
SENATE BILL 6529

State of Washington 64th Legislature 2016 Regular Session

By Senators Hargrove, Miloscia, Hewitt, Pedersen, and McAuliffe

Read first time 01/25/16. Referred to Committee on Human Services,
Mental Health & Housing.

1 AN ACT Relating to strengthening opportunities for the
2 rehabilitation and reintegration of juvenile offenders; amending RCW
3 13.40.010, 13.40.127, 13.40.308, and 13.40.265; and reenacting and
4 amending RCW 10.31.100.

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

6 **Sec. 1.** RCW 13.40.010 and 2004 c 120 s 1 are each amended to
7 read as follows:

8 (1) This chapter shall be known and cited as the Juvenile Justice
9 Act of 1977.

10 (2) It is the intent of the legislature that a system capable of
11 having primary responsibility for, being accountable for, and
12 responding to the needs of youthful offenders and their victims, as
13 defined by this chapter, be established. It is the further intent of
14 the legislature that youth, in turn, be held accountable for their
15 offenses and that communities, families, and the juvenile courts
16 carry out their functions consistent with this intent. To effectuate
17 these policies, the legislature declares the following to be equally
18 important purposes of this chapter:

19 (a) Protect the citizenry from criminal behavior;

20 (b) Provide for determining whether accused juveniles have
21 committed offenses as defined by this chapter;

1 (c) Make the juvenile offender accountable for his or her
2 criminal behavior;

3 (d) Provide for punishment commensurate with the age, crime, and
4 criminal history of the juvenile offender;

5 (e) Provide due process for juveniles alleged to have committed
6 an offense;

7 (f) Provide for the rehabilitation and reintegration of juvenile
8 offenders;

9 (g) Provide necessary treatment, supervision, and custody for
10 juvenile offenders;

11 ~~((g))~~ (h) Provide for the handling of juvenile offenders by
12 communities whenever consistent with public safety;

13 ~~((h))~~ (i) Provide for restitution to victims of crime;

14 ~~((i))~~ (j) Develop effective standards and goals for the
15 operation, funding, and evaluation of all components of the juvenile
16 justice system and related services at the state and local levels;

17 ~~((j))~~ (k) Provide for a clear policy to determine what types of
18 offenders shall receive punishment, treatment, or both, and to
19 determine the jurisdictional limitations of the courts, institutions,
20 and community services;

21 ~~((k))~~ (l) Provide opportunities for victim participation in
22 juvenile justice process, including court hearings on juvenile
23 offender matters, and ensure that Article I, section 35 of the
24 Washington state Constitution, the victim bill of rights, is fully
25 observed; and

26 ~~((l))~~ (m) Encourage the parents, guardian, or custodian of the
27 juvenile to actively participate in the juvenile justice process.

28 **Sec. 2.** RCW 13.40.127 and 2015 c 265 s 26 are each amended to
29 read as follows:

30 (1) A juvenile is eligible for deferred disposition unless he or
31 she:

32 (a) Is charged with a sex or violent offense;

33 (b) Has a criminal history which includes any felony;

34 (c) Has a prior deferred disposition or deferred adjudication; or

35 (d) Has two or more adjudications.

36 (2) The juvenile court ~~((may))~~ shall, except as provided by
37 subsection (3) of this section, upon motion at least fourteen days
38 before commencement of trial and, after consulting the juvenile's
39 custodial parent or parents or guardian and with the consent of the

1 juvenile, continue the case for disposition for a period not to
2 exceed one year from the date the juvenile is found guilty. ((The
3 court shall consider whether the offender and the community will
4 benefit from a deferred disposition before deferring the
5 disposition.)) The court may waive the fourteen-day period anytime
6 before the commencement of trial for good cause.

7 (3) If a juvenile offender is charged with animal cruelty in the
8 first degree, the juvenile court may deny granting a deferred
9 disposition to the juvenile, even if the juvenile otherwise may
10 qualify for a deferred disposition.

11 (4) Any juvenile who agrees to a deferral of disposition shall:

12 (a) Stipulate to the admissibility of the facts contained in the
13 written police report;

14 (b) Acknowledge that the report will be entered and used to
15 support a finding of guilt and to impose a disposition if the
16 juvenile fails to comply with terms of supervision;

17 (c) Waive the following rights to: (i) A speedy disposition; and
18 (ii) call and confront witnesses; and

19 (d) Acknowledge the direct consequences of being found guilty and
20 the direct consequences that will happen if an order of disposition
21 is entered.

