

CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT
SECOND SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5318
Chapter 210, Laws of 1992

52nd Legislature
1992 Regular Session

MONEY LAUNDERING

EFFECTIVE DATE: 6/11/92

Passed by the Senate March 8, 1992
Yeas 48 Nays 0

JOEL PRITCHARD

President of the Senate

Passed by the House March 5, 1992
Yeas 97 Nays 0

JOE KING

**Speaker of the
House of Representatives**

Approved April 2, 1992

BOOTH GARDNER

Governor of the State of Washington

CERTIFICATE

I, Gordon Golob, Secretary of the Senate of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **SECOND SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5318** as passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives on the dates hereon set forth.

GORDON A. GOLOB

Secretary

FILED
April 2, 1992 - 12:01 p.m.

**Secretary of State
State of Washington**

SECOND SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5318

AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

Passed Legislature - 1992 Regular Session

State of Washington

52nd Legislature

1992 Regular Session

By Senate Committee on Financial Institutions & Insurance (originally sponsored by Senators von Reichbauer, Pelz, Owen, Johnson, Vognild, Moore, Rasmussen, McCaslin, Matson, Sellar, and West)

Read first time 02/07/92.

1 AN ACT Relating to money laundering; amending RCW 9A.82.010;
2 reenacting and amending RCW 69.50.505; adding a new chapter to Title 9A
3 RCW; and prescribing penalties.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

5 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** The definitions set forth in this
6 section apply throughout this chapter.

7 (1) "Conducts a financial transaction" includes initiating,
8 concluding, or participating in a financial transaction.

9 (2) "Financial institution" means a bank, savings bank, credit
10 union, or savings and loan institution.

11 (3) "Financial transaction" means a purchase, sale, loan, pledge,
12 gift, transfer, transmission, delivery, trade, deposit, withdrawal,
13 payment, transfer between accounts, exchange of currency, extension of

1 credit, or any other acquisition or disposition of property, by
2 whatever means effected.

3 (4) "Knows the property is proceeds of specified unlawful activity"
4 means believing based upon the representation of a law enforcement
5 officer or his or her agent, or knowing that the property is proceeds
6 from some form, though not necessarily which form, of specified
7 unlawful activity.

8 (5) "Proceeds" means any interest in property directly or
9 indirectly acquired through or derived from an act or omission, and any
10 fruits of this interest, in whatever form.

11 (6) "Property" means anything of value, whether real or personal,
12 tangible or intangible.

13 (7) "Specified unlawful activity" means an offense committed in
14 this state that is a class A or B felony under Washington law or that
15 is listed in RCW 9A.82.010(14), or an offense committed in any other
16 state that is punishable under the laws of that state by more than one
17 year in prison, or an offense that is punishable under federal law by
18 more than one year in prison.

19 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** (1) A person is guilty of money
20 laundering when that person conducts or attempts to conduct a financial
21 transaction involving the proceeds of specified unlawful activity and:

22 (a) Knows the property is proceeds of specified unlawful activity;
23 or

24 (b) Knows that the transaction is designed in whole or in part to
25 conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership, or control
26 of the proceeds, and acts recklessly as to whether the property is
27 proceeds of specified unlawful activity; or

28 (c) Knows that the transaction is designed in whole or in part to
29 avoid a transaction reporting requirement under federal law.

1 (2) In consideration of the constitutional right to counsel
2 afforded by the Fifth and Sixth amendments to the United States
3 Constitution and Article 1, Section 22 of the Constitution of
4 Washington, an additional proof requirement is imposed when a case
5 involves a licensed attorney who accepts a fee for representing a
6 client in an actual criminal investigation or proceeding. In these
7 situations, the prosecution is required to prove that the attorney
8 accepted proceeds of specified unlawful activity with intent:

9 (a) To conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership,
10 or control of the proceeds, knowing the property is proceeds of
11 specified unlawful activity; or

12 (b) To avoid a transaction reporting requirement under federal law.

13 The proof required by this subsection is in addition to the
14 requirements contained in subsection (1) of this section.

