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HOUSE BILL 1614

State of Washington 68th Legislature 2023 Regular Session

By Representatives Kloba, Ormsby, Doglio, Goodman, Wylie, Fosse, Gregerson, Morgan, and Reed

Read first time 01/26/23. Referred to Committee on Regulated Substances & Gaming.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to the home cultivation of cannabis; amending RCW
- 2 69.50.4013 and 7.80.120; reenacting and amending RCW 69.50.505 and
- 3 69.50.101; and prescribing penalties.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 69.50.4013 and 2022 c 16 s 86 are each amended to 6 read as follows:
 - (1) It is unlawful for any person to possess a controlled substance unless the substance was obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a valid prescription or order of a practitioner while acting in the course of his or her professional practice, or except as otherwise authorized by this chapter.
- 12 (2) Except as provided in RCW 69.50.4014, any person who violates 13 this section is guilty of a class C felony punishable under chapter 14 9A.20 RCW.
- 15 (3)(a) The possession, by a person ((twenty-one)) 21 years of age 16 or older, of useable cannabis, cannabis concentrates, or cannabis-17 infused products in amounts that do not exceed those set forth in RCW 18 69.50.360(3) is not a violation of this section, this chapter, or any 19 other provision of Washington state law.
- 20 (b) The possession of cannabis, useable cannabis, cannabis 21 concentrates, and cannabis-infused products being physically

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- transported or delivered within the state, in amounts not exceeding those that may be established under RCW 69.50.385(3), by a licensed employee of a common carrier when performing the duties authorized in accordance with RCW 69.50.382 and 69.50.385, is not a violation of this section, this chapter, or any other provision of Washington state law.
- (4) (a) The delivery by a person ((twenty-one)) 21 years of age or older to one or more persons ((twenty-one)) 21 years of age or older, during a single ((twenty-four)) 24 hour period, for noncommercial purposes and not conditioned upon or done in connection with the provision or receipt of financial consideration, of any of the following cannabis products, is not a violation of this section, this chapter, or any other provisions of Washington state law:
 - (i) One-half ounce of useable cannabis;

- (ii) Eight ounces of cannabis-infused product in solid form;
- 16 (iii) (($\frac{\text{Thirty-six}}{\text{or}}$)) 36 ounces of cannabis-infused product in liquid form; or
 - (iv) ((Three and one-half)) 3.5 grams of cannabis concentrates.
 - (b) The act of delivering cannabis or a cannabis product as authorized under this subsection (4) must meet one of the following requirements:
 - (i) The delivery must be done in a location outside of the view of general public and in a nonpublic place; or
 - (ii) The cannabis or cannabis product must be in the original packaging as purchased from the cannabis retailer.
 - (5) No person under ((twenty-one)) 21 years of age may possess, manufacture, sell, or distribute cannabis, cannabis-infused products, or cannabis concentrates, regardless of THC concentration. This does not include qualifying patients with a valid authorization.
 - (6) The possession by a qualifying patient or designated provider of cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, cannabis-infused products, or plants in accordance with chapter 69.51A RCW is not a violation of this section, this chapter, or any other provision of Washington state law.
 - (7) (a) It is not a violation of this section, this chapter, or any other provision of Washington state law for a person 21 years of age or older to produce or possess no more than six plants on the premises of the housing unit occupied by the person, if the person complies with the requirements of this subsection.

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(b) It is not a violation of this section, this chapter, or any other provision of Washington state law for a person 21 years of age or older to produce or possess cannabis, including all stalks and roots, produced from no more than six plants grown by the person on the premises of the housing unit occupied by the person, subject to the limitations provided in (c) of this subsection, if the person complies with the requirements of this subsection.

- 8 (c) The quantity of cannabis and cannabis products a person may
 9 produce or possess under this subsection is subject to the following
 10 limits:
 - (i) A person may not possess cannabis capable of being processed into useable cannabis, cannabis-infused products, or cannabis concentrates, unless the person possesses fewer than 16 ounces of useable cannabis, irrespective of source;
- (ii) A person may not produce or possess a total of more than 16

 ounces of cannabis-infused products in solid form, irrespective of

 source;
 - (iii) A person may not produce or possess a total of more than 72 ounces of cannabis-infused products in liquid form, irrespective of source; and
 - (iv) A person may not produce or possess a total of more than seven grams of cannabis concentrates, irrespective of source.
 - (d) No more than 15 plants may be grown at any one time on the premises of a single housing unit, regardless of the number of residents living on the premises of the housing unit.
 - (e) All plants grown under this subsection must be clearly marked with the name, residential address, and date of birth of the person growing the plants, and the date on which the plants were planted.
 - (f) All cannabis capable of being processed into useable cannabis, cannabis-infused products, or cannabis concentrates must be clearly marked with the name, date of birth, and residential address of the person who grew the plants from which the cannabis is derived, the date on which the plants were planted, and the date on which the plants were harvested.
 - (g) All containers containing more than one ounce of useable cannabis must be clearly marked with the name, date of birth, residential address of the person who grew the plants from which the useable cannabis is derived, the date on which the plants were planted, and the date on which the plants were harvested. Any

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1 <u>containers containing one ounce or less of useable cannabis are not</u> 2 required to be labeled.

