
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6529

State of Washington

64th Legislature

2016 Regular Session

By Senate Human Services, Mental Health & Housing (originally sponsored by Senators Hargrove, Miloscia, Hewitt, Pedersen, and McAuliffe)

READ FIRST TIME 02/05/16.

1 AN ACT Relating to strengthening opportunities for the
2 rehabilitation and reintegration of juvenile offenders; amending RCW
3 13.40.010, 13.40.127, 13.40.308, 13.40.265, 9.41.040, 46.20.265,
4 66.44.365, 69.41.065, 69.50.420, 69.52.070, and 10.99.030; and
5 reenacting and amending RCW 10.31.100.

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

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

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

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

20 (a) Protect the citizenry from criminal behavior;

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

3 (c) Make the juvenile offender accountable for his or her
4 criminal behavior;

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

7 (e) Provide due process for juveniles alleged to have committed
8 an offense;

9 (f) Provide for the rehabilitation and reintegration of juvenile
10 offenders;

11 (g) Provide necessary treatment, supervision, and custody for
12 juvenile offenders;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

32 (1) A juvenile is eligible for deferred disposition unless he or
33 she:

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

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

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

37 (d) Has two or more adjudications.

38 (2) The juvenile court (~~may~~) shall, except as provided by
39 subsection (3) of this section, upon motion at least fourteen days

1 before commencement of trial and, after consulting the juvenile's
2 custodial parent or parents or guardian and with the consent of the
3 juvenile, continue the case for disposition for a period not to
4 exceed one year from the date the juvenile is found guilty. (~~The
5 court shall consider whether the offender and the community will
6 benefit from a deferred disposition before deferring the
7 disposition.~~) The court may waive the fourteen-day period anytime
8 before the commencement of trial for good cause.

9 (3) If a juvenile offender is charged with animal cruelty in the
10 first degree, the juvenile court may deny granting a deferred
11 disposition to the juvenile, even if the juvenile otherwise may
12 qualify for a deferred disposition. The judge shall consider whether
13 the community will benefit from granting a deferred disposition to
14 the juvenile offender.

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

16 (a) Stipulate to the admissibility of the facts contained in the
17 written police report;

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

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

23 (d) Acknowledge the direct consequences of being found guilty and
24 the direct consequences that will happen if an order of disposition
25 is entered.

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

28 ~~((4))~~ (5) Following the stipulation, acknowledgment, waiver,
29 and entry of a finding or plea of guilt, the court shall defer entry
30 of an order of disposition of the juvenile.

31 ~~((5))~~ (6) Any juvenile granted a deferral of disposition under
32 this section shall be placed under community supervision. The court
33 may impose any conditions of supervision that it deems appropriate
34 including posting a probation bond. Payment of restitution under RCW
35 13.40.190 shall be a condition of community supervision under this
36 section.

37 The court may require a juvenile offender convicted of animal
38 cruelty in the first degree to submit to a mental health evaluation
39 to determine if the offender would benefit from treatment and such
40 intervention would promote the safety of the community. After

1 consideration of the results of the evaluation, as a condition of
2 community supervision, the court may order the offender to attend
3 treatment to address issues pertinent to the offense.

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

9 The court shall require a juvenile granted a deferral of
10 disposition for unlawful possession of a firearm in violation of RCW
11 9.41.040 to participate in a qualifying program as described in RCW
12 13.40.193(2)(b), when available, unless the court makes a written
13 finding based on the outcome of the juvenile court risk assessment
14 that participation in a qualifying program would not be appropriate.

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

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

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

31 (i) Revoke the deferred disposition and enter an order of
32 disposition; or

33 (ii) Impose sanctions for the violation pursuant to RCW
34 13.40.200.

35 ~~((8))~~ (9) At any time following deferral of disposition the
36 court may, following a hearing, continue supervision for an
37 additional one-year period for good cause.