15 (3) An additional proof requirement is imposed when a case involves
16 a financial institution and one or more of its employees. In these
17 situations, the prosecution is required to prove that proceeds of
18 specified unlawful activity were accepted with intent:

19 (a) To conceal or disguised the nature, location, source,
20 ownership, or control of the proceeds, knowing the property is proceeds
21 of specified unlawful activity; or

22 (b) To avoid a transaction reporting requirement under federal law.

23 The proof required by this subsection is in addition to the
24 requirements contained in subsection (1) of this section.

25 (4) Money laundering is a class B felony.

26 (5) A person who violates this section is also liable for a civil
27 penalty of twice the value of the proceeds involved in the financial
28 transaction and for the costs of the suit, including reasonable
29 investigative and attorneys' fees.

1 (6) Proceedings under this chapter shall be in addition to any
2 other criminal penalties, civil penalties, or forfeitures authorized
3 under state law.

4 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** (1) Proceeds traceable to or derived
5 from specified unlawful activity or a violation of section 2 of this
6 act are subject to seizure and forfeiture. The attorney general or
7 county prosecuting attorney may file a civil action for the forfeiture
8 of proceeds. Unless otherwise provided for under this section, no
9 property rights exist in these proceeds. All right, title, and
10 interest in the proceeds shall vest in the governmental entity of which
11 the seizing law enforcement agency is a part upon commission of the act
12 or omission giving rise to forfeiture under this section.

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

24 (a) The seizure is incident to an arrest or a search under a search
25 warrant or an inspection under an administrative inspection warrant
26 issued pursuant to RCW 69.50.502; or

27 (b) The property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior
28 judgment in favor of the state in a criminal injunction or forfeiture
29 proceeding based upon this chapter.

1 (3) A seizure under subsection (2) of this section commences
2 proceedings for forfeiture. The law enforcement agency under whose
3 authority the seizure was made shall cause notice of the seizure and
4 intended forfeiture of the seized proceeds to be served within fifteen
5 days after the seizure on the owner of the property seized and the
6 person in charge thereof and any person who has a known right or
7 interest therein, including a community property interest. Service of
8 notice of seizure of real property shall be made according to the rules
9 of civil procedure. However, the state may not obtain a default
10 judgment with respect to real property against a party who is served by
11 substituted service absent an affidavit stating that a good faith
12 effort has been made to ascertain if the defaulted party is
13 incarcerated within the state, and that there is no present basis to
14 believe that the party is incarcerated within the state. The notice of
15 seizure in other cases may be served by any method authorized by law or
16 court rule including but not limited to service by certified mail with
17 return receipt requested. Service by mail is complete upon mailing
18 within the fifteen-day period after the seizure.

19 (4) If no person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in
20 writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of
21 the property within forty-five days of the seizure in the case of
22 personal property and ninety days in the case of real property, the
23 property seized shall be deemed forfeited. The community property
24 interest in real property of a person whose spouse committed a
25 violation giving rise to seizure of the real property may not be
26 forfeited if the person did not participate in the violation.

27 (5) If a person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in
28 writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of
29 property within forty-five days of the seizure in the case of personal
30 property and ninety days in the case of real property, the person or

1 persons shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to be heard as to
2 the claim or right. The provisions of RCW 69.50.505(e) shall apply to
3 any such hearing. The seizing law enforcement agency shall promptly
4 return property to the claimant upon the direction of the
5 administrative law judge or court.

6 (6) Disposition of forfeited property shall be made in the manner
7 provided for in RCW 69.50.505(g) through (i) and (m).

8 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** No liability is imposed by this chapter
9 upon any authorized state, county, or municipal officer engaged in the
10 lawful performance of his duties, or upon any person who reasonably
11 believes that he is acting at the direction of such officer and that
12 the officer is acting in the lawful performance of his duties.

