CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1517

66th Legislature 2019 Regular Session

Passed by the House April 18, 2019 Yeas 94 Nays 0	CERTIFICATE
	I, Bernard Dean, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is
Speaker of the House of Representatives	ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE
	BILL 1517 as passed by the House of
Passed by the Senate April 12, 2019	Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.
Yeas 46 Nays 0	
	Chief Clerk
President of the Senate	
Approved	FILED
	Secretary of State
	State of Washington
Governor of the State of Washington	

ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1517

AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

Passed Legislature - 2019 Regular Session

State of Washington 66th Legislature 2019 Regular Session

By House Appropriations (originally sponsored by Representatives Goodman, Mosbrucker, Orwall, Griffey, Lovick, Davis, Appleton, Pettigrew, Pellicciotti, Kilduff, and Valdez; by request of Uniform Law Commission)

READ FIRST TIME 03/01/19.

- AN ACT Relating to domestic violence; amending RCW 10.99.020, 1 2 26.50.020, 9.95.210, 10.99.050, 9.94A.500, 9.94A.660, 9.94A.662, 3 9.94A.664, 9.94A.704, 9.94A.722, 10.05.010, 10.05.015, 10.05.020, 10.05.030, 10.05.120, 10.05.140, 10.05.160, 4 26.50.035, 26.50.110, 5 26.50.160, and 36.28A.410; amending 2017 c 272 ss 7 and 8 (uncodified); reenacting and amending RCW 26.50.010 and 10.31.100; 6 7 adding a new section to chapter 10.01 RCW; adding a new section to 8 chapter 9.94A RCW; adding a new section to chapter 10.05 RCW; adding 9 a new chapter to Title 26 RCW; creating new sections; prescribing penalties; providing effective dates; providing expiration dates; and 10 11 declaring an emergency.
- 12 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

13 PART I - LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS

NEW SECTION. Sec. 101. The legislature recognizes that domestic violence treatment has been the most common, and sometimes only, legal response in domestic violence cases. There is a growing concern about the "one size fits all" approach for domestic violence misdemeanors, felonies, and other cases. In 2012, the legislature directed the Washington state institute for public policy to update its analysis of the scientific literature on domestic violence

1 treatment. The institute found traditional domestic violence treatment to be ineffective. Treatment needs to be differentiated and 2 grounded in science, risk, and long-term evaluation. The institute's 3 findings coincided with a wave of federal, state, and local reports 4 highlighting concerns with the efficacy of traditional domestic 5 6 violence treatment. A new approach was needed to reduce recidivism by domestic violence offenders, provide both victims and offenders with 7 meaningful answers about what works, and close critical safety gaps. 8 Subsequently, the legislature directed the gender and justice 9 10 commission to establish work groups and make recommendations to improve domestic violence treatment and risk assessments. The work 11 12 group recommended establishing sentencing alternatives for domestic violence offenders, integrated systems response, and domestic 13 violence risk assessments. During this time, the department of social 14 and health services repealed the administrative codes for domestic 15 16 violence treatment, and issued new codes grounded in a differentiated 17 approach and evidence-based practice. There is no easy answer to what works to reduce domestic violence recidivism, and offenders often 18 present with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health issues, 19 but new administrative codes and work group recommendations reflect 20 the best available evidence in how best to respond and treat domestic 21 violence criminal offenders. 22

Improving rehabilitation and treatment of domestic violence offenders, and those offenders with co-occurring substance and mental health issues, is critical, given how often practitioners and courts use treatment as the primary, and sometimes only, intervention for domestic violence. Given the pervasiveness of domestic violence and because of the link between domestic violence and many community issues including violent recidivism, victims and offenders are owed effective treatment and courts need better tools. State studies have found domestic violence crimes to be the most predictive of future violent crime.

23

2425

2627

28

29

30 31

32

33

34

35

36

37 38

39

The legislature intends to modify sentencing alternatives and other sentencing practices to require use of a validated risk assessment tool and domestic violence treatment certified under the Washington Administrative Code. These new practices should be consistently used when criminal conduct is based on domestic violence behavioral problems.

- 1 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 201.** The legislature intends to distinguish between intimate partner violence and other categories of domestic 2 violence to facilitate discrete data analysis regarding domestic 3 violence by judicial, criminal justice, and advocacy entities. The 4 legislature does not intend for these modifications to definitions to 5 6 substantively change the prosecution of, or penalties for, domestic violence, or the remedies available to potential petitioners under 7 the current statutory scheme. 8
- 9 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 202.** A new section is added to chapter 10.01 10 RCW to read as follows:
- 11 Whenever a prosecutor, or the attorney general or assistants 12 acting pursuant to RCW 10.01.190, institutes or conducts a criminal 13 proceeding involving domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020, 14 the prosecutor, or attorney general or assistants, shall specify 15 whether the victim and defendant are intimate partners or family or 16 household members within the meaning of RCW 26.50.010.
- 17 **Sec. 203.** RCW 10.99.020 and 2004 c 18 s 2 are each amended to 18 read as follows:
- 19 Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in 20 this section apply throughout this chapter.
- 21 (1) "Agency" means a general authority Washington law enforcement 22 agency as defined in RCW 10.93.020.

24

25

26

27

2829

30

3132

33

34

35

- (2) "Association" means the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs.
- (3) "Family or household members" means ((spouses, former spouses, persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time, adult persons related by blood or marriage, adult persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past, persons sixteen years of age or older who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past and who have or have had a dating relationship, persons sixteen years of age or older with whom a person sixteen years of age or older has or has had a dating relationship, and persons who have a biological or legal parent-child relationship, including stepparents and stepchildren and grandparents and grandchildren)) the same as in RCW 26.50.010.
- 37 (4) "Dating relationship" has the same meaning as in RCW 38 26.50.010.

```
1
         (5) "Domestic violence" includes but is not limited to any of the
     following crimes when committed either by (a) one family or household
 2
 3
     member against another <u>family or household member</u>, or (b) one
     intimate partner against another intimate partner:
 4
 5
         ((\frac{(a)}{a})) (i) Assault in the first degree (RCW 9A.36.011);
 6
         ((\frac{b}{b})) (ii) Assault in the second degree (RCW 9A.36.021);
 7
         (((-c))) (iii) Assault in the third degree (RCW 9A.36.031);
         ((\frac{d}{d})) (iv) Assault in the fourth degree (RCW 9A.36.041);
 8
         (((e))) <u>(v)</u> Drive-by shooting (RCW 9A.36.045);
9
         ((\frac{f}{f})) (vi) Reckless endangerment (RCW 9A.36.050);
10
         ((\frac{g}{g})) (vii) Coercion (RCW 9A.36.070);
11
12
         ((\frac{h}{h})) (viii) Burglary in the first degree (RCW 9A.52.020);
         ((\frac{1}{2})) (ix) Burglary in the second degree (RCW 9A.52.030);
13
                                              in
14
                   (x) Criminal trespass
                                                    the
         ((\frac{1}{(1)}))
                                                          first
                                                                           (RCW
     9A.52.070);
15
16
                                                         second
                                                                           (RCW
         ((<del>(k)</del>))
                   (xi) Criminal trespass in the
                                                                  degree
17
     9A.52.080);
18
                  (xii) Malicious mischief in the first degree
         ((\frac{1}{1}))
                                                                           (RCW
19
     9A.48.070);
20
         ((<del>(m)</del>))
                  (xiii) Malicious mischief in the second degree
                                                                           (RCW
21
     9A.48.080);
22
                 (xiv) Malicious mischief in the third degree
         ((<del>(n)</del>))
                                                                           (RCW
23
     9A.48.090);
24
         (((+o))) (xv) Kidnapping in the first degree (RCW 9A.40.020);
25
         ((\frac{p}{p})) (xvi) Kidnapping in the second degree (RCW 9A.40.030);
         ((\frac{q}{q})) (xvii) Unlawful imprisonment (RCW 9A.40.040);
26
27
         ((\frac{r}{r})) <u>(xviii)</u> Violation of the provisions of a restraining
     order, no-contact order, or protection order restraining or enjoining
28
29
     the person or restraining the person from going onto the grounds of
         entering a residence, workplace, school, or day care,
30
31
     prohibiting the person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly
32
     remaining within, a specified distance of a location (RCW 10.99.040,
33
     10.99.050, 26.09.300, 26.10.220, ((26.26.138)) 26.268.050, 26.44.063,
     26.44.150, 26.50.060, 26.50.070, 26.50.130, 26.52.070, or 74.34.145);
34
         ((+s))) (xix) Rape in the first degree (RCW 9A.44.040);
35
36
         (((t))) (xx) Rape in the second degree (RCW 9A.44.050);
         ((\frac{u}{u})) (xxi) Residential burglary (RCW 9A.52.025);
37
         (((v))) (xxii) Stalking (RCW 9A.46.110); and
38
39
         ((\frac{w}{w})) (xxiii) Interference with the reporting of domestic
40
     violence (RCW 9A.36.150).
```

- 1 (6) "Employee" means any person currently employed with an 2 agency.
 - (7) "Intimate partners" means the same as in RCW 26.50.010.

