H-4656.1

HOUSE BILL 3092

State of Washington 60th Legislature 2008 Regular Session

By Representatives Quall, Pedersen, Roberts, Ormsby, Darneille, and Hasegawa

Read first time 01/22/08. Referred to Committee on State Government & Tribal Affairs.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to the restoration of the right to vote for people
- who were convicted of felonies; amending RCW 29A.04.079, 29A.08.520,
- 3 29A.68.020, 9.92.066, 9.94A.637, and 10.64.140; reenacting and amending
- 4 RCW 9.96.050; and repealing RCW 10.64.021.
- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 6 **Sec. 1.** RCW 29A.04.079 and 2003 c 111 s 114 are each amended to read as follows:
- 8 An "infamous crime" is a crime punishable by death in the state
- 9 penitentiary or imprisonment in a state correctional facility. The
- 10 definition of "infamous crime" does not include juvenile adjudications
- 11 pursuant to chapter 13.40 RCW or adult convictions for misdemeanors and
- 12 gross misdemeanors.
- 13 **Sec. 2.** RCW 29A.08.520 and 2005 c 246 s 15 are each amended to 14 read as follows:
- 15 (1) ((Upon receiving official notice of a person's conviction of a
- 16 felony in either state or federal court, if the convicted person is a
- 17 registered voter in the county, the county auditor shall cancel the
- 18 defendant's voter registration. Additionally, the secretary of state

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in conjunction with the department of corrections, the Washington state 1 2 patrol, the office of the administrator for the courts, and other appropriate state agencies shall arrange for a quarterly comparison of 3 a list of known felons with the statewide voter registration list.)) 4 The right to vote is restored following a felony conviction as long as 5 the person is not in total confinement in the custody of the department 6 of corrections or the federal bureau of prisons, whether serving the 7 original sentence or serving time for a violation of supervision 8 conditions, and the person has demonstrated a commitment in paying his 9 or her restitution. Demonstration of a commitment in paying 10 restitution shall be making regular payments for a period of one year 11 12 after release from total confinement or release from custody of the 13 department of corrections or the federal bureau of prisons. A person in total confinement in the custody of the department of corrections or 14 the federal bureau of prisons as a result of a felony conviction is 15 ineligible to vote. 16

(2) At least twice a year, the secretary of state shall compare the list of registered voters to a list of felons in total confinement in the custody of the department of corrections. If a ((person is found on a felon list and the statewide voter registration list)) registered voter is in total confinement in the custody of the department of corrections, whether serving the original sentence or serving time for a violation of supervision conditions, the secretary of state or county auditor shall confirm the match through a date of birth comparison and suspend the voter registration from the official state voter registration list. The canceling authority shall send to the person at his or her last known voter registration address and at the department of corrections a notice of the proposed cancellation and an explanation of the requirements for restoring the right to vote ((once all terms of sentencing have been completed)) and reregistering. If the person does not respond within thirty days, the registration must be canceled.

- (((2) The right to vote may be restored by, for each felony conviction, one of the following:
- 34 (a) A certificate of discharge issued by the sentencing court, as 35 provided in RCW 9.94A.637;
- 36 (b) A court order restoring the right, as provided in RCW 9.92.066;
- 37 (c) A final order of discharge issued by the indeterminate sentence 38 review board, as provided in RCW 9.96.050; or

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- 1 (d) A certificate of restoration issued by the governor, as provided in RCW 9.96.020.))
- 3 **Sec. 3.** RCW 29A.68.020 and 2007 c 374 s 4 are each amended to read 4 as follows:
 - Any of the following causes may be asserted by a registered voter to challenge the right to assume office of a candidate declared elected to that office:
- 8 (1) For misconduct on the part of any member of any precinct 9 election board involved therein;
- 10 (2) Because the person whose right is being contested was not, at the time the person was declared elected, eligible to <u>hold</u> that office;
- 12 (3) ((Because the person whose right is being contested was
 13 previous to the election convicted of a felony by a court of competent
 14 jurisdiction, the conviction not having been reversed nor the person's
 15 civil rights restored after the conviction;
- 16 (4))) Because the person whose right is being contested gave a
 17 bribe or reward to a voter or to an inspector or judge of election for
 18 the purpose of procuring the election, or offered to do so;
- 19 $((\frac{5}{1}))$ on account of illegal votes.