13 **Sec. 5.** RCW 69.50.505 and 1990 c 248 s 2 and 1990 c 213 s 12 are
14 each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

15 (a) The following are subject to seizure and forfeiture and no
16 property right exists in them:

17 (1) All controlled substances which have been manufactured,
18 distributed, dispensed, acquired, or possessed in violation of this
19 chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW, and all hazardous chemicals, as
20 defined in RCW 64.44.010, used or intended to be used in the
21 manufacture of controlled substances;

22 (2) All raw materials, products, and equipment of any kind which
23 are used, or intended for use, in manufacturing, compounding,
24 processing, delivering, importing, or exporting any controlled
25 substance in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW;

26 (3) All property which is used, or intended for use, as a container
27 for property described in paragraphs (1) or (2);

1 (4) All conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles, or vessels,
2 which are used, or intended for use, in any manner to facilitate the
3 sale, delivery, or receipt of property described in paragraphs (1) or
4 (2), except that:

5 (i) No conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the
6 transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture
7 under this section unless it appears that the owner or other person in
8 charge of the conveyance is a consenting party or privy to a violation
9 of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW;

10 (ii) No conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this section by
11 reason of any act or omission established by the owner thereof to have
12 been committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent;

13 (iii) No conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this section if
14 used in the receipt of only an amount of marijuana for which possession
15 constitutes a misdemeanor under RCW 69.50.401(e);

16 (iv) A forfeiture of a conveyance encumbered by a bona fide
17 security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if
18 the secured party neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or
19 omission; and

20 (v) When the owner of a conveyance has been arrested under this
21 chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW the conveyance in which the
22 person is arrested may not be subject to forfeiture unless it is seized
23 or process is issued for its seizure within ten days of the owner's
24 arrest;

25 (5) All books, records, and research products and materials,
26 including formulas, microfilm, tapes, and data which are used, or
27 intended for use, in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or
28 69.52 RCW;

29 (6) All drug paraphernalia;

1 (7) All moneys, negotiable instruments, securities, or other
2 tangible or intangible property of value furnished or intended to be
3 furnished by any person in exchange for a controlled substance in
4 violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW, all tangible
5 or intangible personal property, proceeds, or assets acquired in whole
6 or in part with proceeds traceable to an exchange or series of
7 exchanges in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW,
8 and all moneys, negotiable instruments, and securities used or intended
9 to be used to facilitate any violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41
10 or 69.52 RCW: PROVIDED, That a forfeiture of money, negotiable
11 instruments, securities, or other tangible or intangible property
12 encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest
13 of the secured party if, at the time the security interest was created,
14 the secured party neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or
15 omission: PROVIDED FURTHER, That no personal property may be forfeited
16 under this paragraph, to the extent of the interest of an owner, by
17 reason of any act or omission which that owner establishes was
18 committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent; and

19 (8) All real property, including any right, title, and interest in
20 the whole of any lot or tract of land, and any appurtenances or
21 improvements which are being used with the knowledge of the owner for
22 the manufacturing, compounding, processing, delivery, importing, or
23 exporting of any controlled substance, or which have been acquired in
24 whole or in part with proceeds traceable to an exchange or series of
25 exchanges in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW,
26 if such activity is not less than a class C felony and a substantial
27 nexus exists between the commercial production or sale of the
28 controlled substance and the real property: PROVIDED, That:

1 (i) No property may be forfeited pursuant to this subsection, to
2 the extent of the interest of an owner, by reason of any act or
3 omission committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent;

4 (ii) The bona fide gift of a controlled substance, legend drug, or
5 imitation controlled substance shall not result in the forfeiture of
6 real property;

7 (iii) The possession of marijuana shall not result in the
8 forfeiture of real property unless the marijuana is possessed for
9 commercial purposes, the amount possessed is five or more plants or one
10 pound or more of marijuana, and a substantial nexus exists between the
11 possession of marijuana and the real property. In such a case, the
12 intent of the offender shall be determined by the preponderance of the
13 evidence, including the offender's prior criminal history, the amount
14 of marijuana possessed by the offender, the sophistication of the
15 activity or equipment used by the offender, and other evidence which
16 demonstrates the offender's intent to engage in commercial activity;

17 (iv) The unlawful sale of marijuana or a legend drug shall not
18 result in the forfeiture of real property unless the sale was forty
19 grams or more in the case of marijuana or one hundred dollars or more
20 in the case of a legend drug, and a substantial nexus exists between
21 the unlawful sale and the real property; and

22 (v) A forfeiture of real property encumbered by a bona fide
23 security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if
24 the secured party, at the time the security interest was created,
25 neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission.