- (h) Any extraction or separation of resin from cannabis and any production or processing of any form of cannabis concentrates or cannabis-infused products must be performed in accordance with rules adopted under RCW 69.51A.270.
- (i) This subsection does not apply to plants or useable cannabis possessed or delivered other than on the premises of the housing unit at which the plants were grown.
- (j) Nothing in this subsection prevents or restricts a property owner from prohibiting the cultivation of plants by a renter or lessee upon or within the property under the terms of a rental agreement, lease, or other contract.
- (k) The production, possession, delivery, and acquisition of plants or cannabis capable of being processed into useable cannabis, cannabis-infused products, or cannabis concentrates, and useable cannabis under this subsection may not form the basis of a seizure or forfeiture action pursuant to RCW 69.50.505.
- (1) A person 21 years of age or older who possesses cannabis in compliance with this subsection is considered an ultimate user who may not sell cannabis, useable cannabis, cannabis concentrates, or cannabis-infused products produced from the person's plants, and is not required to obtain a registration under RCW 69.50.302 or a license under RCW 69.50.325.
- (m) No production, processing, or possession of plants or cannabis from those plants, as authorized in this subsection, may occur in a housing unit that is used to provide early childhood education and early learning services by a family day care provider as defined in RCW 43.216.010 or a foster family home as defined in RCW 74.15.020.
- 31 (n) For purposes of this subsection, "housing unit" has the 32 meaning provided in RCW 69.51A.010.
 - (8) (a) The production, processing, or possession of plants or cannabis from those plants, as authorized in subsection (7) of this section, may not result in cannabis being readily smelled from a public place or the private property of another housing unit.
- 37 (b) It is unlawful for a person to produce or possess plants or cannabis from those plants, as otherwise authorized under subsection (7) of this section, if the plants or cannabis are visible within the ordinary public view. For purposes of this subsection, "ordinary

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- public view" means within the sight line with normal visual range of a person, unassisted by any elevating devices, visual aids, or manned or unmanned aircraft, from a public street or sidewalk adjacent to real property, or from within an adjacent property.
- 5 (c) A violation of (a) or (b) of this subsection is a class 3 civil infraction punishable as provided in chapter 7.80 RCW.

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- (9) (a) Except as provided in (c) of this subsection, a person who stores or leaves cannabis that was produced on the premises of the person's housing unit in accordance with subsection (7) of this section in a location where the person knows, or reasonably should know, that a person under age 21 may have access to the cannabis:
- (i) Is guilty of community endangerment due to unsafe storage of homegrown cannabis in the first degree if a person under age 21 obtains access and possession of the cannabis and is convicted of the crime of driving or being in physical control of a motor vehicle after consuming cannabis under RCW 46.61.503 involving the consumption of the cannabis produced under subsection (7) of this section; or
- (ii) Is guilty of community endangerment due to unsafe storage of homegrown cannabis in the second degree if a person under age 21 obtains access and possession of the cannabis and:
 - (A) The person under age 21 is found in possession of the cannabis off of the premises of the housing unit at which the cannabis was produced; or
 - (B) The person under age 21 is found to have consumed the cannabis on or off the premises of the housing unit at which the cannabis was grown.
 - (b) Community endangerment due to unsafe storage of homegrown cannabis in the first degree or second degree is a class 1 civil infraction, punishable under RCW 7.80.120.
 - (c) Subsection (9) (a) of this section does not apply if:
- (i) The cannabis was in a securely stored area, or secured in a locked, secured container; or
- (ii) The cannabis was obtained by a person under age 21 who did
 not reside in the housing unit or have permission from the owner or
 lawful occupant to enter the housing unit.
- 37 (d) A prosecuting attorney may decline to prosecute a violation 38 of this subsection, even though technically sufficient evidence to 39 prosecute exists, in situations where prosecution would serve no 40 public purpose or would defeat the purpose of the law in question.

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1 (e) Nothing in this section mandates how or where home-produced 2 cannabis must be stored.

