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## SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2890

State of Washington 65th Legislature 2018 Regular Session

By House Public Safety (originally sponsored by Representatives

Hansen, Frame, and Ormsby)

conditions of his or her sentence.

READ FIRST TIME 02/02/18.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to promoting successful reentry by modifying the
- 2 process for obtaining certificates of discharge and vacating
- 3 conviction records; amending RCW 9.94A.640; reenacting and amending
- 4 RCW 9.94A.637 and 9.96.060; and creating a new section.
- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 6 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1.** This act may be known and cited as the new 7 hope act.
- 8 Sec. 2. RCW 9.94A.637 and 2009 c 325 s 3 and 2009 c 288 s 2 are 9 each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
  - $(1)((\frac{1}{2}))$  When an offender has completed all requirements of the sentence, including any and all legal financial obligations, and while under the custody  $(\frac{1}{2})$  or 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. A certificate of discharge issued under this subsection (1) is effective on the date the offender completed all

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 $((\frac{b}{(i)}))$  (2)(a) 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. The notice must list the specific sentence requirements that have been completed, so that it is clear to the sentencing court that the offender is entitled to discharge upon completing the legal financial obligations of the sentence.

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(((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)

(3) In the absence of a certificate of discharge issued under subsection (1) or (2) of this section, the offender may file a motion

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with the sentencing court for a certificate of discharge. The sentencing court shall issue a certificate of discharge upon verification of completion of all sentencing conditions, including any and all legal financial obligations. A certificate of discharge issued under this subsection (3) is effective on the date the offender completed all conditions of his or her sentence.

- (4) In the absence of a certificate of discharge issued under subsection (1), (2), or (3) of this section, the offender may file a motion with the sentencing court for a certificate of discharge and file a declaration sworn under penalty of perjury that he or she has completed all of the nonfinancial conditions of his or her sentence. The filing of such a declaration creates a rebuttable presumption that the offender completed all nonfinancial conditions of his or her sentence. A certificate of discharge issued under this subsection (4) is effective on the later of: (a) Five years after completion of community custody, or if the offender was not required to serve community custody, after the completion of full and partial confinement; or (b) the date any and all legal financial obligations were satisfied.
- (5) The court shall issue a certificate of discharge under this section by issuing the certificate to the offender in person or by mailing the certificate to the offender's last known address.
- $((\frac{1}{2}))$   $\underline{(6)}$  (a) ((For purposes of this subsection <math>(2),))  $\underline{A}$  nocontact 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 nocontact order that excludes or prohibits the offender from having contact with a specified person or  $((\frac{business}{}))$  entity or coming within a set distance of any specified location.
- order as part of the judgment and sentence, the offender may ((petition)) file a motion with the sentencing court to issue a certificate of discharge and a separate no-contact order ((by filing a petition in the sentencing court and)), which must include 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.

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((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.

 ((\(\frac{(B)}{)}\)) (b) The clerk of the court shall send a copy of the new no-contact order to the individuals or entities 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 or entities.

(((ii) Whenever an order under this subsection (2) is issued,))
(c) 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.

 $((\frac{(iii)}{)}))$  <u>(d)</u> A separately issued no-contact order may be enforced under chapter 26.50 RCW.

 $((\frac{iv}{iv}))$  <u>(e)</u> A separate no-contact order issued under this subsection  $((\frac{2}{iv}))$  <u>(6)</u> is not a modification of the offender's sentence.

 $((\frac{3}{2}))$  <u>(7)</u> 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

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all felons who have been issued certificates of discharge, the date of discharge, and the date of conviction and offense.

((4))) (8) 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))) (9) The discharge shall have the effect of restoring all civil rights not already restored by RCW 29A.08.520, 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.

((\(\frac{(+6+)}{6+}\))) (10) 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.

 $((\frac{11}{1}))$  (11) Upon release from custody, the offender may apply to the department for counseling and help in adjusting to the community. This voluntary help may be provided for up to one year following the release from custody.

- Sec. 3. RCW 9.94A.640 and 2012 c 183 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) Every offender who has been discharged under RCW 9.94A.637 may apply to the sentencing court for a vacation of the offender's record of conviction. If the court finds the offender meets the tests prescribed in subsection (2) of this section, the court may clear the record of conviction by: (a) Permitting the offender to withdraw the offender's plea of guilty and to enter a plea of not guilty; or (b)

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if the offender has been convicted after a plea of not guilty, by the court setting aside the verdict of guilty; and (c) by the court dismissing the information or indictment against the offender.

