CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2576

59th Legislature 2006 Regular Session

Passed by the House March 8, 2006	CERTIFICATE	
Yeas 98 Nays O	I, Richard Nafziger, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby	
Speaker of the House of Representatives	certify that the attached is SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2576 as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate or	
Passed by the Senate March 7, 2006 Yeas 45 Nays 0	the dates hereon set forth.	
	Chief Clerk	
President of the Senate		
Approved	FILED	
	Secretary of State State of Washington	
Governor of the State of Washington		

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2576

AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

Passed Legislature - 2006 Regular Session

State of Washington 59th Legislature 2006 Regular Session

By House Committee on Judiciary (originally sponsored by Representatives Williams, Green, O'Brien, Kirby, Hunt, Ericks, Simpson, Lovick, McCoy, Lantz, Ormsby, Springer and Conway)

READ FIRST TIME 1/31/06.

NEW SECTION.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to protection of sexual assault victims; amending
- 2 RCW 9A.46.060, 10.14.130, 10.31.100, 19.220.010, 26.50.110, and
- 3 59.18.575; reenacting and amending RCW 26.50.160; adding a new chapter
- 4 to Title 7 RCW; creating a new section; and prescribing penalties.
- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- against another person short of murder. Sexual assault inflicts humiliation, degradation, and terror on victims. According to the FBI,

Sec. 1. Sexual assault is the most heinous crime

- 9 a woman is raped every six minutes in the United States. Rape is 10 recognized as the most underreported crime; estimates suggest that only
- one in seven rapes is reported to authorities. Victims who do not
- 12 report the crime still desire safety and protection from future
- 13 interactions with the offender. Some cases in which the rape is
- 14 reported are not prosecuted. In these situations, the victim should be
- 15 able to seek a civil remedy requiring that the offender stay away from
- 16 the victim.

- 17 NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions in this section apply
- 18 throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

- 1 (1) "Nonconsensual" means a lack of freely given agreement.
 - (2) "Petitioner" means any named petitioner for the sexual assault protection order or any named victim of nonconsensual sexual conduct or nonconsensual sexual penetration on whose behalf the petition is brought.
 - (3) "Sexual assault protection order" means an ex parte temporary order or a final order granted under this chapter, which includes a remedy authorized by section 10 of this act.
 - (4) "Sexual conduct" means any of the following:
 - (a) Any intentional or knowing touching or fondling of the genitals, anus, or breasts, directly or indirectly, including through clothing;
 - (b) Any intentional or knowing display of the genitals, anus, or breasts for the purposes of arousal or sexual gratification of the respondent;
 - (c) Any intentional or knowing touching or fondling of the genitals, anus, or breasts, directly or indirectly, including through clothing, that the petitioner is forced to perform by another person or the respondent;
 - (d) Any forced display of the petitioner's genitals, anus, or breasts for the purposes of arousal or sexual gratification of the respondent or others;
 - (e) Any intentional or knowing touching of the clothed or unclothed body of a child under the age of thirteen, if done for the purpose of sexual gratification or arousal of the respondent or others; and
 - (f) Any coerced or forced touching or fondling by a child under the age of thirteen, directly or indirectly, including through clothing, of the genitals, anus, or breasts of the respondent or others.
 - (5) "Sexual penetration" means any contact, however slight, between the sex organ or anus of one person by an object, the sex organ, mouth, or anus of another person, or any intrusion, however slight, of any part of the body of one person or of any animal or object into the sex organ or anus of another person, including but not limited to cunnilingus, fellatio, or anal penetration. Evidence of emission of semen is not required to prove sexual penetration.
- 36 (6) "Nonphysical contact" includes, but is not limited to, 37 telephone calls, mail, e-mail, fax, and written notes.

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A petition for a sexual assault protection order may be filed by a person:
 - (1) Who is a victim of nonconsensual sexual conduct or nonconsensual sexual penetration, including a single incident of nonconsensual sexual conduct or nonconsensual sexual penetration; or
- 6 (2) On behalf of any of the following persons who is a victim of nonconsensual sexual conduct or nonconsensual sexual penetration:
 - (a) A minor child;

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- 9 (b) A vulnerable adult as defined in RCW 74.34.020 or 74.34.021; or
- 10 (c) Any other adult who, because of age, disability, health, or 11 inaccessibility, cannot file the petition.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) Any person may seek relief under this chapter by filing a petition with a court alleging that the person has been the victim of nonconsensual sexual conduct or nonconsensual sexual penetration committed by the respondent.
 - (2) A person under eighteen years of age who is sixteen years of age or older may seek relief under this chapter and is not required to seek relief by a guardian or next friend.
 - (3) No guardian or guardian ad litem need be appointed on behalf of a respondent to an action under this chapter who is under eighteen years of age if such respondent is sixteen years of age or older.
- 22 (4) The court may, if it deems necessary, appoint a guardian ad 23 litem for a petitioner or respondent who is a party to an action under 24 this chapter.
 - (5) Jurisdiction of the courts over proceedings under this chapter shall be the same as jurisdiction over domestic violence protection orders under RCW 26.50.020(5).
- 28 (6) An action under this chapter shall be filed in the county or 29 the municipality where the petitioner resides.
- 30 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 5.** There shall exist an action known as a 31 petition for a sexual assault protection order.
- 32 (1) A petition for relief shall allege the existence of 33 nonconsensual sexual conduct or nonconsensual sexual penetration, and 34 shall be accompanied by an affidavit made under oath stating the 35 specific statements or actions made at the same time of the sexual 36 assault or subsequently thereafter, which give rise to a reasonable

