days after a person makes a request under division (D)(1) of this section, or within seven days after a person makes the request if the property was seized as a mobile instrumentality or if the request is to copy records, the person who made the request may file a petition for conditional release with the court in which the complaint, indictment, or information is filed or, if no complaint, indictment, or information is filed, the court that issued the seizure warrant for the property. The petition shall demonstrate how the person meets the requirements specified in divisions (D)(3)(a), (b), and (c) of this section and the steps the person has taken to secure release of the property from the official. Unless extended for good cause shown, the petition shall be filed either within thirty days of the filing of a complaint, an indictment, or information in the forfeiture action or, if no complaint, indictment, or information is filed, within thirty days of the ~~issuance of the seizure warrant~~ of the property.

If the court finds that the person meets the criteria specified in divisions (D)(3)(a), (b), and (c) of this section, the court shall order the property's conditional return to the person pending completion of the forfeiture action. In issuing this order, the court shall notify the person of the prohibitions against interfering with or diminishing property in section 2981.07 of the Revised Code and may make any order necessary to ensure that the value of the property is maintained.

If personal, business, or governmental records are seized, including those contained in computer files, a person may petition the court for a prompt opportunity to copy, at the person's expense, any records that are not contraband. The court may grant the petition if the person demonstrates how the person meets the requirements specified in divisions (D)(3)(a) and (c) of this section. The court shall order a competent person to supervise the copying.

(3) Except when there is probable cause that the property is contraband, property that must be held for a reasonable time as evidence related to an offense, or property that is likely to be used in

additional offenses or except when the state or political subdivision meets the burden imposed under division (A)(5) of this section regarding alleged proceeds, a court may conditionally release property subject to forfeiture to a person who demonstrates all of the following:

- (a) A possessory interest in the property;
- (b) Sufficient ties to the community to provide assurance that the property will be available at the time of trial;
- (c) That failure to conditionally release the property will cause a substantial hardship to the claimant.

(4) In determining whether a substantial hardship exists, the court shall weigh the claimant's likely hardship from the state's or political subdivision's continued possession of the property against the risk that the property will be destroyed, damaged, lost, concealed, or transferred if returned to the claimant. The court shall consider in favor of release the possibility that withholding the property would prevent a legitimate business from functioning, prevent the claimant's or an innocent person from maintaining employment, or leave the claimant or an innocent person homeless.

(5) If the state or political subdivision shows that the claimant's petition is frivolous, the court shall deny the petition. Otherwise, the state or political subdivision may respond to the petition by submitting evidence ex parte to avoid disclosing any matter that may adversely affect an ongoing criminal investigation or pending trial.

(6) The court shall decide on the petition not more than ~~thirty-twenty-one~~ days after it is filed. If the property seized is alleged to be a mobile instrumentality, the court shall decide on the petition ~~as soon as practicable within the thirty-day period~~ not more than ten days after it is filed. If personal, business, or governmental records were seized and a person files a petition to copy the records, the court shall decide on the petition as soon as practicable, but not later than thirty days after it is filed. In any case, the court may extend the time for deciding on the petition by consent of the parties or for good cause shown.

(E) Nothing in this section precludes a financial institution that has or purports to have a security interest in or lien on property described in section 2981.02 of the Revised Code from filing an action in connection with the property, prior to its disposition under this chapter, to obtain possession of the property in order to foreclose or otherwise enforce the security interest or lien.

If a financial institution commences a civil action or takes any other appropriate legal action to sell the property prior to its seizure or prior to its disposition under this chapter, if the person who is responsible for conducting the sale has actual knowledge of the commencement of a forfeiture action under either section 2981.04 or 2981.05 of the Revised Code, and if the property is sold, then the person shall dispose of the proceeds of the sale in the following order:

- (1) First, to the payment of the costs of the sale, excluding any associated attorney's fees, and to the payment of the costs incurred by law enforcement agencies and financial institutions in connection with the seizure, storage, and maintenance of, and provision of security for, the property;
- (2) Second, in the order of priority of the security interests and liens, to the payment of valid security interests and liens pertaining to the property that, at the time at which the state or political subdivision gains provisional title, are held by known secured parties and lienholders;
- (3) Third, to the court that has or would have jurisdiction in a case or proceeding under section 2981.04 or ~~section~~ 2981.05 of the Revised Code for disposition under this chapter.

