8

10 11

12

13

14

1516

17

18

1920

## SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6227

State of Washington 68th Legislature 2024 Regular Session

By Senate Law & Justice (originally sponsored by Senators Dhingra, Cleveland, Hasegawa, Keiser, Nobles, Randall, Torres, and C. Wilson)

READ FIRST TIME 01/26/24.

- AN ACT Relating to allowing entry of a civil protection order to protect victims when a person is found not guilty by reason of insanity; amending RCW 10.77.110 and 7.105.450; and adding a new section to chapter 10.77 RCW.
- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 6 **Sec. 1.** RCW 10.77.110 and 2000 c 94 s 14 are each amended to read as follows:
  - (1) If a defendant is acquitted of a crime by reason of insanity, and it is found that he or she is not a substantial danger to other persons, and does not present a substantial likelihood of committing criminal acts jeopardizing public safety or security, unless kept under further control by the court or other persons or institutions, the court shall direct the defendant's release. If it is found that such defendant is a substantial danger to other persons, or presents a substantial likelihood of committing criminal acts jeopardizing public safety or security, unless kept under further control by the court or other persons or institutions, the court shall order his or her hospitalization, or any appropriate alternative treatment less restrictive than detention in a state mental hospital, pursuant to the terms of this chapter.

p. 1 SSB 6227

(((2) If the defendant has been found not guilty by reason of insanity and a substantial danger, or presents a substantial likelihood of committing criminal acts jeopardizing public safety or security, so as to require treatment then the secretary shall immediately cause the defendant to be evaluated to ascertain if the defendant is developmentally disabled. When appropriate, and subject to available funds, the defendant may be committed to a program specifically reserved for the treatment and training of developmentally disabled persons. A person so committed shall receive habilitation services according to an individualized service plan specifically developed to treat the behavior which was the subject of the criminal proceedings. The treatment program shall be administered by developmental disabilities professionals and others trained specifically in the needs of developmentally disabled persons. The treatment program shall provide physical security to a degree consistent with the finding that the defendant is dangerous and may incorporate varying conditions of security and alternative sites when the dangerousness of any particular defendant makes this necessary. The department may limit admissions to this specialized program in order to ensure that expenditures for services do not exceed amounts appropriated by the legislature and allocated by the department for such services. The department may establish admission priorities in the event that the number of eligible persons exceeds the limits set by the department.

1

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

1112

13

14 15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

2324

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

3334

35

3637

38 39 (3)) If it is found that such defendant is not a substantial danger to other persons, and does not present a substantial likelihood of committing criminal acts jeopardizing public safety or security, but that he or she is in need of control by the court or other persons or institutions, the court shall direct the defendant's conditional release.

(2) (a) Upon placement of the defendant under control by the court or other persons and institutions or placement of the defendant on conditional release, or upon application by the prosecuting attorney at any subsequent time during which the court retains supervision of the defendant, the court may enter a separate no-contact order to protect any victim of the defendant's conduct in addition to the defendant's order of commitment. The maximum term of the no-contact order shall be the defendant's maximum term of commitment, or until the defendant's release under RCW 10.77.200, whichever comes sooner.

p. 2 SSB 6227

1 <u>The clerk's office shall provide a written certified copy of the no-</u> 2 <u>contact order to the victim.</u>

3

4

5

7

28

2930

31

32

33

3435

3637

38

- (b) The no-contact order shall contain the court's directives and shall state that a violation of the order is a criminal offense under chapter 7.105 RCW and will subject the person who violates the order to arrest, and that any assault, drive-by shooting, or reckless endangerment that is a violation of the order is a felony.
- 8 (c) Any willful violation of a no-contact order issued under this 9 section is punishable under RCW 7.105.450.
- 10 (d) For the purpose of this subsection, "victim" has the same 11 meaning as in RCW 9.94A.030.
- 12 (3) Whenever an order is issued, modified, or terminated under this section, the clerk of the court shall forward a copy of the 13 order on or before the next judicial day to the appropriate law 14 enforcement agency specified in the order. Upon receipt of the copy 15 16 of the order the law enforcement agency shall enter the order for one 17 year or until the expiration date specified on the order into any computer-based criminal intelligence information system available in 18 19 this state used by law enforcement agencies to list outstanding warrants. Entry into the computer-based criminal intelligence 20 21 information system constitutes notice to all law enforcement agencies of the existence of the order. The order is fully enforceable in any 22 jurisdiction in the state. Upon receipt of notice that an order has 23 been terminated, the law enforcement agency shall remove the order 24 25 from the computer-based criminal intelligence information system.
- 26 **Sec. 2.** RCW 7.105.450 and 2022 c 268 s 21 are each amended to read as follows:
  - (1) (a) Whenever a domestic violence protection order, a sexual assault protection order, a stalking protection order, or a vulnerable adult protection order is granted under this chapter, or an order is granted under chapter 9A.40, 9A.44, 9A.46, 9A.88, 9.94A, 10.77, 10.99, 26.09, 26.26A, or 26.26B RCW, or there is a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, or there is a Canadian domestic violence protection order as defined in RCW 26.55.010, and the respondent or person to be restrained knows of the order, a violation of any of the following provisions of the order is a gross misdemeanor, except as provided in subsections (4) and (5) of this section:

p. 3 SSB 6227

(i) The restraint provisions prohibiting acts or threats of violence against, or stalking of, a protected party, or the restraint provisions prohibiting contact with a protected party;

