(2) This section shall not apply to any contract awarded pursuant to an invitation for bid issued on or before July 16, 1973.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 4. Section 1, chapter 91, Laws of 1957, section 26, chapter 26, Laws of 1967 ex. sess., section 2, chapter 151, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. and RCW 60.28.070 are each repealed.

Passed the House March 10, 1982. Passed the Senate March 9, 1982. Approved by the Governor April 1, 1982. Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 1, 1982.

CHAPTER 171

[Substitute House Bill No. 15] CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES——FORFEITURE, SEIZURE OF PROPERTY—— IMITATION CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

AN ACT Relating to controlled substances; reenacting and amending section 69.50.505, chapter 308, Laws of 1971 ex. sess. as last amended by section 3, chapter 48, Laws of 1981 and by section 32, chapter 67, Laws of 1981 and RCW 69.50.505; adding a new chapter to Title 69 RCW; prescribing penalties; and providing an effective date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Section 1. Section 69.50.505, chapter 308, Laws of 1971 ex. sess. as last amended by section 3, chapter 48, Laws of 1981 and by section 32, chapter 67, Laws of 1981 and RCW 69.50.505 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(a) The following are subject to seizure and forfeiture:

(1) All controlled substances which have been manufactured, distributed, dispensed, or acquired in violation of this chapter;

(2) 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;

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

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

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

(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 his knowledge or consent; (iii) A conveyance is not subject to forfeiture for a violation of RCW 69.50.401(((c)))(d); ((and;))

(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 the conveyance 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;

(5) 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;

(6) All drug paraphernalia; and

(7) All moneys, negotiable instruments, securities, or other intangible property of value furnished or intended to be furnished by any person in exchange for a controlled substance in violation of this chapter, all proceeds traceable to such an exchange, and all moneys, negotiable instruments, and securities used or intended to be used to facilitate any violation of this chapter: PROVIDED, That no property may be forfeited under this paragraph, 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.

(b) Property subject to forfeiture under this chapter may be seized by any board inspector or law enforcement officer of this state upon process issued by any superior court having jurisdiction over the property. Seizure without process may be made if:

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

(2) 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;

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

(4) The board 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.

(c) In the event of seizure pursuant to subsection (b), 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, of the seizure and intended forfeiture of the seized property. The notice 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.

(d) 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 (a)(4) or (a)(7) of this section within forty-five days of the seizure, the item seized shall be deemed forfeited.

(c) 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 (a)(4) or (a)(7) of this section within forty-five days of the seizure, the person or persons shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to be heard as to the claim or right. The hearing shall be before the chief law enforcement officer of the seizing agency or an administrative law judge appointed under chapter 34.12 RCW, except that any person asserting a claim or right may remove the matter to a court of competent jurisdiction if the aggregate value of the article or articles involved is more than five hundred dollars. A hearing before the seizing agency and any appeal therefrom shall be under Title 34 RCW. In a court hearing between two or more claimants to the article or articles involved, the prevailing party shall be entitled to a judgment for costs and reasonable attorney's fees. The burden of producing evidence shall be upon the person claiming to be the lawful owner or the person claiming to have the lawful right to possession of items specified in subsection (a)(4) or (a)(7) of this section. 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 (a)(4) or (a)(7) of this section.

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

(1) 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;

(2) Sell that which is not required to be destroyed by law and which is not harmful to the public. The proceeds and all moneys forfeited under this title shall be used for payment of all proper expenses of the investigation leading to the seizure, including any money delivered to the subject of the investigation by the law enforcement agency, and of the proceedings for forfeiture and sale, including expenses of seizure, maintenance of custody, advertising, actual costs of the prosecuting or city attorney, and court costs. Fifty percent of the money remaining after payment of such expenses shall be deposited in the criminal justice training account established under RCW 43.101.210 which shall be appropriated by law to the Washington state criminal justice training commission and fifty percent shall be deposited in the general fund of the state, county, and/or city of the seizing law enforcement agency; (3) 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

(4) Forward it to the Bureau for disposition.

(g) 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 board, the owners of which are unknown, are contraband and shall be summarily forfeited to the board.

(h) 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 board.