(F) A prosecutor may file a forfeiture action under section 2981.04 or 2981.05 of the Revised Code, or both. If property is seized pursuant to this section ~~and a criminal forfeiture has not begun under section 2981.04 of the Revised Code~~, the prosecutor of the county in which the seizure occurred shall commence a civil action to forfeit that property under section 2981.05 of the Revised Code, if that section applies.

~~If the property seized includes property alleged to be a mobile instrumentality or includes personal, business, or governmental records, the civil forfeiture action shall be brought within thirty days of seizure. Otherwise, the action shall be brought within sixty days of seizure. In either case, the period within which the action shall be brought may be extended by agreement of the parties or by the court for good cause shown.~~

A prosecutor may file an appropriate charging instrument under section 2981.04 of the Revised Code to seek a criminal forfeiture after a civil forfeiture action begins. Filing a charging instrument for an offense that is also the basis of a civil forfeiture action shall stay the civil forfeiture action.

~~A civil action to obtain civil forfeiture may be commenced as described in section 2981.05 of the Revised Code regardless of whether the offender or delinquent child has pleaded guilty to, been convicted of, or been adjudicated a delinquent child for the act that is the basis of the order.~~

(G) The prosecutor shall maintain an accurate record of each item disposed of under section 2981.04 or 2981.05 of the Revised Code. The record shall not identify or enable the identification of the officer who seized the property. The record is a public record open for inspection under section 149.43 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2981.04. (A)(1) Property described in division (A) of section 2981.02 of the Revised Code may be forfeited under this section only if the defendant is convicted of, or enters intervention in lieu of conviction for, an offense or the juvenile is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an act that would be an offense if committed by an adult and the complaint, indictment, or information charging the offense or municipal violation, or the complaint charging the delinquent act, contains a specification of the type described in section 2941.1417 of the Revised Code that sets forth all of the following to the extent it is reasonably known at the time of the filing:

(a) The nature and extent of the alleged offender's or delinquent child's interest in the property;

(b) A description of the property;

(c) If the property is alleged to be an instrumentality, the alleged use or intended use of the property in the commission or facilitation of the offense.

(2) If any property is not reasonably foreseen to be subject to forfeiture at the time of filing the indictment, information, or complaint, the trier of fact still may return a verdict of forfeiture concerning that property in the hearing described in division (B) of this section if the prosecutor, upon discovering the property to be subject to forfeiture, gave prompt notice of this fact to the alleged offender or delinquent child under Criminal Rule 7(E) or Juvenile Rule 10(B).

~~(3) For good cause shown, the court may consider issues of the guilt of the alleged offender or the delinquency of the alleged delinquent child separate from whether property specified as subject to forfeiture should be forfeited.~~

(B) If a person pleads guilty to or is convicted of, or enters intervention in lieu of conviction

for, an offense or is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a delinquent act and the complaint, indictment, or information charging the offense or act contains a specification covering property subject to forfeiture under section 2981.02 of the Revised Code, the trier of fact shall determine whether the person's property shall be forfeited. If the state or political subdivision proves by a ~~preponderance of the~~ clear and convincing evidence that the property is in whole or part subject to forfeiture under section 2981.02 of the Revised Code, after a proportionality review under section 2981.09 of the Revised Code when relevant, the trier of fact shall return a verdict of forfeiture that specifically describes the extent of the property subject to forfeiture. If the trier of fact is a jury, on the offender's or delinquent child's motion, the court shall make the determination of whether the property shall be forfeited.

(C) If the court enters a verdict of forfeiture under this section, the court imposing sentence or disposition, in addition to any other sentence authorized by section 2951.041 or Chapter 2929. of the Revised Code or any disposition authorized by Chapter 2152. of the Revised Code, shall order that the offender or delinquent child forfeit to the state or political subdivision the offender's or delinquent child's interest in the property. The property vests with the state or political subdivision subject to the claims of third parties. The court may issue any additional order to affect the forfeiture, including, but not limited to, an order under section 2981.06 of the Revised Code.