- fear of future dangerous acts, for which relief is sought. Petitioner and respondent shall disclose the existence of any other litigation or of any other restraining, protection, or no-contact orders between the parties.
 - (2) A petition for relief may be made regardless of whether or not there is a pending lawsuit, complaint, petition, or other action between the parties.
 - (3) Within ninety days of receipt of the master copy from the administrative office of the courts, all court clerk's offices shall make available the standardized forms, instructions, and informational brochures required by section 19 of this act and shall fill in and keep current specific program names and telephone numbers for community resources. Any assistance or information provided by clerks under this section does not constitute the practice of law and clerks are not responsible for incorrect information contained in a petition.
 - (4) No filing fee may be charged for proceedings under this chapter. Forms and instructional brochures and the necessary number of certified copies shall be provided free of charge.
 - (5) A person is not required to post a bond to obtain relief in any proceeding under this section.
 - (6) If the petition states that disclosure of the petitioner's address would risk abuse of the petitioner or any member of the petitioner's family or household, that address may be omitted from all documents filed with the court. If the petitioner has not disclosed an address under this subsection, the petitioner shall designate an alternative address at which the respondent may serve notice of any motions.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. Upon receipt of the petition, the court 28 shall order a hearing which shall be held not later than fourteen days 29 30 from the date of the order. The court may schedule a hearing by 31 telephone pursuant to local court rule, to reasonably accommodate a disability, or in exceptional circumstances to protect a petitioner 32 from further nonconsensual sexual conduct or nonconsensual sexual 33 penetration. The court shall require assurances of the petitioner's 34 identity before conducting a telephonic hearing. Except as provided in 35 36 section 12 of this act, personal service shall be made upon the 37 respondent not less than five court days prior to the hearing.

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timely personal service cannot be made, the court shall set a new hearing date and shall require additional attempts at obtaining personal service. The court may issue an exparte temporary sexual assault order pending the hearing as provided in section 12 of this

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- 6 NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. Sexual assault advocates, as defined in RCW 7 5.60.060, shall be allowed to accompany the victim and confer with the victim, unless otherwise directed by the court. Court administrators 8 9 shall allow sexual assault advocates to assist victims of nonconsensual sexual conduct or nonconsensual sexual penetration in the preparation 10 11 of petitions for sexual assault protection orders. Sexual assault 12 advocates are not engaged in the unauthorized practice of law when providing assistance of the types specified in this 13 Communications between the petitioner and a sexual assault advocate are 14 15 protected as provided by RCW 5.60.060.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. The court may appoint counsel to represent the petitioner if the respondent is represented by counsel.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. (1) In proceedings for a sexual assault protection order and prosecutions for violating a sexual assault protection order, the prior sexual activity or the reputation of the petitioner is inadmissible except:
 - (a) As evidence concerning the past sexual conduct of the petitioner with the respondent when this evidence is offered by the respondent upon the issue of whether the petitioner consented to the sexual conduct with respect to which the offense is alleged; or
 - (b) When constitutionally required to be admitted.
 - (2) No evidence admissible under this section may be introduced unless ruled admissible by the court after an offer of proof has been made at a hearing held in camera to determine whether the respondent has evidence to impeach the witness in the event that prior sexual activity with the respondent is denied. The offer of proof shall include reasonably specific information as to the date, time, and place of the past sexual conduct between the petitioner and the respondent. Unless the court finds that reasonably specific information as to date, time, or place, or some combination thereof, has been offered as to

- prior sexual activity with the respondent, counsel for the respondent 1 2 shall be ordered to refrain from inquiring into prior sexual activity between the petitioner and the respondent. The court may not admit 3 evidence under this section unless it determines at the hearing that 4 the evidence is relevant and the probative value of the evidence 5 outweighs the danger of unfair prejudice. The evidence shall be 6 7 admissible at trial to the extent an order made by the court specifies the evidence that may be admitted and areas with respect to which the 8 petitioner may be examined or cross-examined. 9
 - NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. (1)(a) If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the petitioner has been a victim of nonconsensual sexual conduct or nonconsensual sexual penetration by the respondent, the court shall issue a sexual assault protection order; provided that the petitioner must also satisfy the requirements of section 12 of this act for ex parte temporary orders or section 13 of this act for final orders.
 - (b) The petitioner shall not be denied a sexual assault protection order because the petitioner or the respondent is a minor or because the petitioner did not report the assault to law enforcement. The court, when determining whether or not to issue a sexual assault protection order, may not require proof of physical injury on the person of the victim or proof that the petitioner has reported the sexual assault to law enforcement. Modification and extension of prior sexual assault protection orders shall be in accordance with this chapter.
 - (2) The court may provide relief as follows:
 - (a) Restrain the respondent from having any contact, including nonphysical contact, with the petitioner directly, indirectly, or through third parties regardless of whether those third parties know of the order;
- 31 (b) Exclude the respondent from the petitioner's residence, 32 workplace, or school, or from the day care or school of a child, if the 33 victim is a child;
- 34 (c) Prohibit the respondent from knowingly coming within, or 35 knowingly remaining within, a specified distance from a specified 36 location; and

