FINAL BILL REPORT HB 1218

C 37 L 09

Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Changing the requirement that contempt of court sanctions be served in the county jail.

Sponsors: Representatives Goodman, Klippert, O'Brien, Ross, Simpson and Williams.

House Committee on Judiciary Senate Committee on Judiciary

Background:

A judge or commissioner may impose sanctions for contempt of court. Contempt of court generally involves disorderly conduct in a judicial proceeding, disobedience of a court order, or unlawful refusal to appear or cooperate as a witness or to produce records or documents.

Sanctions imposed for contempt of court may be either punitive or remedial. Punitive sanctions are imposed to punish a past contempt of court and remedial sanctions are imposed to coerce performance with a court order. A proceeding to impose a punitive sanction must be initiated by the prosecuting or city attorney, and a proceeding for a remedial sanction may be initiated by the court on its own motion or the motion of an aggrieved person. In addition, a judge presiding in an action may immediately and summarily impose either a remedial or punitive sanction for a contempt of court committed in the judge's presence.

A court may impose a monetary penalty, imprisonment, or both, as either a remedial or punitive sanction for contempt of court. The contempt of court statute provides that imprisonment imposed in a proceeding for a punitive sanction, or for contempt committed in the presence of a judge, must be served in the county jail.

Summary:

The contempt of court statute is revised to allow detention imposed for contempt of court to be served in any jail, not just in the county jail.

Votes on Final Passage:

House950Senate480

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not a part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

Effective: July 26, 2009