(D) After the entry of a forfeiture order under this section, the prosecutor shall attempt to identify any person with an interest in the property subject to forfeiture by searching appropriate public records and making reasonably diligent inquiries. The prosecutor shall give notice of the forfeiture that remains subject to the claims of third parties and proposed disposal of the forfeited property to any person known to have an interest in the property. The prosecutor also shall publish notice of the forfeiture that remains subject to the claims of third parties and proposed disposal of the forfeited property once each week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the property was seized.

(E)(1) Any person, other than the offender or delinquent child whose conviction or plea of guilty or delinquency adjudication is the basis of the forfeiture order, who asserts a legal interest in the property that is the subject of the order may petition the court that issued the order for a hearing under division (E)(3) of this section to adjudicate the validity of the person's alleged interest in the property. All of the following apply to the petition:

(a) It shall be filed within thirty days after the final publication of notice or the person's receipt of notice under division (D) of this section.

(b) It shall be signed by the petitioner under the penalties for falsification specified in section 2921.13 of the Revised Code.

(c) It shall describe the nature and extent of the petitioner's interest in the property, the time and circumstances of the petitioner's acquisition of that interest, any additional facts supporting the petitioner's claim, and the relief sought.

(d) It shall state that one of the following conditions applies to the petitioner:

(i) The petitioner has a legal interest in the property that is subject to the forfeiture order that renders the order completely or partially invalid because the legal interest in the property was vested in the petitioner, rather than the offender or delinquent child whose conviction or plea of guilty or delinquency adjudication is the basis of the order, or was superior to any interest of that offender or

delinquent child, at the time of the commission of the offense or delinquent act that is the basis of the order.

(ii) The petitioner is a bona fide purchaser for value of the interest in the property that is subject to the forfeiture order and was, at the time of the purchase, reasonably without cause to believe that it was subject to forfeiture.

(2)(a) In lieu of filing a petition as described in division (E)(1) of this section, a person, other than the offender or delinquent child whose conviction or plea of guilty or delinquency adjudication is the basis of the forfeiture order, may file an affidavit as described in this division to establish the validity of the alleged right, title, or interest in the property that is the subject of the forfeiture order if the person is a secured party or other lienholder of record that asserts a legal interest in the property, including, but not limited to, a mortgage, security interest, or other type of lien. The affidavit shall contain averments that the secured party or other lienholder acquired its alleged right, title, or interest in the property in the regular course of its business, for a specified valuable consideration, without actual knowledge of any facts pertaining to the offense that was the basis of the forfeiture order, in good faith, and without the intent to prevent or otherwise impede the state or political subdivision from seizing or obtaining a forfeiture of the property. The person shall file the affidavit within thirty days after the earlier of the final publication of notice or the receipt of notice under division (D) of this section.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the affidavit shall constitute prima-facie evidence of the validity of the affiant's alleged interest in the property.

(c) Unless the prosecutor files a motion challenging the affidavit within ten days after its filing and unless the prosecutor establishes by ~~a preponderance of the~~ clear and convincing evidence at the hearing held under division (E)(3) of this section that the affiant does not possess the alleged interest in the property or that the affiant had actual knowledge of facts pertaining to the offense or delinquent act that was the basis of the forfeiture order, the affidavit shall constitute conclusive evidence of the validity of the affiant's interest in the property.

(d) Any subsequent purchaser or other transferee of property pursuant to forfeiture under this section shall take the property subject to the continued validity of the interest of the affiant.

(3) Upon receipt of a petition or affidavit filed under division (E)(1) or (2) of this section, the court shall hold a hearing to determine the validity of the petitioner's interest in the property that is the subject of the forfeiture order or, if the affidavit was challenged, to determine the validity of the affiant's interest in the property. To the extent practicable and consistent with the interests of justice, the court shall hold the hearing within thirty days after the filing of the petition or within thirty days after the prosecutor files the motion challenging the affidavit. The court may consolidate the hearing with a hearing on any other petition or affidavit that is filed by a person other than the offender or delinquent child whose conviction or plea of guilty or delinquency adjudication is the basis of the forfeiture order and that relates to the property that is the subject of the forfeiture order.