26 (b) Real or personal property subject to forfeiture under this
27 chapter may be seized by any board inspector or law enforcement officer
28 of this state upon process issued by any superior court having
29 jurisdiction over the property. Seizure of real property shall include
30 the filing of a lis pendens by the seizing agency. Real property

1 seized under this section shall not be transferred or otherwise
2 conveyed until ninety days after seizure or until a judgment of
3 forfeiture is entered, whichever is later: PROVIDED, That real
4 property seized under this section may be transferred or conveyed to
5 any person or entity who acquires title by foreclosure or deed in lieu
6 of foreclosure of a security interest. Seizure of personal property
7 without process may be made if:

8 (1) The seizure is incident to an arrest or a search under a search
9 warrant or an inspection under an administrative inspection warrant;

10 (2) The property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior
11 judgment in favor of the state in a criminal injunction or forfeiture
12 proceeding based upon this chapter;

13 (3) A board inspector or law enforcement officer has probable cause
14 to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to
15 health or safety; or

16 (4) The board inspector or law enforcement officer has probable
17 cause to believe that the property was used or is intended to be used
18 in violation of this chapter.

19 (c) In the event of seizure pursuant to subsection (b), proceedings
20 for forfeiture shall be deemed commenced by the seizure. The law
21 enforcement agency under whose authority the seizure was made shall
22 cause notice to be served within fifteen days following the seizure on
23 the owner of the property seized and the person in charge thereof and
24 any person having any known right or interest therein, including any
25 community property interest, of the seizure and intended forfeiture of
26 the seized property. Service of notice of seizure of real property
27 shall be made according to the rules of civil procedure. However, the
28 state may not obtain a default judgment with respect to real property
29 against a party who is served by substituted service absent an
30 affidavit stating that a good faith effort has been made to ascertain

1 if the defaulted party is incarcerated within the state, and that there
2 is no present basis to believe that the party is incarcerated within
3 the state. The notice of seizure in other cases may be served by any
4 method authorized by law or court rule including but not limited to
5 service by certified mail with return receipt requested. Service by
6 mail shall be deemed complete upon mailing within the fifteen day
7 period following the seizure.

8 (d) If no person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in
9 writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of
10 items specified in subsection (a)(4), (a)(7), or (a)(8) of this section
11 within forty-five days of the seizure in the case of personal property
12 and ninety days in the case of real property, the item seized shall be
13 deemed forfeited. The community property interest in real property of
14 a person whose spouse committed a violation giving rise to seizure of
15 the real property may not be forfeited if the person did not
16 participate in the violation.

17 (e) If any person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in
18 writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of
19 items specified in subsection (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5), (a)(6),
20 (a)(7), or (a)(8) of this section within forty-five days of the seizure
21 in the case of personal property and ninety days in the case of real
22 property, the person or persons shall be afforded a reasonable
23 opportunity to be heard as to the claim or right. The hearing shall be
24 before the chief law enforcement officer of the seizing agency or the
25 chief law enforcement officer's designee, except where the seizing
26 agency is a state agency as defined in RCW 34.12.020(4), the hearing
27 shall be before the chief law enforcement officer of the seizing agency
28 or an administrative law judge appointed under chapter 34.12 RCW,
29 except that any person asserting a claim or right may remove the matter
30 to a court of competent jurisdiction if the aggregate value of the

1 article or articles involved is more than five hundred dollars. The
2 court to which the matter is to be removed shall be the district court
3 when ~~((such))~~ the aggregate value ~~((is ten thousand dollars or less))~~
4 of personal property is within the jurisdictional limit set forth in
5 RCW 3.66.020. A hearing before the seizing agency and any appeal
6 therefrom shall be under Title 34 RCW. In a court hearing between two
7 or more claimants to the article or articles involved, the prevailing
8 party shall be entitled to a judgment for costs and reasonable
9 attorney's fees. In cases involving personal property, the burden of
10 producing evidence shall be upon the person claiming to be the lawful
11 owner or the person claiming to have the lawful right to possession of
12 the property. In cases involving real property, the burden of
13 producing evidence shall be upon the law enforcement agency. The
14 burden of proof that the seized real property is subject to forfeiture
15 shall be upon the law enforcement agency. The seizing law enforcement
16 agency shall promptly return the article or articles to the claimant
17 upon a determination by the administrative law judge or court that the
18 claimant is the present lawful owner or is lawfully entitled to
19 possession thereof of items specified in subsection (a)(2), (a)(3),
20 (a)(4), (a)(5), (a)(6), (a)(7), or (a)(8) of this section.