22 The adjudicatory hearing shall be limited to a reading of the
23 court's record.

24 ~~((4))~~ (5) Following the stipulation, acknowledgment, waiver,
25 and entry of a finding or plea of guilt, the court shall defer entry
26 of an order of disposition of the juvenile.

27 ~~((5))~~ (6) Any juvenile granted a deferral of disposition under
28 this section shall be placed under community supervision. The court
29 may impose any conditions of supervision that it deems appropriate
30 including posting a probation bond. Payment of restitution under RCW
31 13.40.190 shall be a condition of community supervision under this
32 section.

33 The court may require a juvenile offender convicted of animal
34 cruelty in the first degree to submit to a mental health evaluation
35 to determine if the offender would benefit from treatment and such
36 intervention would promote the safety of the community. After
37 consideration of the results of the evaluation, as a condition of
38 community supervision, the court may order the offender to attend
39 treatment to address issues pertinent to the offense.

1 The court may require the juvenile to undergo a mental health or
2 substance abuse assessment, or both. If the assessment identifies a
3 need for treatment, conditions of supervision may include treatment
4 for the assessed need that has been demonstrated to improve
5 behavioral health and reduce recidivism.

6 The court shall require a juvenile granted a deferral of
7 disposition for unlawful possession of a firearm in violation of RCW
8 9.41.040 to participate in a qualifying program as described in RCW
9 13.40.193(2)(b), when available, unless the court makes a written
10 finding based on the outcome of the juvenile court risk assessment
11 that participation in a qualifying program would not be appropriate.

12 ~~((+6))~~ (7) A parent who signed for a probation bond has the
13 right to notify the counselor if the juvenile fails to comply with
14 the bond or conditions of supervision. The counselor shall notify the
15 court and surety of any failure to comply. A surety shall notify the
16 court of the juvenile's failure to comply with the probation bond.
17 The state shall bear the burden to prove, by a preponderance of the
18 evidence, that the juvenile has failed to comply with the terms of
19 community supervision.

20 ~~((+7))~~ (8)(a) Anytime prior to the conclusion of the period of
21 supervision, the prosecutor or the juvenile's juvenile court
22 community supervision counselor may file a motion with the court
23 requesting the court revoke the deferred disposition based on the
24 juvenile's lack of compliance or treat the juvenile's lack of
25 compliance as a violation pursuant to RCW 13.40.200.

26 (b) If the court finds the juvenile failed to comply with the
27 terms of the deferred disposition, the court may:

28 (i) Revoke the deferred disposition and enter an order of
29 disposition; or

30 (ii) Impose sanctions for the violation pursuant to RCW
31 13.40.200.

32 ~~((+8))~~ (9) At any time following deferral of disposition the
33 court may, following a hearing, continue supervision for an
34 additional one-year period for good cause.

35 ~~((+9))~~ (10)(a) At the conclusion of the period of supervision,
36 the court shall determine whether the juvenile is entitled to
37 dismissal of the deferred disposition only when the court finds:

38 (i) The deferred disposition has not been previously revoked;

39 (ii) The juvenile has completed the terms of supervision;

1 (iii) There are no pending motions concerning lack of compliance
2 pursuant to subsection ~~((7))~~ (8) of this section; and

3 (iv) The juvenile has either paid the full amount of restitution,
4 or, made a good faith effort to pay the full amount of restitution
5 during the period of supervision.

6 (b) If the court finds the juvenile is entitled to dismissal of
7 the deferred disposition pursuant to (a) of this subsection, the
8 juvenile's conviction shall be vacated and the court shall dismiss
9 the case with prejudice, except that a conviction under RCW 16.52.205
10 shall not be vacated. Whenever a case is dismissed with restitution
11 still owing, the court shall enter a restitution order pursuant to
12 RCW 7.80.130 for any unpaid restitution. Jurisdiction to enforce
13 payment and modify terms of the restitution order shall be the same
14 as those set forth in RCW 7.80.130.

15 (c) If the court finds the juvenile is not entitled to dismissal
16 of the deferred disposition pursuant to (a) of this subsection, the
17 court shall revoke the deferred disposition and enter an order of
18 disposition. A deferred disposition shall remain a conviction unless
19 the case is dismissed and the conviction is vacated pursuant to (b)
20 of this subsection or sealed pursuant to RCW 13.50.260.

