

HOUSE BILL REPORT

HB 1440

As Reported by House Committee On:
Civil Rights & Judiciary

Title: An act relating to seizure and forfeiture procedures and reporting.

Brief Description: Concerning seizure and forfeiture procedures and reporting.

Sponsors: Representatives Goodman, Hackney, Peterson and Ormsby.

Brief History:

Committee Activity:

Civil Rights & Judiciary: 2/4/25, 2/18/25 [DPS].

Brief Summary of Substitute Bill

- Establishes a new chapter governing civil asset forfeiture under laws relating to specified criminal activity, and establishes standard procedures and requirements for seizure and forfeiture proceedings.
- Establishes detailed reporting requirements applicable to all seizing agencies, and requires the Washington State Patrol to collect this information and make it publicly available on its website in a searchable format.
- Amends civil asset forfeiture provisions under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act to conform to requirements under the new civil asset forfeiture chapter.
- Provides that the Service Members' Civil Relief Act applies to civil asset forfeiture proceedings.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS & JUDICIARY

Majority Report: The substitute bill be substituted therefor and the substitute bill do pass.
Signed by 8 members: Representatives Taylor, Chair; Farivar, Vice Chair; Entenman,

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

Goodman, Peterson, Salahuddin, Thai and Walen.

Minority Report: Do not pass. Signed by 5 members: Representatives Walsh, Ranking Minority Member; Abell, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Burnett, Graham and Jacobsen.

Staff: Edie Adams (786-7180).

Background:

Forfeiture Generally.

When authorized by statute, a law enforcement agency may seize property for the purpose of forfeiting a person's right to own or possess that property. Generally, civil asset forfeiture is permitted when the property itself is illegal, was used to facilitate a crime, is an actual proceed of a crime, or was purchased from proceeds traceable to criminal activity.

Civil asset forfeiture is permitted under a variety of statutes, including in the case of drug crimes, crimes committed with a firearm, and human sex trafficking and sexual exploitation crimes. The seizing agency must comply with specific statutory process requirements, which operate separately from a criminal proceeding. With the exception of the statute governing forfeiture in felony cases, these statutes do not require the property owner to be convicted of the alleged crime for the property to be forfeited.

Many of the statutes' procedures and requirements are similar, but not identical, to those found in the Uniform Controlled Substances Act (UCSA).

Uniform Controlled Substances Act.

Under the UCSA, a variety of property is subject to forfeiture, including controlled substances and anything used to manufacture or pay for them, proceeds traceable to the sale or exchange of controlled substances, conveyances used to facilitate distribution of controlled substances, and other personal property furnished in exchange for a controlled substance. Conveyances and other personal property may not be subject to forfeiture if the owner establishes that the act or omission occurred without his or her knowledge or consent. Real property used with the knowledge of the owner in connection with a crime, or which has been acquired in whole or in part with proceeds of a crime, is subject to forfeiture.

Seizure and Hearing Process. Upon seizure by a law enforcement agency, the agency must serve notice of seizure and possible forfeiture upon the owner within 15 days. If no person notifies the seizing agency in writing of a claim of ownership or right to possession within 45 days of service of notice in the case of personal property, and 90 days in the case of real property, the property is deemed forfeited by default.

A person who timely notifies the seizing agency in writing of a claim of ownership or right

to possession is entitled to a hearing. The hearing is before the chief law enforcement officer of the seizing agency, or an administrative law judge if the seizure is by a state agency. The person asserting a claim or right may remove the matter to a court of competent jurisdiction. The burden of proof is on the law enforcement agency to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the property is subject to forfeiture. Claimants who prevail are entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees.

Disposition of Forfeited Property. If property is forfeited, the seizing agency may sell, or retain for official use, anything not required by law to be destroyed. A seizing agency must remit to the state 10 percent of the net proceeds of any property forfeited during the preceding calendar year. Until June 30, 2027, the money must be deposited into the Behavioral Health Loan Repayment Program Account, and thereafter into the State General Fund. The remaining net proceeds are retained by the seizing agency exclusively for the expansion and improvement of controlled substances-related law enforcement, but must not supplant existing funding sources.

Recordkeeping Requirements. When property is forfeited, seizing agencies must keep, and retain for at least seven years, a record indicating: the identity of the prior owner, 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. Quarterly reports detailing the above must be filed by each seizing agency.