At the hearing, the petitioner or affiant may testify, present evidence and witnesses on the petitioner's or affiant's behalf, and cross-examine witnesses for the state or political subdivision. In regards to a petition, the state or political subdivision may present evidence and witnesses in rebuttal and in defense of its claim to the property and may cross-examine witnesses for the petitioner. In regards to an affidavit, the prosecutor may present evidence and witnesses and cross-examine

witnesses for the affiant.

In addition to the evidence and testimony presented at the hearing, the court also shall consider the relevant portions of the record in the criminal or delinquent child case that resulted in the forfeiture order.

(F)(1) If the hearing involves a petition, the court shall amend its forfeiture order if it determines at the hearing held pursuant to division (E)(3) of this section that the petitioner has established ~~either of the following~~ by a preponderance of the evidence:

~~(a) The petitioner has a legal interest in the property that is subject to the forfeiture order that renders the order completely or partially invalid because the legal interest in the property was vested in the petitioner, rather than the offender or delinquent child whose conviction or plea of guilty or delinquency adjudication is the basis of the order, or was superior to any interest of that offender or delinquent child, at the time of the commission of the offense or delinquent act that is the basis of the order.~~

~~(b) The petitioner is a bona fide purchaser for value of the interest in the property that is subject to the forfeiture order and was, at the time of the purchase, reasonably without cause to believe that it was subject that the applicable condition alleged by the petitioner under division (E)(1)(d) of this section applies to forfeiture the petitioner.~~

(2) The court also shall amend its forfeiture order to reflect any interest of a secured party or other lienholder of record in the property subject to forfeiture who prevails at a hearing on the petition or affidavit filed pursuant to division (E)(1) or (2) of this section.

(G) If the court disposes of all petitions or affidavits timely filed under this section in favor of the state or political subdivision, the state or political subdivision shall have clear title to the property that is the subject of a forfeiture order issued under this section, but only to the extent that other parties' lawful interests in the property are not infringed. To the extent that the state or political subdivision has clear title to the property, the state or political subdivision may warrant good title to any subsequent purchaser or other transferee.

Sec. 2981.05. (A) ~~The prosecutor of the political subdivision in which~~ After the seizure of property described in division (A) of section 2981.02 of the Revised Code and not sooner than three months after the property owner is deceased as described in division (A)(1)(a) of this section, not sooner than three months after the property owner has not claimed, or asserted any interest in, the property as described in division (A)(2) of this section, or not sooner than one year after division (A)(1)(b)(i) or (ii) of this section applies, the prosecutor of the political subdivision in which the property is located may commence a civil forfeiture action under this section by filing in the court of common pleas of the county in which the property is located a complaint requesting an order that forfeits the property to the state or a political subdivision. A complaint for civil forfeiture may only be filed under this division if the property was seized with probable cause that it was involved in the commission of a felony or a gambling offense or was directly or indirectly obtained through the commission of a felony or a gambling offense and either of the following applies:

(1) The property owner is unavailable to the court for one of the following reasons:

(a) The property owner is deceased.

(b) An indictment for a felony or a charge for a gambling offense has been filed against the property owner, a warrant was issued for the arrest of the property owner, and either of the following

applies:

(i) The property owner is outside the state and unable to be extradited or brought back to the state for prosecution for the felony or gambling offense.

(ii) Reasonable efforts have been made by law enforcement authorities to locate and arrest the property owner, but the property owner has not been located.

(2) The property owner has not claimed the property subject to forfeiture or asserted any interest in the property at any time during or after its seizure, verbally or in writing, and all claims brought under division (A)(4) of section 2981.03 of the Revised Code have been denied.

(B)(1) The filing of a complaint for civil forfeiture under division (A) of this section shall be consistent with division (F) of section 2981.03 of the Revised Code. The complaint shall state all of the following:

(a) The facts that support the state's or political subdivision's allegations in the complaint;

(b) The alleged felony or gambling offense that subjects the property to forfeiture under division (A) of section 2981.02 of the Revised Code.

(2) If the property owner is unavailable to the court because the property owner is deceased as provided in division (A)(1)(a) of this section, the complaint shall include a certified copy of the death certificate of the property owner.

