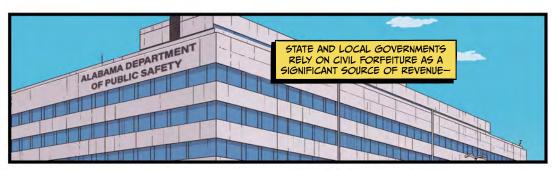






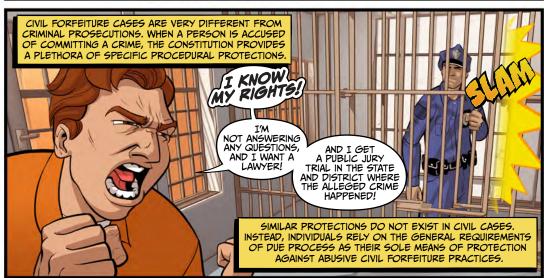


AND IF THE GOVERNMENT CAN PROVE THAT THE



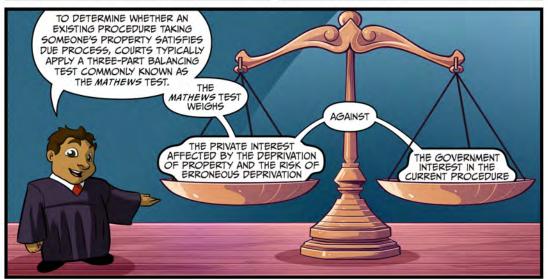


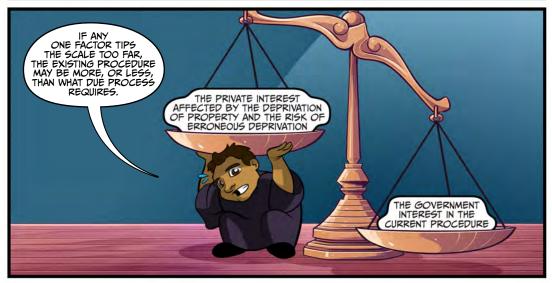














CULLEY AND SUTTON EVENTUALLY WON THEIR FORFEITURE CASES AND THE STATE WAS ORDERED TO RETURN THEIR PROPERTY.

BUT THEY WERE STILL FORCED TO GO MORE THAN A YEAR WITHOUT THEIR CARS BECAUSE THE LAW DID NOT PROVIDE A POST-SEIZURE HEARING TO ENABLE THEM TO CHALLENGE THE STATE'S RETENTION OF THEIR PROPERTY.



HOPING TO CHANGE THINGS,
THEY SUED THE STATE FOR
VIOLATING THEIR DUE PROCESS
RIGHTS, ARGUING THAT PROPERTY
OWNERS ARE ENTITLED TO A
PROMPT HEARING TO CHALLENGE
THE STATE'S SEIZURE AND
RETENTION OF THEIR VEHICLES.



HOWEVER, THE APPEALS COURT CHOSE NOT TO APPLY THE MATHEWS TEST TO ASSESS WHETHER THE STATE'S PROLONGED DETENTION OF MS. SUITION'S AND MS. CULLEY'S CARS VIOLATED THEIR RIGHTS TO DUE PROCESS.

INSTEAD, IT APPLIED THE SPEEDY-TRIAL TEST, WHICH APPLIES IN CRIMINAL CASES TO PROTECT DEFENDANTS FROM EXCESSIVE TRIAL DELAYS. BUT AS ITS NAME IMPLIES, THE SPEEDY-TRIAL TEST ONLY REQUIRES A TIMELY TRIAL—

-NOT THE KIND OF PROMPT POST-SEIZURE HEARING THAT PEOPLE WANT AFTER THE GOVERNMENT TAKES THEIR CAR OR BANK ACCOUNT.

SPEEDY

TRIAL

