SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6289

State of Washington 66th Legislature 2020 Regular Session

By Senate Law & Justice (originally sponsored by Senators Dhingra, Kuderer, Lovelett, Darneille, Carlyle, Wilson, C., Das, and Frockt)

READ FIRST TIME 02/07/20.

1 AN ACT Relating to the restoration of the right to possess a 2 firearm; reenacting and amending RCW 9.41.040 and 9.41.047; and 3 adding a new section to chapter 9.41 RCW.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 9.41 RCW 6 to read as follows:

7 (1) A person who is prohibited from possession of a firearm under 8 RCW 9.41.040 and who has not been convicted or found not guilty by 9 reason of insanity of a felony sex offense; a class A felony; a 10 felony offense in which a firearm was used, displayed, or threatened 11 to be used; or a felony offense with a maximum sentence of at least 12 twenty years may petition a superior court to have his or her right 13 to possess a firearm restored if:

14 (a) The person is not required to file a petition as provided in15 RCW 9.41.047;

(b) The person has spent three consecutive years, immediately preceding the petition, in the community without being convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity of any felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor crime if the person was convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity for a nonfelony offense; 1 (c) The person has spent five consecutive years, immediately 2 preceding the petition, in the community without being convicted or 3 found not guilty by reason of insanity of any felony, gross 4 misdemeanor, or misdemeanor crime if the person was convicted or 5 found not guilty by reason of insanity of a class C felony offense;

6 (d) The person has spent ten consecutive years, immediately 7 preceding the petition, in the community without being convicted or 8 found not guilty by reason of insanity of any felony, gross 9 misdemeanor, or misdemeanor crime if the person was convicted or 10 found not guilty by reason of insanity of a class B felony offense;

11 (e) The person has no pending charges for any felony, gross 12 misdemeanor, or misdemeanor crime;

13 (f) The person has completed any and all sentencing conditions 14 for the underlying felony or misdemeanor conviction; and

(g) An extreme risk, domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault protection order has not been issued against the person in the five years immediately preceding the petition.

(2) A person who has been convicted or found not guilty by reason 18 of insanity for a felony offense in which a firearm was used, 19 displayed, or threatened to be used and who otherwise meets the 20 21 requirements in subsection (1) of this section may petition a 22 superior court to have his or her right to possess a firearm restored when the person has spent ten consecutive years, 23 immediately preceding the petition, in the community without being convicted or 24 25 found not guilty by reason of insanity of any felony, gross 26 misdemeanor, or misdemeanor crime. The court may restore the person's right to possess a firearm if the petitioner shows by a preponderance 27 of the evidence that the petitioner is sufficiently rehabilitated to 28 29 warrant restoration.

30 (3) (a) A petition for restoration of a person's right to possess 31 a firearm shall be made to:

32 (i) The superior court that ordered the petitioner's prohibition33 on possession of a firearm; or

34 (ii) The superior court in the county in which the petitioner 35 resides.

36 (b) If a person has multiple convictions in different counties, 37 the person must provide notice to the prosecuting attorney in each 38 county where the convictions occurred.

 Sec. 2.
 RCW 9.41.040 and 2019 c 248 s 2, 2019 c 245 s 3, and

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 2019 c 46 s 5003 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

3 (1) (a) A person, whether an adult or juvenile, is guilty of the 4 crime of unlawful possession of a firearm in the first degree, if the 5 person owns, has in his or her possession, or has in his or her 6 control any firearm after having previously been convicted or found 7 not guilty by reason of insanity in this state or elsewhere of any 8 serious offense as defined in this chapter.

9 (b) Unlawful possession of a firearm in the first degree is a 10 class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.