21 (f) When property is forfeited under this chapter the board or
22 seizing law enforcement agency may:

23 (1) Retain it for official use or upon application by any law
24 enforcement agency of this state release such property to such agency
25 for the exclusive use of enforcing the provisions of this chapter;

26 (2) ~~((i))~~ Sell that which is not required to be destroyed by law
27 and which is not harmful to the public ~~((The proceeds and all moneys~~
28 ~~forfeited under this title shall be used for payment of all proper~~
29 ~~expenses of the investigation leading to the seizure, including any~~
30 ~~money delivered to the subject of the investigation by the law~~

1 enforcement agency, and of the proceedings for forfeiture and sale,
2 including expenses of seizure, maintenance of custody, advertising,
3 actual costs of the prosecuting or city attorney, and court costs.
4 Money remaining after the payment of all expenses shall be distributed
5 as follows:

6 (A) Twenty five percent of the money derived from the forfeiture of
7 real property and seventy five percent of the money derived from the
8 forfeiture of personal property shall be deposited in the general fund
9 of the state, county, and/or city of the seizing law enforcement agency
10 and shall be used exclusively for the expansion or improvement of law
11 enforcement services. These services may include the creation of
12 reward funds for the purpose of rewarding informants who supply
13 information leading to the arrest, prosecution and conviction of
14 persons who violate laws relating to controlled substances. Such
15 moneys shall not supplant preexisting funding sources;

16 (B) Twenty five percent of money derived from the forfeiture of
17 real property and twenty five percent of money derived from the
18 forfeiture of personal property shall be remitted to the state
19 treasurer for deposit in the public safety and education account
20 established in RCW 43.08.250;

21 (C) Until July 1, 1995, fifty percent of money derived from the
22 forfeiture of real property shall be remitted to the state treasurer
23 for deposit in the drug enforcement and education account under RCW
24 69.50.520, on and after July 1, 1995, the fifty percent of the money
25 shall be remitted in the same manner as the twenty five percent of the
26 money remitted under (2)(i)(A) of this subsection; and

27 (D) If an investigation involves a seizure of moneys and proceeds
28 having an aggregate value of less than five thousand dollars, the
29 moneys and proceeds may be deposited in total in the general fund of
30 the governmental unit of the seizing law enforcement agency and shall

1 ~~be appropriated exclusively for the expansion of narcotics enforcement~~
2 ~~services. Such moneys shall not supplant preexisting funding sources.~~

3 ~~(ii) Money deposited according to this section must be deposited~~
4 ~~within ninety days of the date of final disposition of either the~~
5 ~~administrative seizure or the judicial seizure));~~

6 (3) Request the appropriate sheriff or director of public safety to
7 take custody of the property and remove it for disposition in
8 accordance with law; or

9 (4) Forward it to the drug enforcement administration for
10 disposition.

11 (g)(1) When property is forfeited, the seizing agency shall keep a
12 record indicating the identity of the prior owner, if known, a
13 description of the property, the disposition of the property, the value
14 of the property at the time of seizure, and the amount of proceeds
15 realized from disposition of the property.

16 (2) Each seizing agency shall retain records of forfeited property
17 for at least seven years.

18 (3) Each seizing agency shall file a report including a copy of the
19 records of forfeited property with the state treasurer each calendar
20 quarter.

21 (4) The quarterly report need not include a record of forfeited
22 property that is still being held for use as evidence during the
23 investigation or prosecution of a case or during the appeal from a
24 conviction.

25 (h)(1) By January 31st of each year, each seizing agency shall
26 remit to the state treasurer an amount equal to ten percent of the net
27 proceeds of any property forfeited during the preceding calendar year.
28 Money remitted shall be deposited in the drug enforcement and education
29 account under RCW 69.50.520.