Service Members' Civil Relief Act.

The Washington Service Members' Civil Relief Act (SCRA) contains certain rights for service members and their dependents whose financial and legal obligations may be adversely impacted by active military duty. It applies to any judicial or administrative proceeding commenced in any court or agency in the state in which a service member or his or her dependent is a party. The SCRA also contains provisions restricting contract fines and penalties, restructuring interest rates on certain business loans, and tolling statutes of limitations during military service periods.

Summary of Substitute Bill:

Forfeiture Generally.

A new chapter is created with respect to civil asset forfeiture proceedings. The entirety of the new chapter is made applicable to seizures and forfeitures under statutes regarding the following:

- sexual exploitation of children;
- indecent exposure and prostitution;
- money laundering;
- theft of metal;
- impaired driving;
- explosives;

- fish and wildlife violations; and
- felony forfeiture.

Commencement of Forfeiture Proceedings.

Except with respect to contraband items, which must be seized and summarily forfeited, proceedings for forfeiture are deemed commenced by the seizure. Upon seizure by a law enforcement agency, the agency must serve notice of seizure and possible forfeiture upon the owner within 15 days.

The notice must include information indicating that if the property owner or other person claiming a right or interest in the property contests the forfeiture, the person has the right to move the matter to a court of competent jurisdiction, and if the person substantially prevails in a forfeiture proceeding, the person is entitled to reimbursement for reasonable attorneys' fees. Service of notice must be made according to the rules of civil procedure, except that service by mail must be by certified mail, return receipt requested.

If no person notifies the seizing agency in writing of a claim of ownership or right to possession within 60 days of service of notice in the case of personal property, and 120 days in the case of real property, the property is deemed forfeited by default.

The SCRA is applicable to civil asset proceedings.

Hearing Process.

A person who timely notifies the seizing agency in writing of a claim of ownership or right to possession is entitled to a hearing. The hearing is before the chief law enforcement officer of the seizing agency, or if the seizure is by a state agency, may alternatively be before an administrative law judge. The person asserting a claim or right may remove the matter to a court of competent jurisdiction. In all cases, the burden of proof is on the law enforcement agency to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the property is subject to forfeiture. No personal or real property may be forfeited 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.

Upon a determination by a court or hearing officer that the claimant is the present lawful owner or is lawfully entitled to possession, the seizing agency must promptly return seized items in the same or substantially similar condition as when they were seized. Claimants who prevail are entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees.

Disposition of Forfeited Property and Proceeds.

If property is forfeited, and after satisfaction of any victim restitution, the seizing agency may sell, retain for official use, request another entity to take custody of, or forward to an appropriate entity, anything not required by law to be destroyed. Forfeited property retained by the seizing agency must be used exclusively for the expansion and improvement of related enforcement activities, and may not be used to supplant preexisting funding

sources.

By January 31 of each year, each seizing agency must remit 10 percent of the proceeds of any property forfeited during the previous calendar year to the State Treasurer for deposit into the State General Fund, except that 10 percent of the net proceeds of any property forfeited based on a felony conviction or a second or subsequent impaired driving offense during the preceding calendar year must be deposited into the Behavioral Health Loan Repayment Program Account until June 30, 2027, and into the State General Fund thereafter.

Uniform Controlled Substances Act.

The UCSA is amended to:

- extend the time period for a person to contest a seizure from 45 to 60 days in the case of personal property, and from 90 to 120 days in the case of real property;
- strike language regarding forfeiture of conveyances and personal property that requires the owner, in order to avoid forfeiture, to establish that the commission or omission was without the owner's knowledge or consent;
- require that when property is ordered to be returned to a claimant, it must be returned in the same or substantially similar condition as when seized;
- strike the current reporting requirements, and make the UCSA subject to the reporting requirements found in the new chapter;
- allow a port district operating an airport in a county with a population of more than one million to use net proceeds for the expanded purposes of substance abuse education, human trafficking interdiction, and responsible gun ownership; and
- provide that the protections afforded by the SCRA are applicable to proceedings under the UCSA.

Reporting Requirements Applicable to All Seizing Agencies.