16

17

18

1920

21

22

23

24

25

2627

2829

30

- 4 (8) "Sworn employee" means a general authority Washington peace 5 officer as defined in RCW 10.93.020, any person appointed under RCW 6 35.21.333, and any person appointed or elected to carry out the 7 duties of the sheriff under chapter 36.28 RCW.
- 8 (((8))) <u>(9)</u> "Victim" means a family or household member <u>or an</u> 9 <u>intimate partner</u> who has been subjected to domestic violence.
- Sec. 204. RCW 26.50.010 and 2015 c 287 s 8 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 12 As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the 13 meanings given them:
- 14 (1) "Court" includes the superior, district, and municipal courts of the state of Washington.
 - (2) "Dating relationship" means a social relationship of a romantic nature. Factors that the court may consider in making this determination include: (a) The length of time the relationship has existed; (b) the nature of the relationship; and (c) the frequency of interaction between the parties.
 - (3) "Domestic violence" means: (a) Physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury or assault, ((between family or household members; (b))) sexual assault ((of one family or household member by another;)), or (((e))) stalking as defined in RCW 9A.46.110 of one intimate partner by another intimate partner; or (b) physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury or assault, sexual assault, or stalking as defined in RCW 9A.46.110 of one family or household member by another family or household member.
- 31 (4) "Electronic monitoring" has the same meaning as in RCW 32 9.94A.030.
- 33 (5) "Essential personal effects" means those items necessary for 34 a person's immediate health, welfare, and livelihood. "Essential 35 personal effects" includes but is not limited to clothing, cribs, 36 bedding, documents, medications, and personal hygiene items.
- 37 (6) "Family or household members" means ((spouses, domestic partners, former spouses, former domestic partners, persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or

p. 5

- have lived together at any time,)): (a) Adult persons related by 1 blood or marriage $((\tau))$; (b) adult persons who are presently residing 2 3 together or who have resided together in the past((, persons sixteen years of age or older who are presently residing together or who have 4 resided together in the past and who have or have had a dating 5 6 relationship, persons sixteen years of age or older with whom a person sixteen years of age or older has or has had a dating 7 relationship,)); and (c) persons who have a biological or legal 8 parent-child relationship, including stepparents and stepchildren and 9 grandparents and grandchildren. 10
- (7) "Intimate partner" means: (a) Spouses, or domestic partners; 11 12 (b) former spouses, or former domestic partners; (c) persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or 13 have lived together at any time; (d) adult persons presently or 14 previously residing together who have or have had a dating 15 relationship; (e) persons sixteen years of age or older who are 16 17 presently residing together or who have resided together in the past and who have or have had a dating relationship; and (f) persons 18 19 sixteen years of age or older with whom a person sixteen years of age or older has or has had a dating relationship. 20
- 21 <u>(8)</u> "Judicial day" does not include Saturdays, Sundays, or legal 22 holidays.
- 23 **Sec. 205.** RCW 26.50.020 and 2010 c 274 s 302 are each amended to 24 read as follows:

2627

28

2930

31

32

33

34

35

- (1) (a) Any person may seek relief under this chapter by filing a petition with a court alleging that the person has been the victim of domestic violence committed by the respondent. The person may petition for relief on behalf of himself or herself and on behalf of minor family or household members.
- (b) Any person thirteen years of age or older may seek relief under this chapter by filing a petition with a court alleging that he or she has been the victim of violence in a dating relationship and the respondent is sixteen years of age or older.
- (2) (a) 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.
- 37 (b) A person under sixteen years of age who is seeking relief 38 under subsection (1)(b) of this section is required to seek relief by 39 a parent, guardian, guardian ad litem, 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.

1

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

1516

17

18

19

20

2122

23

2425

26

27

2829

30

3132

33

34

3536

- (4) The court may, if it deems necessary, appoint a guardian ad litem for a petitioner or respondent who is a party to an action under this chapter.
- (5) Any petition filed under this chapter must specify whether the victim and respondent of the alleged domestic violence are intimate partners or family or household members within the meaning of RCW 26.50.010.
- (6) The courts defined in RCW 26.50.010($(\frac{4}{4})$) have jurisdiction over proceedings under this chapter. The jurisdiction of district and municipal courts under this chapter shall be limited to enforcement of RCW 26.50.110(1), or the equivalent municipal ordinance, and the issuance and enforcement of temporary orders for protection provided for in RCW 26.50.070 if: (a) A superior court has exercised or is exercising jurisdiction over a proceeding under this title or chapter 13.34 RCW involving the parties; (b) the petition for relief under this chapter presents issues of residential schedule of and contact with children of the parties; or (c) the petition for relief under this chapter requests the court to exclude a party from the dwelling which the parties share. When the jurisdiction of a district or municipal court is limited to the issuance and enforcement of a temporary order, the district or municipal court shall set the full hearing provided for in RCW 26.50.050 in superior court and transfer the case. If the notice and order are not served on the respondent in time for the full hearing, the issuing court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court to extend the order for protection.
- $((\frac{(6)}{(6)}))$ An action under this chapter shall be filed in the county or the municipality where the petitioner resides, unless the petitioner has left the residence or household to avoid abuse. In that case, the petitioner may bring an action in the county or municipality of the previous or the new household or residence.
- ((+7)) (8) A person's right to petition for relief under this chapter is not affected by the person leaving the residence or household to avoid abuse.
- 38 $((\frac{(8)}{)})$ For the purposes of this section "next friend" means 39 any competent individual, over eighteen years of age, chosen by the

1 minor and who is capable of pursuing the minor's stated interest in

2 the action.

3

20

21

2223

24

2526

29

30

31

32

33

34

PART III - CRIMINAL NO-CONTACT ORDERS

4 NEW SECTION. Sec. 301. (1) The legislature believes the existing language of RCW 10.99.050 has always authorized courts to 5 issue domestic violence no-contact orders in adult and juvenile cases 6 that last up to the adult statutory maximum in felony cases and up to 7 the maximum period for which an adult sentence can be suspended or 8 deferred in nonfelony cases. However, in State v. Granath, 200 Wn. 9 App. 26, 401 P.3d 405 (2017), aff'd, 190 Wn.2d 548, 415 P.3d 1179 10 (2018), the court of appeals and supreme court recently interpreted 11 this provision to limit domestic violence no-contact orders in 12 nonfelony sentences to the duration of the defendant's conditions of 13 sentence. The legislature finds that this interpretation inadequately 14 15 protects victims of domestic violence. The legislature intends to clarify the trial courts' authority to issue no-contact orders that 16 17 remain in place in adult and juvenile nonfelony cases for the maximum period of time that an adult sentence could be suspended, and in 18 19 adult and juvenile felony cases for the adult statutory maximum.

- (2) The legislature further finds that there is a discrepancy in which sentences for nonfelony domestic violence offenses can be suspended for up to five years in district and municipal courts, but only for up to two years in superior courts in most cases, creating inconsistent protection for victims. The legislature intends to rectify this discrepancy to allow nonfelony domestic violence sentences to be suspended for up to five years in all courts.
- 27 **Sec. 302.** RCW 9.95.210 and 2012 1st sp.s. c 6 s 10 are each 28 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) (a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection in granting probation, the superior court may suspend the imposition or the execution of the sentence and may direct that the suspension may continue upon such conditions and for such time as it shall designate, not exceeding the maximum term of sentence or two years, whichever is longer.
- 35 (b) For a defendant sentenced <u>for a domestic violence offense</u>, or 36 under RCW 46.61.5055, the superior court may suspend the imposition 37 or the execution of the sentence and may direct that the suspension

continue upon such conditions and for such time as the court shall designate, not to exceed five years. The court shall have continuing jurisdiction and authority to suspend the execution of all or any part of the sentence upon stated terms, including installment payment of fines. A defendant who has been sentenced, and who then fails to appear for any hearing to address the defendant's compliance with the terms of probation when ordered to do so by the court shall have the term of probation tolled until such time as the defendant makes his or her presence known to the court on the record. Any time before entering an order terminating probation, the court may modify or revoke its order suspending the imposition or execution of the sentence if the defendant violates or fails to carry out any of the conditions of the suspended sentence.

1

2

4

5

7

8

9

10

1112

13

14

1516

17

18

19

2021

22

23

24

25

26

27

2829

30 31

32

33

34

3536

37

3839

40

(2) In the order granting probation and as a condition thereof, the superior court may in its discretion imprison the defendant in the county jail for a period not exceeding one year and may fine the defendant any sum not exceeding the statutory limit for the offense committed, and court costs. As a condition of probation, the superior court shall require the payment of the penalty assessment required by RCW 7.68.035. The superior court may also require the defendant to make such monetary payments, on such terms as it deems appropriate under the circumstances, as are necessary: (a) To comply with any order of the court for the payment of family support; (b) to make restitution to any person or persons who may have suffered loss or damage by reason of the commission of the crime in question or when the offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement; (c) to pay such fine as may be imposed and court costs, including reimbursement of the state for costs of extradition if return to this state by extradition was required; (d) following consideration of the financial condition of the person subject to possible electronic monitoring, to pay for the costs of electronic monitoring if that monitoring was required by the court as a condition of release from custody or as a condition of probation; (e) to contribute to a county or interlocal drug fund; and (f) to make restitution to a public agency for the costs of an emergency response under RCW 38.52.430, and may require bonds for the faithful observance of any and all conditions imposed in the probation.

(3) The superior court shall order restitution in all cases where the victim is entitled to benefits under the crime victims' compensation act, chapter 7.68 RCW. If the superior court does not order restitution and the victim of the crime has been determined to be entitled to benefits under the crime victims' compensation act, the department of labor and industries, as administrator of the crime victims' compensation program, may petition the superior court within one year of imposition of the sentence for entry of a restitution order. Upon receipt of a petition from the department of labor and industries, the superior court shall hold a restitution hearing and shall enter a restitution order.

- (4) In granting probation, the superior court may order the probationer to report to the secretary of corrections or such officer as the secretary may designate and as a condition of the probation to follow the instructions of the secretary for up to twelve months. If the county legislative authority has elected to assume responsibility for the supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers within its jurisdiction, the superior court misdemeanant probationer shall report to a probation officer employed or contracted for by the county. In cases where a superior court misdemeanant probationer is sentenced in one county, but resides within another county, there must be provisions for the probationer to report to the agency having supervision responsibility for the probationer's county of residence.
- (5) If the probationer has been ordered to make restitution and the superior court has ordered supervision, the officer supervising the probationer shall make a reasonable effort to ascertain whether restitution has been made. If the superior court has ordered supervision and restitution has not been made as ordered, the officer shall inform the prosecutor of that violation of the terms of probation not less than three months prior to the termination of the probation period. The secretary of corrections will promulgate rules and regulations for the conduct of the person during the term of probation. For defendants found guilty in district court, like functions as the secretary performs in regard to probation may be performed by probation officers employed for that purpose by the county legislative authority of the county wherein the court is located.
- 38 (6) The provisions of RCW 9.94A.501 and 9.94A.5011 apply to 39 sentences imposed under this section.