- (ii) A provision excluding the person from a residence, workplace, school, or day care;
- (iii) A provision prohibiting the person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location, a protected party's person, or a protected party's vehicle;
- (iv) A provision prohibiting interfering with the protected party's efforts to remove a pet owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by the petitioner, the respondent, or a minor child residing with either the petitioner or the respondent; or
- (v) A provision of a foreign protection order or a Canadian domestic violence protection order specifically indicating that a violation will be a crime.
- (b) Upon conviction, and in addition to any other penalties provided by law, the court:
  - (i) May require that the respondent submit to electronic monitoring. The court shall specify who must provide the electronic monitoring services and the terms under which the monitoring must 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; and
  - (ii) Shall impose a fine of \$15, in addition to any penalty or fine imposed, for a violation of a domestic violence protection order issued under this chapter. Revenue from the \$15 fine must be remitted monthly to the state treasury for deposit in the domestic violence prevention account.
  - (2) A law enforcement officer shall arrest without a warrant and take into custody a person whom the law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe has violated a domestic violence protection order, a sexual assault protection order, a stalking protection order, or a vulnerable adult protection order, or an order issued under chapter 9A.40, 9A.44, 9A.46, 9A.88, 9.94A, 10.77, 10.99, 26.09, 26.26A, or 26.26B RCW, or a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, or a Canadian domestic violence protection order as defined in RCW 26.55.010, 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

p. 4 SSB 6227

within, a specified distance of a location, a protected party's person, or a protected party's vehicle, 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 a domestic violence protection order, a sexual assault protection order, a stalking protection order, or a vulnerable adult protection order, or an order issued under chapter 9A.40, 9A.44, 9A.46, 9A.88, 9.94A, 10.77, 10.99, 26.09, 26.26A, or 26.26B RCW, or a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, or a Canadian domestic violence protection order as defined in RCW 26.55.010, shall also constitute contempt of court, and is subject to the penalties prescribed by law.
- (4) Any assault that is a violation of a domestic violence protection order, a sexual assault protection order, a stalking protection order, or a vulnerable adult protection order, or an order issued under chapter 9A.40, 9A.44, 9A.46, 9A.88, 9.94A, 10.77, 10.99, 26.09, 26.26A, or 26.26B RCW, or a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, or a Canadian domestic violence protection order as defined in RCW 26.55.010, 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 domestic violence protection order, a sexual assault protection order, a stalking protection order, or a vulnerable adult protection order, or a court order issued under chapter 9A.40, 9A.44, 9A.46, 9A.88, 9.94A, <u>10.77</u>, 10.99, 26.09, 26.26A, or 26.26B RCW, or a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, or a Canadian domestic violence protection order as defined in RCW 26.55.010, is a class C felony if the offender has at least two previous convictions for violating the provisions of a domestic violence protection order, a sexual assault protection order, a stalking protection order, or a vulnerable adult protection order, or an order issued under chapter 9A.40, 9A.44, 9A.46, 9A.88, 9.94A, <u>10.77</u>, 10.99, 26.09, 26.26A, or 26.26B RCW, or a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, or a Canadian domestic violence protection order as defined in RCW 26.55.010. The previous convictions may involve the same victim or other victims specifically protected by the orders the offender violated.

p. 5 SSB 6227

(6) (a) A defendant arrested for violating a domestic violence protection order, sexual assault protection order, stalking protection order, or vulnerable adult protection order, or an order granted under chapter 9A.40, 9A.44, 9A.46, 9A.88, 9.94A, 10.77, 10.99, 26.09, 26.26A, or 26.26B RCW, or a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, or a Canadian domestic violence protection order as defined in RCW 26.55.010, is required to appear in person before a magistrate within one judicial day after the arrest. At the time of the appearance, the court shall determine the necessity of imposing a no-contact order or other conditions of pretrial release.

- (b) A defendant who is charged by citation, complaint, or information with violating any protection order identified in (a) of this subsection and not arrested shall appear in court for arraignment in person as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 14 days after the next day on which court is in session following the issuance of the citation or the filing of the complaint or information.
- (7) Upon the filing of an affidavit by the petitioner or any law enforcement officer alleging that the respondent has violated a domestic violence protection order, a sexual assault protection order, a stalking protection order, or a vulnerable adult protection order, or an order granted under chapter 9A.40, 9A.44, 9A.46, 9A.88, 9.94A, 10.77, 10.99, 26.09, 26.26A, or 26.26B RCW, or a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, or a Canadian domestic violence protection order as defined in RCW 26.55.010, the court may issue an order to the respondent, requiring the respondent to appear and show cause within 14 days as to 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.
- 33 (8) Appearances required under this section are mandatory and 34 cannot be waived.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 10.77 RCW to read as follows:
- If the defendant has been found not guilty by reason of insanity and a substantial danger, or presents a substantial likelihood of committing criminal acts jeopardizing public safety or security, so

p. 6 SSB 6227

1 as to require treatment then the secretary shall immediately cause the defendant to be evaluated to ascertain if the defendant has a 2 developmental disability. When appropriate, and subject to available 3 funds, the defendant may be committed to a program specifically 4 reserved for the treatment and training of persons with developmental 5 6 disabilities. A person so committed shall receive habilitation services according to an individualized service plan specifically 7 developed to treat the behavior which was the subject of the criminal 8 The treatment program shall be 9 proceedings. administered by developmental disabilities professionals and others trained 10 11 specifically in the needs of persons with developmental disabilities. 12 The treatment program shall provide physical security to a degree consistent with the finding that the defendant is dangerous and may 13 incorporate varying conditions of security and alternative sites when 14 the dangerousness of any particular defendant makes this necessary. 15 16 The department may limit admissions to this specialized program in 17 order to ensure that expenditures for services do not exceed amounts 18 appropriated by the legislature and allocated by the department for 19 such services. The department may establish admission priorities in 20 the event that the number of eligible persons exceeds the limits set 21 by the department.

--- END ---

p. 7 SSB 6227