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- 20 (a) Illegal votes include but are not limited to the following:
- 21 (i) More than one vote cast by a single voter;
- 22 (ii) A vote cast by a person disqualified under Article VI, section 23 3 of the state Constitution.
- 24 (b) Illegal votes do not include votes cast by improperly 25 registered voters who were not properly challenged under RCW 29A.08.810 26 and 29A.08.820.
- 27 All election contests must proceed under RCW 29A.68.011.
- 28 **Sec. 4.** RCW 9.92.066 and 2003 c 66 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
- 30 (1) Upon termination of any suspended sentence under RCW 9.92.060 or 9.95.210, such person may apply to the court for restoration of his or her civil rights not already restored by RCW 29A.08.520. Thereupon the court may in its discretion enter an order directing that such defendant shall thereafter be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense or crime of which he or she has been convicted.

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(2)(a) Upon termination of a suspended sentence under RCW 9.92.060 or 9.95.210, the person may apply to the sentencing court for a vacation of the person's record of conviction under RCW 9.94A.640. The court may, in its discretion, clear the record of conviction if it finds the person has met the equivalent of the tests in RCW 9.94A.640(2) as those tests would be applied to a person convicted of a crime committed before July 1, 1984.

- (b) The clerk of the court in which the vacation order is entered shall immediately transmit the order vacating the conviction to the Washington state patrol identification section and to the local police agency, if any, which holds criminal history information for the person who is the subject of the conviction. The Washington state patrol and any such local police agency shall immediately update their records to reflect the vacation of the conviction, and shall transmit the order vacating the conviction to the federal bureau of investigation. A conviction that has been vacated under this section may not be disseminated or disclosed by the state patrol or local law enforcement agency to any person, except other criminal justice enforcement agencies.
- **Sec. 5.** RCW 9.94A.637 and 2007 c 171 s 1 are each amended to read 21 as follows:
 - (1)(a) When an offender has completed all requirements of the sentence, ((including any and all legal)) and has demonstrated a commitment to pay financial obligations pursuant to RCW 29A.08.520, and while under the custody and supervision of the department, the secretary or the secretary's designee shall notify the sentencing court, which shall discharge the offender and provide the offender with a certificate of discharge by issuing the certificate to the offender in person or by mailing the certificate to the offender's last known address.
 - (b)(i) When an offender has reached the end of his or her supervision with the department and has completed all the requirements of the sentence except his or her legal financial obligations, the secretary's designee shall provide the county clerk with a notice that the offender has completed all nonfinancial requirements of the sentence.

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(ii) When the department has provided the county clerk with notice that an offender has completed all the requirements of the sentence and the offender subsequently ((satisfies)) has demonstrated a commitment to pay all legal financial obligations under the sentence, the county clerk shall notify the sentencing court, including the notice from the department, which shall discharge the offender and provide the offender with a certificate of discharge by issuing the certificate to the offender in person or by mailing the certificate to the offender's last known address.

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- (c) When an offender who is subject to requirements of the sentence in addition to the payment of legal financial obligations either is not subject to supervision by the department or does not complete the requirements while under supervision of the department, it is the offender's responsibility to provide the court with verification of the completion of the sentence conditions other than the ((payment of legal)) demonstration of a commitment to pay financial obligations. When the offender ((satisfies all legal)) demonstrates a commitment to pay financial obligations under the sentence, the county clerk shall notify the sentencing court that the ((legal)) commitment to pay financial obligations ((have been satisfied)) has been demonstrated. When the court has received both notification from the clerk and adequate verification from the offender that the sentence requirements have been completed, the court shall discharge the offender and provide the offender with a certificate of discharge by issuing the certificate to the offender in person or by mailing the certificate to the offender's last known address.
- (2) Every signed certificate and order of discharge shall be filed with the county clerk of the sentencing county. In addition, the court shall send to the department a copy of every signed certificate and order of discharge for offender sentences under the authority of the department. The county clerk shall enter into a database maintained by the administrator for the courts the names of all felons who have been issued certificates of discharge, the date of discharge, and the date of conviction and offense.
- (3) An offender who is not convicted of a violent offense or a sex offense and is sentenced to a term involving community supervision may be considered for a discharge of sentence by the sentencing court prior

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to the completion of community supervision, provided that the offender has completed at least one-half of the term of community supervision and has met all other sentence requirements.