1 (2) The net proceeds of forfeited property is the value of the
2 forfeitable interest in the property after deducting the cost of
3 satisfying any bona fide security interest to which the property is
4 subject at the time of seizure, and in the case of sold property, after
5 deducting the cost of sale, including reasonable fees or commissions
6 paid to independent selling agents.

7 (3) The value of sold forfeited property is the sale price. The
8 value of retained forfeited property is the fair market value of the
9 property at the time of seizure, determined when possible by reference
10 to an applicable commonly used index, such as the index used by the
11 department of licensing for valuation of motor vehicles. A seizing
12 agency may use, but need not use, an independent qualified appraiser to
13 determine the value of retained property. If an appraiser is used, the
14 value of the property appraised is net of the cost of the appraisal.
15 The value of destroyed property and retained firearms or illegal
16 property is zero.

17 (i) Forfeited property and net proceeds not required to be paid to
18 the state treasurer shall be retained by the seizing law enforcement
19 agency exclusively for the expansion and improvement of controlled
20 substances related law enforcement activity. Money retained under this
21 section may not be used to supplant pre-existing funding sources.

22 (j) Controlled substances listed in Schedule I, II, III, IV, and V
23 that are possessed, transferred, sold, or offered for sale in violation
24 of this chapter are contraband and shall be seized and summarily
25 forfeited to the state. Controlled substances listed in Schedule I,
26 II, III, IV, and V, which are seized or come into the possession of the
27 board, the owners of which are unknown, are contraband and shall be
28 summarily forfeited to the board.

29 ~~((h))~~ (k) Species of plants from which controlled substances in
30 Schedules I and II may be derived which have been planted or cultivated

1 in violation of this chapter, or of which the owners or cultivators are
2 unknown, or which are wild growths, may be seized and summarily
3 forfeited to the board.

4 ~~((i))~~ (l) The failure, upon demand by a board inspector or law
5 enforcement officer, of the person in occupancy or in control of land
6 or premises upon which the species of plants are growing or being
7 stored to produce an appropriate registration or proof that he is the
8 holder thereof constitutes authority for the seizure and forfeiture of
9 the plants.

10 ~~((j))~~ (m) Upon the entry of an order of forfeiture of real
11 property, the court shall forward a copy of the order to the assessor
12 of the county in which the property is located. Orders for the
13 forfeiture of real property shall be entered by the superior court,
14 subject to court rules. Such an order shall be filed by the seizing
15 agency in the county auditor's records in the county in which the real
16 property is located.

17 **Sec. 6.** RCW 9A.82.010 and 1989 c 20 s 17 are each amended to read
18 as follows:

19 Unless the context requires the contrary, the definitions in this
20 section apply throughout this chapter.

21 (1) "Creditor" means a person making an extension of credit or a
22 person claiming by, under, or through a person making an extension of
23 credit.

24 (2) "Debtor" means a person to whom an extension of credit is made
25 or a person who guarantees the repayment of an extension of credit or
26 in any manner undertakes to indemnify the creditor against loss
27 resulting from the failure of a person to whom an extension is made to
28 repay the same.

1 (3) "Extortionate extension of credit" means an extension of credit
2 with respect to which it is the understanding of the creditor and the
3 debtor at the time the extension is made that delay in making repayment
4 or failure to make repayment could result in the use of violence or
5 other criminal means to cause harm to the person, reputation, or
6 property of any person.

7 (4) "Extortionate means" means the use, or an express or implicit
8 threat of use, of violence or other criminal means to cause harm to the
9 person, reputation, or property of any person.

10 (5) "To collect an extension of credit" means to induce in any way
11 a person to make repayment thereof.

12 (6) "To extend credit" means to make or renew a loan or to enter
13 into an agreement, tacit or express, whereby the repayment or
14 satisfaction of a debt or claim, whether acknowledged or disputed,
15 valid or invalid, and however arising, may or shall be deferred.

16 (7) "Repayment of an extension of credit" means the repayment,
17 satisfaction, or discharge in whole or in part of a debt or claim,
18 acknowledged or disputed, valid or invalid, resulting from or in
19 connection with that extension of credit.