General reporting requirements are included in the new chapter and made applicable to all seizures by seizing agencies, regardless of whether the seizure was made pursuant to the new chapter, other state statutes, or was conducted in collaboration with a federal agency under federal law. Seizing agencies must keep records about property seized and forfeited, including information regarding multiple specific data points such as date of seizure, type and value of property, whether the forfeiture was contested, and value of net proceeds retained. Seizing agencies must file with the Washington State Patrol (WSP) an annual report that includes these records. If an agency has made no seizures during the previous year it must file a report to that effect. Seizing agencies must report information on expenditures from net proceeds to the WSP annually by March 1.

The WSP must establish and maintain a searchable public website that includes these records, as well as information regarding the expenditure of forfeiture proceeds, that includes:

- the total amount of funds expended in each of eight categories (such as prevention programs, witness protection, expert witnesses, salaries, travel, and operating

- expenses), which resulted from property seized, forfeited, and reported; and
- the total value of seized and forfeited property held by the agency at the end of the reporting period.

One hundred and twenty days after the close of each fiscal year, the WSP must submit a report summarizing forfeiture activity in the state to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, the Attorney General, and the Governor. In the report, the WSP may include recommendations to improve statutes, rules, and policies to facilitate seizure, forfeiture, and expenditure processes and reporting that are fair to crime victims, innocent property owners, secured interest holders, citizens, law enforcement, and taxpayers. The aggregate report must be made available on the Washington State Patrol's website.

An agency failing to file a report as required is first issued a written warning, and any subsequent delinquency is subject to a civil penalty, payable to the State General Fund, of \$500 or the equivalent of one-quarter of the forfeiture proceeds received during the reporting period, whichever is greater. The data and reports are public information under the Public Records Act.

Application.

The act applies to seizures occurring on or after January 1, 2026.

Substitute Bill Compared to Original Bill:

The substitute bill corrects inaccurate references to indicate that forfeiture reports must be available on the Washington State Patrol's website and that forfeiture proceeds are transmitted to the State Treasurer.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Preliminary fiscal note available.

Effective Date of Substitute Bill: The bill contains multiple effective dates. Please see the bill.

Staff Summary of Public Testimony:

(In support) There is concern about the potential for people's property to be taken away from them without due process. This bill has been worked on for many years and has two main objectives: consistency and transparency. It consolidates the seizure and forfeiture process for many different statutes, providing consistency on who bears the burden of proof, the standard of proof, the timing of notice, and the awarding of attorneys' fees. The detailed reporting requirements will provide transparency by allowing for a better look at whether

the process is working well, and if not, what changes may be necessary.

This bill will provide protections for innocent owners and require law enforcement agencies to file detailed forfeiture reports. These requirements are much needed in Washington, which currently has a civil asset forfeiture practice that is ranked among the lowest in the nation. There is a lack of data about how, when, where, and from whom property is taken by law enforcement agencies. What little data is available shows that seizures typically involve low value property and disproportionately impact certain racial and ethnic groups.

(Opposed) None.

(Other) Law enforcement agencies do not seize property for its value nor do they seize property for profit. There is agreement on the bulk of the bill, but some details still need to be addressed. The bill requires seizing agencies to first satisfy any restitution before they liquidate the asset. This is not practical because of timing issues as well as some cases where forfeiture actions are not related to criminal proceedings. The bill should allow for removal to a court of limited jurisdiction since many municipal attorneys handle civil forfeiture proceedings. There is disparity in the bill as to which courts may address DUI forfeiture issues at sentencing, and which may not. The bill should allow for the costs of storage and maintenance of seized property to be deducted from the net proceeds.

Transparency is a good thing, but law enforcement agencies are understaffed, and funding to support narcotics task forces has been reduced. Adding additional reporting and administrative tasks will cause an undue burden on already struggling agencies. Washington has strong public records laws, so this information is already available. The bill would require agencies to invest scarce public safety resources to do that work in advance. If additional support and funding is not provided, the reporting requirements should be removed.

Persons Testifying: (In support) Representative Roger Goodman, prime sponsor; and Alasdair Whitney, Institute for Justice.

(Other) James McMahan, WA Assoc Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; Michele Walker, Prosecuting Attorney, City of Kent; and Anne Anderson, Washington State Narcotics Investigators Association.

Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying: None.