	OFFICE OF THE HEAD	RING EXAMINER	
	CITY OF TACOMA		
THE CITY OF POLICE DEPA	TACOMA through its RTMENT	FILE NO. HEX.TPD.2024-051 (TPD NO. 24-20400828)	
	Respondent,		
	Respondent,		
v.		FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW,	
	a Prius, WA LICENSE #JTDKB20U483331014	AND ORDER OF FORFEITURE	
	ercedes SL, WA LICENSE / #WDBSK75F63F044416, ¹		
ADRIAN BROU	JSSARD,		
	Petitioner/Claimant.		
THIS MAT	TER came on for hearing on I	November 5, 2024, ² before Jeff H. Capell,	
Hearing Examiner,	for the City of Tacoma, Washi	ngton. Keith Echterling, Deputy City	
Attorney, appeared	at hearing for the City of Taco	ma (the "City") and its Tacoma Police	
Department ("TPD'). Tacoma Police Officers Nic	holas Fallis, Wyatt Gustason, and Angel	
Castaneda, were pre	esent as City/TPD witnesses. C	laimant Adrian Broussard ("Claimant" or	
"Broussard") appea	red <i>pro se</i> . ³		
At the hearing	ng, testimony was taken and ex	whibits were admitted and reviewed. Based	
upon the evidence a	dmitted, the Hearing Examine	r makes the following:	
Trailblazer, WA Licens Mercedes SL as the sub ² The hearing was cond cost to either party.	e #CEF4152, VIN #1GNDT13S052 ject matter of the hearing in this mat acted virtually using Zoom teleconfe hearing may be referred to on occasion is intended. CT, DF LAW,	er of Dismissal in regard to that certain Chevrolet 353336, leaving only the 2008 Toyota Prius and 2003 ter. brencing with both internet and telephonic access at no on hereafter by last name only for brevity and ease of City of Tacoma Office of the Hearing Examiner Tacoma Municipal Building 747 Market Street, Room 720 Tacoma, WA 98402-3701 Ph:(253)591-5195 Hearing.examiner@cityoftacoma.org	

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FINDINGS OF FACT

 The events giving rise to the forfeiture at issue here got under way sometime in July of 2024,⁴ when a confidential informant (CI) working with TPD gave TPD information that the Claimant, Adrian Broussard was selling controlled substances in Tacoma. Fallis met with the CI who told Fallis about Broussard's "dealings" and "what he was able to provide." Fallis showed a Department of Licensing photograph of Broussard to the CI for identification purposes. *Fallis Testimony*.

2. Fallis was given a phone number through which Broussard could be contacted.
Fallis then setup a "controlled buy" with Broussard that took place in July of 2024. A controlled buy is an arranged meeting with a person believed to be selling narcotics. Controlled buys are conducted under heavy surveillance. Fallis characterized the controlled buy as a police-authorized purchase of controlled (illegal) narcotics. *Id*.

3. Fallis currently works for TPD in its Special Investigations Unit (SIU) which focuses on enforcement of Washington's controlled substances laws. He has had training in dealing with narcotics enforcement at both the state and federal level. This training has included field enforcement techniques and narcotics recognition and testing training. *Id*.

4. Setting up controlled buys is a regular practice in narcotics law enforcement.
Controlled buys are primarily used to gather information such as confirming the identity of suspected drug dealers and confirming that they are, in fact, selling controlled substances. In conformance with standard controlled buy procedures, the CI here was searched prior to the

⁴ At one point in the hearing, the Examiner asked for more precise dates, times, locations, and etc. on some of the City's testimony. The City responded that because of the involvement of a confidential informant (CI), there was a need to keep testimony more general to prevent exposing the CI to the risk of identification.

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND ORDER OF FORFEITURE

meetup to ensure no controlled substances, weapons or cash were in the CI's possession prior to meeting with TPD personnel before executing on the purchase. *Id*.

5. In this particular controlled buy, TPD, through its CI, had arranged to purchase cocaine from Broussard. In order to do that, TPD gave the CI a certain amount of money to make the purchase. TPD had surveillance set up for the arranged meeting place. The transaction took place under constant TPD surveillance. *Id*.

6. During the controlled buy, Broussard pulled up to the location driving the 2003 Mercedes SL registered in his name (the "Mercedes"), and which is the partial subject matter of this forfeiture proceeding. The CI joined Broussard inside the Mercedes. After a short time in the Mercedes, the CI exited the car and reported directly to Fallis, whereupon he turned over what was purchased to TPD—a user amount of cocaine. The CI was under constant TPD surveillance as the controlled buy was conducted. Upon reporting to Fallis, the CI positively identified the occupant of the Mercedes, who had sold him the substance presumed to be cocaine as Adrian Broussard. Two TPD surveillance officers also identified Broussard as the sole occupant of the Mercedes during the controlled buy. *Fallis Testimony; Ex. C-3*.