- 1 (7) For purposes of this section, "domestic violence" means the same as in RCW 10.99.020.
 - Sec. 303. RCW 10.99.050 and 2000 c 119 s 20 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) When a defendant is found guilty of a crime and a condition of the sentence restricts the defendant's ability to have contact with the victim, such condition shall be recorded and a written certified copy of that order shall be provided to the victim.
- (2) (a) Willful violation of a court order issued under this section is punishable under RCW 26.50.110.
- (b) The written order 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; any assault, drive-by shooting, or reckless endangerment that is a violation of this order is a felony.
- (c) An order issued pursuant to this section in conjunction with a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor sentence or juvenile disposition remains in effect for a fixed period of time determined by the court, which may not exceed five years from the date of sentencing or disposition.
- (d) An order issued pursuant to this section in conjunction with a felony sentence or juvenile disposition remains in effect for a fixed period of time determined by the court, which may not exceed the adult maximum sentence established in RCW 9A.20.021.
- (3) Whenever an order prohibiting contact is issued pursuant to 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.
- (4) If an order prohibiting contact issued pursuant to this section is modified or terminated, the clerk of the court shall notify the law enforcement agency specified in the order on or before

- 1 the next judicial day. Upon receipt of notice that an order has been
- 2 terminated, the law enforcement agency shall remove the order from
- 3 any computer-based criminal intelligence system.

PART IV - RISK ASSESSMENT

- 5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 401.** A new section is added to chapter 9.94A 6 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) The Washington State University department of criminal justice shall develop a tool to be used in conjunction with the Washington one risk assessment that would specifically predict whether the offender will commit domestic violence in the future. The domestic violence tool may incorporate relevant court records into the prediction modeling, if practical within the resources allocated. The tool will be used by the department as part of the current risk, needs, and responsivity assessment process.
 - (2) The Washington State University department of criminal justice shall make the domestic violence risk assessment tool available for use by the department no later than July 1, 2020. Subject to funds appropriated for this specific purpose, the department shall start to implement the domestic violence risk assessment tool by July 1, 2020, and by July 1, 2021, the department shall use the domestic violence risk assessment tool when conducting a Washington one risk assessment for an offender with a current conviction where domestic violence was pleaded and proven.
 - (3) The harborview center for sexual assault and traumatic stress shall develop a training curriculum for domestic violence perpetrator treatment providers that incorporates evidence-based practices and treatment modalities consistent with the Washington Administrative Code provisions adopted by the department of social and health services. The harborview center for sexual assault and traumatic stress shall complete the training curriculum and make it available for provider training no later than June 30, 2020.

32 PART V - SENTENCING

- **Sec. 501.** RCW 9.94A.500 and 2013 c 200 s 33 are each amended to read as follows:
- 35 (1) Before imposing a sentence upon a defendant, the court shall 36 conduct a sentencing hearing. The sentencing hearing shall be held

within forty court days following conviction. Upon the motion of either party for good cause shown, or on its own motion, the court may extend the time period for conducting the sentencing hearing.

1

2

4

5

7

8

9

11

12

13

14

1516

17

18

19

2021

22

23

2425

26

2728

29

3031

32

33

34

35

3637

3839

Except in cases where the defendant shall be sentenced to a term of total confinement for life without the possibility of release or, when authorized by RCW 10.95.030 for the crime of aggravated murder in the first degree, sentenced to death, the court may order the department to complete a risk assessment report. If available before sentencing, the report shall be provided to the court.

Unless specifically waived by the court, the court shall order the department to complete a chemical dependency screening report before imposing a sentence upon a defendant who has been convicted of a violation of the uniform controlled substances act under chapter 69.50 RCW, a criminal solicitation to commit such a violation under chapter 9A.28 RCW, or any felony where the court finds that the offender has a chemical dependency that has contributed to his or her offense. In addition, the court shall, at the time of plea or conviction, order the department to complete a presentence report before imposing a sentence upon a defendant who has been convicted of a felony sexual offense. The department of corrections shall give priority to presentence investigations for sexual offenders. If the court determines that the defendant may be a mentally ill person as defined in RCW 71.24.025, although the defendant has not established that at the time of the crime he or she lacked the capacity to commit the crime, was incompetent to commit the crime, or was insane at the time of the crime, the court shall order the department to complete a presentence report before imposing a sentence.

Unless specifically waived by the court, the court shall order the department to complete a presentence investigation before imposing a drug offender sentencing alternative upon a defendant who has been convicted of a felony offense where domestic violence has been pleaded and proven.

The court shall consider the risk assessment report and presentence reports, if any, including any victim impact statement and criminal history, and allow arguments from the prosecutor, the defense counsel, the offender, the victim, the survivor of the victim, or a representative of the victim or survivor, and an investigative law enforcement officer as to the sentence to be imposed.

A criminal history summary relating to the defendant from the prosecuting authority or from a state, federal, or foreign governmental agency shall be prima facie evidence of the existence and validity of the convictions listed therein. If the court is satisfied by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant has a criminal history, the court shall specify the convictions it has found to exist. All of this information shall be part of the record. Copies of all risk assessment reports and presentence reports presented to the sentencing court and all written findings of facts and conclusions of law as to sentencing entered by the court shall be sent to the department by the clerk of the court at the conclusion of the sentencing and shall accompany the offender if the offender is committed to the custody of the department. Court clerks shall provide, without charge, certified copies of documents relating to criminal convictions requested by prosecuting attorneys.

1

2

4

5

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

1415

16

17

1819

2021

22

23

2425

26

2728

29

30 31

32

33

(2) To prevent wrongful disclosure of information and records related to mental health services, as described in RCW 71.05.445 and 70.02.250, a court may take only those steps necessary during a sentencing hearing or any hearing in which the department presents information related to mental health services to the court. The steps may be taken on motion of the defendant, the prosecuting attorney, or on the court's own motion. The court may seal the portion of the record relating to information relating to mental health services, exclude the public from the hearing during presentation or discussion of information and records relating to mental health services, or grant other relief to achieve the result intended by this subsection, but nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent the subsequent release of information and records related to mental health services as authorized by RCW 71.05.445, 70.02.250, or 72.09.585. Any person who otherwise is permitted to attend any hearing pursuant to chapter 7.69 or 7.69A RCW shall not be excluded from the hearing solely because the department intends to disclose or discloses information related to mental health services.

- 34 **Sec. 502.** RCW 9.94A.660 and 2016 sp.s. c 29 s 524 are each 35 amended to read as follows:
- 36 (1) An offender is eligible for the special drug offender 37 sentencing alternative if:

(a) The offender is convicted of a felony that is not a violent offense or sex offense and the violation does not involve a sentence enhancement under RCW 9.94A.533 (3) or (4);

- (b) The offender is convicted of a felony that is not a felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug under RCW 46.61.502(6) or felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug under RCW 46.61.504(6);
- (c) The offender has no current or prior convictions for a sex offense at any time or violent offense within ten years before conviction of the current offense, in this state, another state, or the United States;
- (d) For a violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act under chapter 69.50 RCW or a criminal solicitation to commit such a violation under chapter 9A.28 RCW, the offense involved only a small quantity of the particular controlled substance as determined by the judge upon consideration of such factors as the weight, purity, packaging, sale price, and street value of the controlled substance;
- (e) The offender has not been found by the United States attorney general to be subject to a deportation detainer or order and does not become subject to a deportation order during the period of the sentence;
- 23 (f) The end of the standard sentence range for the current 24 offense is greater than one year; and
 - (g) The offender has not received a drug offender sentencing alternative more than once in the prior ten years before the current offense.
 - (2) A motion for a special drug offender sentencing alternative may be made by the court, the offender, or the state.
 - (3) If the sentencing court determines that the offender is eligible for an alternative sentence under this section and that the alternative sentence is appropriate, the court shall waive imposition of a sentence within the standard sentence range and impose a sentence consisting of either a prison-based alternative under RCW 9.94A.662 or a residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative under RCW 9.94A.664. The residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative is only available if the midpoint of the standard range is twenty-four months or less.
 - (4) (a) To assist the court in making its determination, the court may order the department to complete either or both a risk assessment

- report and a chemical dependency screening report as provided in RCW 9.94A.500.
 - (b) To assist the court in making its determination in domestic violence cases, the court shall order the department to complete a presentence investigation and a chemical dependency screening report as provided in RCW 9.94A.500, unless otherwise specifically waived by the court.
 - (5) (a) If the court is considering imposing a sentence under the residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative, the court may order an examination of the offender by the department. The examination shall, at a minimum, address the following issues:
 - (i) Whether the offender suffers from drug addiction;
 - (ii) Whether the addiction is such that there is a probability that criminal behavior will occur in the future;
 - (iii) Whether effective treatment for the offender's addiction is available from a provider that has been licensed or certified by the department of ((social and health services)) health, and where applicable, whether effective domestic violence perpetrator treatment is available from a state-certified domestic violence treatment provider pursuant to chapter 26.50 RCW; and
- 21 (iv) Whether the offender and the community will benefit from the 22 use of the alternative.
 - (b) The examination report must contain:

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

1516

17

18

19

20

23

2425

- (i) A proposed monitoring plan, including any requirements regarding living conditions, lifestyle requirements, and monitoring by family members and others; and
- 27 (ii) Recommended crime-related prohibitions and affirmative 28 conditions.
- 29 (6) When a court imposes a sentence of community custody under 30 this section:
- 31 (a) The court may impose conditions as provided in RCW 9.94A.703
 32 and may impose other affirmative conditions as the court considers
 33 appropriate. In addition, an offender may be required to pay thirty
 34 dollars per month while on community custody to offset the cost of
 35 monitoring for alcohol or controlled substances, or in cases of
 36 domestic violence for monitoring with global positioning system
 37 technology for compliance with a no-contact order.
- 38 (b) The department may impose conditions and sanctions as 39 authorized in RCW 9.94A.704 and 9.94A.737.

(7) (a) The court may bring any offender sentenced under this section back into court at any time on its own initiative to evaluate the offender's progress in treatment or to determine if any violations of the conditions of the sentence have occurred.