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- (10) (a) The board may provide mutual law enforcement assistance to a law enforcement agency with primary territorial jurisdiction investigating or enforcing subsections (7) through (9) of this section if such a law enforcement agency requests mutual law enforcement assistance in accordance with chapter 10.93 RCW and under the authority of law. For purposes of this subsection, "mutual law enforcement assistance" and "agency with primary territorial jurisdiction" have the meanings provided in RCW 10.93.020.
- 11 (b) Except as provided in (a) of this subsection, the board has
 12 no authority or responsibility to investigate or enforce requirements
 13 in subsections (7) through (9) of this section. Nothing in this
 14 subsection limits the board's authority to enforce state laws related
 15 to commercial cannabis production, processing, or sales, when there
 16 is evidence of a violation of another provision of this chapter.
 - Sec. 2. RCW 7.80.120 and 2022 c 105 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A person found to have committed a civil infraction shall be assessed a monetary penalty.
 - (a) The maximum penalty and the default amount for a class 1 civil infraction shall be \$250, not including statutory assessments, except for an infraction of state law involving (i) potentially dangerous litter as specified in RCW 70A.200.060(4) or violent video or computer games under RCW 9.91.180, in which case the maximum penalty and default amount is \$500; or (ii) a person's refusal to submit to a test or tests pursuant to RCW 79A.60.040 and 79A.60.700, in which case the maximum penalty and default amount is \$1,000; or (iii) the misrepresentation of service animals under RCW 49.60.214, in which case the maximum penalty and default amount is \$500; or (iv) untraceable firearms pursuant to RCW 9.41.326 or unfinished frames or receivers pursuant to RCW 9.41.327, in which case the maximum penalty and default amount is \$500; or (v) community endangerment due to unsafe storage of homegrown cannabis in the first degree under RCW 69.50.4013, in which case the maximum penalty and default amount is \$750;
- 37 (b) The maximum penalty and the default amount for a class 2 38 civil infraction shall be \$125, not including statutory assessments;

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1 (c) The maximum penalty and the default amount for a class 3 civil infraction shall be \$50, not including statutory assessments; 3 and

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- (d) The maximum penalty and the default amount for a class 4 civil infraction shall be \$25, not including statutory assessments.
- (2) The supreme court shall prescribe by rule the conditions under which local courts may exercise discretion in assessing fines for civil infractions.
- (3) Whenever a monetary penalty is imposed by a court under this chapter it is immediately payable. If the person is unable to pay at that time the court may grant an extension of the period in which the penalty may be paid. If the penalty is not paid on or before the time established for payment, the court may proceed to collect the penalty in the same manner as other civil judgments and may notify the prosecuting authority of the failure to pay.
- 16 (4) The court may also order a person found to have committed a 17 civil infraction to make restitution.
 - Sec. 3. RCW 69.50.505 and 2022 c 162 s 1 and 2022 c 16 s 98 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 20 (1) The following are subject to seizure and forfeiture and no 21 property right exists in them:
 - (a) All controlled substances which have been manufactured, distributed, dispensed, acquired, or possessed in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW, and all hazardous chemicals, as defined in RCW 64.44.010, used or intended to be used in the manufacture of controlled substances;
 - (b) All raw materials, products, and equipment of any kind which are used, or intended for use, in manufacturing, compounding, processing, delivering, importing, or exporting any controlled substance in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW;
 - (c) All property which is used, or intended for use, as a container for property described in (a) or (b) of this subsection;
 - (d) All conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles, or vessels, which are used, or intended for use, in any manner to facilitate the sale, delivery, or receipt of property described in (a) or (b) of this subsection, except that:
- 37 (i) No conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the 38 transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture 39 under this section unless it appears that the owner or other person

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in charge of the conveyance is a consenting party or privy to a violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW;

- (ii) No conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this section by reason of any act or omission established by the owner thereof to have been committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent;
- (iii) No conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this section if used in the receipt of only an amount of cannabis for which possession constitutes a misdemeanor under RCW 69.50.4014;
- (iv) A forfeiture of a conveyance encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if the secured party neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission; and
- (v) When the owner of a conveyance has been arrested under this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW the conveyance in which the person is arrested may not be subject to forfeiture unless it is seized or process is issued for its seizure within ten days of the owner's arrest;
- (e) All books, records, and research products and materials, including formulas, microfilm, tapes, and data which are used, or intended for use, in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW;
- (f) All drug paraphernalia other than paraphernalia possessed, sold, or used solely to facilitate cannabis-related activities that are not violations of this chapter;
- (g) All moneys, negotiable instruments, securities, or other tangible or intangible property of value furnished or intended to be furnished by any person in exchange for a controlled substance in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW, all tangible or intangible personal property, proceeds, or assets acquired in whole or in part with proceeds traceable to an exchange or series of exchanges in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW, and all moneys, negotiable instruments, and securities used or intended to be used to facilitate any violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW. A forfeiture of money, negotiable instruments, securities, or other tangible or intangible property encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if, at the time the security interest was created, the secured party neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission. No personal property may be forfeited under