20 (8) "Dealer in property" means a person who buys and sells property
21 as a business.

22 (9) "Stolen property" means property that has been obtained by
23 theft, robbery, or extortion.

24 (10) "Traffic" means to sell, transfer, distribute, dispense, or
25 otherwise dispose of stolen property to another person, or to buy,
26 receive, possess, or obtain control of stolen property, with intent to
27 sell, transfer, distribute, dispense, or otherwise dispose of the
28 property to another person.

29 (11) "Control" means the possession of a sufficient interest to
30 permit substantial direction over the affairs of an enterprise.

1 (12) "Enterprise" includes any individual, sole proprietorship,
2 partnership, corporation, business trust, or other profit or nonprofit
3 legal entity, and includes any union, association, or group of
4 individuals associated in fact although not a legal entity, and both
5 illicit and licit enterprises and governmental and nongovernmental
6 entities.

7 (13) "Financial institution" means any bank, trust company, savings
8 and loan association, savings bank, mutual savings bank, credit union,
9 or loan company under the jurisdiction of the state or an agency of the
10 United States.

11 (14) "Criminal profiteering" means any act, including any
12 anticipatory or completed offense, committed for financial gain, that
13 is chargeable or indictable under the laws of the state in which the
14 act occurred and, if the act occurred in a state other than this state,
15 would be chargeable or indictable under the laws of this state had the
16 act occurred in this state and punishable as a felony and by
17 imprisonment for more than one year, regardless of whether the act is
18 charged or indicted, as any of the following:

- 19 (a) Murder, as defined in RCW 9A.32.030 and 9A.32.050;
- 20 (b) Robbery, as defined in RCW 9A.56.200 and 9A.56.210;
- 21 (c) Kidnapping, as defined in RCW 9A.40.020 and 9A.40.030;
- 22 (d) Forgery, as defined in RCW 9A.60.020 and 9A.60.030;
- 23 (e) Theft, as defined in RCW 9A.56.030, 9A.56.040, 9A.56.060, and
24 9A.56.080;
- 25 (f) Child selling or child buying, as defined in RCW 9A.64.030;
- 26 (g) Bribery, as defined in RCW 9A.68.010, 9A.68.020, 9A.68.040, and
27 9A.68.050;
- 28 (h) Gambling, as defined in RCW 9.46.220 and 9.46.230;
- 29 (i) Extortion, as defined in RCW 9A.56.120 and 9A.56.130;
- 30 (j) Extortionate extension of credit, as defined in RCW 9A.82.020;

1 (k) Advancing money for use in an extortionate extension of credit,
2 as defined in RCW 9A.82.030;

3 (l) Collection of an extortionate extension of credit, as defined
4 in RCW 9A.82.040;

5 (m) Collection of an unlawful debt, as defined in RCW 9A.82.045;

6 (n) Delivery or manufacture of controlled substances or possession
7 with intent to deliver or manufacture controlled substances under
8 chapter 69.50 RCW;

9 (o) Trafficking in stolen property, as defined in RCW 9A.82.050;

10 (p) Leading organized crime, as defined in RCW 9A.82.060;

11 (q) Money laundering, as defined in section 2 of this act;

12 (r) Obstructing criminal investigations or prosecutions in
13 violation of RCW 9A.72.090, 9A.72.100, 9A.72.110, 9A.72.120, 9A.72.130,
14 9A.76.070, or 9A.76.180;

15 (~~((r))~~) (s) Fraud in the purchase or sale of securities, as
16 defined in RCW 21.20.010;

17 (~~((s))~~) (t) Promoting pornography, as defined in RCW 9.68.140;

18 (~~((t))~~) (u) Sexual exploitation of children, as defined in RCW
19 9.68A.040, 9.68A.050, and 9.68A.060;

20 (~~((u))~~) (v) Promoting prostitution, as defined in RCW 9A.88.070 and
21 9A.88.080;

22 (~~((v))~~) (w) Arson, as defined in RCW 9A.48.020 and 9A.48.030;

23 (~~((w))~~) (x) Assault, as defined in RCW 9A.36.011 and 9A.36.021;

24 (~~((x))~~) (y) A pattern of equity skimming, as defined in RCW
25 61.34.020; or

26 (~~((y))~~) (z) Commercial telephone solicitation in violation of RCW
27 19.158.040(1).