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- 1 (d) Order any other injunctive relief as necessary or appropriate 2 for the protection of the petitioner.
- (3) In cases where the petitioner and the respondent are under the 3 age of eighteen and attend the same public or private elementary, 4 5 middle, or high school, the court, when issuing a protection order and providing relief, shall consider, among the other facts of the case, 6 7 the severity of the act, any continuing physical danger or emotional distress to the petitioner, and the expense difficulty, and educational 8 disruption that would be caused by a transfer of the respondent to 9 another school. The court may order that the person restrained in the 10 order not attend the public or approved private elementary, middle, or 11 high school attended by the person under the age of eighteen protected 12 13 by the order. In the event the court orders a transfer of the restrained person to another school, the parents or legal quardians of 14 the person restrained in the order are responsible for transportation 15 and other costs associated with the change of school by the person 16 17 restrained in the order. The court shall send notice of the restriction on attending the same school as the person protected by the 18 19 order to the public or approved private school the person restrained by the order will attend and to the school the person protected by the 20 21 order attends.
- 22 (4) Denial of a remedy may not be based, in whole or in part, on 23 evidence that:
 - (a) The respondent was voluntarily intoxicated;

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- (b) The petitioner was voluntarily intoxicated; or
- 26 (c) The petitioner engaged in limited consensual sexual touching.
 - (5) Monetary damages are not recoverable as a remedy.
- 28 (6) A knowing violation of a court order issued under this section 29 is punishable under RCW 26.50.110.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. For the purposes of issuing a sexual assault protection order, deciding what relief should be included in the order, and enforcing the order, RCW 9A.08.020 shall govern whether the respondent is legally accountable for the conduct of another person.
- 35 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 12.** (1) An ex parte temporary sexual assault

1 protection order shall issue if the petitioner satisfies the 2 requirements of this subsection by a preponderance of the evidence. 3 The petitioner shall establish that:

- (a) The petitioner has been a victim of nonconsensual sexual conduct or nonconsensual sexual penetration by the respondent; and
- (b) There is good cause to grant the remedy, regardless of prior service of process or of notice upon the respondent, because the harm which that remedy is intended to prevent would be likely to occur if the respondent were given any prior notice, or greater notice than was actually given, of the petitioner's efforts to obtain judicial relief.
- (2) If the respondent appears in court for this hearing for an exparte temporary order, he or she may elect to file a general appearance and testify. Any resulting order may be an exparte temporary order, governed by this section.
- (3) If the court declines to issue an ex parte temporary sexual assault protection order, the court shall state the particular reasons for the court's denial. The court's denial of a motion for an ex parte order shall be filed with the court.
- 19 (4) A knowing violation of a court order issued under this section 20 is punishable under RCW 26.50.110.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. (1)(a) An ex parte temporary sexual assault protection order shall be effective for a fixed period not to exceed fourteen days. A full hearing, as provided in this chapter, shall be set for not later than fourteen days from the issuance of the temporary order. Except as provided in section 6 of this act, the respondent shall be personally served with a copy of the ex parte temporary sexual assault protection order along with a copy of the petition and notice of the date set for the hearing.

- (b) Any ex parte temporary order issued under this section shall contain the date and time of issuance and the expiration date and shall be entered into a statewide judicial information system by the clerk of the court within one judicial day after issuance.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in this section or section 16 of this act, a final sexual assault protection order shall be effective for a fixed period of time, not to exceed two years.
- 36 (3) Any exparte temporary or final sexual assault protection order 37 may be renewed one or more times, as required. 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. If the motion for renewal is uncontested and the petitioner seeks no modification of the order, the order may be renewed on the basis of the petitioner's motion or affidavit stating that there has been no material change in relevant circumstances since entry of the order and stating the reason for the requested renewal. Renewals may be granted only in open court.
- 8 (4) Any sexual assault protection order which would expire on a 9 court holiday shall instead expire at the close of the next court 10 business day.
- 11 (5) The practice of dismissing or suspending a criminal prosecution 12 in exchange for the issuance of a sexual assault protection order 13 undermines the purposes of this chapter. This section shall not be 14 construed as encouraging that practice.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. (1) Any sexual assault protection order shall describe each remedy granted by the court, in reasonable detail and not by reference to any other document, so that the respondent may clearly understand what he or she must do or refrain from doing.
- 19 (2) A sexual assault protection order shall further state the 20 following:

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- (a) The name of each petitioner that the court finds was the victim of nonconsensual sexual conduct or nonconsensual sexual penetration by the respondent;
- (b) The date and time the sexual assault protection order was issued, whether it is an ex parte temporary or final order, and the duration of the order;
- (c) The date, time, and place for any scheduled hearing for renewal of that sexual assault protection order or for another order of greater duration or scope;
- (d) For each remedy in an ex parte temporary sexual assault protection order, the reason for entering that remedy without prior notice to the respondent or greater notice than was actually given;
- (e) For ex parte temporary sexual assault protection orders, that the respondent may petition the court, to reopen the order if he or she did not receive actual prior notice of the hearing and if the respondent alleges that he or she had a meritorious defense to the

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order or that the order or its remedy is not authorized by this chapter.

- (3) A sexual assault protection order shall include the following notice, printed in conspicuous type: "A knowing violation of this sexual assault protection order is a criminal offense under chapter 26.50 RCW and will subject a violator to arrest. You can be arrested even if any person protected by the order invites or allows you to violate the order's prohibitions. You have the sole responsibility to avoid or refrain from violating the order's provisions. Only the court can change the order."
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. (1) An order issued under this chapter shall be personally served upon the respondent, except as provided in subsection (6) of this section.
 - (2) The sheriff of the county or the peace officers of the municipality in which the respondent resides shall serve the respondent personally unless the petitioner elects to have the respondent served by a private party.
 - (3) If service by a sheriff or municipal peace officer is to be used, the clerk of the court shall have a copy of any order issued under this chapter forwarded on or before the next judicial day to the appropriate law enforcement agency specified in the order for service upon the respondent. Service of an order issued under this chapter shall take precedence over the service of other documents unless they are of a similar emergency nature.
 - (4) If the sheriff or municipal peace officer cannot complete service upon the respondent within ten days, the sheriff or municipal peace officer shall notify the petitioner. The petitioner shall provide information sufficient to permit notification.
- 29 (5) Returns of service under this chapter shall be made in 30 accordance with the applicable court rules.
- 31 (6) If an order entered by the court recites that the respondent 32 appeared in person before the court, the necessity for further service 33 is waived and proof of service of that order is not necessary.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. (1)(a) When any person charged with or arrested for a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, a violation of RCW 9A.44.096, a violation of RCW 9.68A.090, or a gross misdemeanor