38 ~~((9))~~ (10)(a) At the conclusion of the period of supervision,
39 the court shall determine whether the juvenile is entitled to
40 dismissal of the deferred disposition only when the court finds:

1 (i) The deferred disposition has not been previously revoked;
2 (ii) The juvenile has completed the terms of supervision;
3 (iii) There are no pending motions concerning lack of compliance
4 pursuant to subsection ~~((+7))~~ (8) of this section; and
5 (iv) The juvenile has either paid the full amount of restitution,
6 or, made a good faith effort to pay the full amount of restitution
7 during the period of supervision.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

36 (a) Juveniles with a prior criminal history score of zero to one-
37 half points shall be sentenced to a standard range sentence that
38 includes no less than three months of community supervision(~~, forty-~~
39 ~~five hours of community restitution, a two hundred dollar fine,~~) and

1 either ninety hours of community restitution or a requirement that
2 the juvenile remain at home such that the juvenile is confined in a
3 private residence for no less than five days(~~(. The juvenile may be~~
4 ~~subject to electronic monitoring where available)), or a combination
5 thereof that includes a minimum of three days home confinement and a
6 maximum of forty hours of community restitution;~~

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

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

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

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

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

38 (c) Juveniles with a prior criminal history score of two or more
39 points shall be sentenced to no less than three days of detention,
40 six months of community supervision, forty-five hours of community

1 restitution, (~~(a one hundred fifty dollar fine,)~~) and a requirement
2 that the juvenile remain at home such that the juvenile is confined
3 in a private residence for no less than seven days. If the juvenile
4 is enrolled in school, the confinement shall be served on nonschool
5 days. The juvenile may be subject to electronic monitoring where
6 available.

7 **Sec. 4.** RCW 10.31.100 and 2014 c 202 s 307, 2014 c 100 s 2, and
8 2014 c 5 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

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

16 (1) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a
17 person has committed or is committing a misdemeanor or gross
18 misdemeanor, involving physical harm or threats of harm to any person
19 or property or the unlawful taking of property or involving the use
20 or possession of cannabis, or involving the acquisition, possession,
21 or consumption of alcohol by a person under the age of twenty-one
22 years under RCW 66.44.270, or involving criminal trespass under RCW
23 9A.52.070 or 9A.52.080, shall have the authority to arrest the
24 person.

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

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

1 (b) A foreign protection order, as defined in RCW 26.52.010, has
2 been issued of which the person under restraint has knowledge and the
3 person under restraint has violated a provision of the foreign
4 protection order prohibiting the person under restraint from
5 contacting or communicating with another person, or excluding the
6 person under restraint from a residence, workplace, school, or day
7 care, or prohibiting the person from knowingly coming within, or
8 knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location, or a
9 violation of any provision for which the foreign protection order
10 specifically indicates that a violation will be a crime; or

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

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

37 (4)(a) Any police officer may arrest a person who is sixteen or
38 seventeen years old and within the preceding four hours has assaulted
39 a family or household member, as defined in RCW 10.99.020, and the
40 officer believes: (i) A misdemeanor assault has occurred; or (ii) an

1 assault has occurred that has resulted in bodily injury to the
2 victim, whether the injury is observable by the responding officer or
3 not.

4 (b) In making the determination to arrest under (a) of this
5 subsection, the officer shall consider the: (i) Intent to protect
6 victims of domestic violence under RCW 10.99.010; (ii) extent of
7 injuries inflicted or serious threats creating fear of physical
8 injury; and (iii) history of domestic violence or stalking of each
9 person involved, including whether the conduct was part of an ongoing
10 pattern of abuse.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

28 ~~((4))~~ (6) A law enforcement officer investigating at the scene
29 of a motor vehicle accident may arrest the driver of a motor vehicle
30 involved in the accident if the officer has probable cause to believe
31 that the driver has committed in connection with the accident a
32 violation of any traffic law or regulation.

33 ~~((5))~~ (7)(a) A law enforcement officer investigating at the
34 scene of a motor vessel accident may arrest the operator of a motor
35 vessel involved in the accident if the officer has probable cause to
36 believe that the operator has committed, in connection with the
37 accident, a criminal violation of chapter 79A.60 RCW.

38 (b) A law enforcement officer investigating at the scene of a
39 motor vessel accident may issue a citation for an infraction to the
40 operator of a motor vessel involved in the accident if the officer

1 has probable cause to believe that the operator has committed, in
2 connection with the accident, a violation of any boating safety law
3 of chapter 79A.60 RCW.

4 ~~((+6+))~~ (8) Any police officer having probable cause to believe
5 that a person has committed or is committing a violation of RCW
6 79A.60.040 shall have the authority to arrest the person.

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

14 ~~((+8+))~~ (10) Any police officer having probable cause to believe
15 that a person has committed or is committing any act of indecent
16 exposure, as defined in RCW 9A.88.010, may arrest the person.