1

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2021

36

37

38

- (b) If the offender is brought back to court, the court may modify the conditions of the community custody or impose sanctions under (c) of this subsection.
- (c) The court may order the offender to serve a term of total confinement within the standard range of the offender's current offense at any time during the period of community custody if the offender violates the conditions or requirements of the sentence or if the offender is failing to make satisfactory progress in treatment.
- (d) An offender ordered to serve a term of total confinement under (c) of this subsection shall receive credit for any time previously served under this section.
- (8) In serving a term of community custody imposed upon failure to complete, or administrative termination from, the special drug offender sentencing alternative program, the offender shall receive no credit for time served in community custody prior to termination of the offender's participation in the program.
- 22 (9) An offender sentenced under this section shall be subject to 23 all rules relating to earned release time with respect to any period 24 served in total confinement.
- (10) Costs of examinations and preparing treatment plans under a special drug offender sentencing alternative may be paid, at the option of the county, from funds provided to the county from the criminal justice treatment account under RCW 71.24.580.
- 29 **Sec. 503.** RCW 9.94A.662 and 2009 c 389 s 4 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
- 31 (1) A sentence for a prison-based special drug offender 32 sentencing alternative shall include:
- 33 (a) A period of total confinement in a state facility for one-34 half the midpoint of the standard sentence range or twelve months, 35 whichever is greater;
 - (b) One-half the midpoint of the standard sentence range as a term of community custody, which must include appropriate substance abuse treatment in a program that has been approved by the division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health

services, and for co-occurring drug and domestic violence cases, must also include an appropriate domestic violence treatment program by a state-certified domestic violence treatment provider pursuant to chapter 26.50 RCW;

- (c) Crime-related prohibitions, including a condition not to use illegal controlled substances;
- (d) A requirement to submit to urinalysis or other testing to monitor that status; and
- (e) A term of community custody pursuant to RCW 9.94A.701 to be imposed upon the failure to complete or administrative termination from the special drug offender sentencing alternative program.
- (2) (a) During incarceration in the state facility, offenders sentenced under this section shall undergo a comprehensive substance abuse assessment and receive, within available resources, treatment services appropriate for the offender. The <u>substance abuse</u> treatment services shall be designed by the division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health services, in cooperation with the department of corrections.
- (b) When applicable for cases involving domestic violence, domestic violence treatment must be provided by a state-certified domestic violence treatment provider pursuant to chapter 26.50 RCW during the term of community custody.
- (3) If the department finds that conditions of community custody have been willfully violated, the offender may be reclassified to serve the remaining balance of the original sentence. An offender who fails to complete the program or who is administratively terminated from the program shall be reclassified to serve the unexpired term of his or her sentence as ordered by the sentencing court.
- (4) If an offender sentenced to the prison-based alternative under this section is found by the United States attorney general to be subject to a deportation order, a hearing shall be held by the department unless waived by the offender, and, if the department finds that the offender is subject to a valid deportation order, the department may administratively terminate the offender from the program and reclassify the offender to serve the remaining balance of the original sentence.
- **Sec. 504.** RCW 9.94A.664 and 2009 c 389 s 5 are each amended to 38 read as follows:

(1) A sentence for a residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative shall include a term of community custody equal to one-half the midpoint of the standard sentence range or two years, whichever is greater, conditioned on the offender entering and remaining in residential chemical dependency treatment certified under chapter 70.96A RCW for a period set by the court between three and six months.

- (2)(a) The court shall impose, as conditions of community custody, treatment and other conditions as proposed in the examination report completed pursuant to RCW 9.94A.660.
- (b) If the court imposes a term of community custody, the department shall, within available resources, make chemical dependency assessment and treatment services available to the offender during the term of community custody, and within available resources, make domestic violence treatment services available to a domestic violence offender during the term of community custody.
- (3) (a) If the court imposes a sentence under this section, the treatment provider must send the treatment plan to the court within thirty days of the offender's arrival to the residential chemical dependency treatment program and, when applicable, the domestic violence treatment program.
- (b) Upon receipt of the plan, the court shall schedule a progress hearing during the period of ((residential chemical dependency)) treatment, and schedule a treatment termination hearing for three months before the expiration of the term of community custody.
- (c) Before the progress hearing and treatment termination hearing, the treatment provider and the department shall submit written reports to the court and parties regarding the offender's compliance with treatment and monitoring requirements, and recommendations regarding termination from treatment.
- 31 (4) At a progress hearing or treatment termination hearing, the 32 court may:
 - (a) Authorize the department to terminate the offender's community custody status on the expiration date determined under subsection (1) of this section;
- 36 (b) Continue the hearing to a date before the expiration date of 37 community custody, with or without modifying the conditions of 38 community custody; or

- 1 (c) Impose a term of total confinement equal to one-half the 2 midpoint of the standard sentence range, followed by a term of 3 community custody under RCW 9.94A.701.
- 4 (5) If the court imposes a term of total confinement, the 5 department shall, within available resources, make chemical 6 dependency assessment and treatment services available to the 7 offender during the term of total confinement and subsequent term of 8 community custody.

PART VI - COMMUNITY CUSTODY AND REENTRY

9

12

1314

15

16 17

18

19

2021

2223

26

27

30

31

32

- 10 **Sec. 601.** RCW 9.94A.704 and 2016 c 108 s 1 are each amended to 11 read as follows:
 - (1) Every person who is sentenced to a period of community custody shall report to and be placed under the supervision of the department, subject to RCW 9.94A.501.
 - (2)(a) The department shall assess the offender's risk of reoffense and may establish and modify additional conditions of community custody based upon the risk to community safety.
 - (b) Within the funds available for community custody, the department shall determine conditions on the basis of risk to community safety, and shall supervise offenders during community custody on the basis of risk to community safety and conditions imposed by the court. The secretary shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this subsection (2) (b).
- 24 (3) If the offender is supervised by the department, the department shall at a minimum instruct the offender to:
 - (a) Report as directed to a community corrections officer;
 - (b) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries;
- 28 (c) Notify the community corrections officer of any change in the 29 offender's address or employment;
 - (d) Pay the supervision fee assessment; and
 - (e) Disclose the fact of supervision to any mental health $((\Theta r))_L$ chemical dependency, or domestic violence treatment provider, as required by RCW 9.94A.722.
- 34 (4) The department may require the offender to participate in 35 rehabilitative programs, or otherwise perform affirmative conduct, 36 and to obey all laws.
- 37 (5) If the offender was sentenced pursuant to a conviction for a 38 sex offense or domestic violence, the department may:

(a) Require the offender to refrain from direct or indirect contact with the victim of the crime or immediate family member of the victim of the crime. If a victim or an immediate family member of a victim has requested that the offender not contact him or her after notice as provided in RCW 72.09.340, the department shall require the offender to refrain from contact with the requestor. Where the victim is a minor, the parent or guardian of the victim may make a request on the victim's behalf. This subsection is not intended to reduce the preexisting authority of the department to impose no-contact conditions regardless of the offender's crime and regardless of who is protected by the no-contact condition, where such condition is based on risk to community safety.

- (b) Impose electronic monitoring. Within the resources made available by the department for this purpose, the department shall carry out any electronic monitoring using the most appropriate technology given the individual circumstances of the offender. As used in this section, "electronic monitoring" has the same meaning as in RCW 9.94A.030.
- (6) The department may not impose conditions that are contrary to those ordered by the court and may not contravene or decrease courtimposed conditions.
- (7) (a) The department shall notify the offender in writing of any additional conditions or modifications.
- (b) By the close of the next business day after receiving notice of a condition imposed or modified by the department, an offender may request an administrative review under rules adopted by the department. The condition shall remain in effect unless the reviewing officer finds that it is not reasonably related to the crime of conviction, the offender's risk of reoffending, or the safety of the community.
- (8) The department shall notify the offender in writing upon community custody intake of the department's violation process.
- (9) The department may require offenders to pay for special services rendered including electronic monitoring, day reporting, and telephone reporting, dependent on the offender's ability to pay. The department may pay for these services for offenders who are not able to pay.
- (10)(a) When an offender on community custody is under the authority of the board, the department shall assess the offender's risk of recidivism and shall recommend to the board any additional or

- 1 modified conditions based upon the offender's risk to community 2 safety and may recommend affirmative conduct or electronic monitoring 3 consistent with subsections (4) through (6) of this section.
 - (b) The board may impose conditions in addition to court-ordered conditions. The board must consider and may impose department-recommended conditions. The board must impose a condition requiring the offender to refrain from contact with the victim or immediate family member of the victim as provided in subsection (5)(a) of this section.
- 10 (c) By the close of the next business day, after receiving notice 11 of a condition imposed by the board or the department, an offender 12 may request an administrative hearing under rules adopted by the 13 board. The condition shall remain in effect unless the hearing 14 examiner finds that it is not reasonably related to any of the 15 following:
 - (i) The crime of conviction;

5

7

8

9

16

- (ii) The offender's risk of reoffending;
- 18 (iii) The safety of the community;
- 19 <u>(iv) The offender's risk of domestic violence reoffense</u>.
- (d) If the department finds that an emergency exists requiring 20 21 the immediate imposition of additional conditions in order to prevent the offender from committing a crime, the department may impose such 22 conditions. The department may not impose conditions that are 23 contrary to those set by the board or the court and may not 24 25 contravene or decrease court-imposed or board-imposed conditions. 26 Conditions imposed under this subsection shall take effect immediately after notice to the offender by personal service, but 27 28 shall not remain in effect longer than seven working days unless 29 approved by the board.
- 30 (11) In setting, modifying, and enforcing conditions of community 31 custody, the department shall be deemed to be performing a 32 quasi-judicial function.
- 33 **Sec. 602.** RCW 9.94A.722 and 2004 c 166 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:
- 35 When an offender receiving court-ordered mental health $((\Theta r))_L$ 36 chemical dependency, or domestic violence treatment or treatment 37 ordered by the department of corrections presents for treatment from 38 a mental health or chemical dependency treatment provider, the 39 offender must disclose to the mental health $((\Theta r))_L$ chemical

- 1 dependency, or domestic violence treatment provider whether he or she
- 2 is subject to supervision by the department of corrections. If an
- 3 offender has received relief from disclosure pursuant to RCW
- 4 9.94A.562, 70.96A.155, or 71.05.132, the offender must provide the
- 5 mental health ((or)), chemical dependency, or domestic violence
- 6 treatment provider with a copy of the order granting the relief.