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- that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit an offense that is classified as a sex offense under RCW 9.94A.030, is released from custody before arraignment or trial on bail or personal recognizance, the court authorizing the release may prohibit that person from having any contact with the victim. The jurisdiction authorizing the release shall determine whether that person should be prohibited from having any contact with the victim. If there is no outstanding restraining or protective order prohibiting that person from having contact with the victim, the court authorizing release may issue, by telephone, a sexual assault protection order prohibiting the person charged or arrested from having contact with the victim or from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location.
- 14 (b) In issuing the order, the court shall consider the provisions of RCW 9.41.800.

- (c) The sexual assault protection order shall also be issued in writing as soon as possible.
- (2)(a) At the time of arraignment or whenever a motion is brought to modify the conditions of the defendant's release, the court shall determine whether a sexual assault protection order shall be issued or extended. If a sexual assault protection order is issued or extended, the court may also include in the conditions of release a requirement that the defendant submit to electronic monitoring. If electronic monitoring is ordered, the court shall specify who shall provide the monitoring services, and the terms under which the monitoring shall be performed. Upon conviction, the court may require as a condition of the sentence that the defendant reimburse the providing agency for the costs of the electronic monitoring.
- (b) A sexual assault protection order issued by the court in conjunction with criminal charges shall terminate if the defendant is acquitted or the charges are dismissed, unless the victim files an independent action for a sexual assault protection order. If the victim files an independent action for a sexual assault protection order, the order may be continued by the court until a full hearing is conducted pursuant to section 6 of this act.
- (3)(a) The written order releasing the person charged or arrested shall contain the court's directives and shall bear the legend:
 "Violation of this order is a criminal offense under chapter 26.50 RCW

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- and will subject a violator to arrest. You can be arrested even if any person protected by the order invites or allows you to violate the order's prohibitions. You have the sole responsibility to avoid or refrain from violating the order's provisions. Only the court can change the order."
 - (b) A certified copy of the order shall be provided to the victim at no charge.
 - (4) If a sexual assault protection order has been issued prior to charging, that order shall expire at arraignment or within seventy-two hours if charges are not filed. Such orders need not be entered into the computer-based criminal intelligence information system in this state which is used by law enforcement agencies to list outstanding warrants.
 - (5) Whenever an order prohibiting contact is issued pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, the clerk of the court shall forward a copy of the order on or before the next judicial day to the appropriate law enforcement agency specified in the order. Upon receipt of the copy of the order, the law enforcement agency shall enter the order for one year or until the expiration date specified on the order into any computer-based criminal intelligence information system available in this state used by law enforcement agencies to list outstanding warrants. Entry into the computer-based criminal intelligence information system constitutes notice to all law enforcement agencies of the existence of the order. The order is fully enforceable in any jurisdiction in the state.
 - (6)(a) When a defendant is found guilty of a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, any violation of RCW 9A.44.096, or any violation of RCW 9.68A.090, or any gross misdemeanor that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit an offense that is classified as a sex offense under RCW 9.94A.030, and a condition of the sentence restricts the defendant's ability to have contact with the victim, the condition shall be recorded as a sexual assault protection order.
 - (b) The written order entered as a condition of sentencing shall contain the court's directives and shall bear the legend: "Violation of this order is a criminal offense under chapter 26.50 RCW and will subject a violator to arrest. You can be arrested even if any person protected by the order invites or allows you to violate the order's

prohibitions. You have the sole responsibility to avoid or refrain from violating the order's provisions. Only the court can change the order."

- (c) A final sexual assault protection order entered in conjunction with a criminal prosecution shall remain in effect for a period of two years following the expiration of any sentence of imprisonment and subsequent period of community supervision, conditional release, probation, or parole.
- 9 (d) A certified copy of the order shall be provided to the victim at no charge.
 - (7) A knowing violation of a court order issued under subsection (1), (2), or (6) of this section is punishable under RCW 26.50.110.
 - (8) Whenever a sexual assault protection order is issued, modified, or terminated under subsection (1), (2), or (6) of this section, the clerk of the court shall forward a copy of the order on or before the next judicial day to the appropriate law enforcement agency specified in the order. Upon receipt of the copy of the order, the law enforcement agency shall enter the order for one year or until the expiration date specified on the order into any computer-based criminal intelligence information system available in this state used by law enforcement agencies to list outstanding warrants. Entry into the computer-based criminal intelligence information system constitutes notice to all law enforcement agencies of the existence of the order. The order is fully enforceable in any jurisdiction in the state. Upon receipt of notice that an order has been terminated under subsection (2) of this section, the law enforcement agency shall remove the order from the computer-based criminal intelligence information system.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. (1) A copy of a sexual assault protection order granted under this chapter shall be forwarded by the clerk of the court on or before the next judicial day to the appropriate law enforcement agency specified in the order. Upon receipt of the order, the law enforcement agency shall immediately enter the order into any computer-based criminal intelligence information system available in this state used by law enforcement agencies to list outstanding warrants. The order shall remain in the computer for one year or until the expiration date specified on the order. Upon receipt of notice that an order has been terminated, the law enforcement agency shall