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- (4) Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, the discharge shall have the effect of restoring all civil rights ((lost by operation of law upon conviction)) not already restored by RCW 29A.08.520, and the certificate of discharge shall so state. Nothing in this section prohibits the use of an offender's prior record for purposes of determining sentences for later offenses as provided in this chapter. Nothing in this section affects or prevents use of the offender's prior conviction in a later criminal prosecution either as an element of an offense or for impeachment purposes. A certificate of discharge is not based on a finding of rehabilitation.
- (5) Unless otherwise ordered by the sentencing court, a certificate of discharge shall not terminate the offender's obligation to comply with an order issued under chapter 10.99 RCW that excludes or prohibits the offender from having contact with a specified person or coming within a set distance of any specified location that was contained in the judgment and sentence. An offender who violates such an order after a certificate of discharge has been issued shall be subject to prosecution according to the chapter under which the order was originally issued.
- (6) Upon release from custody, the offender may apply to the department for counseling and help in adjusting to the community. This voluntary help may be provided for up to one year following the release from custody.
- Sec. 6. RCW 9.96.050 and 2007 c 363 s 4 and 2007 c 171 s 2 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- (1)(a) When an offender on parole has performed all obligations of his or her release, including any and all legal financial obligations, for such time as shall satisfy the indeterminate sentence review board that his or her final release is not incompatible with the best interests of society and the welfare of the paroled individual, the board may make a final order of discharge and issue a certificate of discharge to the offender.
- 36 (b) The board retains the jurisdiction to issue a certificate of 37 discharge after the expiration of the offender's or parolee's maximum

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statutory sentence. If not earlier granted and any and all legal financial obligations have been paid, the board shall issue a final order of discharge three years from the date of parole unless the parolee is on suspended or revoked status at the expiration of the three years.

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- (c) The discharge, regardless of when issued, shall have the effect of restoring all civil rights ((lost by operation of law upon conviction)) not already restored by RCW 29A.08.520, and the certification of discharge shall so state.
- 10 (d) This restoration of civil rights shall not restore the right to 11 receive, possess, own, or transport firearms.
 - (e) The board shall issue a certificate of discharge to the offender in person or by mail to the offender's last known address.
 - (2) The board shall send to the department of corrections a copy of every signed certificate of discharge for offender sentences under the authority of the department of corrections.
 - (3) The discharge provided for in this section shall be considered as a part of the sentence of the convicted person and shall not in any manner be construed as affecting the powers of the governor to pardon any such person.
- 21 **Sec. 7.** RCW 10.64.140 and 2005 c 246 s 1 are each amended to read 22 as follows:
- When a person is convicted of a felony, the court shall require the defendant to sign a statement acknowledging that:
 - (1) The defendant's right to vote has been lost due to the felony conviction and the right is restored as long as the defendant is not in total confinement in the custody of the department of corrections, whether serving the original sentence or serving time for a violation of supervision conditions, and has demonstrated a commitment to payment of legal financial obligations pursuant to RCW 29A.08.520; and
- 31 (2) ((If the defendant is registered to vote, the voter 32 registration will be canceled;
 - (3) The right to vote may be restored by:
- 34 (a) A certificate of discharge issued by the sentencing court, as 35 provided in RCW 9.94A.637;
- 36 (b) A court order issued by the sentencing court restoring the 37 right, as provided in RCW 9.92.066;

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1	(c) A final order of discharge issued by the indeterminate sentence
2	review board, as provided in RCW 9.96.050; or

- 3 (d) A certificate of restoration issued by the governor, as 4 provided in RCW 9.96.020; and
- 5 $\frac{(4)}{(4)}$) Voting before the right is restored is a class C felony under 6 RCW 29A.84.660.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. RCW 10.64.021 (Notice of conviction) and 1994 c 57 s 1 are each repealed.

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