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this subsection (1)(g), to the extent of the interest of an owner, by reason of any act or omission which that owner establishes was committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent; and

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- (h) All real property, including any right, title, and interest in the whole of any lot or tract of land, and any appurtenances or improvements which are being used with the knowledge of the owner for the manufacturing, compounding, processing, delivery, importing, or exporting of any controlled substance, or which have been acquired in whole or in part with proceeds traceable to an exchange or series of exchanges in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW, if such activity is not less than a class C felony and a substantial nexus exists between the commercial production or sale of the controlled substance and the real property. However:
- (i) No property may be forfeited pursuant to this subsection (1)(h), to the extent of the interest of an owner, by reason of any act or omission committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent;
- 18 (ii) The bona fide gift of a controlled substance, legend drug, 19 or imitation controlled substance shall not result in the forfeiture 20 of real property;
 - (iii) The acquisition, delivery, production, or possession of cannabis, useable cannabis, cannabis concentrates, or cannabisinfused products, including in the manner and in the amount provided in RCW 69.50.4013(7), shall not result in the forfeiture of real property unless the cannabis is possessed for commercial purposes that are unlawful under Washington state law, the amount possessed is ((five or more plants or one pound or more)) 16 or more plants or, except as authorized in RCW 69.50.4013(7), more than one pound of cannabis, and a substantial nexus exists between the possession of cannabis and the real property. In such a case, the intent of the offender shall be determined by the preponderance of the evidence, including the offender's prior criminal history, the amount of cannabis possessed by the offender, the sophistication of the activity or equipment used by the offender, whether the offender was licensed to produce, process, or sell cannabis, or was an employee of a licensed producer, processor, or retailer, and other evidence which demonstrates the offender's intent to engage in unlawful commercial activity;
 - (iv) The unlawful sale of cannabis or a legend drug shall not result in the forfeiture of real property unless the sale was forty

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grams or more in the case of cannabis or one hundred dollars or more in the case of a legend drug, and a substantial nexus exists between the unlawful sale and the real property; and

- (v) A forfeiture of real property encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if the secured party, at the time the security interest was created, neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission.
- (2) Real or personal property subject to forfeiture under this chapter may be seized by any commission inspector or law enforcement officer of this state upon process issued by any superior court having jurisdiction over the property. Seizure of real property shall include the filing of a lis pendens by the seizing agency. 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: PROVIDED, That 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:
- (a) The seizure is incident to an arrest or a search under a search warrant or an inspection under an administrative inspection warrant;
- (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;
- (c) A commission inspector or law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety; or
- (d) The commission inspector or law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the property was used or is intended to be used in violation of this chapter.
- (3) In the event of seizure pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, proceedings for forfeiture shall be deemed commenced by the seizure. The law enforcement agency under whose authority the seizure was made shall cause notice to be served within fifteen days following the seizure on the owner of the property seized and the person in charge thereof and any person having any known right or interest therein, including any community property interest, of the seizure and intended forfeiture of the seized property. Service of notice of seizure of real property shall be made according to the

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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. Notice of 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 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 shall be deemed complete upon mailing within the fifteen day period following 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 items specified in subsection (1)(d), (g), or (h) of this section within forty-five days of the service of notice from the seizing agency in the case of personal property and ninety days in the case of real property, the item seized shall be deemed forfeited. The community property interest in real property of a person whose spouse or domestic partner 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 any person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of items specified in subsection (1)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h) of this section within forty-five days of the service of notice from the seizing agency 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 notice of claim may be served by any method authorized by law or court rule including, but not limited to, service by first-class mail. Service by mail shall be deemed complete upon mailing within the forty-five day period following service of the notice of seizure in the case of personal property and within the ninety-day period following service of the notice of seizure in the case of real property. The hearing shall be before the chief law enforcement

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1 officer of the seizing agency or the chief law enforcement officer's designee, except where the seizing agency is a state agency as 2 defined in RCW 34.12.020(4), the hearing shall be before the chief 3 law enforcement officer of the seizing agency or an administrative 4 law judge appointed under chapter 34.12 RCW, except that any person 5 6 asserting a claim or right may remove the matter to a court of competent jurisdiction. Removal of any matter involving personal 7 property may only be accomplished according to the rules of civil 8 procedure. The person seeking removal of the matter must serve 9 process against the state, county, political subdivision, 10 municipality that operates the seizing agency, and any other party of 11 12 interest, in accordance with RCW 4.28.080 or 4.92.020, within fortyfive days after the person seeking removal has notified the seizing 13 law enforcement agency of the person's claim of ownership or right to 14 possession. The court to which the matter is to be removed shall be 15 16 the district court when the aggregate value of personal property is 17 within the jurisdictional limit set forth in RCW 3.66.020. A hearing 18 before the seizing agency and any appeal therefrom shall be under 19 Title 34 RCW. In all cases, the burden of proof is upon the law enforcement agency to establish, by a preponderance of the evidence, 20 21 that the property is subject to forfeiture.