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- remove the order from the computer-based criminal intelligence information system. The law enforcement agency shall only expunge from the computer-based criminal intelligence information system orders that are expired, vacated, terminated, or superseded. Entry into the law enforcement information system constitutes notice to all law enforcement agencies of the existence of the order. The order is fully enforceable in any county in the state.
 - (2) The information entered into the computer-based criminal intelligence information system shall include notice to law enforcement whether the order was personally served, served by publication, or served by mail.
- 12 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 18.** Upon application with notice to all parties and after a hearing, the court may modify the terms of an existing 13 sexual assault protection order. In any situation where an order is 14 terminated or modified before its expiration date, the clerk of the 15 16 court shall forward on or before the next judicial day a true copy of 17 the modified order or the termination order to the appropriate law enforcement agency specified in the modified or termination order. 18 19 Upon receipt of the order, the law enforcement agency shall promptly 20 enter it in the computer-based criminal intelligence information 21 system, or if the order is terminated, remove the order from the computer-based criminal intelligence information system. 22
 - NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. (1) The administrative office of the courts shall develop and prepare instructions and informational brochures required under section 5 of this act, standard petition and order for protection forms, and a court staff handbook on sexual assault, and the protection order process. The standard petition and order for protection forms must be used after September 1, 2006, for all petitions filed and orders issued under this chapter. The instructions, brochures, forms, and handbook shall be prepared in consultation with interested persons, including a representative of the state sexual assault coalition, judges, and law enforcement personnel.
 - (a) The instructions shall be designed to assist petitioners in completing the petition, and shall include a sample of standard petition and order for protection forms.

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(b) The informational brochure shall describe the use of and the process for obtaining, modifying, and terminating a protection order as provided under this chapter.

- (c) The order for protection form shall include, in a conspicuous location, notice of criminal penalties resulting from violation of the order, and the following statement: "You can be arrested even if the person or persons who obtained the order invite or allow you to violate the order's prohibitions. The respondent has the sole responsibility to avoid or refrain from violating the order's provisions. Only the court can change the order upon written application."
- (d) The court staff handbook shall allow for the addition of a community resource list by the court clerk.
- (2) All court clerks shall obtain a community resource list from a sexual assault program serving the county in which the court is located. The community resource list shall include the names and telephone numbers of sexual assault programs serving the community in which the court is located, including law enforcement agencies, domestic violence agencies, sexual assault agencies, legal assistance programs, interpreters, multicultural programs, and batterers' treatment programs. The court shall make the community resource list available as part of or in addition to the informational brochures described in subsection (1) of this section.
- (3) The administrative office of the courts shall distribute a master copy of the petition and order forms, instructions, and informational brochures to all court clerks and shall distribute a master copy of the petition and order forms to all superior, district, and municipal courts.
- (4) For purposes of this section, "court clerks" means court administrators in courts of limited jurisdiction and elected court clerks.
- (5) The administrative office of the courts shall determine the significant non-English-speaking or limited English-speaking populations in the state. The administrator shall then arrange for translation of the instructions and informational brochures required by this section, which shall contain a sample of the standard petition and order for protection forms, into the languages spoken by those significant non-English-speaking populations and shall distribute a

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- 1 master copy of the translated instructions and informational brochures 2 to all court clerks by December 1, 2006.
- 3 (6) The administrative office of the courts shall update the 4 instructions, brochures, standard petition and order for protection 5 forms, and court staff handbook when changes in the law make an update 6 necessary.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. An ex parte temporary order issued under this chapter shall not be admissible as evidence in any subsequent civil action for damages arising from the conduct alleged in the petition or the order.
- 11 **Sec. 21.** RCW 9A.46.060 and 2004 c 94 s 4 are each amended to read 12 as follows:
- 13 As used in this chapter, "harassment" may include but is not 14 limited to any of the following crimes:
- 15 (1) Harassment (RCW 9A.46.020);

- 16 (2) Malicious harassment (RCW 9A.36.080);
 - (3) Telephone harassment (RCW 9.61.230);
- 18 (4) Assault in the first degree (RCW 9A.36.011);
- 19 (5) Assault of a child in the first degree (RCW 9A.36.120);
- 20 (6) Assault in the second degree (RCW 9A.36.021);
- 21 (7) Assault of a child in the second degree (RCW 9A.36.130);
 - (8) Assault in the fourth degree (RCW 9A.36.041);
- 23 (9) Reckless endangerment (RCW 9A.36.050);
- 24 (10) Extortion in the first degree (RCW 9A.56.120);
- 25 (11) Extortion in the second degree (RCW 9A.56.130);
- 26 (12) Coercion (RCW 9A.36.070);
- 27 (13) Burglary in the first degree (RCW 9A.52.020);
- 28 (14) Burglary in the second degree (RCW 9A.52.030);
- 29 (15) Criminal trespass in the first degree (RCW 9A.52.070);
- 30 (16) Criminal trespass in the second degree (RCW 9A.52.080);
- 31 (17) Malicious mischief in the first degree (RCW 9A.48.070);
- 32 (18) Malicious mischief in the second degree (RCW 9A.48.080);
- 33 (19) Malicious mischief in the third degree (RCW 9A.48.090);
- 34 (20) Kidnapping in the first degree (RCW 9A.40.020);
- 35 (21) Kidnapping in the second degree (RCW 9A.40.030);
- 36 (22) Unlawful imprisonment (RCW 9A.40.040);