28 (15) "Pattern of criminal profiteering activity" means engaging in
29 at least three acts of criminal profiteering, one of which occurred
30 after July 1, 1985, and the last of which occurred within five years,

1 excluding any period of imprisonment, after the commission of the
2 earliest act of criminal profiteering. In order to constitute a
3 pattern, the three acts must have the same or similar intent, results,
4 accomplices, principals, victims, or methods of commission, or be
5 otherwise interrelated by distinguishing characteristics including a
6 nexus to the same enterprise, and must not be isolated events.
7 However, in any civil proceedings brought pursuant to RCW 9A.82.100 by
8 any person other than the attorney general or county prosecuting
9 attorney in which one or more acts of fraud in the purchase or sale of
10 securities are asserted as acts of criminal profiteering activity, it
11 is a condition to civil liability under RCW 9A.82.100 that the
12 defendant has been convicted in a criminal proceeding of fraud in the
13 purchase or sale of securities under RCW 21.20.400 or under the laws of
14 another state or of the United States requiring the same elements of
15 proof, but such conviction need not relate to any act or acts asserted
16 as acts of criminal profiteering activity in such civil action under
17 RCW 9A.82.100.

18 (16) "Records" means any book, paper, writing, record, computer
19 program, or other material.

20 (17) "Documentary material" means any book, paper, document,
21 writing, drawing, graph, chart, photograph, phonograph record, magnetic
22 tape, computer printout, other data compilation from which information
23 can be obtained or from which information can be translated into usable
24 form, or other tangible item.

25 (18) "Unlawful debt" means any money or other thing of value
26 constituting principal or interest of a debt that is legally
27 unenforceable in the state in full or in part because the debt was
28 incurred or contracted:

29 (a) In violation of any one of the following:

30 (i) Chapter 67.16 RCW relating to horse racing;

1 (ii) Chapter 9.46 RCW relating to gambling;
2 (b) In a gambling activity in violation of federal law; or
3 (c) In connection with the business of lending money or a thing of
4 value at a rate that is at least twice the permitted rate under the
5 applicable state or federal law relating to usury.

6 (19) (a) "Beneficial interest" means:

7 (i) The interest of a person as a beneficiary under a trust
8 established under Title 11 RCW in which the trustee for the trust holds
9 legal or record title to real property;

10 (ii) The interest of a person as a beneficiary under any other
11 trust arrangement under which a trustee holds legal or record title to
12 real property for the benefit of the beneficiary; or

13 (iii) The interest of a person under any other form of express
14 fiduciary arrangement under which one person holds legal or record
15 title to real property for the benefit of the other person.

16 (b) "Beneficial interest" does not include the interest of a
17 stockholder in a corporation or the interest of a partner in a general
18 partnership or limited partnership.

19 (c) A beneficial interest shall be considered to be located where
20 the real property owned by the trustee is located.

21 (20) "Real property" means any real property or interest in real
22 property, including but not limited to a land sale contract, lease, or
23 mortgage of real property.

24 (21) (a) "Trustee" means:

25 (i) A person acting as a trustee under a trust established under
26 Title 11 RCW in which the trustee holds legal or record title to real
27 property;

28 (ii) A person who holds legal or record title to real property in
29 which another person has a beneficial interest; or

1 (iii) A successor trustee to a person who is a trustee under
2 subsection (21)(a) (i) or (ii) of this section.

3 (b) "Trustee" does not mean a person appointed or acting as:

4 (i) A personal representative under Title 11 RCW;

5 (ii) A trustee of any testamentary trust;

6 (iii) A trustee of any indenture of trust under which a bond is
7 issued; or

8 (iv) A trustee under a deed of trust.

9 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 7.** Sections 1 through 4 of this act
10 constitute a new chapter in Title 9A RCW.

Passed the Senate March 8, 1992.

Passed the House March 5, 1992.

Approved by the Governor April 2, 1992.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 2, 1992.