HOUSE BILL 1148

State of Washington 61st Legislature 2009 Regular Session

By Representatives Williams, Rodne, Simpson, Upthegrove, Haigh, Nelson, Rolfes, Sullivan, Hunt, Liias, Chase, Moeller, Goodman, Ormsby, Hurst, Kenney, Kirby, Eddy, Conway, Pedersen, Dunshee, Dickerson, Hasegawa, Sells, Appleton, Campbell, and Herrera

Read first time 01/14/09. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to protecting animals from perpetrators of domestic
- 2 violence; amending RCW 26.50.060 and 26.50.110; and creating a new
- 3 section.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1.** The legislature finds that considerable
- 6 research shows a strong correlation between animal abuse, child abuse,
- 7 and domestic violence. The legislature intends that perpetrators of
- 8 domestic violence not be allowed to further terrorize and manipulate
- 9 their victims, or the children of their victims, by using the threat of
- 10 violence toward pets.
- 11 Sec. 2. RCW 26.50.060 and 2000 c 119 s 15 are each amended to read
- 12 as follows:
- 13 (1) Upon notice and after hearing, the court may provide relief as
- 14 follows:
- 15 (a) Restrain the respondent from committing acts of domestic
- 16 violence;
- 17 (b) Exclude the respondent from the dwelling that the parties

p. 1 HB 1148

share, from the residence, workplace, or school of the petitioner, or from the day care or school of a child;

- (c) Prohibit the respondent from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance from a specified location;
- (d) On the same basis as is provided in chapter 26.09 RCW, the court shall make residential provision with regard to minor children of the parties. However, parenting plans as specified in chapter 26.09 RCW shall not be required under this chapter;
- (e) Order the respondent to participate in a domestic violence perpetrator treatment program approved under RCW 26.50.150;
- (f) Order other relief as it deems necessary for the protection of the petitioner and other family or household members sought to be protected, including orders or directives to a peace officer, as allowed under this chapter;
- (g) Require the respondent to pay the administrative court costs and service fees, as established by the county or municipality incurring the expense and to reimburse the petitioner for costs incurred in bringing the action, including reasonable attorneys' fees;
- (h) Restrain the respondent from having any contact with the victim of domestic violence or the victim's children or members of the victim's household;
- (i) Require the respondent to submit to electronic monitoring. The order shall specify who shall provide the electronic monitoring services and the terms under which the monitoring must be performed. The order also may include a requirement that the respondent pay the costs of the monitoring. The court shall consider the ability of the respondent to pay for electronic monitoring;
 - (j) Consider the provisions of RCW 9.41.800;
- (k) Order possession and use of essential personal effects. The court shall list the essential personal effects with sufficient specificity to make it clear which property is included. Personal effects may include pets. The court may order that a petitioner be granted the exclusive custody or control of any pet owned or possessed by the petitioner, respondent, or a minor child residing with either the petitioner or the respondent and may prohibit the respondent from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of specified locations where the pet is regularly found; and

HB 1148 p. 2

(1) Order use of a vehicle.

1 2

3 4

5

6

7

8

9 10

1112

13

14

15

16 17

18

19

2021

22

23

24

2526

27

2829

30

31

32

33

3435

36

37

38

(2) If a protection order restrains the respondent from contacting the respondent's minor children the restraint shall be for a fixed period not to exceed one year. This limitation is not applicable to orders for protection issued under chapter 26.09, 26.10, or 26.26 RCW. With regard to other relief, if the petitioner has petitioned for relief on his or her own behalf or on behalf of the petitioner's family or household members or minor children, and the court finds that the respondent is likely to resume acts of domestic violence against the petitioner or the petitioner's family or household members or minor children when the order expires, the court may either grant relief for a fixed period or enter a permanent order of protection.

If the petitioner has petitioned for relief on behalf of the respondent's minor children, the court shall advise the petitioner that if the petitioner wants to continue protection for a period beyond one year the petitioner may either petition for renewal pursuant to the provisions of this chapter or may seek relief pursuant to the provisions of chapter 26.09 or 26.26 RCW.

(3) If the court grants an order for a fixed time period, the petitioner may apply for renewal of the order by filing a petition for renewal at any time within the three months before the order expires. The petition for renewal shall state the reasons why the petitioner seeks to renew the protection order. Upon receipt of the petition for renewal the court shall order a hearing which shall be not later than fourteen days from the date of the order. Except as provided in RCW 26.50.085, personal service shall be made on the respondent not less than five days before the hearing. If timely service cannot be made the court shall set a new hearing date and shall either require additional attempts at obtaining personal service or permit service by publication as provided in RCW 26.50.085 or by mail as provided in RCW If the court permits service by publication or mail, the 26.50.123. court shall set the new hearing date not later than twenty-four days from the date of the order. If the order expires because timely service cannot be made the court shall grant an ex parte order of protection as provided in RCW 26.50.070. The court shall grant the petition for renewal unless the respondent proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent will not resume acts of domestic violence against the petitioner or the petitioner's children or family

p. 3 HB 1148

or household members when the order expires. The court may renew the protection order for another fixed time period or may enter a permanent order as provided in this section. The court may award court costs, service fees, and reasonable attorneys' fees as provided in subsection $(1)((\frac{f}{f}))$ (g) of this section.

