## SHB 2612 - H AMD TO H AMD (H-4265.4/12) 1126 By Representative Klippert

- Beginning on page 1, line 3 of the amendment, strike all of sections 1 through 12 and insert the following:
- 3 "Sec. 1. RCW 9.92.066 and 2009 c 325 s 2 are each amended to read 4 as follows:
- (1) Upon termination of any suspended sentence under RCW 9.92.060 or 9.95.210, such person may apply to the court for restoration of his or her civil rights ((not already restored by RCW 29A.08.520)). Thereupon the court may in its discretion enter an order directing that such defendant shall thereafter be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense or crime of which he or she has been convicted.
  - (2)(a) Upon termination of a suspended sentence under RCW 9.92.060 or 9.95.210, the person may apply to the sentencing court for a vacation of the person's record of conviction under RCW 9.94A.640. The court may, in its discretion, clear the record of conviction if it finds the person has met the equivalent of the tests in RCW 9.94A.640(2) as those tests would be applied to a person convicted of a crime committed before July 1, 1984.
  - (b) The clerk of the court in which the vacation order is entered shall immediately transmit the order vacating the conviction to the Washington state patrol identification section and to the local police agency, if any, which holds criminal history information for the person who is the subject of the conviction. The Washington state patrol and any such local police agency shall immediately update their records to reflect the vacation of the conviction, and shall transmit the order vacating the conviction to the federal bureau of investigation. A conviction that has been vacated under this section may not be disseminated or disclosed by the state patrol or local law enforcement agency to any person, except other criminal justice enforcement agencies.

Sec. 2. RCW 9.94A.885 and 2009 c 325 s 6 and 2009 c 138 s 4 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

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- (1) The clemency and pardons board shall receive petitions from individuals, organizations, and the department for review and commutation of sentences and pardoning of offenders in extraordinary cases, and shall make recommendations thereon to the governor.
- (2) The board shall receive petitions from individuals or organizations for the restoration of civil rights lost by operation of state law as a result of convictions for federal offenses or out-of-state felonies. The board may issue certificates of restoration limited to ((engaging)) the elective rights to vote and to engage in political office. Any certifications granted by the board must be filed with the secretary of state to be effective. In all other cases, the board shall make recommendations to the governor.
- (3) The board shall not recommend that the governor grant clemency under subsection (1) of this section until a public hearing has been held on the petition. The prosecuting attorney of the county where the conviction was obtained shall be notified at least thirty days prior to the scheduled hearing that a petition has been filed and the date and place at which the hearing on the petition will be held. The board may waive the thirty-day notice requirement in cases where it determines that waiver is necessary to permit timely action on the petition. copy of the petition shall be sent to the prosecuting attorney. prosecuting attorney shall make reasonable efforts to notify victims, survivors of victims, witnesses, and the law enforcement agency or agencies that conducted the investigation, of the date and place of the hearing. Information regarding victims, survivors of victims, witnesses receiving this notice are confidential and shall not be available to the offender. The board shall consider statements presented as set forth in RCW 7.69.032. This subsection is intended solely for the guidance of the board. Nothing in this section is intended or may be relied upon to create a right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by any person.
- Sec. 3. RCW 9.94A.637 and 2009 c 325 s 3 and 2009 c 288 s 2 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 36 (1)(a) When an offender has completed all requirements of the 37 sentence, including any and all legal financial obligations, and while

under the custody and supervision of the department, the secretary or the secretary's designee shall notify the sentencing court, which shall discharge the offender and provide the offender with a certificate of discharge by issuing the certificate to the offender in person or by mailing the certificate to the offender's last known address.