- (2) An offender may not have the record of conviction cleared if:
- (a) There are any criminal charges against the offender pending in any court of this state or another state, or in any federal court;
- (b) The offense was a violent offense as defined in RCW  $9.94A.030((\div$ 
  - (c) the offense was a)) or crime against persons as defined in RCW 43.43.830, except for assault in the second degree under RCW 9A.36.021, assault in the third degree under RCW 9A.36.031(1) (a) through (f), or (i) through (k) when not committed against a law enforcement officer or peace officer, or robbery in the second degree under RCW 9A.56.210;
  - ((\(\frac{(d)}{c}\))) (c) The offense is a class B felony and the offender has been convicted of a new crime in this state, another state, or federal court in the ten years prior to the application for vacation;
  - (d) The offense is a class C felony and the offender has been convicted of a new crime in this state, another state, or federal court ((since the date of the offender's discharge under RCW 9.94A.637)) in the five years prior to the application for vacation;
  - (e) The offense is a class B felony and less than ten years have passed since the ((date the applicant was discharged under RCW 9.94A.637)) later of: (i) The applicant's release from community custody; (ii) the applicant's release from full and partial confinement; or (iii) the applicant's sentencing date;
  - (f) The offense was a class C felony, other than a class C felony described in RCW 46.61.502(6) or 46.61.504(6), and less than five years have passed since the ((date the applicant was discharged under RCW 9.94A.637)) later of: (i) The applicant's release from community custody; (ii) the applicant's release from full and partial confinement; or (iii) the applicant's sentencing date; or
  - (g) The offense was a ((elass C)) felony described in RCW 46.61.502(((6))) or 46.61.504(((6))).
  - (3) Once the court vacates a record of conviction under subsection (1) of this section, the fact that the offender has been convicted of the offense shall not be included in the offender's criminal history for purposes of determining a sentence in any subsequent conviction, and the offender shall be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense. For all

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purposes, including responding to questions on employment 1 applications, an offender whose conviction has been vacated may state 2 that the offender has never been convicted of that crime.  $\underline{A}$ 3 conviction that has been vacated under this section may not be 4 disseminated or disclosed by the state patrol or local law 5 6 enforcement agency to any person, except other criminal justice 7 enforcement agencies. Nothing in this section affects or prevents the an offender's prior conviction in a later criminal 8 use of 9 prosecution.

**Sec. 4.** RCW 9.96.060 and 2017 c 336 s 2, 2017 c 272 s 9, and 2017 c 128 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

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- (1) Every person convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense who has completed all of the terms of the sentence for the misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense may apply to the sentencing court for a vacation of the applicant's record of conviction for the offense. If the court finds the applicant meets the tests prescribed in subsection (2) of this section, the court may in its discretion vacate the record of conviction by: (a)(i) Permitting the applicant to withdraw the applicant's plea of guilty and to enter a plea of not guilty; or (ii) if the applicant has been convicted after a plea of not guilty, the court setting aside the verdict of guilty; and (b) the court dismissing the information, indictment, complaint, or citation against the applicant and vacating the judgment and sentence.
- (2) An applicant may not have the record of conviction for a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense vacated if any one of the following is present:
- (a) There are any criminal charges against the applicant pending in any court of this state or another state, or in any federal court;
- 30 (b) The offense was a violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 31 or an attempt to commit a violent offense;
- (c) The offense was a violation of RCW 46.61.502 (driving while 32 under the influence), 46.61.504 (actual physical control while under 33 34 influence), 9.91.020 (operating a railroad, etc. intoxicated), or the offense is considered a "prior offense" under 35 RCW 46.61.5055 and the applicant has had a subsequent alcohol or drug 36 violation within ten years of the date of arrest for the prior 37 38 offense or less than ten years has elapsed since the date of the arrest for the prior offense; 39

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(d) The offense was any misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor violation, including attempt, of chapter 9.68 RCW (obscenity and pornography), chapter 9.68A RCW (sexual exploitation of children), or chapter 9A.44 RCW (sex offenses) other than a conviction for failure to register under RCW 9A.44.132;

- (e) The applicant was convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense as defined in RCW 10.99.020, or the court determines after a review of the court file that the offense was committed by one family member or household member against another, or the court, after considering the damage to person or property that resulted in the conviction, any prior convictions for crimes defined in RCW 10.99.020, or for comparable offenses in another state or in federal court, and the totality of the records under review by the court regarding the conviction being considered for vacation, determines that the offense involved domestic violence, and any one of the following factors exist:
- (i) The applicant has not provided written notification of the vacation petition to the prosecuting attorney's office that prosecuted the offense for which vacation is sought, or has not provided that notification to the court;
- (ii) The applicant has previously had a conviction for domestic violence. For purposes of this subsection, however, if the current application is for more than one conviction that arose out of a single incident, none of those convictions counts as a previous conviction;
- (iii) The applicant has signed an affidavit under penalty of perjury affirming that the applicant has not previously had a conviction for a domestic violence offense, and a criminal history check reveals that the applicant has had such a conviction; or
- (iv) Less than five years have elapsed since the person completed the terms of the original conditions of the sentence, including any financial obligations and successful completion of any treatment ordered as a condition of sentencing;
- (f) For any offense other than those described in (e) of this subsection, less than three years have passed since the person completed the terms of the sentence, including any financial obligations;
- (g) The offender has been convicted of a new crime in this state, another state, or federal court ((since the date of conviction)) in the three years prior to the vacation application; or