21 ~~((10))~~ (11)(a)(i) Any time the court vacates a conviction
22 pursuant to subsection ~~((9))~~ (10) of this section, if the juvenile
23 is eighteen years of age or older and the full amount of restitution
24 owing to the individual victim named in the restitution order,
25 excluding restitution owed to any insurance provider authorized under
26 Title 48 RCW has been paid, the court shall enter a written order
27 sealing the case.

28 (ii) Any time the court vacates a conviction pursuant to
29 subsection ~~((9))~~ (10) of this section, if the juvenile is not
30 eighteen years of age or older and full restitution ordered has been
31 paid, the court shall schedule an administrative sealing hearing to
32 take place no later than thirty days after the respondent's
33 eighteenth birthday, at which time the court shall enter a written
34 order sealing the case. The respondent's presence at the
35 administrative sealing hearing is not required.

36 (iii) Any deferred disposition vacated prior to June 7, 2012, is
37 not subject to sealing under this subsection.

38 (b) Nothing in this subsection shall preclude a juvenile from
39 petitioning the court to have the records of his or her deferred
40 dispositions sealed under RCW 13.50.260.

1 (c) Records sealed under this provision shall have the same legal
2 status as records sealed under RCW 13.50.260.

3 **Sec. 3.** RCW 13.40.308 and 2009 c 454 s 4 are each amended to
4 read as follows:

5 (1) If a respondent is adjudicated of taking a motor vehicle
6 without permission in the first degree as defined in RCW 9A.56.070,
7 the court shall impose the following minimum sentence, in addition to
8 any restitution the court may order payable to the victim:

9 (a) Juveniles with a prior criminal history score of zero to one-
10 half points shall be sentenced to a standard range sentence that
11 includes no less than three months of community supervision,
12 forty-five hours of community restitution, (~~a two hundred dollar~~
13 ~~fine,~~) and a requirement that the juvenile remain at home such that
14 the juvenile is confined to a private residence for no less than five
15 days. (~~The juvenile may be subject to electronic monitoring where~~
16 ~~available.~~) If the juvenile is enrolled in school, the confinement
17 shall be served on nonschool days;

18 (b) Juveniles with a prior criminal history score of three-
19 quarters to one and one-half points shall be sentenced to a standard
20 range sentence that includes six months of community supervision, no
21 less than ten days of detention, and ninety hours of community
22 restitution(~~, and a four hundred dollar fine~~); and

23 (c) Juveniles with a prior criminal history score of two or more
24 points shall be sentenced to no less than fifteen to thirty-six weeks
25 commitment to the juvenile rehabilitation administration, four months
26 of parole supervision, and ninety hours of community restitution(~~, and a four hundred dollar fine~~)).

28 (2) If a respondent is adjudicated of theft of a motor vehicle as
29 defined under RCW 9A.56.065, or possession of a stolen vehicle as
30 defined under RCW 9A.56.068, the court shall impose the following
31 minimum sentence, in addition to any restitution the court may order
32 payable to the victim:

33 (a) Juveniles with a prior criminal history score of zero to one-
34 half points shall be sentenced to a standard range sentence that
35 includes no less than three months of community supervision(~~, forty-~~
36 ~~five hours of community restitution, a two hundred dollar fine,~~) and
37 either ninety hours of community restitution or a requirement that
38 the juvenile remain at home such that the juvenile is confined in a

1 private residence for no less than five days(~~(. The juvenile may be~~
2 ~~subject to electronic monitoring where available))~~);

3 (b) Juveniles with a prior criminal history score of three-
4 quarters to one and one-half points shall be sentenced to a standard
5 range sentence that includes no less than six months of community
6 supervision, no less than ten days of detention, and ninety hours of
7 community restitution(~~(, and a four hundred dollar fine))~~); and

8 (c) Juveniles with a prior criminal history score of two or more
9 points shall be sentenced to no less than fifteen to thirty-six weeks
10 commitment to the juvenile rehabilitation administration, four months
11 of parole supervision, and ninety hours of community restitution(~~(,~~
12 ~~and a four hundred dollar fine))~~).