- (b)(i) When an offender has reached the end of his or her supervision with the department and has completed all the requirements of the sentence except his or her legal financial obligations, the secretary's designee shall provide the county clerk with a notice that the offender has completed all nonfinancial requirements of the sentence.
- (ii) When the department has provided the county clerk with notice that an offender has completed all the requirements of the sentence and the offender subsequently satisfies all legal financial obligations under the sentence, the county clerk shall notify the sentencing court, including the notice from the department, which shall discharge the offender and provide the offender with a certificate of discharge by issuing the certificate to the offender in person or by mailing the certificate to the offender's last known address.
- (c) When an offender who is subject to requirements of the sentence in addition to the payment of legal financial obligations either is not subject to supervision by the department or does not complete the requirements while under supervision of the department, it is the offender's responsibility to provide the court with verification of the completion of the sentence conditions other than the payment of legal financial obligations. When the offender satisfies all legal financial obligations under the sentence, the county clerk shall notify the sentencing court that the legal financial obligations have been satisfied. When the court has received both notification from the clerk and adequate verification from the offender that the sentence requirements have been completed, the court shall discharge the offender and provide the offender with a certificate of discharge by issuing the certificate to the offender in person or by mailing the certificate to the offender's last known address.
- (2)(a) For purposes of this subsection (2), a no-contact order is not a requirement of the offender's sentence. An offender who has completed all requirements of the sentence, including any and all legal financial obligations, is eligible for a certificate of discharge even

if the offender has an existing no-contact order that excludes or prohibits the offender from having contact with a specified person or business or coming within a set distance of any specified location.

- (b) In the case of an eligible offender who has a no-contact order as part of the judgment and sentence, the offender may petition the court to issue a certificate of discharge and a separate no-contact order by filing a petition in the sentencing court and paying the appropriate filing fee associated with the petition for the separate no-contact order. This filing fee does not apply to an offender seeking a certificate of discharge when the offender has a no-contact order separate from the judgment and sentence.
- (i)(A) The court shall issue a certificate of discharge and a separate no-contact order under this subsection (2) if the court determines that the offender has completed all requirements of the sentence, including all legal financial obligations. The court shall reissue the no-contact order separately under a new civil cause number for the remaining term and under the same conditions as contained in the judgment and sentence.
- (B) The clerk of the court shall send a copy of the new no-contact order to the individuals protected by the no-contact order, along with an explanation of the reason for the change, if there is an address available in the court file. If no address is available, the clerk of the court shall forward a copy of the order to the prosecutor, who shall send a copy of the no-contact order with an explanation of the reason for the change to the last known address of the protected individuals.
- (ii) Whenever an order under this subsection (2) is issued, the clerk of the court shall forward a copy of the order to the appropriate law enforcement agency specified in the order on or before the next judicial day. The clerk shall also include a cover sheet that indicates the case number of the judgment and sentence that has been discharged. Upon receipt of the copy of the order and cover sheet, the law enforcement agency shall 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 this system until it expires. The new order, and case number of the discharged judgment and sentence, shall be linked in the

criminal intelligence information system for purposes of enforcing the no-contact order.

- (iii) A separately issued no-contact order may be enforced under chapter 26.50 RCW.
- (iv) A separate no-contact order issued under this subsection (2) is not a modification of the offender's sentence.
- (3) Every signed certificate and order of discharge shall be filed with the county clerk of the sentencing county. In addition, the court shall send to the department a copy of every signed certificate and order of discharge for offender sentences under the authority of the department. The county clerk shall enter into a database maintained by the administrator for the courts the names of all felons who have been issued certificates of discharge, the date of discharge, and the date of conviction and offense.
- (4) An offender who is not convicted of a violent offense or a sex offense and is sentenced to a term involving community supervision may be considered for a discharge of sentence by the sentencing court prior to the completion of community supervision, provided that the offender has completed at least one-half of the term of community supervision and has met all other sentence requirements.
- (5) The discharge shall have the effect of restoring all civil rights ((not already restored by RCW 29A.08.520)) lost by operation of law upon conviction, and the certificate of discharge shall so state. Nothing in this section prohibits the use of an offender's prior record for purposes of determining sentences for later offenses as provided in this chapter. Nothing in this section affects or prevents use of the offender's prior conviction in a later criminal prosecution either as an element of an offense or for impeachment purposes. A certificate of discharge is not based on a finding of rehabilitation.
- (6) Unless otherwise ordered by the sentencing court, a certificate of discharge shall not terminate the offender's obligation to comply with an order that excludes or prohibits the offender from having contact with a specified person or coming within a set distance of any specified location that was contained in the judgment and sentence. An offender who violates such an order after a certificate of discharge has been issued shall be subject to prosecution according to the chapter under which the order was originally issued.