- 1 (23) Rape in the first degree (RCW 9A.44.040);
- 2 (24) Rape in the second degree (RCW 9A.44.050);
- 3 (25) Rape in the third degree (RCW 9A.44.060);
- 4 (26) Indecent liberties (RCW 9A.44.100);
- 5 (27) Rape of a child in the first degree (RCW 9A.44.073);
- 6 (28) Rape of a child in the second degree (RCW 9A.44.076);
- 7 (29) Rape of a child in the third degree (RCW 9A.44.079);
- 8 (30) Child molestation in the first degree (RCW 9A.44.083);
- 9 (31) Child molestation in the second degree (RCW 9A.44.086);
- 10 (32) Child molestation in the third degree (RCW 9A.44.089);
- 11 (33) Stalking (RCW 9A.46.110);
- 12 (34) Cyberstalking (RCW 9.61.260);
- 13 (35) Residential burglary (RCW 9A.52.025);
- 14 (36) Violation of a temporary ((or)), permanent, or final
- 15 protective order issued pursuant to chapter 7.-- (sections 1 through 20
- 16 of this act), 9A.46, 10.14, 10.99, 26.09, or 26.50 RCW;
- 17 (37) Unlawful discharge of a laser in the first degree (RCW
- 18 9A.49.020); and
- 19 (38) Unlawful discharge of a laser in the second degree (RCW
- 20 9A.49.030).
- 21 Sec. 22. RCW 10.14.130 and 1987 c 280 s 13 are each amended to
- 22 read as follows:
- 23 Protection orders authorized under this chapter shall not be issued
- 24 for any action specifically covered by chapter 7.-- (sections 1 through
- 25 <u>20 of this act)</u>, 10.99, or 26.50 RCW.
- 26 Sec. 23. RCW 10.31.100 and 2000 c 119 s 4 are each amended to read
- 27 as follows:
- 28 A police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has
- 29 committed or is committing a felony shall have the authority to arrest
- 30 the person without a warrant. A police officer may arrest a person
- 31 without a warrant for committing a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor
- 32 only when the offense is committed in the presence of the officer,
- 33 except as provided in subsections (1) through (10) of this section.
- 34 (1) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a
- 35 person has committed or is committing a misdemeanor or gross
- 36 misdemeanor, involving physical harm or threats of harm to any person

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- or property or the unlawful taking of property or involving the use or possession of cannabis, or involving the acquisition, possession, or consumption of alcohol by a person under the age of twenty-one years under RCW 66.44.270, or involving criminal trespass under RCW 9A.52.070 or 9A.52.080, shall have the authority to arrest the person.
- (2) A police officer shall arrest and take into custody, pending release on bail, personal recognizance, or court order, a person without a warrant when the officer has probable cause to believe that:
- (a) An order has been issued of which the person has knowledge under RCW 26.44.063, or chapter 7.-- (sections 1 through 20 of this act), 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, 26.50, or 74.34 RCW restraining the person and the person has violated the terms of the order restraining the person from acts or threats of violence, or restraining the person from going onto the grounds of or entering a residence, workplace, school, or day care, or prohibiting the person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location or, in the case of an order issued under RCW 26.44.063, imposing any other restrictions or conditions upon the person; or
- (b) A foreign protection order, as defined in RCW 26.52.010, has been issued of which the person under restraint has knowledge and the person under restraint has violated a provision of the foreign protection order prohibiting the person under restraint from contacting or communicating with another person, or excluding the person under restraint from a residence, workplace, school, or day care, or prohibiting the person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location, or a violation of any provision for which the foreign protection order specifically indicates that a violation will be a crime; or
- (c) The person is sixteen years or older and within the preceding four hours has assaulted a family or household member as defined in RCW 10.99.020 and the officer believes: (i) A felonious assault has occurred; (ii) an assault has occurred which has resulted in bodily injury to the victim, whether the injury is observable by the responding officer or not; or (iii) that any physical action has occurred which was intended to cause another person reasonably to fear imminent serious bodily injury or death. Bodily injury means physical pain, illness, or an impairment of physical condition. When the officer has probable cause to believe that family or household members

- have assaulted each other, the officer is not required to arrest both persons. The officer shall arrest the person whom the officer believes to be the primary physical aggressor. In making this determination, the officer shall make every reasonable effort to consider: (i) The intent to protect victims of domestic violence under RCW 10.99.010; (ii) the comparative extent of injuries inflicted or serious threats creating fear of physical injury; and (iii) the history of domestic
 - (3) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing a violation of any of the following traffic laws shall have the authority to arrest the person:
- 12 (a) RCW 46.52.010, relating to duty on striking an unattended car 13 or other property;

violence between the persons involved.

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- 14 (b) RCW 46.52.020, relating to duty in case of injury to or death of a person or damage to an attended vehicle;
- 16 (c) RCW 46.61.500 or 46.61.530, relating to reckless driving or racing of vehicles;
 - (d) RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, relating to persons under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs;
 - (e) RCW 46.20.342, relating to driving a motor vehicle while operator's license is suspended or revoked;
- 22 (f) RCW 46.61.5249, relating to operating a motor vehicle in a negligent manner.
 - (4) A law enforcement officer investigating at the scene of a motor vehicle accident may arrest the driver of a motor vehicle involved in the accident if the officer has probable cause to believe that the driver has committed in connection with the accident a violation of any traffic law or regulation.
 - (5) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing a violation of RCW 79A.60.040 shall have the authority to arrest the person.
 - (6) An officer may act upon the request of a law enforcement officer in whose presence a traffic infraction was committed, to stop, detain, arrest, or issue a notice of traffic infraction to the driver who is believed to have committed the infraction. The request by the witnessing officer shall give an officer the authority to take appropriate action under the laws of the state of Washington.