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(h) ((The applicant has ever had the record of another conviction vacated; or

- (i))) The applicant is currently restrained((, or has been restrained within five years prior to the vacation application,)) by a domestic violence protection order, a no-contact order, an antiharassment order, or a civil restraining order which restrains one party from contacting the other party or was previously restrained by such an order and was found to have committed one or more violations of the order in the five years prior to the vacation application.
- (3) Subject to RCW 9.96.070, every person convicted of prostitution under RCW 9A.88.030 who committed the offense as a result of being a victim of trafficking, RCW 9A.40.100, promoting prostitution in the first degree, RCW 9A.88.070, promoting commercial sexual abuse of a minor, RCW 9.68A.101, or trafficking in persons under the trafficking victims protection act of 2000, 22 U.S.C. Sec. 7101 et seq. may apply to the sentencing court for vacation of the applicant's record of conviction for the prostitution offense. An applicant may not have the record of conviction for prostitution vacated if any one of the following is present:
- 21 (a) There are any criminal charges against the applicant pending 22 in any court of this state or another state, or in any federal court, 23 for any crime other than prostitution; or
  - (b) The offender has been convicted of another crime, except prostitution, in this state, another state, or federal court since the date of conviction. The limitation in this subsection (3)(b) does not apply to convictions where the offender proves by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she committed the crime as a result of being a victim of trafficking, RCW 9A.40.100, promoting prostitution in the first degree, RCW 9A.88.070, promoting commercial sexual abuse of a minor, RCW 9.68A.101, or trafficking in persons under the trafficking victims protection act of 2000, 22 U.S.C. Sec. 7101 et seq., according to the requirements provided in RCW 9.96.070 for each respective conviction.
  - (4) Every person convicted prior to January 1, 1975, of violating any statute or rule regarding the regulation of fishing activities, including, but not limited to, RCW 75.08.260, 75.12.060, 75.12.070, 75.12.160, 77.16.020, 77.16.030, 77.16.040, 77.16.060, and 77.16.240 who claimed to be exercising a treaty Indian fishing right, may apply to the sentencing court for vacation of the applicant's record of the

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- 1 misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony conviction for the offense.
- 2 If the person is deceased, a member of the person's family or an
- 3 official representative of the tribe of which the person was a member
- 4 may apply to the court on behalf of the deceased person.
- 5 Notwithstanding the requirements of RCW 9.94A.640, the court shall
- 6 vacate the record of conviction if:

- (a) The applicant is a member of a tribe that may exercise treaty Indian fishing rights at the location where the offense occurred; and
- 9 (b) The state has been enjoined from taking enforcement action of 10 the statute or rule to the extent that it interferes with a treaty
- 11 Indian fishing right as determined under *United States v. Washington*,
- 12 384 F. Supp. 312 (W.D. Wash. 1974), or Sohappy v. Smith, 302 F. Supp.
- 13 899 (D. Oregon 1969), and any posttrial orders of those courts, or
- 14 any other state supreme court or federal court decision.
  - (5)(a) Once the court vacates a record of conviction under this section, the person shall be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense and the fact that the person has been convicted of the offense shall not be included in the person's criminal history for purposes of determining a sentence in any subsequent conviction. For all purposes, including responding to questions on employment or housing applications, a person whose conviction has been vacated under this section may state that he or she has never been convicted of that crime. Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, nothing in this section affects or prevents the use of an offender's prior conviction in a later criminal prosecution.
  - (b) When a court vacates a record of domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020 under this section, the state may not use the vacated conviction in a later criminal prosecution unless the conviction was for: (i) Violating the provisions of a restraining order, no-contact order, or protection order restraining or enjoining the person or restraining the person from going on to 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 (RCW 10.99.040, 10.99.050, 26.09.300, 26.10.220, 26.26.138, 26.44.063, 26.44.150, 26.50.060, 26.50.070, 26.50.130, 26.52.070, or 74.34.145); or (ii) stalking (RCW 9A.46.110). A vacated conviction under this section is not considered a conviction of such an offense for the purposes of 27 C.F.R. 478.11.

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(6) All costs incurred by the court and probation services shall be paid by the person making the motion to vacate the record unless a determination is made pursuant to chapter 10.101 RCW that the person making the motion is indigent, at the time the motion is brought.

 (7) 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.

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