(C) Simultaneously with or after the filing of a complaint, indictment, or information charging an offense or a complaint charging a delinquent act, the prosecutor may commence a civil forfeiture action by filing in the court in which the applicable complaint, indictment, or information is filed a complaint requesting an order that forfeits to the state or political subdivision any property that is involved in the offense or delinquent act and is subject to forfeiture under section 2981.02 of the Revised Code. The civil forfeiture action filed under this division shall be stayed during the pendency of the applicable criminal or delinquency proceedings. That civil forfeiture action shall proceed after the defendant is convicted of, or enters intervention in lieu of conviction for, the offense involved or the juvenile is adjudicated a delinquent child for the delinquent act involved.

(D)(1) Subject to division (D)(7) of this section, the state may file a civil forfeiture action, in the form of a civil action, against any person who is alleged to have received, retained, possessed, or disposed of proceeds, in an amount exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the proceeds were allegedly derived from the commission of an offense subject to forfeiture proceedings in violation of section 2927.21 of the Revised Code. The complaint shall be filed in the court of common pleas of the county in which the proceeds were alleged to have been received, retained, possessed, or disposed of by the person. The complaint shall specify all of the following:

(a) That the person against whom the complaint is filed is alleged to have received, retained, possessed, or disposed of proceeds, in an amount exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the proceeds were allegedly derived from the commission of an offense subject to forfeiture proceedings in violation of section 2927.21 of the Revised Code;

(b) That the state has the right to recover the proceeds described in division (D)(1)(a) of this section;

(c) The actual amount of the proceeds described in division (D)(1)(a) of this section.

(2) Subject to division (D)(7) of this section, a civil action filed under division (D)(1) of this

section shall be stayed if a criminal complaint, indictment, or information is filed against the person who is alleged to have received, retained, possessed, or disposed of proceeds, in an amount exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the proceeds were derived from the commission of an offense subject to forfeiture proceedings in violation of section 2927.21 of the Revised Code.

(3) In a civil action filed under division (D)(1) of this section, the state has the burden to prove by clear and convincing evidence all of the following:

(a) That the person received, retained, possessed, or disposed of the proceeds involved;

(b) That the person knew or had reasonable cause to believe that the proceeds were derived from the alleged commission of an offense subject to forfeiture proceedings in violation of section 2927.21 of the Revised Code;

(c) Subject to division (D)(7) of this section, the actual amount of the proceeds received, retained, possessed, or disposed of by the person that exceeds fifteen thousand dollars.

(4) Any statements made in a civil action under division (D)(1) of this section are inadmissible as evidence in a criminal action brought against the person involved for a violation of section 2927.21 of the Revised Code, except for purposes of impeachment.

(5) Subject to division (D)(7) of this section, a civil action under division (D)(1) of this section shall be commenced within two years after the latest date on which a person allegedly received, retained, possessed, or disposed of proceeds, in an amount exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the proceeds were allegedly derived from the commission of an offense subject to forfeiture proceedings in violation of section 2927.21 of the Revised Code.

(6) The court shall complete the trial of the civil action under division (D)(1) of this section within one year after the action is commenced unless the parties to the action mutually agree to extend the one-year period or the extension of that period is for good cause shown.

(7) The amount of fifteen thousand dollars specified in divisions (D)(1), (2), (3)(c), and (5) of this section shall be increased on the first day of the following January, starting on January 1, 2018, by the rate of inflation for the twelve-month period ending in September of the prior year according to the consumer price index or its successor index.

(E) For purposes of this section, there is a rebuttable presumption that the person in possession of the property at the time of its seizure is considered to be the owner of the property unless legal title to the property states otherwise.

~~(B)~~(F) Prior to or upon the commencement of a civil forfeiture action under this section, the prosecutor shall attempt to identify any person with an interest in the property subject to forfeiture by searching appropriate public records and making reasonably diligent inquiries. ~~The~~At the time of filing the complaint, the prosecutor shall give notice of the commencement of the civil action, together with a copy of the complaint, to each person who is reasonably known to have any interest in the property, by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service. The prosecutor shall cause a similar notice to be published once each week for the two consecutive weeks immediately after the filing of the complaint in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the property is located. The published notice shall contain the date and location of the seizure of the property and an itemized list of the property seized that is sought to be forfeited in the

complaint.