8

10

11

12

1314

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

24

25

26

27

2829

30

31

32

3334

3536

37

38

PART VII - DEFERRED PROSECUTIONS

- Sec. 701. RCW 10.05.010 and 2008 c 282 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) In a court of limited jurisdiction a person charged with a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor may petition the court to be considered for a deferred prosecution program. The petition shall be filed with the court at least seven days before the date set for trial but, upon a written motion and affidavit establishing good cause for the delay and failure to comply with this section, the court may waive this requirement subject to the defendant's reimbursement to the court of the witness fees and expenses due for subpoenaed witnesses who have appeared on the date set for trial.
- (2) A person charged with a traffic infraction, misdemeanor, or gross misdemeanor under Title 46 RCW, or a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor domestic violence offense, shall not be eligible for a deferred prosecution program unless the court makes specific findings pursuant to RCW 10.05.020 ((or section 18 of this act. Such person shall not be eligible for a deferred prosecution program more than once; and cannot receive a deferred prosecution under both RCW 10.05.020 and section 18 of this act)). A person may not participate in a deferred prosecution program for a traffic infraction, misdemeanor, or gross misdemeanor under Title 46 RCW if he or she has participated in a deferred prosecution program for a prior traffic infraction, misdemeanor, or gross misdemeanor under Title 46 RCW, and a person may not participate in a deferred prosecution program for a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor domestic violence offense if he or she has participated in a deferred prosecution program for a prior domestic violence offense. Separate offenses committed more than seven days apart may not be consolidated in a single program.
- (3) A person charged with a misdemeanor or a gross misdemeanor under chapter 9A.42 RCW shall not be eligible for a deferred prosecution program unless the court makes specific findings pursuant

- to RCW 10.05.020. Such person shall not be eligible for a deferred prosecution program more than once.
- 3 (4) A person is not eligible for a deferred prosecution program
 4 if the misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor domestic violence offense was
 5 originally charged as a felony offense in superior court.
- **Sec. 702.** RCW 10.05.015 and 1985 c 352 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

At the time of arraignment a person charged with a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor domestic violence offense may be given a statement by the court that explains the availability, operation, and effects of the deferred prosecution program.

Sec. 703. RCW 10.05.020 and 2016 sp.s. c 29 s 525 are each 14 amended to read as follows:

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the petitioner shall allege under oath in the petition that the wrongful conduct charged is the result of or caused by substance use disorders or mental problems or domestic violence behavior problems for which the person is in need of treatment and unless treated the probability of future recurrence is great, along with a statement that the person agrees to pay the cost of a diagnosis and treatment of the alleged problem or problems if financially able to do so. The petition shall also contain a case history and written assessment prepared by an approved substance use disorder treatment program as designated in chapter 71.24 RCW if the petition alleges a substance use disorder ((er)), by an approved mental health center if the petition alleges a mental problem, or by a state-certified domestic violence treatment provider pursuant to chapter 26.50 RCW if the petition alleges a domestic violence behavior problem.
- (2) In the case of a petitioner charged with a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor under chapter 9A.42 RCW, the petitioner shall allege under oath in the petition that the petitioner is the natural or adoptive parent of the alleged victim; that the wrongful conduct charged is the result of parenting problems for which the petitioner is in need of services; that the petitioner is in need of child welfare services under chapter 74.13 RCW to improve his or her parenting skills in order to better provide his or her child or children with the basic necessities of life; that the petitioner

wants to correct his or her conduct to reduce the likelihood of harm to his or her minor children; that in the absence of child welfare services the petitioner may be unable to reduce the likelihood of harm to his or her minor children; and that the petitioner has cooperated with the department of social and health services to develop a plan to receive appropriate child welfare services; along with a statement that the person agrees to pay the cost of the services if he or she is financially able to do so. The petition shall also contain a case history and a written service plan from the department of social and health services.

1

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

1112

13

14

1516

17

18

19

2021

22

23

2425

26

27

28

29

3031

32

33

34

35

36

37

3839

40

(3) Before entry of an order deferring prosecution, a petitioner shall be advised of his or her rights as an accused and execute, as a condition of receiving treatment, a statement that contains: (a) An acknowledgment of his or her rights; (b) an acknowledgment and waiver of the right to testify, the right to a speedy trial, the right to call witnesses to testify, the right to present evidence in his or her defense, and the right to a jury trial; (c) a stipulation to the admissibility and sufficiency of the facts contained in the written police report; and (d) an acknowledgment that the statement will be entered and used to support a finding of guilty if the court finds cause to revoke the order granting deferred prosecution. petitioner shall also be advised that he or she may, if he or she proceeds to trial and is found guilty, be allowed to seek suspension of some or all of the fines and incarceration that may be ordered upon the condition that he or she seek treatment and, further, that he or she may seek treatment from public and private agencies at any time without regard to whether or not he or she is found guilty of the offense charged. He or she shall also be advised that the court will not accept a petition for deferred prosecution from a person who: (i) Sincerely believes that he or she is innocent of the charges; (ii) sincerely believes that he or she does not, in fact, suffer from alcoholism, drug addiction, ((or)) mental problems, or domestic violence behavior problems; or (iii) in the case of a petitioner charged under chapter 9A.42 RCW, sincerely believes that he or she does not need child welfare services.

(4) Before entering an order deferring prosecution, the court shall make specific findings that: (a) The petitioner has stipulated to the admissibility and sufficiency of the facts as contained in the written police report; (b) the petitioner has acknowledged the admissibility of the stipulated facts in any criminal hearing on the

- 1 underlying offense or offenses held subsequent to revocation of the
- 2 order granting deferred prosecution; (c) the petitioner has
- 3 acknowledged and waived the right to testify, the right to a speedy
- 4 trial, the right to call witnesses to testify, the right to present
- 5 evidence in his or her defense, and the right to a jury trial; and
- 6 (d) the petitioner's statements were made knowingly and voluntarily.
- 7 Such findings shall be included in the order granting deferred
- 8 prosecution.
- 9 **Sec. 704.** RCW 10.05.030 and 2016 sp.s. c 29 s 526 are each 10 amended to read as follows:
- 11 The arraigning judge upon consideration of the petition and with
- 12 the concurrence of the prosecuting attorney may continue the
- 13 arraignment and refer such person for a diagnostic investigation and
- 14 evaluation to:
- 15 <u>(1) A</u>n approved substance use disorder treatment program as
- 16 designated in chapter 71.24 RCW(($_{7}$)) if the petition alleges a
- 17 substance use disorder((, to));
- 18 (2) An approved mental health center((τ)) if the petition alleges
- 19 a mental problem ((--or));
- 20 <u>(3)</u> The department of social and health services if the petition
- 21 is brought under RCW 10.05.020(2); or
- 22 <u>(4) An approved state-certified domestic violence treatment</u>
- 23 provider pursuant to chapter 26.50 RCW if the petition alleges a
- 24 <u>domestic violence behavior problem.</u>
- 25 **Sec. 705.** RCW 10.05.120 and 2003 c 220 s 1 are each amended to 26 read as follows:
- 27 (1) Three years after receiving proof of successful completion of
- 28 the two-year treatment program, and following proof to the court that
- 29 the petitioner has complied with the conditions imposed by the court
- 30 following successful completion of the two-year treatment program,
- 31 but not before five years following entry of the order of deferred
- 32 prosecution pursuant to a petition brought under RCW 10.05.020(1),
- 33 the court shall dismiss the charges pending against the petitioner.
- 34 (2) When a deferred prosecution is ordered pursuant to a petition
- 35 brought under RCW 10.05.020(2) and the court has received proof that
- 36 the petitioner has successfully completed the child welfare service
- 37 plan, or the plan has been terminated because the alleged victim has
- 38 reached his or her majority and there are no other minor children in

the home, the court shall dismiss the charges pending against the petitioner: PROVIDED, That in any case where the petitioner's parental rights have been terminated with regard to the alleged victim due to abuse or neglect that occurred during the pendency of the deferred prosecution, the termination shall be per se evidence that the petitioner did not successfully complete the child welfare service plan.

8

9

- (3) When a deferred prosecution is ordered for a petition brought under RCW 10.05.020(1) involving a domestic violence behavior problem and the court has received proof that the petitioner has successfully completed the domestic violence treatment plan, the court shall dismiss the charges pending against the petitioner.
- 13 **Sec. 706.** RCW 10.05.140 and 2016 c 203 s 11 are each amended to 14 read as follows:
- 15 (1) As a condition of granting a deferred prosecution petition, 16 the court shall order that the petitioner shall not operate a motor 17 vehicle upon the public highways without a valid operator's license and proof of liability insurance. The amount of liability insurance 18 shall be established by the court at not less than that established 19 20 by RCW 46.29.490. As a condition of granting a deferred prosecution 21 petition on any alcohol-dependency based case, the court shall also 22 order the installation of an ignition interlock under RCW 46.20.720. The required periods of use of the interlock shall be not less than 23 24 the periods provided for in RCW 46.20.720. As a condition of granting a deferred prosecution petition, the court may order the petitioner 25 to make restitution and to pay costs as defined in RCW 10.01.160. To 26 27 help ensure continued sobriety and reduce the likelihood of reoffense, the court may order reasonable conditions during the 28 period of the deferred prosecution including, but not limited to, 29 30 attendance at self-help recovery support groups for alcoholism or 31 drugs, complete abstinence from alcohol and all nonprescribed mind-32 altering drugs, periodic urinalysis or breath analysis, and maintaining law-abiding behavior. The court may terminate the 33 deferred prosecution program upon violation of the deferred 34 35 prosecution order.
- 36 (2) As a condition of granting a deferred prosecution petition 37 for a case involving a domestic violence behavior problem:

- 1 (a) The court shall order the petitioner not to possess firearms
 2 and order the petitioner to surrender firearms under RCW 9.41.800;
 3 and
- (b) The court may order the petitioner to make restitution and to 4 pay costs as defined in RCW 10.01.160. In addition, to help ensure 5 6 continued sobriety and reduce the likelihood of reoffense in cooccurring domestic violence and substance abuse or mental health 7 cases, the court may order reasonable conditions during the period of 8 the deferred prosecution including, but not limited to, attendance at 9 self-help recovery support groups for alcoholism or drugs, complete 10 abstinence from alcohol and all nonprescribed mind-altering drugs, 11 periodic urinalysis or breath analysis, and maintaining law-abiding 12 behavior. The court may terminate the deferred prosecution program 13 upon violation of the deferred prosecution order. 14
- 15 **Sec. 707.** RCW 10.05.160 and 2010 c 269 s 11 are each amended to 16 read as follows:

18

19

27

28

2930

- The prosecutor may appeal an order granting deferred prosecution on any or all of the following grounds:
 - (1) Prior deferred prosecution has been granted to the defendant;
- 20 (2) For a present petition alleging a domestic violence behavior 21 problem, a prior stipulated order of continuance has been granted to 22 the defendant;
- 23 (3) Failure of the court to obtain proof of insurance or a 24 treatment plan conforming to the requirements of this chapter;
- 25 $((\frac{3}{3}))$ (4) Failure of the court to comply with the requirements of RCW 10.05.100;
 - ((4)) (5) Failure of the evaluation facility to provide the information required in RCW 10.05.040 and 10.05.050, if the defendant has been referred to the facility for treatment. If an appeal on such basis is successful, the trial court may consider the use of another treatment program;
- $((\frac{(5)}{(5)}))$ (6) Failure of the court to order the installation of an ignition interlock or other device under RCW 10.05.140.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 708. A new section is added to chapter 10.05 RCW to read as follows:
- A deferred prosecution program for domestic violence behavior, or domestic violence co-occurring with substance abuse or mental health, must include, but is not limited to, the following requirements:

(1) Completion of a risk assessment;

1

4

1819

2021

2223

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

- 2 (2) Participation in the level of treatment recommended by the program as outlined in the current treatment plan;
 - (3) Compliance with the contract for treatment;
- 5 (4) Participation in any ancillary or co-occurring treatments 6 that are determined to be necessary for the successful completion of 7 the domestic violence intervention treatment including, but not 8 limited to, mental health or substance use treatment;
- 9 (5) Domestic violence intervention treatment within the purview 10 of this section to be completed with a state-certified domestic 11 violence intervention treatment program;
- 12 (6) Signature of the petitioner agreeing to the terms and conditions of the treatment program;
- 14 (7) Proof of compliance with any active order to surrender 15 weapons issued in this program or related civil protection orders or 16 no-contact orders.

17 PART VIII - DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WORK GROUPS

NEW SECTION. Sec. 801. In 2017 the legislature established two work groups managed by the Washington state supreme court gender and justice commission to study domestic violence treatment and domestic violence risk. The work groups successfully pulled together stakeholders from across the state and published two reports with groundbreaking recommendations. The legislature finds that there is a need to continue the work groups. The work groups shall review best practices for alternatives to mandatory arrest in cases of domestic violence, and the work groups shall monitor implementation of prior recommendations for the purpose of promoting effective strategies to reduce domestic violence homicides, serious injuries, and recidivism.

- Sec. 802. 2017 c 272 s 7 (uncodified) is amended to read as follows:
- 31 (1) The administrative office of the courts shall, through the 32 Washington state gender and justice commission of the supreme court, 33 convene a work group to address the issue of domestic violence 34 perpetrator treatment and the role of certified perpetrator treatment 35 programs in holding domestic violence perpetrators accountable.
- 36 (2) The work group must include a representative for each of the 37 following organizations or interests: Superior court judges, district

1 court judges, municipal court judges, court probation officers, prosecuting attorneys, defense attorneys, civil legal aid attorneys, 2 3 domestic violence victim advocates, domestic violence perpetrator treatment providers, the department of social and health services, 4 the department of corrections, the Washington state institute for 5 6 public policy, and the University of Washington evidence based 7 practice institute. At least two domestic violence perpetrator treatment providers must be represented as members of the work group. 8

9

11

12

13

1415

16

17

18 19

2021

25

2627

28

29

33 34

- (3) (a) For its initial report in 2018, the work group shall: (((a))) (i) Review laws, regulations, and court and agency practices pertaining to domestic violence perpetrator treatment used in civil and criminal contexts, including criminal domestic violence felony and misdemeanor offenses, family law, child welfare, and protection orders; (((b))) (ii) consider the development of a universal diagnostic evaluation tool to be used by treatment providers and the department of corrections to assess the treatment needs of domestic violence perpetrators; and (((e))) (iii) develop recommendations on changes to existing laws, regulations, and court and agency practices to improve victim safety, decrease recidivism, advance treatment outcomes, and increase the courts' confidence in domestic violence perpetrator treatment.
- $((\frac{4}{1}))$ (b) The work group shall report its recommendations to the affected entities and the appropriate committees of the legislature no later than June 30, 2018.
 - (4) (a) For its report in 2019, the work group shall:
 - (i) Provide guidance and additional recommendations with respect to how prior recommendations of the work group should be implemented for the purpose of promoting effective strategies to reduce domestic violence in Washington state;
- (ii) Monitor, evaluate, and provide recommendations for the implementation of the newly established domestic violence treatment administrative codes;
 - (iii) Monitor, evaluate, and provide recommendations on the implementation and supervision of domestic violence sentencing alternatives in different counties to promote consistency; and
- (iv) Provide recommendations on other items deemed appropriate by
 the work group.
- 38 <u>(b) The work group shall report its recommendations to the</u>
 39 <u>affected entities and the appropriate committees of the legislature</u>
 40 no later than June 30, 2020.

- 1 (5) The work group must operate within existing funds.
 - (6) This section expires June 30, ((2019)) 2021.

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

1920

2122

2324

2526

27

28 29

30

31

32

33

34

35

- 3 Sec. 803. 2017 c 272 s 8 (uncodified) is amended to read as 4 follows:
 - (1) ((The legislature finds that Washington state has a serious problem with domestic violence offender recidivism and lethality. The Washington state institute for public policy studied domestic violence offenders finding not just high rates of domestic violence recidivism but among the highest rates of general criminal and violent recidivism. The Washington state coalition against domestic violence has issued fatality reviews of domestic violence homicides in Washington under chapter 43.235 RCW for over fifteen years. These fatality reviews demonstrate the significant impact of domestic violence on our communities as well as the barriers and high rates of lethality faced by victims. The legislature further notes there have been several high profile domestic violence homicides with multiple prior domestic violence incidents not accounted for in the legal response. Many jurisdictions nationally have encountered the same challenges as Washington and now utilize risk assessment as a best practice to assist in the response to domestic violence.))

The Washington domestic violence risk assessment work group is established to study how and when risk assessment can best be used to improve the response to domestic violence offenders and victims and find effective strategies to reduce domestic violence homicides, serious injuries, and recidivism that are a result of domestic violence incidents in Washington state.

- (2)(a) The Washington state gender and justice commission, in collaboration with the Washington state coalition against domestic violence and the Washington State University criminal justice program, shall coordinate the work group and provide staff support.
- (b) The work group must include a representative from each of the following organizations:
 - (i) The Washington state gender and justice commission;
 - (ii) The department of corrections;
- (iii) The department of social and health services;
- 36 (iv) The Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs;
- 37 (v) The superior court judges' association;
- 38 (vi) The district and municipal court judges' association;
- 39 (vii) The Washington state association of counties;

- 1 (viii) The Washington association of prosecuting attorneys;
- 2 (ix) The Washington defender association;
- 3 (x) The Washington association of criminal defense lawyers;
- 4 (xi) The Washington state association of cities;
- 5 (xii) The Washington state coalition against domestic violence;
- 6 (xiii) The Washington state office of civil legal aid; and
- 7 (xiv) The family law section of the Washington state bar 8 association.
 - (c) The work group must additionally include representation from:
- (i) Treatment providers;

11

24

25

26

- (ii) City law enforcement;
- 12 (iii) County law enforcement;
- 13 (iv) Court administrators; and
- 14 (v) Domestic violence victims or family members of a victim.
- 15 (3) ((At a minimum,)) (a) For its initial report in 2018, the work group shall research, review, and make recommendations on the following:
- 18 $((\frac{(a)}{(a)}))$ <u>(i)</u> How to best develop and use risk assessment in domestic violence response utilizing available research and 20 Washington state data;
- 21 (((b))) <u>(ii)</u> Providing effective strategies for incorporating 22 risk assessment in domestic violence response to reduce deaths, 23 serious injuries, and recidivism due to domestic violence;
 - (((c))) <u>(iii)</u> Promoting access to domestic violence risk assessment for advocates, police, prosecutors, corrections, and courts to improve domestic violence response;
 - (((d))) <u>(iv)</u> Whether or how risk assessment could be used as an alternative to mandatory arrest in domestic violence;
- 29 (((e))) <u>(v)</u> Whether or how risk assessment could be used in bail determinations in domestic violence cases, and in civil protection order hearings;
- $((\frac{f}{f}))$ <u>(vi)</u> Whether or how offender risk, needs, and responsivity could be used in determining eligibility for diversion, sentencing alternatives, and treatment options;
- $((\frac{g}{g}))$ (vii) Whether or how victim risk, needs, and responsivity could be used in improving domestic violence response;
- 37 (((h))) <u>(viii)</u> Whether or how risk assessment can improve 38 prosecution and encourage prosecutors to aggressively enforce 39 domestic violence laws; and
- 40 $((\frac{1}{1}))$ (ix) Encouraging private sector collaboration.

- 1 (((4+))) (b) The work group shall compile its findings and 2 recommendations into ((a final)) an initial report and provide its 3 report to the appropriate committees of the legislature and governor 4 by June 30, 2018.
 - (4) (a) For its report in 2019, the work group shall:

24

- (i) Research, review, and make recommendations on whether laws
 mandating arrest in cases of domestic violence should be amended and
 whether alternative arrest statutes should incorporate domestic
 violence risk assessment in domestic violence response to improve the
 response to domestic violence, and what training for law enforcement
 would be needed to implement an alternative to mandatory arrest;
- (ii) Research, review, and make recommendations on how prior recommendations of the work group should be implemented in order to promote effective strategies to reduce domestic violence in Washington state;
- (iii) Monitor, evaluate, and provide recommendations on the development and use of the risk assessment tool under section 401 of this act; and
- 19 <u>(iv) Provide recommendations on other items deemed appropriate by</u>
 20 the work group.
- 21 <u>(b) The work group shall compile its findings and recommendations</u>
 22 <u>into a final report and provide its report to the appropriate</u>
 23 committees of the legislature and governor by June 30, 2020.
 - (5) The work group must operate within existing funds.
- 25 (6) This section expires June 30, ((2019)) 2021.

