S-4259.1		
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SENATE BILL 6701

State of Washington 60th Legislature 2008 Regular Session

By Senators McDermott, Weinstein, Tom, and Kline

Read first time 01/22/08. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to money laundering; amending RCW 9A.83.030; and 2 prescribing penalties.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

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- 4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 9A.83.030 and 2001 c 168 s 2 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
 - (1) Property that is involved in a transaction or attempted transaction in violation of RCW 9A.83.020, or that is a proceed((\$\frac{1}{2}\$)) traceable to or derived from specified unlawful activity or a violation of RCW 9A.83.020 ((are)) is subject to seizure and forfeiture. A law enforcement agency, the attorney general, or a county prosecuting attorney may file a civil action for the forfeiture of ((proceeds)) the property, or forfeiture may be commenced by seizure of the property as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section. Unless otherwise provided for under this section, no property rights exist in ((these proceeds)) the property. All right, title, and interest in the ((proceeds)) property shall vest in the governmental entity of which the seizing or suing law enforcement agency is a part upon commission of the act or omission giving rise to forfeiture under this section.

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(2) Real or personal property subject to forfeiture under this chapter may be seized by any law enforcement officer of this state upon process issued by a superior court that has jurisdiction over the property. Any agency seizing real property shall file a lis pendens concerning the property. Real property seized under this section shall not be transferred or otherwise conveyed until ninety days after seizure or until a judgment of forfeiture is entered, whichever is later. Real property seized under this section may be transferred or conveyed to any person or entity who acquires title by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure of a security interest. Seizure of personal property without process may be made if:

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- (a) The seizure is incident to an arrest or a search under a search warrant or an inspection under an administrative inspection warrant issued pursuant to RCW 69.50.502; ((or))
- (b) The property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in a criminal injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon this chapter; or
- (c) The law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the property is forfeitable pursuant to this section, and an exception to the federal and state constitutional search warrant requirements would apply.
- (3) A seizure under subsection (2) of this section commences proceedings for forfeiture. The law enforcement agency under whose authority the seizure was made shall cause notice of the seizure and intended forfeiture of the seized ((proceeds)) property to be served within fifteen days after the seizure on the owner of the property seized and the person in charge thereof and any person who has a known right or interest therein, including a community property interest. Service of notice of seizure of real property shall be made according to the rules of civil procedure. However, the state may not obtain a default judgment with respect to real property against a party who is served by substituted service absent an affidavit stating that a good faith effort has been made to ascertain if the defaulted party is incarcerated within the state, and that there is no present basis to believe that the party is incarcerated within the state. seizure in the case of property subject to a security interest that has been perfected by filing a financing statement in accordance with chapter 62A.9A RCW, or a certificate of title, shall be made by service

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upon the secured party or the secured party's assignee at the address shown on the financing statement or the certificate of title. The notice of seizure in other cases may be served by any method authorized by law or court rule including but not limited to service by certified mail with return receipt requested. Service by mail is complete upon mailing within the fifteen-day period after the seizure.

- (4) If no person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of the property within forty-five days of the seizure in the case of personal property and ninety days in the case of real property, the property seized shall be deemed forfeited. The community property interest in real property of a person whose spouse committed a violation giving rise to seizure of the real property may not be forfeited if the person did not participate in the violation.
- (5) If a person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of property within forty-five days of the seizure in the case of personal property and ninety days in the case of real property, the person or persons shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to be heard as to the claim or right. The provisions of RCW 69.50.505((++)) (5) shall apply to any such hearing. The seizing law enforcement agency shall promptly return property to the claimant upon the direction of the administrative law judge or court. A forfeiture proceeding removed to a court of competent jurisdiction under this subsection shall be conducted under the civil rules governing that court.
- (6)(a) With respect to a property interest owned at the time of the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, the interest of an owner cannot be forfeited under this section by reason of any act or omission established by a preponderance of the evidence by the owner to have been committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent.
- (b) With respect to a property interest acquired after the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture has taken place, the interest of an owner cannot be forfeited under this section if the owner establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that, at the time the owner acquired the interest in the property, the owner was a bona fide purchaser or a seller of goods or services for value and did not know and was reasonably without cause to believe that the property was subject to forfeiture.

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(c) A forfeiture of property encumbered by a security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if the secured party proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the security interest is a bona fide security interest and the secured party, at the time the security interest was created, did not know of the acts or omissions that are the basis of the forfeiture.

- (7) In any proceeding to forfeit property under this title, where the claimant substantially prevails, the claimant is entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees reasonably incurred by the claimant. In addition, in a court hearing between two or more claimants to the property involved, the prevailing party is entitled to a judgment for costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.
- (8) Orders for the forfeiture of real property shall be entered by the superior court, subject to court rules. Such an order shall be filed by the seizing agency in the county auditor's records in the county in which the real property is located.
- (9) All property forfeited shall be used first to pay restitution to any person damaged by any specified unlawful activity or violation of RCW 9A.83.020 that is the basis of the forfeiture. If there is a criminal restitution order in favor of a person entitled to restitution under this subsection, the forfeiture proceeds payable to that person shall be paid through the registry of the court that entered the criminal restitution order.
- (10) Disposition of any remaining forfeited property shall be made in the manner provided for in RCW 69.50.505 ((\(\frac{(h)}{(h)}\))) (8) through ((\(\frac{(j)}{(j)}\))) and (n))) (10), except that restitution paid under subsection (9) of this section shall be deducted in determining the net proceeds of forfeited property, and property and proceeds of forfeiture retained by the seizing or suing law enforcement agency shall be used exclusively for the expansion and improvement of law enforcement activity in general.

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