(i) The failure, upon demand by a board 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 is the holder thereof constitutes authority for the seizure and forfeiture of the plants.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 2. The legislature finds that imitation controlled substances are being manufactured to imitate the appearance of the dosage units of controlled substances for sale to school age youths and others to facilitate the fraudulent sale of controlled substances. The legislature further finds that manufacturers are endeavoring to profit from the manufacture of these imitation controlled substances while avoiding liability by accurately labeling the containers or packaging which contain these imitation controlled substances. The close similarity of appearance between dosage units of imitation controlled substances and controlled substances is indicative of a deliberate and wilful attempt to profit by deception without regard to the tragic human consequences. The use of imitation controlled substances is responsible for a growing number of injuries and deaths, and the legislature hereby declares that this chapter is necessary for the protection and preservation of the public health and safety.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 3. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Controlled substance" means a substance as that term is defined in chapter 69.50 RCW.

(2) "Distribute" means the actual or constructive transfer (or attempted transfer) or delivery or dispensing to another of an imitation controlled substance.

(3) "Imitation controlled substance" means a substance that is not a controlled substance, but which by appearance or representation would lead a reasonable person to believe that the substance is a controlled substance. Appearance includes, but is not limited to, color, shape, size, and markings

of the dosage unit. Representation includes, but is not limited to, representations or factors of the following nature:

(a) Statements made by an owner or by anyone else in control of the substance concerning the nature of the substance, or its use or effect;

(b) Statements made to the recipient that the substance may be resold for inordinate profit; or

(c) Whether the substance is packaged in a manner normally used for illicit controlled substances.

(4) "Manufacture" means the production, preparation, compounding, processing, encapsulating, packaging or repackaging, or labeling or relabeling of an imitation controlled substance.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 4. (1) It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, distribute, or possess with intent to distribute, an imitation controlled substance. Any person who violates this subsection shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a class C felony.

(2) Any person eighteen years of age or over who violates subsection (1) of this section by distributing an imitation controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age is guilty of a class B felony.

(3) It is unlawful for any person to cause to be placed in any newspaper, magazine, handbill, or other publication, or to post or distribute in any public place, any advertisement or solicitation offering for sale imitation controlled substances. Any person who violates this subsection is guilty of a class C felony.

(4) No civil or criminal liability shall be imposed by virtue of this chapter on any person registered under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act pursuant to RCW 69.50.301 or 69.50.303 who manufactures, distributes, or possesses an imitation controlled substance for use as a placebo or other use by a registered practitioner, as defined in RCW 69.50.101(t), in the course of professional practice or research.

(5) This chapter shall not apply to offenses defined and punishable under the provisions of RCW 69.50.401(c).

(6) No prosecution under this chapter shall be dismissed solely by reason of the fact that the dosage units were contained in a bottle or other container with a label accurately describing the ingredients of the imitation controlled substance dosage units. The good faith of the defendant shall be an issue of fact for the trier of fact.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 5. Imitation controlled substances shall be subject to seizure, forfeiture, and disposition in the same manner as are controlled substances under RCW 69.50.505.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 6. The attorney general is authorized to apply for injunctive action against a manufacturer or distributor of imitation controlled substances in this state.

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<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 7. Any manufacturer of controlled substances licensed or registered in a state requiring such licensure or registration, may bring injunctive or other action against a manufacturer or distributor of imitation controlled substances in this state.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 8. If any provision of this chapter or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the chapter or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 9. Sections 2 through 8 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 69 RCW.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 10. This act shall take effect on July 1, 1982.

Passed the House March 9, 1982. Passed the Senate March 7, 1982. Approved by the Governor April 1, 1982. Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 1, 1982.

CHAPTER 172

[House Bill No. 883]

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS-----LIABILITY

AN ACT Relating to hazardous materials liability; adding new sections to chapter 4.24 RCW; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 1. It is the intent of the legislature to promote and encourage advance planning, cooperation, and mutual assistance between applicable political subdivisions of the state and persons with equipment, personnel, and expertise in the handling of hazardous materials incidents, by establishing limitations on liability for those persons responding in accordance with the provisions of sections 2 through 7 of this act.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 2. The definitions set forth in this section apply throughout sections 1 through 7 of this act.

(1) "Hazardous materials" means:

(a) Materials which, if not contained may cause unacceptable risks to human life within a specified area adjacent to the spill, seepage, fire, explosion, or other release, and will, consequently, require evacuation;

(b) Materials that, if spilled, could cause unusual risks to the general public and to emergency response personnel responding at the scene;

(c) Materials that, if involved in a fire will pose unusual risks to emergency response personnel;

(d) Materials requiring unusual storage or transportation conditions to assure safe containment; or