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- (7) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing any act of indecent exposure, as defined in RCW 9A.88.010, may arrest the person.
 - (8) A police officer may arrest and take into custody, pending release on bail, personal recognizance, or court order, a person without a warrant when the officer has probable cause to believe that an order has been issued of which the person has knowledge under chapter 10.14 RCW and the person has violated the terms of that order.
 - (9) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has, within twenty-four hours of the alleged violation, committed a violation of RCW 9A.50.020 may arrest such person.
 - (10) A police officer having probable cause to believe that a person illegally possesses or illegally has possessed a firearm or other dangerous weapon on private or public elementary or secondary school premises shall have the authority to arrest the person.

For purposes of this subsection, the term "firearm" has the meaning defined in RCW 9.41.010 and the term "dangerous weapon" has the meaning defined in RCW 9.41.250 and 9.41.280(1) (c) through (e).

- (11) Except as specifically provided in subsections (2), (3), (4), and (6) of this section, nothing in this section extends or otherwise affects the powers of arrest prescribed in Title 46 RCW.
- (12) No police officer may be held criminally or civilly liable for making an arrest pursuant to RCW 10.31.100 (2) or (8) if the police officer acts in good faith and without malice.
- **Sec. 24.** RCW 19.220.010 and 2003 c 268 s 1 are each amended to 26 read as follows:
 - (1) Each international matchmaking organization doing business in Washington state shall disseminate to a recruit, upon request, state background check information and personal history information relating to any Washington state resident about whom any information is provided to the recruit, in the recruit's native language. The organization shall notify all recruits that background check and personal history information is available upon request. The notice that background check and personal history information is available upon request shall be in the recruit's native language and shall be displayed in a manner that separates it from other information, is highly noticeable, and in lettering not less than one-quarter of an inch high.

- (2) If an international matchmaking organization receives a request for information from a recruit pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the organization shall notify the Washington state resident of Upon receiving notification, the Washington state resident shall obtain from the state patrol and provide to the organization the complete transcript of any background check information provided pursuant to RCW 43.43.760 based on a submission of fingerprint impressions and provided pursuant to RCW 43.43.838 and shall provide to the organization his or her personal history information. The organization shall require the resident to affirm that personal history information is complete and accurate. organization shall refrain from knowingly providing any further services to the recruit or the Washington state resident in regards to facilitating future interaction between the recruit and the Washington state resident until the organization has obtained the requested information and provided it to the recruit.
 - (3) This section does not apply to a traditional matchmaking organization of a religious nature that otherwise operates in compliance with the laws of the countries of the recruits of such organization and the laws of the United States nor to any organization that does not charge a fee to any party for the service provided.
 - (4) As used in this section:

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- (a) "International matchmaking organization" means a corporation, partnership, business, or other legal entity, whether or not organized under the laws of the United States or any state, that does business in the United States and for profit offers to Washington state residents, including aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence and residing in Washington state, dating, matrimonial, or social referral services involving citizens of a foreign country or countries who are not residing in the United States, by: (i) An exchange of names, telephone numbers, addresses, or statistics; (ii) selection of photographs; or (iii) a social environment provided by the organization in a country other than the United States.
- (b) "Personal history information" means a declaration of the person's current marital status, the number of previous marriages, annulments, and dissolutions for the person, and whether any previous marriages occurred as a result of receiving services from an international matchmaking organization; founded allegations of child

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- abuse or neglect; and any existing orders under chapter 7.-- (sections 1 through 20 of this act), 10.14, 10.99, or 26.50 RCW. Personal history information shall include information from the state of Washington and any information from other states or countries.
 - (c) "Recruit" means a noncitizen, nonresident person, recruited by an international matchmaking organization for the purpose of providing dating, matrimonial, or social referral services.
- 8 **Sec. 25.** RCW 26.50.110 and 2000 c 119 s 24 are each amended to 9 read as follows:
 - (1) Whenever an order is granted under this chapter, chapter 7.--(sections 1 through 20 of this act), 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 the restraint provisions, or of a provision excluding the person from a residence, workplace, school, or day care, or of a provision prohibiting a person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location, or of a provision of a foreign protection order specifically indicating that a violation will be a crime, for which an arrest is required under RCW 10.31.100(2) (a) or (b), is a gross misdemeanor except as provided in subsections (4) and (5) of this section. 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 The court shall consider the ability of the convicted monitoring. 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.-- (sections 1 through 20 of this act), 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

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- the order in the law enforcement computer-based criminal intelligence information system is not the only means of establishing knowledge of the order.
- 4 (3) A violation of an order issued under this chapter, chapter 7.-5 (sections 1 through 20 of this act), 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or
 6 74.34 RCW, or of a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW
 7 26.52.020, shall also constitute contempt of court, and is subject to
 8 the penalties prescribed by law.

- (4) Any assault that is a violation of an order issued under this chapter, chapter 7.-- (sections 1 through 20 of this act), 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 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.-- (sections 1 through 20 of this act), 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.-- (sections 1 through 20 of this act), 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.-- (sections 1 through 20 of this act), 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.