11 (2)(a) A person, whether an adult or juvenile, is guilty of the 12 crime of unlawful possession of a firearm in the second degree, if 13 the person does not qualify under subsection (1) of this section for 14 the crime of unlawful possession of a firearm in the first degree and 15 the person owns, has in his or her possession, or has in his or her 16 control any firearm:

17 (i) After having previously been convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity in this state or elsewhere of any felony not 18 specifically listed as prohibiting firearm possession under 19 subsection (1) of this section, or any of the following crimes when 20 21 committed by one family or household member against another, committed on or after July 1, 1993: Assault in the fourth degree, 22 coercion, stalking, reckless endangerment, criminal trespass in the 23 first degree, or violation of the provisions of a protection order or 24 25 no-contact order restraining the person or excluding the person from 26 a residence (RCW 26.50.060, 26.50.070, 26.50.130, or 10.99.040);

(ii) After having previously been convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity in this state or elsewhere of harassment when committed by one family or household member against another, committed on or after June 7, 2018;

31 (iii) During any period of time that the person is subject to a 32 court order issued under chapter 7.90, 7.92, 9A.46, 10.14, 10.99, 33 26.09, 26.10, 26.26A, 26.26B, or 26.50 RCW that:

(A) Was issued after a hearing of which the person received
 actual notice, and at which the person had an opportunity to
 participate;

(B) Restrains the person from harassing, stalking, or threatening
 the person protected under the order or child of the person or
 protected person, or engaging in other conduct that would place the

1 protected person in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the protected 2 person or child; and

3 (C)(I) Includes a finding that the person represents a credible 4 threat to the physical safety of the protected person or child and by 5 its terms explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use, or threatened 6 use of physical force against the protected person or child that 7 would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury; or

8 (II) Includes an order under RCW 9.41.800 requiring the person to 9 surrender all firearms and prohibiting the person from accessing, 10 obtaining, or possessing firearms;

(iv) After having previously been involuntarily committed for mental health treatment under RCW 71.05.240, 71.05.320, 71.34.740, 71.34.750, chapter 10.77 RCW, or equivalent statutes of another jurisdiction, unless his or her right to possess a firearm has been restored as provided in RCW 9.41.047;

16 (v) After dismissal of criminal charges based on incompetency to 17 stand trial under RCW 10.77.088 when the court has made a finding 18 indicating that the defendant has a history of one or more violent 19 acts, unless his or her right to possess a firearm has been restored 20 as provided in RCW 9.41.047;

(vi) If the person is under eighteen years of age, except as provided in RCW 9.41.042; and/or

(vii) If the person is free on bond or personal recognizance pending trial, appeal, or sentencing for a serious offense as defined in RCW 9.41.010.

(b) (a)(iii) of this subsection does not apply to a sexual assault protection order under chapter 7.90 RCW if the order has been modified pursuant to RCW 7.90.170 to remove any restrictions on firearm purchase, transfer, or possession.

30 (c) Unlawful possession of a firearm in the second degree is a31 class C felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.

32 (3) ((Notwithstanding RCW 9.41.047 or any other provisions of law, as)) As used in this chapter, a person has been "convicted," 33 whether in an adult court or adjudicated in a juvenile court, at such 34 time as a plea of guilty has been accepted, or a verdict of guilty 35 36 has been filed, notwithstanding the pendency of any future proceedings including but not limited to sentencing or disposition, 37 post-trial or post-fact-finding motions, and appeals. Conviction 38 39 includes a dismissal entered after a period of probation, suspension or deferral of sentence, and also includes equivalent dispositions by 40

1 courts in jurisdictions other than Washington state. A person shall not be precluded from possession of a firearm if the conviction has 2 subject of a pardon, annulment, certificate 3 been the of rehabilitation, or other equivalent procedure based on a finding of 4 the rehabilitation of the person convicted or the conviction or 5 6 disposition has been the subject of a pardon, annulment, or other equivalent procedure based on a finding of innocence. Where no record 7 of the court's disposition of the charges can be found, there shall 8 be a rebuttable presumption that the person was not convicted of the 9 10 charge.

11 $(4)((\frac{1}{2}))$ Notwithstanding subsection (1) or (2) of this section, a person convicted or found not quilty by reason of insanity of an 12 offense prohibiting the possession of a firearm under this section 13 other than murder, manslaughter, robbery, rape, indecent liberties, 14 15 arson, assault, kidnapping, extortion, burglary, or violations with respect to controlled substances under RCW 69.50.401 and 69.50.410, 16 17 who received a probationary sentence under RCW 9.95.200, and who received a dismissal of the charge under RCW 9.95.240, shall not be 18 precluded from possession of a firearm as a result of the conviction 19 or finding of not guilty by reason of insanity. ((Notwithstanding any 20 21 other provisions of this section, if a person is prohibited from possession of a firearm under subsection (1) or (2) of this section 22 23 and has not previously been convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity of a sex offense prohibiting firearm ownership under 24 subsection (1) or (2) of this section and/or any felony defined under 25 any law as a class A felony or with a maximum sentence of at least 26 27 twenty years, or both, the individual may petition a court of record 28 to have his or her right to possess a firearm restored:

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(i) Under RCW 9.41.047; and/or

30 (ii) (A) If the conviction or finding of not guilty by reason of 31 insanity was for a felony offense, after five or more consecutive 32 years in the community without being convicted or found not guilty by 33 reason of insanity or currently charged with any felony, gross 34 misdemeanor, or misdemeanor crimes, if the individual has no prior 35 felony convictions that prohibit the possession of a firearm counted 36 as part of the offender score under RCW 9.94A.525; or

37 (B) If the conviction or finding of not guilty by reason of 38 insanity was for a nonfelony offense, after three or more consecutive 39 years in the community without being convicted or found not guilty by 40 reason of insanity or currently charged with any felony, gross 1 misdemeanor, or misdemeanor crimes, if the individual has no prior 2 felony convictions that prohibit the possession of a firearm counted 3 as part of the offender score under RCW 9.94A.525 and the individual 4 has completed all conditions of the sentence.

5 (b) An individual may petition a court of record to have his or 6 her right to possess a firearm restored under (a) of this subsection 7 (4) only at:

8 (i) The court of record that ordered the petitioner's prohibition 9 on possession of a firearm; or

10 (ii) The superior court in the county in which the petitioner
11 resides.))

12 (5) In addition to any other penalty provided for by law, if a person under the age of eighteen years is found by a court to have 13 possessed a firearm in a vehicle in violation of subsection (1) or 14 (2) of this section or to have committed an offense while armed with 15 16 a firearm during which offense a motor vehicle served an integral 17 function, the court shall notify the department of licensing within 18 twenty-four hours and the person's privilege to drive shall be revoked under RCW 46.20.265, unless the offense is the juvenile's 19 first offense in violation of this section and has not committed an 20 21 offense while armed with a firearm, an unlawful possession of a 22 firearm offense, or an offense in violation of chapter 66.44, 69.52, 23 69.41, or 69.50 RCW.

(6) Nothing in chapter 129, Laws of 1995 shall ever be construed 24 25 or interpreted as preventing an offender from being charged and 26 subsequently convicted for the separate felony crimes of theft of a firearm or possession of a stolen firearm, or both, in addition to 27 28 being charged and subsequently convicted under this section for unlawful possession of a firearm in the first or second degree. 29 Notwithstanding any other law, if the offender is convicted under 30 31 this section for unlawful possession of a firearm in the first or second degree and for the felony crimes of theft of a firearm or 32 possession of a stolen firearm, or both, then the offender shall 33 serve consecutive sentences for each of the felony crimes of 34 conviction listed in this subsection. 35

36 (7) Each firearm unlawfully possessed under this section shall be 37 a separate offense.

38 (8) A person may petition to restore the right to possess a 39 firearm as provided in section 1 of this act.

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Sec. 3. RCW 9.41.047 and 2019 c 248 s 3 and 2019 c 247 s 3 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) (a) At the time a person is convicted or found not guilty by 3 reason of insanity of an offense making the person ineligible to 4 possess a firearm, or at the time a person is committed by court 5 6 order under RCW 71.05.240, 71.05.320, 71.34.740, 71.34.750, or 7 chapter 10.77 RCW for mental health treatment, or at the time that charges are dismissed based on incompetency to stand trial under RCW 8 10.77.088 and the court makes a finding that the person has a history 9 of one or more violent acts, the ((convicting or committing court, 10 11 or)) court ((that dismisses charges,)) shall notify the person, 12 orally and in writing, that the person must immediately surrender <u>all</u> firearms and any concealed pistol license and that the person may not 13 14 possess a firearm unless his or her right to do so is restored by a 15 superior court ((of record)). ((For purposes of this section a 16 convicting court includes a court in which a person has been found 17 not guilty by reason of insanity.))