- 1 (7) Upon release from custody, the offender may apply to the 2 department for counseling and help in adjusting to the community. This 3 voluntary help may be provided for up to one year following the release 4 from custody.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 9.96.050 and 2011 1st sp.s. c 40 s 22 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1)(a) When an offender on parole has performed all obligations of his or her release, including any and all legal financial obligations, for such time as shall satisfy the indeterminate sentence review board that his or her final release is not incompatible with the best interests of society and the welfare of the paroled individual, the board may make a final order of discharge and issue a certificate of discharge to the offender.
- (b) The board retains the jurisdiction to issue a certificate of discharge after the expiration of the offender's or parolee's maximum statutory sentence. If not earlier granted and any and all legal financial obligations have been paid, the board shall issue a final order of discharge three years from the date of parole unless the parolee is on suspended or revoked status at the expiration of the three years.
- (c) The discharge, regardless of when issued, shall have the effect of restoring all civil rights ((not already restored by RCW 29A.08.520)) lost by operation of law upon conviction, and the certification of discharge shall so state.
- (d) This restoration of civil rights shall not restore the right to receive, possess, own, or transport firearms.
- (e) The board shall issue a certificate of discharge to the offender in person or by mail to the offender's last known address.
- (2) A copy of every signed certificate of discharge for offender sentences under the authority of the department of corrections shall be placed in the department's files.
- (3) The discharge provided for in this section shall be considered as a part of the sentence of the convicted person and shall not in any manner be construed as affecting the powers of the governor to pardon any such person.

- 1 **Sec. 5.** RCW 10.64.140 and 2009 c 325 s 5 are each amended to read 2 as follows:
- $((\frac{1}{1}))$  When a person is convicted of a felony, the court shall require the defendant to sign a statement acknowledging that:
- 5  $((\frac{a}{a}))$  The defendant's right to vote has been lost due to the felony conviction;
- 7 ((<del>(b)</del>)) <u>(2)</u> If the defendant is registered to vote, the voter 8 registration will be canceled;
- 9 ((<del>c) The right to vote is provisionally restored as long as the defendant is not under the authority of the department of corrections;</del>
- 11 (d) The defendant must reregister before voting;
- (e) The provisional right to vote may be revoked if the defendant fails to comply with all the terms of his or her legal financial obligations or an agreement for the payment of legal financial obligations;
- 16 (f))) (3) The right to vote may be ((permanently)) restored by ((one of the following for each felony conviction)):
- 18  $((\frac{(i)}{(i)}))$  (a) A certificate of discharge issued by the sentencing court, as provided in RCW 9.94A.637;
- 20 ((<del>(ii)</del>)) <u>(b)</u> A court order issued by the sentencing court restoring 21 the right, as provided in RCW 9.92.066;
- 22 ((<del>(iii)</del>)) <u>(c)</u> A final order of discharge issued by the 23 indeterminate sentence review board, as provided in RCW 9.96.050; or
- 24  $((\frac{(iv)}{)})$  (d) A certificate of restoration issued by the governor, 25 as provided in RCW 9.96.020; and
- 26  $((\frac{g}))$  (4) Voting before the right is restored is a class C felony 27 under RCW 29A.84.660.
- 28 ((<del>(2)</del> For the purposes of this section, a person is under the 29 authority of the department of corrections if the person is:
- 30 (a) Serving a sentence of confinement in the custody of the 31 department of corrections; or
- 32 (b) Subject to community custody as defined in RCW 9.94A.030.))
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 10.64 RCW to read as follows:
- Within fourteen days of the entry of a judgment of conviction of an individual for a felony, the clerk of the court shall send a notice of

- 1 the conviction including the full name of the defendant and his or her
- 2 residential address to the county auditor or custodian of voting
- 3 records in the county of the defendant's residence.
- 4 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 7.** 2009 c 325 s 1 is repealed."

<u>EFFECT:</u> Persons convicted of a felony may not have the right to vote restored until all legal financial obligations have been paid.

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