1 2

3 4

5

- (4) In providing relief under this chapter, the court may realign 6 7 the designation of the parties as "petitioner" and "respondent" where 8 the court finds that the original petitioner is the abuser and the original respondent is the victim of domestic violence and may issue an 9 10 ex parte temporary order for protection in accordance with RCW 26.50.070 on behalf of the victim until the victim is able to prepare 11 12 a petition for an order for protection in accordance with RCW 13 26.50.030.
- (5) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, no order for protection shall grant relief to any party except upon notice to the respondent and hearing pursuant to a petition or counter-petition filed and served by the party seeking relief in accordance with RCW 26.50.050.
- 19 (6) The court order shall specify the date the order expires if 20 any. The court order shall also state whether the court issued the 21 protection order following personal service, service by publication, or 22 service by mail and whether the court has approved service by 23 publication or mail of an order issued under this section.
- 24 (7) If the court declines to issue an order for protection or 25 declines to renew an order for protection, the court shall state in 26 writing on the order the particular reasons for the court's denial.
- 27 **Sec. 3.** RCW 26.50.110 and 2007 c 173 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1)(a) Whenever an order is granted under this chapter, chapter 7.90, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 74.34 RCW, or there is a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, and the respondent or person to be restrained knows of the order, a violation of any of the following provisions of the order is a gross misdemeanor, except as provided in subsections (4) and (5) of this section:
- 35 (i) The restraint provisions prohibiting acts or threats of 36 violence against, or stalking of, a protected party, or restraint 37 provisions prohibiting contact with a protected party;

HB 1148 p. 4

(ii) A provision excluding the person from a residence, workplace, school, or day care;

- (iii) A provision prohibiting a person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location; ((or))
- (iv) A provision prohibiting acts of violence against, or the harming of, or interfering with the petitioner's efforts to remove, a protected animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by the petitioner or respondent or minor child residing with either the petitioner or respondent; or
- (v) A provision of a foreign protection order specifically indicating that a violation will be a crime.
- (b) Upon conviction, and in addition to any other penalties provided by law, the court may require that the respondent submit to electronic monitoring. The court shall specify who shall provide the electronic monitoring services, and the terms under which the monitoring shall be performed. The order also may include a requirement that the respondent pay the costs of the monitoring. The court shall consider the ability of the convicted person to pay for electronic monitoring.
- (2) A peace officer shall arrest without a warrant and take into custody a person whom the peace officer has probable cause to believe has violated an order issued under this chapter, chapter 7.90, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 74.34 RCW, or a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, that restrains the person or excludes the person from a residence, workplace, school, or day care, or prohibits the person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location, if the person restrained knows of the order. Presence of the order in the law enforcement computer-based criminal intelligence information system is not the only means of establishing knowledge of the order.
- (3) A violation of an order issued under this chapter, chapter 7.90, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 74.34 RCW, or of a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, shall also constitute contempt of court, and is subject to the penalties prescribed by law.
- (4) Any assault that is a violation of an order issued under this chapter, chapter 7.90, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 74.34 RCW, or of a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, and that

p. 5 HB 1148

does not amount to assault in the first or second degree under RCW 9A.36.011 or 9A.36.021 is a class C felony, and any conduct in violation of such an order that is reckless and creates a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to another person is a class C felony.

- (5) A violation of a court order issued under this chapter, chapter 7.90, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 74.34 RCW, or of a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, is a class C felony if the offender has at least two previous convictions for violating the provisions of an order issued under this chapter, chapter 7.90, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 74.34 RCW, or a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020. The previous convictions may involve the same victim or other victims specifically protected by the orders the offender violated.
- (6) Upon the filing of an affidavit by the petitioner or any peace officer alleging that the respondent has violated an order granted under this chapter, chapter 7.90, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 74.34 RCW, or a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, the court may issue an order to the respondent, requiring the respondent to appear and show cause within fourteen days why the respondent should not be found in contempt of court and punished accordingly. The hearing may be held in the court of any county or municipality in which the petitioner or respondent temporarily or permanently resides at the time of the alleged violation.

--- END ---

HB 1148 p. 6