(b) The court shall forward within three judicial days after 18 19 conviction, finding of not guilty by reason of insanity, entry of the commitment order, or dismissal of charges, a copy of the person's 20 driver's license or identicard, or comparable information, along with 21 22 the date of conviction or commitment, or date charges are dismissed, to the department of licensing. When a person is committed by court 23 order under RCW 71.05.240, 71.05.320, 71.34.740, 71.34.750, 24 or 25 chapter 10.77 RCW, for mental health treatment, or when a person's 26 charges are dismissed based on incompetency to stand trial under RCW 10.77.088 and the court makes a finding that the person has a history 27 of one or more violent acts, the court also shall forward, within 28 29 three judicial days after entry of the commitment order, or dismissal of charges, a copy of the person's driver's license, or comparable 30 31 information, along with the date of commitment or date charges are 32 dismissed, to the national instant criminal background check system index, denied persons file, created by the federal Brady handgun 33 violence prevention act (P.L. 103-159) and to the Washington state 34 patrol. The petitioning party shall provide the court with the 35 information required. If more than one commitment order is entered 36 under one cause number, only one notification to the department of 37 licensing and the national instant criminal background check system 38 39 is required.

1 (2) Upon receipt of the information provided for by subsection (1) of this section, the department of licensing shall determine if 2 the ((convicted or committed)) person((, or the person whose charges 3 are dismissed based on incompetency to stand trial,)) has a concealed 4 pistol license. If the person ((does have)) has a concealed pistol 5 6 license, the department of licensing shall immediately notify the license-issuing authority which, upon receipt of such notification, 7 shall immediately revoke the license. 8

(3) (a) A person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm, by 9 reason of having been involuntarily committed for mental health 10 treatment under RCW 71.05.240, 71.05.320, 71.34.740, 71.34.750, 11 12 chapter 10.77 RCW, or equivalent statutes of another jurisdiction, or by reason of having been detained under RCW 71.05.150 or 71.05.153, 13 or because the person's charges were dismissed based on incompetency 14 to stand trial under RCW 10.77.088 and the court made a finding that 15 16 the person has a history of one or more violent acts, may, upon 17 discharge, petition the superior court to have his or her right to 18 possess a firearm restored.

(b) The petition must be brought in the superior court that ordered the involuntary commitment or dismissed the charges based on incompetency to stand trial or the superior court of the county in which the petitioner resides.

(c) Except as provided in (d) and (e) of this subsection, the court shall restore the petitioner's right to possess a firearm if the petitioner proves by a preponderance of the evidence that:

26 (i) The petitioner is no longer required to participate in court-27 ordered inpatient or outpatient treatment;

(ii) The petitioner has successfully managed the condition related to the commitment or detention or incompetency;

30 (iii) The petitioner no longer presents a substantial danger to 31 himself or herself, or the public; and

32 (iv) The symptoms related to the commitment or detention or 33 incompetency are not reasonably likely to recur.

(d) If a preponderance of the evidence in the record supports a finding that the person petitioning the court has engaged in violence and that it is more likely than not that the person will engage in violence after his or her right to possess a firearm is restored, the person shall bear the burden of proving by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence that he or she does not present a substantial danger to the safety of others.

1 (e) If the petitioner seeks restoration after having been 2 detained under RCW 71.05.150 or 71.05.153, the state shall bear the 3 burden of proof to show, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the 4 petitioner does not meet the restoration criteria in (c) of this 5 subsection.

6 (f) When a person's right to possess a firearm has been restored 7 under this subsection, the court shall forward, within three judicial days after entry of the restoration order, notification that the 8 person's right to possess a firearm has been restored to the 9 department of licensing, the health care authority, and the national 10 11 instant criminal background check system index, denied persons file. 12 In the case of a person whose right to possess a firearm has been suspended for six months as provided in RCW 71.05.182, the department 13 of licensing shall forward notification of the restoration order to 14 the licensing authority, which, upon receipt of such notification, 15 16 shall immediately lift the suspension, restoring the license.

17 (4) No person who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity 18 may petition a court for restoration of the right to possess a 19 firearm unless the person meets the requirements for the restoration 20 of the right to possess a firearm under ((RCW 9.41.040(4))) section 21 1(1) (b) through (g) of this act.

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