The seizing law enforcement agency shall promptly return the article or articles to the claimant upon a determination by the administrative law judge or court that the claimant is the present lawful owner or is lawfully entitled to possession thereof of items specified in subsection (1)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h) of this section.

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- (6) 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 article or articles involved, the prevailing party is entitled to a judgment for costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.
- (7) When property is forfeited under this chapter the commission or seizing law enforcement agency may:
- (a) Retain it for official use or upon application by any law enforcement agency of this state release such property to such agency for the exclusive use of enforcing the provisions of this chapter;
- 39 (b) Sell that which is not required to be destroyed by law and 40 which is not harmful to the public;

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

- (d) Forward it to the drug enforcement administration for disposition.
 - (8) (a) When property is forfeited, the seizing agency shall keep a record indicating the identity of the prior owner, if known, a description of the property, the disposition of the property, the value of the property at the time of seizure, and the amount of proceeds realized from disposition of the property.
- 11 (b) Each seizing agency shall retain records of forfeited 12 property for at least seven years.
 - (c) Each seizing agency shall file a report including a copy of the records of forfeited property with the state treasurer each calendar quarter.
 - (d) The quarterly report need not include a record of forfeited property that is still being held for use as evidence during the investigation or prosecution of a case or during the appeal from a conviction.
 - (9) (a) By January 31st of each year, each seizing agency shall remit to the state an amount equal to ten percent of the net proceeds of any property forfeited during the preceding calendar year for deposit into the behavioral health loan repayment program account created in RCW 28B.115.135 through June 30, 2027, and into the state general fund thereafter.
 - (b) The net proceeds of forfeited property is the value of the forfeitable interest in the property after deducting the cost of satisfying any bona fide security interest to which the property is subject at the time of seizure; and in the case of sold property, after deducting the cost of sale, including reasonable fees or commissions paid to independent selling agents, and the cost of any valid landlord's claim for damages under subsection (15) of this section.
 - (c) The value of sold forfeited property is the sale price. The value of retained forfeited property is the fair market value of the property at the time of seizure, determined when possible by reference to an applicable commonly used index, such as the index used by the department of licensing for valuation of motor vehicles. A seizing agency may use, but need not use, an independent qualified appraiser to determine the value of retained property. If an

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appraiser is used, the value of the property appraised is net of the cost of the appraisal. The value of destroyed property and retained firearms or illegal property is zero.

- (10) Forfeited property and net proceeds not required to be remitted to the state shall be retained by the seizing law enforcement agency exclusively for the expansion and improvement of controlled substances related law enforcement activity. Money retained under this section may not be used to supplant preexisting funding sources.
- (11) Controlled substances listed in Schedule I, II, III, IV, and V that are possessed, transferred, sold, or offered for sale in violation of this chapter are contraband and shall be seized and summarily forfeited to the state. Controlled substances listed in Schedule I, II, III, IV, and V, which are seized or come into the possession of the commission, the owners of which are unknown, are contraband and shall be summarily forfeited to the commission.
- (12) Species of plants from which controlled substances in Schedules I and II may be derived which have been planted or cultivated in violation of this chapter, or of which the owners or cultivators are unknown, or which are wild growths, may be seized and summarily forfeited to the commission.
- (13) The failure, upon demand by a commission inspector or law enforcement officer, of the person in occupancy or in control of land or premises upon which the species of plants are growing or being stored to produce an appropriate registration or proof that he or she is the holder thereof constitutes authority for the seizure and forfeiture of the plants.
- (14) Upon the entry of an order of forfeiture of real property, the court shall forward a copy of the order to the assessor of the county in which the property is located. 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.
- (15)(a) A landlord may assert a claim against proceeds from the sale of assets seized and forfeited under subsection (7)(b) of this section, only if:
- 38 (i) A law enforcement officer, while acting in his or her 39 official capacity, directly caused damage to the complaining

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landlord's property while executing a search of a tenant's residence;
and