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

23 ~~((+10+))~~ (12) Any police officer having probable cause to believe
24 that a person has, within twenty-four hours of the alleged violation,
25 committed a violation of RCW 9A.50.020 may arrest such person.

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

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

34 ~~((+12+))~~ (14) A law enforcement officer having probable cause to
35 believe that a person has committed a violation under RCW
36 77.15.160(4) may issue a citation for an infraction to the person in
37 connection with the violation.

38 ~~((+13+))~~ (15) A law enforcement officer having probable cause to
39 believe that a person has committed a criminal violation under RCW

1 77.15.809 or 77.15.811 may arrest the person in connection with the
2 violation.

3 ~~((14))~~ (16) Except as specifically provided in subsections (2),
4 ~~((3))~~ (5), ~~((4))~~ (6), and ~~((7))~~ (9) of this section, nothing in
5 this section extends or otherwise affects the powers of arrest
6 prescribed in Title 46 RCW.

7 ~~((15))~~ (17) No police officer may be held criminally or civilly
8 liable for making an arrest pursuant to subsection (2) or ~~((9))~~
9 (11) of this section if the police officer acts in good faith and
10 without malice.

11 ~~((16))~~ (18) A police officer shall arrest and keep in custody,
12 until release by a judicial officer on bail, personal recognizance,
13 or court order, a person without a warrant when the officer has
14 probable cause to believe that the person has violated RCW 46.61.502
15 or 46.61.504 or an equivalent local ordinance and the police officer
16 has knowledge that the person has a prior offense as defined in RCW
17 46.61.5055 within ten years.

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

20 (1)~~((a))~~ If a juvenile thirteen years of age or older is found
21 by juvenile court to have committed an offense while armed with a
22 firearm or an offense that is a violation of RCW 9.41.040(2)(a)
23 ~~((iii))~~ (iv) or chapter 66.44, 69.41, 69.50, or 69.52 RCW, the
24 court shall notify the department of licensing within twenty-four
25 hours after entry of the judgment, unless the offense is the
26 juvenile's first offense while armed with a firearm, or first offense
27 involving possession of a firearm or violation of chapter 66.44,
28 69.41, 69.50, or 69.52 RCW.

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

36 ~~((c) If the offense is the juvenile's first violation of chapter~~
37 ~~66.44, 69.41, 69.50, or 69.52 RCW, the juvenile may not petition the~~
38 ~~court for reinstatement of the juvenile's privilege to drive revoked~~
39 ~~pursuant to RCW 46.20.265 until ninety days after the date the~~

1 ~~juvenile turns sixteen or ninety days after the judgment was entered,~~
2 ~~whichever is later.)) (3) If the offense is the juvenile's second or~~
3 ~~subsequent violation of chapter 66.44, 69.41, 69.50, or 69.52 RCW,~~
4 ~~the juvenile may not petition the court for reinstatement of the~~
5 ~~juvenile's privilege to drive revoked pursuant to RCW 46.20.265 until~~
6 ~~the date the juvenile turns seventeen or one year after the date~~
7 ~~judgment was entered, whichever is later.~~

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

13 ~~(b) If a diversion unit has notified the department pursuant to~~
14 ~~(a) of this subsection, the diversion unit shall notify the~~
15 ~~department of licensing when the juvenile has completed the~~
16 ~~agreement.))~~

17 **Sec. 6.** RCW 9.41.040 and 2014 c 111 s 1 are each amended to read
18 as follows:

19 (1)(a) A person, whether an adult or juvenile, is guilty of the
20 crime of unlawful possession of a firearm in the first degree, if the
21 person owns, has in his or her possession, or has in his or her
22 control any firearm after having previously been convicted or found
23 not guilty by reason of insanity in this state or elsewhere of any
24 serious offense as defined in this chapter.

25 (b) Unlawful possession of a firearm in the first degree is a
26 class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.