13 (3) If a respondent is adjudicated of taking a motor vehicle
14 without permission in the second degree as defined in RCW 9A.56.075,
15 the court shall impose a standard range as follows:

16 (a) Juveniles with a prior criminal history score of zero to one-
17 half points shall be sentenced to a standard range sentence that
18 includes three months of community supervision, fifteen hours of
19 community restitution, and a requirement that the juvenile remain at
20 home such that the juvenile is confined in a private residence for no
21 less than one day. If the juvenile is enrolled in school, the
22 confinement shall be served on nonschool days(~~(. The juvenile may be~~
23 ~~subject to electronic monitoring where available))~~);

24 (b) Juveniles with a prior criminal history score of three-
25 quarters to one and one-half points shall be sentenced to a standard
26 range sentence that includes no less than one day of detention, three
27 months of community supervision, thirty hours of community
28 restitution, (~~(a one hundred fifty dollar fine,~~) and a requirement
29 that the juvenile remain at home such that the juvenile is confined
30 in a private residence for no less than two days. If the juvenile is
31 enrolled in school, the confinement shall be served on nonschool
32 days(~~(. The juvenile may be subject to electronic monitoring where~~
33 ~~available))~~); and

34 (c) Juveniles with a prior criminal history score of two or more
35 points shall be sentenced to no less than three days of detention,
36 six months of community supervision, forty-five hours of community
37 restitution, (~~(a one hundred fifty dollar fine,~~) and a requirement
38 that the juvenile remain at home such that the juvenile is confined
39 in a private residence for no less than seven days. If the juvenile
40 is enrolled in school, the confinement shall be served on nonschool

1 days. ((The juvenile may be subject to electronic monitoring where
2 available.))

3 **Sec. 4.** RCW 10.31.100 and 2014 c 202 s 307, 2014 c 100 s 2, and
4 2014 c 5 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

5 A police officer having probable cause to believe that a person
6 has committed or is committing a felony shall have the authority to
7 arrest the person without a warrant. A police officer may arrest a
8 person without a warrant for committing a misdemeanor or gross
9 misdemeanor only when the offense is committed in the presence of an
10 officer, except as provided in subsections (1) through ~~((11))~~ (13)
11 of this section.

12 (1) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a
13 person has committed or is committing a misdemeanor or gross
14 misdemeanor, involving physical harm or threats of harm to any person
15 or property or the unlawful taking of property or involving the use
16 or possession of cannabis, or involving the acquisition, possession,
17 or consumption of alcohol by a person under the age of twenty-one
18 years under RCW 66.44.270, or involving criminal trespass under RCW
19 9A.52.070 or 9A.52.080, shall have the authority to arrest the
20 person.

21 (2) A police officer shall arrest and take into custody, pending
22 release on bail, personal recognizance, or court order, a person
23 without a warrant when the officer has probable cause to believe
24 that:

25 (a) An order has been issued of which the person has knowledge
26 under RCW 26.44.063, or chapter 7.92, 7.90, 9A.46, 10.99, 26.09,
27 26.10, 26.26, 26.50, or 74.34 RCW restraining the person and the
28 person has violated the terms of the order restraining the person
29 from acts or threats of violence, or restraining the person from
30 going onto the grounds of or entering a residence, workplace, school,
31 or day care, or prohibiting the person from knowingly coming within,
32 or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location or,
33 in the case of an order issued under RCW 26.44.063, imposing any
34 other restrictions or conditions upon the person; or

35 (b) A foreign protection order, as defined in RCW 26.52.010, has
36 been issued of which the person under restraint has knowledge and the
37 person under restraint has violated a provision of the foreign
38 protection order prohibiting the person under restraint from
39 contacting or communicating with another person, or excluding the

1 person under restraint from a residence, workplace, school, or day
2 care, or prohibiting the person from knowingly coming within, or
3 knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location, or a
4 violation of any provision for which the foreign protection order
5 specifically indicates that a violation will be a crime; or

6 (c) The person is (~~sixteen~~) eighteen years or older and within
7 the preceding four hours has assaulted a family or household member
8 as defined in RCW 10.99.020 and the officer believes: (i) A felonious
9 assault has occurred; (ii) an assault has occurred which has resulted
10 in bodily injury to the victim, whether the injury is observable by
11 the responding officer or not; or (iii) that any physical action has
12 occurred which was intended to cause another person reasonably to
13 fear imminent serious bodily injury or death. Bodily injury means
14 physical pain, illness, or an impairment of physical condition. When
15 the officer has probable cause to believe that family or household
16 members have assaulted each other, the officer is not required to
17 arrest both persons. The officer shall arrest the person whom the
18 officer believes to be the primary physical aggressor. In making this
19 determination, the officer shall make every reasonable effort to
20 consider: (i) The intent to protect victims of domestic violence
21 under RCW 10.99.010; (ii) the comparative extent of injuries
22 inflicted or serious threats creating fear of physical injury; and
23 (iii) the history of domestic violence of each person involved,
24 including whether the conduct was part of an ongoing pattern of
25 abuse.