- (ii) The landlord has applied any funds remaining in the tenant's deposit, to which the landlord has a right under chapter 59.18 RCW, to cover the damage directly caused by a law enforcement officer prior to asserting a claim under the provisions of this section;
- (A) Only if the funds applied under (a) (ii) of this subsection are insufficient to satisfy the damage directly caused by a law enforcement officer, may the landlord seek compensation for the damage by filing a claim against the governmental entity under whose authority the law enforcement agency operates within thirty days after the search;
- (B) Only if the governmental entity denies or fails to respond to the landlord's claim within sixty days of the date of filing, may the landlord collect damages under this subsection by filing within thirty days of denial or the expiration of the sixty-day period, whichever occurs first, a claim with the seizing law enforcement agency. The seizing law enforcement agency must notify the landlord of the status of the claim by the end of the thirty-day period. Nothing in this section requires the claim to be paid by the end of the sixty-day or thirty-day period.
- (b) For any claim filed under (a)(ii) of this subsection, the law enforcement agency shall pay the claim unless the agency provides substantial proof that the landlord either:
- (i) Knew or consented to actions of the tenant in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW; or
- (ii) Failed to respond to a notification of the illegal activity, provided by a law enforcement agency under RCW 59.18.075, within seven days of receipt of notification of the illegal activity.
- (16) The landlord's claim for damages under subsection (15) of this section may not include a claim for loss of business and is limited to:
 - (a) Damage to tangible property and clean-up costs;
 - (b) The lesser of the cost of repair or fair market value of the damage directly caused by a law enforcement officer;
- (c) The proceeds from the sale of the specific tenant's property seized and forfeited under subsection (7)(b) of this section; and
- (d) The proceeds available after the seizing law enforcement agency satisfies any bona fide security interest in the tenant's

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property and costs related to sale of the tenant's property as provided by subsection (9)(b) of this section.

- (17) Subsections (15) and (16) of this section do not limit any other rights a landlord may have against a tenant to collect for damages. However, if a law enforcement agency satisfies a landlord's claim under subsection (15) of this section, the rights the landlord has against the tenant for damages directly caused by a law enforcement officer under the terms of the landlord and tenant's contract are subrogated to the law enforcement agency.
- Sec. 4. RCW 69.50.101 and 2022 c 16 s 51 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

- (a) "Administer" means to apply a controlled substance, whether by injection, inhalation, ingestion, or any other means, directly to the body of a patient or research subject by:
- (1) a practitioner authorized to prescribe (or, by the practitioner's authorized agent); or
- (2) the patient or research subject at the direction and in the presence of the practitioner.
 - (b) "Agent" means an authorized person who acts on behalf of or at the direction of a manufacturer, distributor, or dispenser. It does not include a common or contract carrier, public warehouseperson, or employee of the carrier or warehouseperson.
 - (c) "Board" means the Washington state liquor and cannabis board.
 - (d) "Cannabis" means all parts of the plant *Cannabis*, whether growing or not, with a THC concentration greater than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis; the seeds thereof; the resin extracted from any part of the plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant, its seeds or resin. The term does not include:
 - (1) The mature stalks of the plant, fiber produced from the stalks, oil or cake made from the seeds of the plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the mature stalks (except the resin extracted therefrom), fiber, oil, or cake, or the sterilized seed of the plant which is incapable of germination; or
- 38 (2) Hemp or industrial hemp as defined in RCW 15.140.020, seeds 39 used for licensed hemp production under chapter 15.140 RCW.

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(e) "Cannabis concentrates" means products consisting wholly or in part of the resin extracted from any part of the plant *Cannabis* and having a THC concentration greater than ten percent.

- (f) "Cannabis processor" means a person licensed by the board to process cannabis into cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, and cannabis-infused products, package and label cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, and cannabis-infused products for sale in retail outlets, and sell cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, and cannabis-infused products at wholesale to cannabis retailers.
- 10 (g) "Cannabis producer" means a person licensed by the board to 11 produce and sell cannabis at wholesale to cannabis processors and 12 other cannabis producers.
 - (h) "Cannabis products" means useable cannabis, cannabis concentrates, and cannabis-infused products as defined in this section.
 - (i) "Cannabis researcher" means a person licensed by the board to produce, process, and possess cannabis for the purposes of conducting research on cannabis and cannabis-derived drug products.
 - (j) "Cannabis retailer" means a person licensed by the board to sell cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, and cannabis-infused products in a retail outlet.
 - (k) "Cannabis-infused products" means products that contain cannabis or cannabis extracts, are intended for human use, are derived from cannabis as defined in subsection (d) of this section, and have a THC concentration no greater than ten percent. The term "cannabis-infused products" does not include either useable cannabis or cannabis concentrates.
- 28 (1) "CBD concentration" has the meaning provided in RCW 29 69.51A.010.
- 30 (m) "CBD product" means any product containing or consisting of 31 cannabidiol.
 - (n) "Commission" means the pharmacy quality assurance commission.
 - (o) "Controlled substance" means a drug, substance, or immediate precursor included in Schedules I through V as set forth in federal or state laws, or federal or commission rules, but does not include hemp or industrial hemp as defined in RCW 15.140.020.
 - (p) (1) "Controlled substance analog" means a substance the chemical structure of which is substantially similar to the chemical structure of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II and:

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- (i) that has a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system substantially similar to the stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system of a controlled substance included in Schedule I or II; or
- 5 (ii) with respect to a particular individual, that the individual 6 represents or intends to have a stimulant, depressant, or 7 hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system substantially 8 similar to the stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the 9 central nervous system of a controlled substance included in Schedule 10 I or II.
 - (2) The term does not include:
 - (i) a controlled substance;

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- 13 (ii) a substance for which there is an approved new drug 14 application;
- (iii) a substance with respect to which an exemption is in effect for investigational use by a particular person under Section 505 of the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act, 21 U.S.C. Sec. 355, or chapter 69.77 RCW to the extent conduct with respect to the substance is pursuant to the exemption; or
- 20 (iv) any substance to the extent not intended for human 21 consumption before an exemption takes effect with respect to the 22 substance.
- 23 (q) "Deliver" or "delivery" means the actual or constructive 24 transfer from one person to another of a substance, whether or not 25 there is an agency relationship.
 - (r) "Department" means the department of health.
- 27 (s) "Designated provider" has the meaning provided in RCW 28 69.51A.010.
 - (t) "Dispense" means the interpretation of a prescription or order for a controlled substance and, pursuant to that prescription or order, the proper selection, measuring, compounding, labeling, or packaging necessary to prepare that prescription or order for delivery.
 - (u) "Dispenser" means a practitioner who dispenses.
- 35 (v) "Distribute" means to deliver other than by administering or dispensing a controlled substance.
 - (w) "Distributor" means a person who distributes.
- 38 (x) "Drug" means (1) a controlled substance recognized as a drug 39 in the official United States pharmacopoeia/national formulary or the 40 official homeopathic pharmacopoeia of the United States, or any

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- 1 supplement to them; (2) controlled substances intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in 2 3 individuals or animals; (3) controlled substances (other than food) intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of 4 individuals or animals; and (4) controlled substances intended for 5 6 use as a component of any article specified in (1), (2), or (3) of 7 this subsection. The term does not include devices or their components, parts, or accessories. 8
- 9 (y) "Drug enforcement administration" means the drug enforcement 10 administration in the United States Department of Justice, or its 11 successor agency.
 - (z) "Electronic communication of prescription information" means the transmission of a prescription or refill authorization for a drug of a practitioner using computer systems. The term does not include a prescription or refill authorization verbally transmitted by telephone nor a facsimile manually signed by the practitioner.
- 17 (aa) "Immature plant or clone" means a plant or clone that has no 18 flowers, is less than twelve inches in height, and is less than 19 twelve inches in diameter.
 - (bb) "Immediate precursor" means a substance:

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- (1) that the commission has found to be and by rule designates as being the principal compound commonly used, or produced primarily for use, in the manufacture of a controlled substance;
 - (2) that is an immediate chemical intermediary used or likely to be used in the manufacture of a controlled substance; and
- 26 (3) the control of which is necessary to prevent, curtail, or 27 limit the manufacture of the controlled substance.
 - (cc) "Isomer" means an optical isomer, but in subsection (gg) (5) of this section, RCW 69.50.204(a) (12) and (34), and 69.50.206(b) (4), the term includes any geometrical isomer; in RCW 69.50.204(a) (8) and (42), and 69.50.210(c) the term includes any positional isomer; and in RCW 69.50.204(a) (35), 69.50.204(c), and 69.50.208(a) the term includes any positional or geometric isomer.
 - (dd) "Lot" means a definite quantity of cannabis, cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, or cannabis-infused product identified by a lot number, every portion or package of which is uniform within recognized tolerances for the factors that appear in the labeling.
- 39 (ee) "Lot number" must identify the licensee by business or trade 40 name and Washington state unified business identifier number, and the

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date of harvest or processing for each lot of cannabis, cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, or cannabis-infused product.

- (ff) "Manufacture" means the production, preparation, propagation, compounding, conversion, or processing of a controlled substance, either directly or indirectly or by extraction from substances of natural origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis, and includes any packaging or repackaging of the substance or labeling or relabeling of its container. The term does not include the preparation, compounding, packaging, repackaging, labeling, or relabeling of a controlled substance:
- (1) by a practitioner as an incident to the practitioner's administering or dispensing of a controlled substance in the course of the practitioner's professional practice; or
- (2) by a practitioner, or by the practitioner's authorized agent under the practitioner's supervision, for the purpose of, or as an incident to, research, teaching, or chemical analysis and not for sale.
- (gg) "Narcotic drug" means any of the following, whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of vegetable origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis:
- (1) Opium, opium derivative, and any derivative of opium or opium derivative, including their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, whenever the existence of the salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation. The term does not include the isoquinoline alkaloids of opium.
- (2) Synthetic opiate and any derivative of synthetic opiate, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, whenever the existence of the isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation.
 - (3) Poppy straw and concentrate of poppy straw.
- 34 (4) Coca leaves, except coca leaves and extracts of coca leaves 35 from which cocaine, ecgonine, and derivatives or ecgonine or their 36 salts have been removed.
 - (5) Cocaine, or any salt, isomer, or salt of isomer thereof.
- 38 (6) Cocaine base.

