

(4) SEIZURE OF REAL PROPERTY OCCURS WHEN A COMPLAINT FOR FORFEITURE UNDER THIS SUBTITLE IS FILED OR LIS PENDENS IS FILED IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE JURISDICTION WHERE THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED, WHICHEVER OCCURS FIRST.

(5) UNLESS AGREED TO BY THE FORFEITING AUTHORITY OR ORDERED BY THE COURT, OR UNLESS THE OWNER POSTS A BOND UNDER SUBSECTION (N) (1) OF THIS SECTION, AN OWNER MAY NOT ATTEMPT TO CONVEY OR ENCUMBER AN INTEREST IN SEIZED REAL PROPERTY, OR REMOVE A BUILDING OR FIXTURE ON SEIZED PROPERTY UNTIL THE COURT ENTERS JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE OWNER.

(N) (1) IF AN OWNER OF REAL PROPERTY USED AS THE PRINCIPAL FAMILY RESIDENCE IS CONVICTED OF A VIOLATION UNDER ARTICLE 27, § 286, § 286A, § 286B, OR § 286C OF THE CODE, OR ARTICLE 27, § 290 OF THE CODE IN RELATION TO THESE OFFENSES, AND THE OWNER FILES AN APPEAL OF THE CONVICTION, THE COURT SHALL STAY, DURING THE PENDENCY OF THE APPEAL, ANY FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS UNDER SUBSECTION (L)(2) OR SUBSECTION (M)(2) OF THIS SECTION AGAINST REAL PROPERTY USED AS THE PRINCIPAL FAMILY RESIDENCE.

(2) A COURT MAY ORDER A FORFEITURE OF REAL PROPERTY USED AS THE PRINCIPAL FAMILY RESIDENCE UNDER SUBSECTION (L)(2) OR SUBSECTION (M)(2) OF THIS SECTION WITHOUT A CONVICTION IF THE OWNER:

(I) FAILS TO APPEAR FOR A REQUIRED COURT APPEARANCE; AND

(II) DOES NOT SURRENDER TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT WITHIN 180 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THE REQUIRED COURT APPEARANCE.

(N) (1) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (M)(4) AND (P) OF THIS SECTION, IF AN OWNER OF SEIZED PROPERTY WANTS TO OBTAIN POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS HAVE BEEN COMMENCED, OR TO CONVEY AN INTEREST IN REAL PROPERTY, OR REMOVE A BUILDING OR FIXTURE ON REAL PROPERTY, WHERE FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS HAVE BEEN COMMENCED AGAINST THE REAL PROPERTY, THE OWNER SHALL NOTIFY:

(I) IF FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS HAVE BEEN COMMENCED, THE CLERK OF THE COURT WHERE THE PROCEEDINGS HAVE BEEN COMMENCED;

(II) IF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS HAVE BEEN COMMENCED BUT FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS HAVE NOT, THE CLERK OF THE COURT WHERE THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS HAVE BEEN COMMENCED; OR

(III) IF NEITHER FORFEITURE NOR CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS HAVE BEEN COMMENCED, THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE JURISDICTION WHERE THE PROPERTY WAS SEIZED.