~~(E)-(G)~~ A person with an interest in the property subject to forfeiture may petition the court to release the property pursuant to division (D) of section 2981.03 of the Revised Code. The court shall consider the petition as provided in that section. If a timely petition for pretrial hardship release is not filed, or if a petition is filed but not granted, the person may file a claim for the release of the property under the Rules of Civil Procedure. The court shall dispose of any petitions timely filed under this division.

~~(D)-(H)~~ The court shall issue a civil forfeiture order if it determines that the prosecutor has proved by a ~~preponderance of the clear and convincing~~ evidence that the property is subject to forfeiture under section 2981.02 of the Revised Code, and, after a proportionality review under section 2981.09 of the Revised Code when relevant, the trier of fact specifically describes the extent of the property to be forfeited. A civil forfeiture order shall state that all interest in the property in question of the property owner who committed the felony or gambling offense if division (A) of this section applies, of the adult or juvenile who committed the act if division (C) of this section applies, or of the person who is alleged to have received, retained, possessed, or disposed of proceeds if division (D) of this section applies that is the basis of the order is forfeited to the state or political subdivision and shall make due provision for the interest in that property of any other person, when appropriate under this section. The court may issue any additional order to affect the forfeiture, including, but not limited to, one or more orders under section 2981.06 of the Revised Code.

~~(E)-(I)~~ If the court disposes of all petitions timely filed under this section in favor of the state or political subdivision, the state or political subdivision shall have clear title to the property that is the subject of a forfeiture order under this section, but only to the extent that other parties' lawful interests in the property are not infringed. To the extent that the state or political subdivision has clear title to the property, the state or political subdivision may warrant good title to any subsequent purchaser or other transferee.

(J) As used in this section:

(1) "Gambling offense" has the same meaning as in section 2915.01 of the Revised Code;

(2) "Offense subject to forfeiture proceedings" has the same meaning as in section 2927.21 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2981.06. (A) Upon the entry of a forfeiture order under section 2981.04 or 2981.05 of the Revised Code, if necessary, the court shall order an appropriate law enforcement officer to seize the forfeited property on conditions that the court considers proper. If necessary, the court shall order the person in possession of the property to deliver the property by a specific date to the law enforcement agency involved in the initial seizure of the property. The court shall deliver the order by personal service or certified mail.

(B) With respect to property that is the subject of a forfeiture order issued under section 2981.04 or 2981.05 of the Revised Code, the court that issued the order, upon petition of the prosecutor who prosecuted the underlying offense or act or brought the civil forfeiture action, may do any of the following:

(1) Enter any appropriate restraining orders or injunctions; require execution of satisfactory performance bonds; appoint receivers, conservators, appraisers, accountants, or trustees; or take any other action necessary to safeguard and maintain the forfeited property;

(2) Authorize the payment of rewards to persons who provide information resulting in forfeiture of the property under this chapter from funds provided under division (F) of section 2981.12 of the Revised Code;

(3) Authorize the prosecutor to settle claims;

(4) Restore forfeited property to victims and grant petitions for mitigation or remission of forfeiture;

(5) Authorize a stay of the forfeiture order pending appeal or resolution of any claim to the property if requested by a person other than the defendant or a person acting in concert with, or on behalf of, the defendant.

(C) To facilitate the identification and location of property that is the subject of a forfeiture order and to facilitate the disposition of petitions for remission or mitigation issued under this section, after the issuance of a forfeiture order and upon application by the prosecutor, the court, consistent with the Civil Rules, may order that the testimony of any witness relating to the forfeited property be taken by deposition and that any designated material that is not privileged be produced at the same time and place as the testimony.

(D)~~(1)~~ The court shall order forfeiture of any other property of the offender or delinquent child up to the value of the unreachable property if the state or political subdivision demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that any of the following describe any property subject to a forfeiture order under section 2981.04 or 2981.05 of the Revised Code:

~~(1)~~~~(a)~~ It cannot be located through due diligence.

~~(2)~~~~(b)~~ It has been transferred, sold, or deposited with ~~a~~ an innocent or bona-fide third party.

