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Judiciary

M-1 Civil Asset Forfeiture

Civil asset forfeiture is the process through which a law enforcement agency may seize and take ownership of property used in the commission of a crime. This article provides an overview of the civil forfeiture laws in Kansas.

Overview of Kansas Civil Forfeiture Laws

Property and Conduct Subject to Civil Forfeiture

KSA Chapter 60 Article 41 covers asset seizure and forfeiture. Under KSA 2015 Supp. 60-4104, certain conduct can lead to civil asset forfeiture even without prosecution or conviction. This conduct includes, but is not limited to, theft, prostitution, human trafficking, and forgery. Under KSA 2015 Supp. 60-4105, every kind of property used during conduct giving rise to forfeiture, or obtained as a result of conduct giving rise to forfeiture, is subject to forfeiture.

There are certain exceptions under KSA 60-4106. For example, under KSA 60-4106(a)(1), real property or interests in real property cannot be seized unless the conduct leading to forfeiture is a felony. Under KSA 60-4106(a)(3), property is not subject to forfeiture if the owner received the property before or during the conduct giving rise to forfeiture and did not know about the conduct or made reasonable efforts to prevent the conduct.

Kansas Forfeiture Procedure

In Kansas, law enforcement officers may seize property with a warrant issued by the court, without a warrant if they have probable cause to believe the property is subject to forfeiture under the statutes, or constructively, with notice (KSA 2015 Supp. 60-4107). Under KSA 2015 Supp. 60-4107(d), the seizing agency must make reasonable efforts within 30 days to give notice of the seizure to the owner, interest holder, or person who had possession of the property.

Typically, the county or district attorney, the Attorney General, or an attorney approved by one of the two, will represent the law enforcement agency in a forfeiture action. KSA 2015 Supp. 60-4107(g)-(i) provides a procedure the law enforcement agency must follow to secure representation in such a proceeding.

Under KSA 2015 Supp. 60-4109(a), a civil forfeiture proceeding commences when the attorney representing the law enforcement agency (the plaintiff's attorney) files a notice of pending forfeiture or a judicial forfeiture action. If the plaintiff's attorney does not initiate the forfeiture proceeding or the law enforcement agency does not pursue the forfeiture proceeding within 90 days against the property seized, and the property's owner or interest holder (the claimant) files a timely claim, the court must release the property to the owner (on the owner's request) pending further proceedings (KSA 2015 Supp. 60-4109(a)(1)). Under KSA 2015 Supp. 60-4109(a)(1), the seized property cannot stay in the owner's possession more than 90 days without a court-authorized extension. Under KSA 2015 Supp. 60-4109(a)(2), if the owner files a petition for exemption to forfeiture under KSA 60-4110, the plaintiff's attorney can delay filing the judicial forfeiture proceeding for up to 180 days. To delay filing, the plaintiff's attorney must provide notice of exemption to any interest holders who filed petitions to have their interests exempt from forfeiture within 60 days after the effective date of the notice of pending forfeiture.

The plaintiff's attorney also is allowed, under KSA 2015 Supp. 60-4109(b), to file a lien on the forfeited property to cover necessary court costs, and the lien will constitute notice to any person claiming an interest in the property as long as it contains certain information.

Burden of Proof and Court Findings

Under KSA 2015 Supp. 60-4113(g), in a civil forfeiture proceeding, the plaintiff's attorney has the initial burden of proof and must prove, by a preponderance of the evidence, the property is subject to civil forfeiture. Then the burden of proof shifts to the claimant (the property owner or interest holder) to prove, by a preponderance of the evidence, the claimant's property interest is not subject to forfeiture. If the court finds the property is not subject to forfeiture, the property must be returned to the claimant. If the court finds the property is subject to forfeiture, the property is

forfeited to the law enforcement agency that seized the property. (See 2015 Supp. KSA 60-4113(h)) However, under KSA 60-4106(c), the court must restrict the scope of the forfeiture to ensure that it is proportionate with the conduct that gave rise to the seizure.

Use of Forfeited Property

When property is forfeited, the law enforcement agency can keep the property, transfer it to any government agency, destroy it, or use it for training purposes (KSA 2015 Supp. 60-4117(a)(1) and (a)(2)). The law enforcement agency may also sell the property. KSA 2015 Supp. 60-4117(a)(3)(A) requires property, other than real property, to be sold at public sale to the highest bidder. Real property may be sold at a public sale or through a real estate company (KSA 2015 Supp. 60-4117(a)(3)(B)).

Under KSA 2015 Supp. 60-4117(c)-(d), after the proceeds have been used to satisfy certain security interests or liens, expenses of the proceedings, reasonable attorney fees, and repayment of certain law enforcement funds, the remaining proceeds will go to the law enforcement agency's state forfeiture fund if the law enforcement agency is a state agency.

Recent Kansas Legislation

Kansas has enacted little legislation concerning civil forfeiture in the past few years. In 2014, Kansas enacted legislation concerning civil forfeiture as it pertains to certain firearms (2014 HB 2578). That bill added language to KSA 2013 Supp. 22-2512 as to how seized firearms could be disposed of and specifications for notifying the owner of a seized weapon how to retrieve it if the weapon can be returned. In 2013, the legislature enacted HB 2081, which added certain offenses to the conduct giving rise to civil forfeiture (indecent solicitation of a child, aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, and sexual exploitation of a child). It also added electronic devices to the list of items that could be seized.

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