39 (7) Ecgonine, or any derivative, salt, isomer, or salt of isomer 40 thereof.

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- (8) Any compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity of any substance referred to in (1) through (7) of this subsection.
- (hh) "Opiate" means any substance having an addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability similar to morphine or being capable of conversion into a drug having addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability. The term includes opium, substances derived from opium (opium derivatives), and synthetic opiates. The term does not include, unless specifically designated as controlled under RCW 69.50.201, the dextrorotatory isomer of 3-methoxy-n-methylmorphinan and its salts (dextromethorphan). The term includes the racemic and levorotatory forms of dextromethorphan.
- (ii) "Opium poppy" means the plant of the species Papaver somniferum L., except its seeds.
 - (jj) "Person" means individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision or agency, or any other legal or commercial entity.
 - (kk) "Plant" has the meaning provided in RCW 69.51A.010.
- (11) "Poppy straw" means all parts, except the seeds, of the opium poppy, after mowing.
 - (mm) "Practitioner" means:

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- (1) A physician under chapter 18.71 RCW; a physician assistant under chapter 18.71A RCW; an osteopathic physician and surgeon under chapter 18.57 RCW; an optometrist licensed under chapter 18.53 RCW who is certified by the optometry board under RCW 18.53.010 subject to any limitations in RCW 18.53.010; a dentist under chapter 18.32 RCW; a podiatric physician and surgeon under chapter 18.22 RCW; a veterinarian under chapter 18.92 RCW; a registered nurse, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or licensed practical nurse under chapter 18.79 RCW; a naturopathic physician under chapter 18.36A RCW who is licensed under RCW 18.36A.030 subject to any limitations in RCW 18.36A.040; a pharmacist under chapter 18.64 RCW or a scientific investigator under this chapter, licensed, registered or otherwise permitted insofar as is consistent with those licensing laws to distribute, dispense, conduct research with respect to or administer a controlled substance in the course of their professional practice or research in this state.
- 38 (2) A pharmacy, hospital or other institution licensed, 39 registered, or otherwise permitted to distribute, dispense, conduct

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research with respect to or to administer a controlled substance in the course of professional practice or research in this state.

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- (3) A physician licensed to practice medicine and surgery, a physician licensed to practice osteopathic medicine and surgery, a dentist licensed to practice dentistry, a podiatric physician and surgeon licensed to practice podiatric medicine and surgery, a licensed physician assistant or a licensed osteopathic physician assistant specifically approved to prescribe controlled substances by his or her state's medical commission or equivalent and his or her supervising physician, an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed to prescribe controlled substances, or a veterinarian licensed to practice veterinary medicine in any state of the United States.
- (nn) "Prescription" means an order for controlled substances issued by a practitioner duly authorized by law or rule in the state of Washington to prescribe controlled substances within the scope of his or her professional practice for a legitimate medical purpose.
 - (00) "Production" includes the manufacturing, planting, cultivating, growing, or harvesting of a controlled substance.
- 20 (pp) "Qualifying patient" has the meaning provided in RCW 21 69.51A.010.
- (qq) "Recognition card" has the meaning provided in RCW 69.51A.010.
 - (rr) "Retail outlet" means a location licensed by the board for the retail sale of cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, and cannabis-infused products.
 - (ss) "Secretary" means the secretary of health or the secretary's designee.
 - (tt) "State," unless the context otherwise requires, means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.
 - (uu) "THC concentration" means percent of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol content per dry weight of any part of the plant Cannabis, or per volume or weight of cannabis product, or the combined percent of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol and tetrahydrocannabinolic acid in any part of the plant Cannabis regardless of moisture content.
- 39 (vv) "Ultimate user" means an individual who lawfully possesses a 40 controlled substance for the individual's own use or for the use of a

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1 member of the individual's household or for administering to an 2 animal owned by the individual or by a member of the individual's 3 household.

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10 11 (ww) "Useable cannabis" means dried cannabis flowers. The term "useable cannabis" does not include either cannabis-infused products or cannabis concentrates.

(xx) "Youth access" means the level of interest persons under the age of twenty-one may have in a vapor product, as well as the degree to which the product is available or appealing to such persons, and the likelihood of initiation, use, or addiction by adolescents and young adults.

12 <u>(yy) "Commercial activity" means an activity related to or</u> 13 <u>connected with buying, selling, or bartering.</u>

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

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