~~(3)~~~~(c)~~ It has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

~~(4)~~~~(d)~~ It has been substantially diminished in value or has been commingled with other property and cannot be divided without difficulty or undue injury to innocent persons.

(2) If property that is subject to a forfeiture order under section 2981.04 or 2981.05 of the Revised Code has been transferred, sold, or deposited with a third party, the court shall order forfeiture of the transferred, sold, or deposited property instead of ordering the forfeiture of other property under division (D)(1) of this section if the state or political subdivision demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that the transferred, sold, or deposited property was transferred, sold, or deposited in violation of section 2981.07 of the Revised Code.

(3) The requirements of divisions (D), (E), and (F) of section 2981.04 of the Revised Code or the requirements of divisions (F) and (G) of section 2981.05 of the Revised Code, whichever are applicable, apply to property forfeited under division (D)(1) or (2) of this section.

(E) After the state or political subdivision is granted clear title under section 2981.04 or 2981.05 of the Revised Code, the prosecutor shall direct disposition of the property pursuant to this chapter, making due provisions for the rights of innocent persons.

(F) Any interest in property not exercisable by, or transferable for value to, the state or political subdivision shall expire and shall not revert to the offender or delinquent child who forfeited the property. The offender or delinquent child is not eligible to purchase the property at a sale under this chapter.

(G) Any income accruing to or derived from forfeited property may be used to offset ordinary and necessary expenses related to the property that are required by law or necessary to protect the

interest of the state, political subdivision, or third parties.

Sec. 2981.09. (A) Property may not be forfeited as an instrumentality under this chapter to the extent that the amount or value of the property is disproportionate to the severity of the offense. ~~The owner of the property state or political subdivision shall have the burden of going forward with the evidence and the burden to prove by a preponderance of the clear and convincing evidence that the amount or value of the property subject to forfeiture is disproportionate~~ proportionate to the severity of the offense.

(B) Contraband and any proceeds obtained from the offense are not subject to proportionality review under this section.

(C) In determining the severity of the offense for purposes of forfeiture of an instrumentality, the court shall consider all relevant factors including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) The seriousness of the offense and its impact on the community, including the duration of the activity and the harm caused or intended by the person whose property is subject to forfeiture;

(2) The extent to which the person whose property is subject to forfeiture participated in the offense;

(3) Whether the offense was completed or attempted;

(4) The extent to which the property was used in committing the offense;

(5) The sentence imposed for committing the offense that is the basis of the forfeiture, if applicable.

(D) In determining the value of the property that is an instrumentality and that is subject to forfeiture, the court shall consider relevant factors including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) The fair market value of the property;

(2) The value of the property to the person whose property is subject to forfeiture, including hardship to the person or to innocent persons if the property were forfeited. The burden shall be on the person whose property is subject to forfeiture to show the value of the property to that person and any hardship to that person.

Sec. 2981.11. (A)(1) Any property that has been lost, abandoned, stolen, seized pursuant to a search warrant, or otherwise lawfully seized or forfeited and that is in the custody of a law enforcement agency shall be kept safely by the agency, pending the time it no longer is needed as evidence or for another lawful purpose, and shall be disposed of pursuant to sections 2981.12 and 2981.13 of the Revised Code.

(2) This chapter does not apply to the custody and disposal of any of the following:

(a) Vehicles subject to forfeiture under Title XLV of the Revised Code, except as provided in division (A)(6) of section 2981.12 of the Revised Code;

(b) Abandoned junk motor vehicles or other property of negligible value;

(c) Property held by a department of rehabilitation and correction institution that is unclaimed, that does not have an identified owner, that the owner agrees to dispose of, or that is identified by the department as having little value;

(d) Animals taken, and devices used in unlawfully taking animals, under section 1531.20 of the Revised Code;

(e) Controlled substances sold by a peace officer in the performance of the officer's official duties under section 3719.141 of the Revised Code;

(f) Property recovered by a township law enforcement agency under sections 505.105 to 505.109 of the Revised Code;

(g) Property held and disposed of under an ordinance of the municipal corporation or under sections 737.29 to 737.33 of the Revised Code, except that a municipal corporation that has received notice of a citizens' reward program as provided in division (F) of section 2981.12 of the Revised Code and disposes of property under an ordinance shall pay twenty-five per cent of any moneys acquired from any sale or auction to the citizens' reward program.