Sec. 26. RCW 26.50.160 and 2000 c 119 s 25 and 2000 c 51 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

To prevent the issuance of competing protection orders in different courts and to give courts needed information for issuance of orders, the judicial information system shall be available in each district, municipal, and superior court by July 1, 1997, and shall include a data base containing the following information:

- (1) The names of the parties and the cause number for every order of protection issued under this title, every sexual assault protection order issued under chapter 7.-- RCW (sections 1 through 20 of this act), every criminal no-contact order issued under chapters 9A.46 and 10.99 RCW, every antiharassment order issued under chapter 10.14 RCW, every dissolution action under chapter 26.09 RCW, every third-party custody action under chapter 26.10 RCW, every parentage action under chapter 26.26 RCW, every restraining order issued on behalf of an abused child or adult dependent person under chapter 26.44 RCW, every foreign protection order filed under chapter 26.52 RCW, and every order for protection of a vulnerable adult under chapter 74.34 RCW. When a quardian or the department of social and health services has petitioned for relief on behalf of an abused child, adult dependent person, or vulnerable adult, the name of the person on whose behalf relief was sought shall be included in the data base as a party rather than the quardian or department;
 - (2) A criminal history of the parties; and
- 25 (3) Other relevant information necessary to assist courts in 26 issuing orders under this chapter as determined by the judicial 27 information system committee.
- 28 **Sec. 27.** RCW 59.18.575 and 2004 c 17 s 3 are each amended to read 29 as follows:
- 30 (1)(a) If a tenant notifies the landlord in writing that he or she 31 or a household member was a victim of an act that constitutes a crime 32 of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and either (a)(i) or 33 (ii) of this subsection applies, then subsection (2) of this section 34 applies:
- 35 (i) The tenant or the household member has a valid order for protection under one or more of the following: Chapter 7.-- (sections

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- 1 <u>1 through 20 of this act)</u>, 26.50, or 26.26 RCW or RCW 9A.46.040, 2 9A.46.050, 10.14.080, 10.99.040 (2) or (3), or 26.09.050; or
 - (ii) The tenant or the household member has reported the domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking to a qualified third party acting in his or her official capacity and the qualified third party has provided the tenant or the household member a written record of the report signed by the qualified third party.
- (b) When a copy of a valid order for protection or a written record 8 9 of a report signed by a qualified third party, as required under (a) of this subsection, is made available to the landlord, the tenant may 10 terminate the rental agreement and quit the premises without further 11 12 obligation under the rental agreement or under chapter 59.12 RCW. 13 However, the request to terminate the rental agreement must occur 14 within ninety days of the reported act, event, or circumstance that gave rise to the protective order or report to a qualified third party. 15 16 A record of the report to a qualified third party that is provided to 17 the tenant or household member shall consist of a document signed and dated by the qualified third party stating: (i) That the tenant or the 18 household member notified him or her that he or she was a victim of an 19 act or acts that constitute a crime of domestic violence, sexual 20 21 assault, or stalking; (ii) the time and date the act or acts occurred; 22 (iii) the location where the act or acts occurred; (iv) a brief description of the act or acts of domestic violence, sexual assault, or 23 24 stalking; and (v) that the tenant or household member informed him or 25 her of the name of the alleged perpetrator of the act or acts. record of the report provided to the tenant or household member shall 26 27 not include the name of the alleged perpetrator of the act or acts of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The qualified third 28 party shall keep a copy of the record of the report and shall note on 29 the retained copy the name of the alleged perpetrator of the act or 30 31 acts of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The record of 32 the report to a qualified third party may be accomplished by completion of a form provided by the qualified third party, in substantially the 33 following form: 34

I and/or my (household member) am/is a victim of

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1	domestic violence as defined by RCW 26.50.010.
2	sexual assault as defined by RCW 70.125.030.
3	stalking as defined by RCW 9A.46.110.
4	Briefly describe the incident of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking:
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6	The incident(s) that I rely on in support of this declaration occurred on the following date(s) and time(s) and at the
7	following location(s):
8	The incident(s) that I rely on in support of this declaration were committed by the following person(s):
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10	I state under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that the foregoing is true and correct.
11	Dated at (city), Washington, this day of, 20
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13	Signature of Tenant or
14	Household Member
15	I verify that I have provided to the person whose signature appears above the statutes cited in RCW 59.18.575 and
16	that the individual was a victim of an act that constitutes a crime of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and
17	that the individual informed me of the name of the alleged perpetrator of the act.
18	Dated this day of, 20
19	
20	Signature of authorized
21	officer/employee of
22	(Organization, agency,
23	clinic, professional

(2) A tenant who terminates a rental agreement under this section is discharged from the payment of rent for any period following the last day of the month of the quitting date. The tenant shall remain liable for the rent for the month in which he or she terminated the rental agreement unless the termination is in accordance with RCW 59.18.200(1). Notwithstanding lease provisions that allow for forfeiture of a deposit for early termination, a tenant who terminates under this section is entitled to the return of the full deposit, subject to RCW 59.18.020 and 59.18.280. Other tenants who are parties to the rental agreement, except household members who are the victims of sexual assault, stalking, or domestic violence, are not released from their obligations under the rental agreement or other obligations under this chapter.

service

provider)

- (3) The provision of verification of a report under subsection 1 2 (1)(b) of this section does not waive the confidential or privileged nature of the communication between a victim of domestic violence, 3 sexual assault, or stalking with a qualified third party pursuant to 4 RCW 5.60.060, 70.123.075, or 70.125.065. No record or evidence 5 obtained from such disclosure may be used in any civil, administrative, 6 7 or criminal proceeding against the victim unless a written waiver of applicable evidentiary privilege is obtained, except that the 8 verification itself, and no other privileged information, under 9 subsection (1)(b) of this section may be used in civil proceedings 10 brought under this section. 11
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 28. This act may be cited as the sexual assault protection order act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 29. Sections 1 through 20 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 7 RCW.

--- END ---