16 7. Fallis kept the purchased substance solely in his possession until it could be
17 tested. The substance the CI purchased from Broussard was then tested and produced a positive
18 result for cocaine. *Fallis Testimony*.

8. After the controlled buy, TPD officers, including Officer Fallis, engaged in
surveillance of Broussard for some time leading up to September 11, 2024. During this
continued surveillance, Fallis observed what he characterized as driving habits consistent with

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someone trying to avoid law enforcement. Fallis also observed and ascertained where he thought Broussard was living—3908 South J Street, in the city of Tacoma. Fallis also observed "several other vehicles associated with" Broussard, one of which is the 2008 Toyota Prius (the "Prius") that is also at issue in this forfeiture proceeding. *Id*.

9. After this additional surveillance, TPD obtained a warrant authorizing a search of the residence at 3908 South J Street (the "Residence) and the Mercedes.⁵ The warrant was executed on September 11, 2024. Inside the residence, TPD found several firearms, just over \$5,100 in cash, some ecstasy and "some ballistic clothing," none of which was definitively determined to belong solely to Broussard as opposed to other occupants of the Residence. Nothing of note was found in the search of the Mercedes. TPD seized the Mercedes because it had been used to facilitate the controlled buy in July of 2024. *Id*.

10. After conducting the search of the Residence and the Mercedes, Fallis contacted and then interviewed Broussard after taking him to the "Tacoma Police Department."⁶ During that interview, Broussard indicated that there were controlled substances in the Prius. As a result of this admission, TPD obtained an amendment to the existing warrant to search the Prius. Fallis did not participate in the search of the Prius. *Fallis Testimony*.

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 ⁵ The City did not present copies of any warrants as evidence at the hearing. Broussard argued that the forfeiture proceeding should be dismissed, and his vehicles returned because the warrants were invalid and because he never saw a warrant for the Prius. The Hearing Examiner explained that he did not have authority to rule on the constitutional validity of the criminal search warrant(s) that gave rise in part to this forfeiture proceeding. *Exendine v. City of Sammamish*, 127 Wn. App. 574, 576, 113 P.3d 494, 495 (2005).
 ⁶ Fallis testified that Broussard was read his *Miranda* rights and chose to waive them. It appears from testimony that he was under custodial arrest at that time. Fallis testified that Broussard was first contacted during the execution of the original warrant behind the wheel of the Prius after he had exited the Residence once TPD arrived.

11. Officer Gustason⁷ was present at the Residence when the initial warrant was executed and then for the execution of the amended scope of the warrant which included the search of the Prius. Gustason Testimony.

Gustason assisted in executing the search of the Prius. He identified the Prius as 12. shown in Exhibit R-5 as the vehicle he searched. He, and the other officers he assisted found a green Crown Royal bag in the center console of the Prius which contained a digital scale of the type commonly used in weighing quantities of drugs for sale, along with bags of what appeared to be powder cocaine, crack cocaine, fentanyl pills and ecstasy in amounts exceeding the typical user amounts. The scale had what appeared to be powdered drug residue on it. Gustason Testimony; Exs. R-6~R-9.

13. Officer Castaneda was present at the execution of the warrant at the Residence 12 and then had duties afterward as the evidence officer for the search. An evidence officer 13 documents any evidence found, takes custody of it, and then eventually weighs, tests and 14 packages the evidence found. As the evidence officer here, Castaneda had transferred to his 15 possession all the items described in Finding of Fact 12. He then separated out the different 16 substances and transported them to TPD lab facilities for testing and then packaging and 17 storage. Castaneda Testimony; Exs. R-6~R-9.

18 14. Castaneda had two other officers assist him in testing and weighing the substances 19 found in the Prius (the "Substances"), but he was the primary officer conducting the testing and 20 weighing. Castaneda typically weighs suspected narcotics first, and then tests and finally seals

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⁷ All TPD officers who testified at the hearing have similar, significant training in narcotics enforcement, recognition and testing. City of Tacoma **FINDINGS OF FACT,**

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND ORDER OF FORFEITURE

them. He followed that procedure with the Substances. He did the testing of all the Substances and the two assisting officers helped with weighing and sealing. Castaneda Testimony.

15. Each presumed substance has its own specific procedure and test, which Castaneda followed and used respectively. The Substances included positive-tested cocaine, positive-tested crack cocaine, positive-tested fentanyl, and positive-tested ecstasy. Castaneda testified that the amounts of each of the Substances were more consistent with dealer amounts than with personal use amounts. Id.