(B)(1) Each law enforcement agency that has custody of any property that is subject to this section shall adopt and comply with a written internal control policy that does all of the following:

(a) Provides for keeping detailed records as to the amount of property acquired by the agency and the date property was acquired;

(b) Provides for keeping detailed records of the disposition of the property, which shall include, but not be limited to, both of the following:

(i) The manner in which it was disposed, the date of disposition, detailed financial records concerning any property sold, and the name of any person who received the property. The record shall not identify or enable identification of the individual officer who seized any item of property.

(ii) ~~The general types~~ An itemized list of the specific expenditures made with amounts that are gained from the sale of the property and that are retained by the agency, including the specific amount expended on each ~~general type of~~ expenditure, except that the policy shall not provide for or permit the identification of any specific expenditure that is made in an ongoing investigation.

(c) Complies with section 2981.13 of the Revised Code if the agency has a law enforcement trust fund or similar fund created under that section.

(2) The records kept under the internal control policy shall be open to public inspection during the agency's regular business hours. The policy adopted under this section is a public record open for inspection under section 149.43 of the Revised Code.

(C) A law enforcement agency with custody of property to be disposed of under section 2981.12 or 2981.13 of the Revised Code shall make a reasonable effort to locate persons entitled to possession of the property, to notify them of when and where it may be claimed, and to return the property to them at the earliest possible time. In the absence of evidence identifying persons entitled to possession, it is sufficient notice to advertise in a newspaper of general circulation in the county and to briefly describe the nature of the property in custody and inviting persons to view and establish their right to it.

(D) As used in sections 2981.11 to 2981.13 of the Revised Code:

(1) "Citizens' reward program" has the same meaning as in section 9.92 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Law enforcement agency" includes correctional institutions.

(3) "Township law enforcement agency" means an organized police department of a township, a township police district, a joint police district, or the office of a township constable.

Sec. 2981.14. (A) ~~Nothing~~ Subject to division (B) of this section, nothing in this chapter precludes the head of a law enforcement agency that seizes property from seeking forfeiture under federal law. If the property is forfeitable under this chapter and federal forfeiture is not sought, the property is subject only to this chapter.

(B) A law enforcement agency or prosecuting authority shall not directly or indirectly transfer

or refer any property seized by the agency or authority to any federal law enforcement authority or other federal agency for purposes of forfeiture under federal law unless the value of the seized property exceeds one hundred thousand dollars, excluding the potential value of the sale of contraband, or the property is being transferred or referred for federal criminal forfeiture proceedings.

(C) Any law enforcement agency that receives moneys from a sale of forfeited property under federal law shall deposit, use, and account for the amounts, including any interest derived, in accordance with applicable federal law. If the state highway patrol or the investigative unit of the department of public safety receives such federal forfeiture moneys, the appropriate official shall deposit all interest or other earnings derived from the investment of the moneys into the highway patrol treasury contraband fund, the highway patrol justice contraband fund, the investigative unit treasury contraband fund, or the investigative unit justice contraband fund, whichever is appropriate.

~~(C)~~(D) There is hereby created in the state treasury the highway patrol treasury contraband fund, the highway patrol justice contraband fund, the investigative unit treasury contraband fund, and the investigative unit justice contraband fund. Each fund shall consist of moneys received under division ~~(B)~~(C) of this section and shall be used in accordance with any federal or other requirements associated with moneys received.

SECTION 2. That existing sections 2329.84, 2329.85, 2329.86, 2981.01, 2981.03, 2981.04, 2981.05, 2981.06, 2981.09, 2981.11, and 2981.14 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed.

Speaker _____ *of the House of Representatives.*

President _____ *of the Senate.*

Passed _____, 20____

Approved _____, 20____

Governor.

The section numbering of law of a general and permanent nature is complete and in conformity with the Revised Code.

Director, Legislative Service Commission.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbus, Ohio, on the ____ day of _____, A. D. 20 ____.

Secretary of State.

File No. _____ Effective Date _____