26 (3) Any police officer shall arrest a person who is sixteen or
27 seventeen years old and within the preceding four hours has assaulted
28 a family or household member, as defined in RCW 10.99.020, and the
29 officer believes: (a) A felonious assault has occurred; or (b) that
30 any physical action has occurred that was intended to cause another
31 person reasonably to fear imminent serious bodily injury or death.

32 (4)(a) Any police officer may arrest a person who is sixteen or
33 seventeen years old and within the preceding four hours has assaulted
34 a family or household member, as defined in RCW 10.99.020, and the
35 officer believes: (i) A misdemeanor assault has occurred; or (ii) an
36 assault has occurred that has resulted in bodily injury to the
37 victim, whether the injury is observable by the responding officer or
38 not.

39 (b) In making the determination to arrest under (a) of this
40 subsection, the officer shall consider the: (i) Intent to protect

1 victims of domestic violence under RCW 10.99.010; (ii) extent of
2 injuries inflicted or serious threats creating fear of physical
3 injury; and (iii) history of domestic violence or stalking of each
4 person involved, including whether the conduct was part of an ongoing
5 pattern of abuse.

6 (5) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a
7 person has committed or is committing a violation of any of the
8 following traffic laws shall have the authority to arrest the person:

9 (a) RCW 46.52.010, relating to duty on striking an unattended car
10 or other property;

11 (b) RCW 46.52.020, relating to duty in case of injury to or death
12 of a person or damage to an attended vehicle;

13 (c) RCW 46.61.500 or 46.61.530, relating to reckless driving or
14 racing of vehicles;

15 (d) RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, relating to persons under the
16 influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs;

17 (e) RCW 46.61.503 or 46.25.110, relating to persons having
18 alcohol or THC in their system;

19 (f) RCW 46.20.342, relating to driving a motor vehicle while
20 operator's license is suspended or revoked;

21 (g) RCW 46.61.5249, relating to operating a motor vehicle in a
22 negligent manner.

23 ~~((4))~~ (6) A law enforcement officer investigating at the scene
24 of a motor vehicle accident may arrest the driver of a motor vehicle
25 involved in the accident if the officer has probable cause to believe
26 that the driver has committed in connection with the accident a
27 violation of any traffic law or regulation.

28 ~~((5))~~ (7)(a) A law enforcement officer investigating at the
29 scene of a motor vessel accident may arrest the operator of a motor
30 vessel involved in the accident if the officer has probable cause to
31 believe that the operator has committed, in connection with the
32 accident, a criminal violation of chapter 79A.60 RCW.

33 (b) A law enforcement officer investigating at the scene of a
34 motor vessel accident may issue a citation for an infraction to the
35 operator of a motor vessel involved in the accident if the officer
36 has probable cause to believe that the operator has committed, in
37 connection with the accident, a violation of any boating safety law
38 of chapter 79A.60 RCW.

1 ~~((+6+))~~ (8) Any police officer having probable cause to believe
2 that a person has committed or is committing a violation of RCW
3 79A.60.040 shall have the authority to arrest the person.

4 ~~((+7+))~~ (9) An officer may act upon the request of a law
5 enforcement officer in whose presence a traffic infraction was
6 committed, to stop, detain, arrest, or issue a notice of traffic
7 infraction to the driver who is believed to have committed the
8 infraction. The request by the witnessing officer shall give an
9 officer the authority to take appropriate action under the laws of
10 the state of Washington.

11 ~~((+8+))~~ (10) Any police officer having probable cause to believe
12 that a person has committed or is committing any act of indecent
13 exposure, as defined in RCW 9A.88.010, may arrest the person.

14 ~~((+9+))~~ (11) A police officer may arrest and take into custody,
15 pending release on bail, personal recognizance, or court order, a
16 person without a warrant when the officer has probable cause to
17 believe that an order has been issued of which the person has
18 knowledge under chapter 10.14 RCW and the person has violated the
19 terms of that order.