Broussard testified on his own behalf. His "testimony" consisted more of legal 16. challenges than any presentation of facts. As mentioned above, he challenged the validity of the search warrant, in particular the amendment that authorized the search of the Prius. He mentioned the Plain View Doctrine, but there was no application of the Plain View Doctrine on any facts presented. TPD did not rely on the Plain View Doctrine for any warrantless search here. Broussard mentioned the 8th Amendment and stated that the seizure and forfeiture here amounts to an excessive penalty but did not offer any evidence to support his contention.⁸ Broussard Testimony.

Broussard also argued that he could limit the scope of consent to a search and he 17. never consented to a search of the Prius. The searches conducted here were not based on consent, but rather on issued warrants. Id.

Broussard argued that the Substances were only for his personal use. Id. 18.

19. Any Conclusion of Law more properly deemed to be a Finding of Fact is hereby adopted as such.

⁸ Broussard mentioned the 14th Amendment as the avenue for application of the 8th Amendment to this proceeding. City of Tacoma **FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND ORDER OF FORFEITURE**

Based upon the foregoing Findings of Fact, the Hearing Examiner makes the following:

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. This matter was brought pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Code of Washington ("RCW") Chapter 69.50, the Uniform Controlled Substances Act ("UCSA"), and RCW 34.05, the Administrative Procedures Act (the "APA"), before the duly appointed Hearing Examiner of the City of Tacoma, serving as the designee of the Chief Law Enforcement Officer of the City.

2. The Hearing Examiner has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to RCW 69.50.505, RCW Chapter 34.05, and his current appointment as hearing officer from the Tacoma Chief of Police dated April 11, 2024.

3. The seizing law enforcement agency has the burden of proof in forfeiture proceedings under the UCSA (RCW 69.50) to establish, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the property seized is subject to forfeiture under the provisions of the statute. RCW 69.50.505(5). Preponderance of the evidence means that the trier of fact is convinced that it is more probable than not that the fact at issue is true.⁹ The seizing agency "[m]ay meet its burden through direct or circumstantial evidence."¹⁰ The preponderance of the evidence standard is at the low end of the spectrum for burden-of-proof evidentiary standards in the U.S. legal system.¹¹

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⁹ Spivey v. City of Bellevue, 187 Wn.2d 716, 733, 389 P.3d 504, 512 (2017); State v. Paul, 64 Wn. App. 801, 807, 828 P.2d 594 (1992). ¹⁰ Sam v. Okanogan County Sheriff's Office, 136 Wn. App. 220, 229, 148 P.3d 1086 (2006). ¹¹ In re Custody of C.C.M., 149 Wn. App. 184, 202-203, 202 P.3d 971, 980 (2009); Mansour v. King County, 131 Wn. App. 255, 266, 128 P.3d 1241, 1246-1247 (2006). City of Tacoma **FINDINGS OF FACT,** Office of the Hearing Examiner **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW,** Tacoma Municipal Building 747 Market Street, Room 720 **AND ORDER OF FORFEITURE** Tacoma, WA 98402-3701

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1	4. The law requires that decisions from adjudicative tribunals rest upon evidence. ¹²
2	Evidence is used to establish facts. "Proof of the fact[s] to be established may be by direct or
3	circumstantial evidence." ¹³ The hearing examiner weighs the evidence and makes credibility
4	determinations where evidence conflicts. ¹⁴
5	5. In this matter, TPD stated that it is relying on RCW 69.50.505(1)(d) as the
6	statutory authority for seeking forfeiture of the Mercedes and the Prius. RCW 69.50.505(1)(d)
7	provides, in relevant part the following:
8 9	(1) The following are subject to seizure and forfeiture and no property right exists in them:
9 10	(d) All conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles, or vessels, which are used, or intended for use, in any manner to facilitate the sale,
11	delivery, or receipt of property described in (a) or $(b)^{15}$ of this subsection, except that:
12	(i) No conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the
13	transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under this section unless it appears that the owner or
14	other person in charge of the conveyance is a consenting party or privy to a violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52
15	RCW; (ii) No conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this section by
16	reason of any act or omission established by the owner thereof to have been committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge
17	or consent; (iii) No conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this section if
18	used in the receipt of only an amount of cannabis for which possession constitutes a misdemeanor under RCW 69.50.4014 ;
19	(iv) A forfeiture of a conveyance encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if
20	the secured party neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission; and
21	¹² Lamphiear v. Skagit Corp., 6 Wn. App. 350, 356-357, 493 P.2d 1018, 1022-1023 (1972). ¹³ Lamphiear, 6 Wn. App. at 356, citing Arnold v. Sanstol, 43 Wn.2d 94, 260 P.2d 327 (1953); see also GLEPCO, LLC v. Reinstra, 175 Wn. App. 545, 563, 307 P.3d 744, 752-753 (2013). ¹⁴ City of Sunnyside v. Gonzalez, 188 Wn.2d 600, 614~615, 398 P.3d 1078 (2017). ¹⁵ Subsections (a) and (b) include "All controlled substances" and "All raw material" and etc. used in the controlled substances trade. FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND ORDER OF FORFEITURE City of Tacoma Municipal Building 747 Market Street, Room 720 Tacoma, WA 98402-3701 Ph:(253)591-5195 Hearing.examiner@cityoftacoma.org