26 PART IX - UNIFORM RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT OF CANADIAN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROTECTION ORDERS

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 901. SHORT TITLE. This chapter may be cited as the uniform recognition and enforcement of Canadian domestic violence protection orders act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 902. DEFINITIONS. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- 34 (1) "Canadian domestic violence protection order" means a 35 judgment or part of a judgment or order issued in a civil proceeding 36 by a court of Canada under law of the issuing jurisdiction which 37 relates to domestic violence and prohibits a respondent from:

1 (a) Being in physical proximity to a protected individual or following a protected individual;

3

4

5

7

8

9

10 11

12

1314

2021

22

25

26

2728

29

30 31

32

- (b) Directly or indirectly contacting or communicating with a protected individual or other individual described in the order;
- (c) Being within a certain distance of a specified place or location associated with a protected individual; or
- (d) Molesting, annoying, harassing, or engaging in threatening conduct directed at a protected individual.
- (2) "Domestic protection order" means an injunction or other order issued by a tribunal which relates to domestic or family violence laws to prevent an individual from engaging in violent or threatening acts against, harassment of, direct or indirect contact or communication with, or being in physical proximity to another individual.
- 15 (3) "Issuing court" means the court that issues a Canadian domestic violence protection order.
- 17 (4) "Law enforcement officer" means an individual authorized by 18 law of this state other than this chapter to enforce a domestic 19 protection order.
 - (5) "Person" means an individual, estate, business or nonprofit entity, public corporation, government or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or other legal entity.
- 23 (6) "Protected individual" means an individual protected by a 24 Canadian domestic violence protection order.
 - (7) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.
 - (8) "Respondent" means an individual against whom a Canadian domestic violence protection order is issued.
 - (9) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The term includes a federally recognized Indian tribe.
- 34 (10) "Tribunal" means a court, agency, or other entity authorized 35 by law of this state other than this chapter to establish, enforce, 36 or modify a domestic protection order.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 903. ENFORCEMENT OF CANADIAN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROTECTION ORDER BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER. (1) If a law enforcement officer determines under subsection (2) or (3) of this

- section that there is probable cause to believe a valid Canadian domestic violence protection order exists and the order has been violated, the officer shall enforce the terms of the Canadian domestic violence protection order as if the terms were in an order of a tribunal. Presentation to a law enforcement officer of a certified copy of a Canadian domestic violence protection order is not required for enforcement.
 - (2) Presentation to a law enforcement officer of a record of a Canadian domestic violence protection order that identifies both a protected individual and a respondent and on its face is in effect constitutes probable cause to believe that a valid order exists.
 - (3) If a record of a Canadian domestic violence protection order is not presented as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a law enforcement officer may consider other information in determining whether there is probable cause to believe that a valid Canadian domestic violence protection order exists.
- (4) If a law enforcement officer determines that an otherwise valid Canadian domestic violence protection order cannot be enforced because the respondent has not been notified of or served with the order, the officer shall notify the protected individual that the officer will make reasonable efforts to contact the respondent, consistent with the safety of the protected individual. After notice to the protected individual and consistent with the safety of the individual, the officer shall make a reasonable effort to inform the respondent of the order, notify the respondent of the terms of the order, provide a record of the order, if available, to the respondent, and allow the respondent a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before the officer enforces the order.
- (5) If a law enforcement officer determines that an individual is a protected individual, the officer shall inform the individual of available local victim services.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 904. ENFORCEMENT OF CANADIAN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROTECTION ORDER BY TRIBUNAL. (1) A tribunal may issue an order enforcing or refusing to enforce a Canadian domestic violence protection order on application of:
- 36 (a) A person authorized by law of this state other than this 37 chapter to seek enforcement of a domestic protection order; or
 - (b) A respondent.

- (2) In a proceeding under subsection (1) of this section, the tribunal shall follow the procedures of this state for enforcement of a domestic protection order. An order entered under this section is limited to the enforcement of the terms of the Canadian domestic violence protection order as defined in section 902 of this act.
- (3) A Canadian domestic violence protection order is enforceable under this section if:
 - (a) The order identifies a protected individual and a respondent;
 - (b) The order is valid and in effect;
- (c) The issuing court had jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter under law applicable in the issuing court; and
 - (d) The order was issued after:

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

1516

17

18

19

2021

22

23

2425

26

- (i) The respondent was given reasonable notice and had an opportunity to be heard before the court issued the order; or
- (ii) In the case of an ex parte order, the respondent was given reasonable notice and had or will have an opportunity to be heard within a reasonable time after the order was issued, in a manner consistent with the right of the respondent to due process.
- (4) A Canadian domestic violence protection order valid on its face is prima facie evidence of its enforceability under this section.
- (5) A claim that a Canadian domestic violence protection order does not comply with subsection (3) of this section is an affirmative defense in a proceeding seeking enforcement of the order. If the tribunal determines that the order is not enforceable, the tribunal shall issue an order that the Canadian domestic violence protection order is not enforceable under this section and section 903 of this act and may not be registered under section 905 of this act.
- Sec. 905. REGISTRATION OF CANADIAN DOMESTIC 29 NEW SECTION. 30 VIOLENCE PROTECTION ORDER. (1) A person entitled to protection who 31 has a valid Canadian domestic violence protection order may file that order by presenting a certified, authenticated, or exemplified copy 32 of the Canadian domestic violence protection order to a clerk of the 33 34 court of a Washington court in which the person entitled to 35 protection resides or to a clerk of the court of a Washington court where the person entitled to protection believes enforcement may be 36 necessary. Any out-of-state department, agency, or court responsible 37 38 for maintaining protection order records, may by facsimile or electronic transmission send a reproduction of the foreign protection 39

order to the clerk of the court of Washington as long as it contains a facsimile or digital signature by any person authorized to make such transmission.

4

5

6 7

8

9

10

18

19

- (2) On receipt of a certified copy of a Canadian domestic violence protection order, the clerk of the court shall register the order in accordance with this section.
- (3) An individual registering a Canadian domestic violence protection order under this section shall file an affidavit stating that, to the best of the individual's knowledge, the order is valid and in effect.
- 11 (4) After a Canadian domestic violence protection order is 12 registered under this section, the clerk of the court shall provide 13 the individual registering the order a certified copy of the 14 registered order.
- 15 (5) A Canadian domestic violence protection order registered 16 under this section may be entered in a state or federal registry of 17 protection orders in accordance with law.
 - (6) An inaccurate, expired, or unenforceable Canadian domestic violence protection order may be corrected or removed from the registry of protection orders maintained in this state in accordance with law of this state other than this chapter.
- 22 (7) A fee may not be charged for the registration of a Canadian 23 domestic violence protection order under this section.
- 24 (8) Registration in this state or filing under law of this state 25 other than this chapter of a Canadian domestic violence protection 26 order is not required for its enforcement under this chapter.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 906. IMMUNITY. The state, state agency, local 27 governmental agency, law enforcement officer, prosecuting attorney, 28 clerk of court, and state or local governmental official acting in an 29 30 official capacity are immune from civil and criminal liability for an act or omission arising out of the registration or enforcement of a 31 Canadian domestic violence protection order or the detention or 32 arrest of an alleged violator of a Canadian domestic violence 33 protection order if the act or omission was a good faith effort to 34 35 comply with this chapter.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 907. OTHER REMEDIES. An individual who seeks a remedy under this chapter may seek other legal or equitable remedies.

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 908. UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION. In applying and construing this uniform act, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 909. RELATION TO ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES IN GLOBAL AND NATIONAL COMMERCE ACT. This chapter modifies, limits, or supersedes the electronic signatures in global and national commerce act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 7001 et seq., but does not modify, limit, or supersede Section 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in Section 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 7003(b).
- 12 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 910.** TRANSITION. This chapter applies to a Canadian domestic violence protection order issued before, on, or 13 14 after the effective date of this section and to a continuing action 15 for enforcement of a Canadian domestic violence protection order commenced before, on, or after the effective date of this section. A 16 request for enforcement of a Canadian domestic violence protection 17 order made on or after the effective date of this section for a 18 violation of the order occurring before, on, or after the effective 19 date of this section is governed by this chapter. 20
- 21 **Sec. 911.** RCW 10.31.100 and 2017 c 336 s 3 and 2017 c 223 s 1 22 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

2425

26

2728

29

3031

3233

3435

- A police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing a felony shall have the authority to arrest the person without a warrant. A police officer may arrest a person without a warrant for committing a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor only when the offense is committed in the presence of an officer, except as provided in subsections (1) through (11) of this section.
- (1) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor, involving physical harm or threats of harm to any person 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 7.92, 7.90, 9A.46, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, ((26.26)) 26.26A, 26.26B, 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, or a Canadian domestic violence protection order, as defined in section 902 of this act, 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 or the Canadian domestic violence 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 or the Canadian domestic violence protection order specifically indicates that a violation will be a crime; or
- (c) The person is eighteen 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

- 1 members have assaulted each other, the officer is not required to arrest both persons. The officer shall arrest the person whom the 2 officer believes to be the primary physical aggressor. In making this 3 determination, the officer shall make every reasonable effort to 4 consider: (A) The intent to protect victims of domestic violence 5 6 under RCW 10.99.010; (B) the comparative extent of injuries inflicted or serious threats creating fear of physical injury; and (C) the 7 history of domestic violence of each person involved, including 8 whether the conduct was part of an ongoing pattern of abuse. 9
 - (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:
- 13 (a) RCW 46.52.010, relating to duty on striking an unattended car or other property;

12

25

26

27

28

29

30 31

32

33

34

3536

37

3839

- 15 (b) RCW 46.52.020, relating to duty in case of injury to or death of a person or damage to an attended vehicle;
- 17 (c) RCW 46.61.500 or 46.61.530, relating to reckless driving or 18 racing of vehicles;
- 19 (d) RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, relating to persons under the 20 influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs;
- 21 (e) RCW 46.61.503 or 46.25.110, relating to persons having 22 alcohol or THC in their system;
- 23 (f) RCW 46.20.342, relating to driving a motor vehicle while operator's license is suspended or revoked;
 - (g) 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) (a) A law enforcement officer investigating at the scene of a motor vessel accident may arrest the operator of a motor vessel involved in the accident if the officer has probable cause to believe that the operator has committed, in connection with the accident, a criminal violation of chapter 79A.60 RCW.
 - (b) A law enforcement officer investigating at the scene of a motor vessel accident may issue a citation for an infraction to the operator of a motor vessel involved in the accident if the officer has probable cause to believe that the operator has committed, in

connection with the accident, a violation of any boating safety law of chapter 79A.60 RCW.

- (6) 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.
- (7) 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.
- (8) 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.
- (9) 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.
- (10) 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.
- (11) 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).