20 ~~((+10+))~~ (12) Any police officer having probable cause to believe
21 that a person has, within twenty-four hours of the alleged violation,
22 committed a violation of RCW 9A.50.020 may arrest such person.

23 ~~((+11+))~~ (13) A police officer having probable cause to believe
24 that a person illegally possesses or illegally has possessed a
25 firearm or other dangerous weapon on private or public elementary or
26 secondary school premises shall have the authority to arrest the
27 person.

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

31 ~~((+12+))~~ (14) A law enforcement officer having probable cause to
32 believe that a person has committed a violation under RCW
33 77.15.160(4) may issue a citation for an infraction to the person in
34 connection with the violation.

35 ~~((+13+))~~ (15) A law enforcement officer having probable cause to
36 believe that a person has committed a criminal violation under RCW
37 77.15.809 or 77.15.811 may arrest the person in connection with the
38 violation.

39 ~~((+14+))~~ (16) Except as specifically provided in subsections (2),
40 ~~((+3+))~~ (5), ~~((+4+))~~ (6), and ~~((+7+))~~ (9) of this section, nothing in

1 this section extends or otherwise affects the powers of arrest
2 prescribed in Title 46 RCW.

3 ~~((15))~~ (17) No police officer may be held criminally or civilly
4 liable for making an arrest pursuant to subsection (2) or ~~((9))~~
5 (11) of this section if the police officer acts in good faith and
6 without malice.

7 ~~((16))~~ (18) A police officer shall arrest and keep in custody,
8 until release by a judicial officer on bail, personal recognizance,
9 or court order, a person without a warrant when the officer has
10 probable cause to believe that the person has violated RCW 46.61.502
11 or 46.61.504 or an equivalent local ordinance and the police officer
12 has knowledge that the person has a prior offense as defined in RCW
13 46.61.5055 within ten years.

14 **Sec. 5.** RCW 13.40.265 and 2003 c 53 s 101 are each amended to
15 read as follows:

16 (1)~~((a))~~ If a juvenile thirteen years of age or older is found
17 by juvenile court to have committed an offense while armed with a
18 firearm or an offense that is a violation of RCW 9.41.040(2)(a)
19 ~~((iii))~~ (iv) or chapter 66.44, 69.41, 69.50, or 69.52 RCW, the
20 court shall notify the department of licensing within twenty-four
21 hours after entry of the judgment, unless the offense is the
22 juvenile's first offense while armed with a firearm, or first offense
23 in violation of chapter 66.44, 69.41, 69.50, or 69.52 RCW.

24 ~~((b))~~ (2) Except as otherwise provided in ~~((c) of this)~~
25 subsection (3) of this section, upon petition of a juvenile who has
26 been found by the court to have committed an offense that is a
27 violation of chapter 66.44, 69.41, 69.50, or 69.52 RCW, the court may
28 at any time the court deems appropriate notify the department of
29 licensing that the juvenile's driving privileges should be
30 reinstated.

31 ~~((c) If the offense is the juvenile's first violation of chapter~~
32 ~~66.44, 69.41, 69.50, or 69.52 RCW, the juvenile may not petition the~~
33 ~~court for reinstatement of the juvenile's privilege to drive revoked~~
34 ~~pursuant to RCW 46.20.265 until ninety days after the date the~~
35 ~~juvenile turns sixteen or ninety days after the judgment was entered,~~
36 ~~whichever is later.))~~ (3) If the offense is the juvenile's second or
37 subsequent violation of chapter 66.44, 69.41, 69.50, or 69.52 RCW,
38 the juvenile may not petition the court for reinstatement of the
39 juvenile's privilege to drive revoked pursuant to RCW 46.20.265 until

1 the date the juvenile turns seventeen or one year after the date
2 judgment was entered, whichever is later.

3 ~~((2)(a) If a juvenile enters into a diversion agreement with a
4 diversion unit pursuant to RCW 13.40.080 concerning an offense that
5 is a violation of chapter 66.44, 69.41, 69.50, or 69.52 RCW, the
6 diversion unit shall notify the department of licensing within
7 twenty four hours after the diversion agreement is signed.~~

8 ~~(b) If a diversion unit has notified the department pursuant to
9 (a) of this subsection, the diversion unit shall notify the
10 department of licensing when the juvenile has completed the
11 agreement.)~~

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