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1	(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
2	the person is arrested may not be subject to forfeiture unless it is
3	seized or process is issued for its seizure within ten days of the owner's arrest;
4	The City's legal counsel argued specifically that the City had shown by a preponderance that
5	the two vehicles were used, or intended for use, in any manner to facilitate the sale, delivery, or
6	receipt of controlled substances. There was no evidence presented at the hearing that any of the
7	exceptions/defenses at RCW 69.50.505(1)(d)(i)~(v) applied here.
8	6. The City's evidence did show by a preponderance that Broussard used the
9	Mercedes to deliver and sell cocaine to the CI during the controlled buy that took place in July
10	of 2024. The Mercedes was used to facilitate the delivery and sale of a controlled substance
11	tested positive as cocaine as set forth in RCW 69.50.505(1)(d).
12	7. The City's evidence also showed that the Prius was used in violation of RCW
13	69.50.505(1)(d) in that the Substances had been received into the Prius and stored there. The
14	presence of the scale in the Prius indicates that it is more likely than not that the Prius was also
15	used to facilitate the delivery and sale of the Substances, just as was the Mercedes in July of
16	2024.
17	8. The Examiner does not find Broussard's contention that the Substances were only
18	for his personal use to be credible. Broussard's legal argument citing to the Plain View
19	Doctrine and consent are unavailing because neither plain view nor consent were the basis for
20	the searches conducted here. Broussard's reference to the 8th Amendment with an unsupported
21	claim that the forfeitures here are excessive penalties needed some factual support to be

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1	grounds for return of the vehicles. There was none.
2	9. As already referenced above, the Examiner cannot invalidate the warrants that
3	were the basis for the searches here. ¹⁶ Given that, a challenge to the warrants cannot invalidate
4	the forfeitures here.
5	10. Any Finding of Fact more properly deemed or considered a Conclusion of Law is
6	hereby adopted as such.
7	Based upon the foregoing Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the Hearing
8	Examiner enters the following:
9	ORDER OF FORFEITURE
10	It is hereby ORDERED as follows:
11	1. Any claim of right, title, or ownership, or right to possession of the
12	subject 2003 Mercedes SL, WA LICENSE #CND4156, VIN #WDBSK75F63F044416 registered to Claimant Broussard, seized
13	by officers of the Tacoma Police Department on or about September 11, 2024, claimed or asserted by Claimant Broussard is hereby forfeited pursuant to the provisions of RCW Chapter 69.50,
14	Uniform Controlled Substances Act, and, specifically, RCW Chapter 69.50.505(1)(d) thereof; and
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16	2. The City of Tacoma, Washington, is hereby entitled to ownership and the exclusive right to possession of the subject 2003 Mercedes
17	SL just referenced, for uses and purposes consistent with RCW Chapter 69.50, Uniform Controlled Substances Act.
18	3. Any claim of right, title, or ownership, or right to possession of the authors 2008 Toursta Pring, WA LICENSE #CE15626, VIN
19	subject 2008 Toyota Prius, WA LICENSE #CFJ5626, VIN #JTDKB20U483331014 registered to Claimant Broussard, seized
20	by officers of the Tacoma Police Department on or about September 11, 2024, claimed or asserted by Claimant Broussard is
	hereby forfeited pursuant to the provisions of RCW Chapter 69.50,
21	Uniform Controlled Substances Act, and, specifically, RCW Chapter 69.50.505(1)(d) thereof; and
	¹⁶ Exendine v. City of Sammamish, 127 Wn. App. 574, 576, 113 P.3d 494, 495 (2005).
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2	 4. The City of Tacoma, Washington, is hereby entitled to ownership and the exclusive right to possession of the subject 2008 Toyota Prius just referenced, for uses and purposes consistent with RCW 		
3	Chapter 69.50, Uniform Controlled Substances Act.		
4	SO ORDERED this 3rd day of December, 2024.		
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7	JEFF H. CAPELL, Hearing Examiner		
8	<u>NOTICE</u>		
9	A petition for reconsideration of this Order may be filed, pursuant to Section 34.05.470 RCW. Further, this Order may be appealed in accordance with Part V of Chapter 34.05 RCW, Administrative Procedures Act.		
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