- (12) A law enforcement officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed a violation under RCW 77.15.160(((4+))) (5) may issue a citation for an infraction to the person in connection with the violation.
- (13) A law enforcement officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed a criminal violation under RCW 77.15.809 or 77.15.811 may arrest the person in connection with the violation.
- 38 (14) Except as specifically provided in subsections (2), (3), 39 (4), and (7) of this section, nothing in this section extends or otherwise affects the powers of arrest prescribed in Title 46 RCW.

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

1

2

19

20

21

22

2324

25

2627

28

2930

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

- (16) (a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, a police 4 officer shall arrest and keep in custody, until release by a judicial 5 6 officer on bail, personal recognizance, or court order, a person 7 without a warrant when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has violated RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or an equivalent 8 local ordinance and the police officer: (i) Has knowledge that the 9 person has a prior offense as defined in RCW 46.61.5055 within ten 10 11 years; or (ii) has knowledge, based on a review of the information 12 available to the officer at the time of arrest, that the person is charged with or is awaiting arraignment for an offense that would 13 qualify as a prior offense as defined in RCW 46.61.5055 if it were a 14 conviction. 15
- 16 (b) A police officer is not required to keep in custody a person 17 under (a) of this subsection if the person requires immediate medical 18 attention and is admitted to a hospital.
 - **Sec. 912.** RCW 26.50.035 and 2005 c 282 s 40 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) The administrative office of the courts shall develop and prepare instructions and informational brochures required under RCW 26.50.030(4), standard petition and order for protection forms, and a court staff handbook on domestic violence and the protection order process. The standard petition and order for protection forms must be used after September 1, 1994, 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 domestic violence 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.
 - (b) The informational brochure shall describe the use of and the process for obtaining, modifying, and terminating a domestic violence protection order as provided under this chapter, an antiharassment no-contact order as provided under chapter 9A.46 RCW, a domestic violence no-contact order as provided under chapter 10.99 RCW, a restraining order as provided under chapters 26.09, 26.10, ((26.26))

26.26A, 26.26B, and 26.44 RCW, an antiharassment protection order as provided by chapter 10.14 RCW, ((and)) a foreign protection order as defined in chapter 26.52 RCW, and a Canadian domestic violence protection order as defined in section 902 of this act.

- (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 domestic violence program, defined in RCW 70.123.020, serving the county in which the court is located. The community resource list shall include the names and telephone numbers of domestic violence 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.
- 31 (4) For purposes of this section, "court clerks" means court 32 administrators in courts of limited jurisdiction and elected court 33 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 master copy of the translated instructions and informational brochures to all court clerks by January 1, 1997.
- 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 6 update necessary.
- 7 **Sec. 913.** RCW 26.50.110 and 2017 c 230 s 9 are each amended to 8 read as follows:
- (1) (a) Whenever an order is granted under this chapter, chapter 9 10 7.92, 7.90, 9A.40, 9A.46, 9A.88, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, ((26.26)) 26.26A, 26.26B, or 74.34 RCW, any temporary order for 11 protection <u>is</u> granted under chapter 7.40 RCW pursuant to chapter 12 74.34 RCW, $((\Theta r))$ there is a valid foreign protection order as 13 defined in RCW 26.52.020, or there is a valid Canadian domestic 14 violence protection order as defined in section 902 of this act, and 15 the respondent or person to be restrained knows of the order, a 16 violation of any of the following provisions of the order is a gross 17 18 misdemeanor, except as provided in subsections (4) and (5) of this section: 19
- 20 (i) The restraint provisions prohibiting acts or threats of 21 violence against, or stalking of, a protected party, or restraint 22 provisions prohibiting contact with a protected party;
- 23 (ii) A provision excluding the person from a residence, 24 workplace, school, or day care;
- (iii) A provision prohibiting a person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location;

2930

- (iv) A provision prohibiting interfering with the protected party's efforts to remove a pet owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by the petitioner, respondent, or a minor child residing with either the petitioner or the respondent; or
- 32 (v) A provision of a foreign protection order <u>or a Canadian</u> 33 <u>domestic violence protection order</u> specifically indicating that a 34 violation will be a crime.
- 35 (b) Upon conviction, and in addition to any other penalties 36 provided by law, the court:
- 37 (i) May require that the respondent submit to electronic 38 monitoring. The court shall specify who shall provide the electronic 39 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 monitoring. The court shall consider the ability of the convicted person to pay for electronic monitoring.

- (ii) Shall impose a fine of fifteen dollars, in addition to any penalty or fine imposed, for a violation of a domestic violence protection order issued under this chapter. Revenue from the fifteen dollar fine must be remitted monthly to the state treasury for deposit in the domestic violence prevention account.
- (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 7.92, 7.90, 9A.40, 9A.46, 9A.88, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, ((26.26)) 26.26A, 26.26B, or 74.34 RCW, any temporary order for protection granted under chapter 7.40 RCW pursuant to chapter 74.34 RCW, $((\Theta r))$ a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, or a valid Canadian domestic violence protection order as defined in section 902 of this act, 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 the order in the law enforcement computer-based criminal intelligence information system is not the only means of establishing knowledge of the order.
 - (3) A violation of an order issued under this chapter, chapter 7.92, 7.90, 9A.40, 9A.46, 9A.88, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, ((26.26)) 26.26A, 26.26B, or 74.34 RCW, ((or of)) a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, or a valid Canadian domestic violence protection order as defined in section 902 of this act, shall also constitute contempt of court, and is subject to the penalties prescribed by law.
 - (4) Any assault that is a violation of an order issued under this chapter, chapter 7.92, 7.90, 9A.40, 9A.46, 9A.88, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, ((26.26)) 26.26A, 26.26B, or 74.34 RCW, ((or of)) a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, or a valid Canadian domestic violence protection order as defined in section 902 of this act, 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 7.92, 7.90, 9A.40, 9A.46, 9A.88, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, ((26.26)) 26.26A, 26.26B, or 74.34 RCW, ((er of)) a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, or a valid Canadian domestic violence protection order as defined in section 902 of this act, 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 7.90, 9A.40, 9A.46, 9A.88, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, ((26.26)) 26.26A, 26.26B, or 74.34 RCW, ((er)) a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020 or a valid Canadian domestic violence protection order as defined in section 902 of this act. 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 7.92, 7.90, 9A.40, 9A.46, 9A.88, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, ((26.26)) 26.26A, 26.26B, or 74.34 RCW, ((or)) a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, or a valid Canadian domestic violence protection order as defined in section 902 of this act, 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. 914.** RCW 26.50.160 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 6 s 335 are each 28 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 database 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 7.90 RCW, every criminal nocontact 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 1 ((26.26)) 26.26A or 26.26B RCW, every restraining order issued on 2 behalf of an abused child or adult dependent person under chapter 3 26.44 RCW, every foreign protection order filed under chapter 26.52 4 RCW, every Canadian domestic violence protection order filed under 5 6 chapter 26. -- RCW (the new chapter created in section 1001 of this act), and every order for protection of a vulnerable adult under 7 chapter 74.34 RCW. When a guardian or the department of social and 8 health services or department of children, youth, and families has 9 petitioned for relief on behalf of an abused child, adult dependent 10 person, or vulnerable adult, the name of the person on whose behalf 11 12 relief was sought shall be included in the database as a party rather than the guardian or appropriate department; 13
 - (2) A criminal history of the parties; and

2021

22

2324

25

2627

28

2930

31

32

33

- 15 (3) Other relevant information necessary to assist courts in 16 issuing orders under this chapter as determined by the judicial 17 information system committee.
- 18 **Sec. 915.** RCW 36.28A.410 and 2017 c 261 s 5 are each amended to 19 read as follows:
 - (1) (a) Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs shall create and operate a statewide automated protected person notification system to automatically notify a registered person via the registered person's choice of telephone or email when a respondent subject to a court order specified in (b) of this subsection has attempted to purchase or acquire a firearm and been denied based on a background check or completed and submitted firearm purchase or transfer application that indicates the respondent is ineligible to possess a firearm under state or federal law. The system must permit a person to register for notification, or a registered person to update the person's registration information, for the statewide automated protected person notification system by calling a toll-free telephone number or by accessing a public web site.
- 35 (b) The notification requirements of this section apply to any 36 court order issued under chapter 7.92 RCW and RCW 7.90.090, 37 9A.46.080, 10.14.080, 10.99.040, 10.99.045, 26.09.050, 26.09.060, 26.10.040, 26.10.115, ((26.26.130, 26.26.590)) 26.26B.020, 26.50.060, 39 or 26.50.070, ((and)) any foreign protection order filed with a

- 1 Washington court pursuant to chapter 26.52 RCW, and any Canadian domestic violence protection order filed with a Washington court 2 3 pursuant to chapter 26.-- RCW (the new chapter created in section 1001 of this act), where the order prohibits the respondent from 4 possessing firearms or where by operation of law the respondent is 5 6 ineligible to possess firearms during the term of the order. The 7 notification requirements of this section apply even respondent has notified the Washington state patrol that he or she 8 has appealed a background check denial under RCW 43.43.823. 9
 - (2) An appointed or elected official, public employee, or public agency as defined in RCW 4.24.470, or combination of units of government and its employees, as provided in RCW 36.28A.010, are immune from civil liability for damages for any release of information or the failure to release information related to the statewide automated protected person notification system in this section, so long as the release or failure to release was without gross negligence. The immunity provided under this subsection applies to the release of relevant and necessary information to other public officials, public employees, or public agencies, and to the general public.
- 21 (3) Information and records prepared, owned, used, or retained by 22 the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs pursuant to 23 chapter 261, Laws of 2017, including information a person submits to 24 register and participate in the statewide automated protected person 25 notification system, are exempt from public inspection and copying 26 under chapter 42.56 RCW.

27 PART X - MISCELLANEOUS

10

1112

1314

1516

17

18

19

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 1001. Sections 901 through 910 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 26 RCW.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 1002. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 1003. Sections 901 through 915, 1001, and 1002 of this act take effect January 1, 2020.

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 1004. Sections 501 through 504, 601, 602, and 701 through 708 of this act take effect January 1, 2021.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 1005. Sections 801 through 803 of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and take effect June 30, 2019.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 1006. If specific funding for the purposes of this act, referencing this act by bill or chapter number, is not provided by June 30, 2019, in the omnibus appropriations act, this act is null and void.

--- END ---