27 (2)(a) A person, whether an adult or juvenile, is guilty of the
28 crime of unlawful possession of a firearm in the second degree, if
29 the person does not qualify under subsection (1) of this section for
30 the crime of unlawful possession of a firearm in the first degree and
31 the person owns, has in his or her possession, or has in his or her
32 control any firearm:

33 (i) After having previously been convicted or found not guilty by
34 reason of insanity in this state or elsewhere of any felony not
35 specifically listed as prohibiting firearm possession under
36 subsection (1) of this section, or any of the following crimes when
37 committed by one family or household member against another,
38 committed on or after July 1, 1993: Assault in the fourth degree,
39 coercion, stalking, reckless endangerment, criminal trespass in the

1 first degree, or violation of the provisions of a protection order or
2 no-contact order restraining the person or excluding the person from
3 a residence (RCW 26.50.060, 26.50.070, 26.50.130, or 10.99.040);

4 (ii) During any period of time that the person is subject to a
5 court order issued under chapter 7.90, 7.92, 9A.46, 10.14, 10.99,
6 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 26.50 RCW that:

7 (A) Was issued after a hearing of which the person received
8 actual notice, and at which the person had an opportunity to
9 participate;

10 (B) Restrains the person from harassing, stalking, or threatening
11 an intimate partner of the person or child of the intimate partner or
12 person, or engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate
13 partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or child;
14 and

15 (C)(I) Includes a finding that the person represents a credible
16 threat to the physical safety of the intimate partner or child; and

17 (II) By its terms, explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use,
18 or threatened use of physical force against the intimate partner or
19 child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury;

20 (iii) After having previously been involuntarily committed for
21 mental health treatment under RCW 71.05.240, 71.05.320, 71.34.740,
22 71.34.750, chapter 10.77 RCW, or equivalent statutes of another
23 jurisdiction, unless his or her right to possess a firearm has been
24 restored as provided in RCW 9.41.047;

25 (iv) If the person is under eighteen years of age, except as
26 provided in RCW 9.41.042; and/or

27 (v) If the person is free on bond or personal recognizance
28 pending trial, appeal, or sentencing for a serious offense as defined
29 in RCW 9.41.010.

30 (b) Unlawful possession of a firearm in the second degree is a
31 class C felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.

32 (3) Notwithstanding RCW 9.41.047 or any other provisions of law,
33 as used in this chapter, a person has been "convicted", whether in an
34 adult court or adjudicated in a juvenile court, at such time as a
35 plea of guilty has been accepted, or a verdict of guilty has been
36 filed, notwithstanding the pendency of any future proceedings
37 including but not limited to sentencing or disposition, post-trial or
38 post-fact-finding motions, and appeals. Conviction includes a
39 dismissal entered after a period of probation, suspension or deferral
40 of sentence, and also includes equivalent dispositions by courts in

1 jurisdictions other than Washington state. A person shall not be
2 precluded from possession of a firearm if the conviction has been the
3 subject of a pardon, annulment, certificate of rehabilitation, or
4 other equivalent procedure based on a finding of the rehabilitation
5 of the person convicted or the conviction or disposition has been the
6 subject of a pardon, annulment, or other equivalent procedure based
7 on a finding of innocence. Where no record of the court's disposition
8 of the charges can be found, there shall be a rebuttable presumption
9 that the person was not convicted of the charge.

10 (4)(a) Notwithstanding subsection (1) or (2) of this section, a
11 person convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity of an
12 offense prohibiting the possession of a firearm under this section
13 other than murder, manslaughter, robbery, rape, indecent liberties,
14 arson, assault, kidnapping, extortion, burglary, or violations with
15 respect to controlled substances under RCW 69.50.401 and 69.50.410,
16 who received a probationary sentence under RCW 9.95.200, and who
17 received a dismissal of the charge under RCW 9.95.240, shall not be
18 precluded from possession of a firearm as a result of the conviction
19 or finding of not guilty by reason of insanity. Notwithstanding any
20 other provisions of this section, if a person is prohibited from
21 possession of a firearm under subsection (1) or (2) of this section
22 and has not previously been convicted or found not guilty by reason
23 of insanity of a sex offense prohibiting firearm ownership under
24 subsection (1) or (2) of this section and/or any felony defined under
25 any law as a class A felony or with a maximum sentence of at least
26 twenty years, or both, the individual may petition a court of record
27 to have his or her right to possess a firearm restored:

28 (i) Under RCW 9.41.047; and/or

29 (ii)(A) If the conviction or finding of not guilty by reason of
30 insanity was for a felony offense, after five or more consecutive
31 years in the community without being convicted or found not guilty by
32 reason of insanity or currently charged with any felony, gross
33 misdemeanor, or misdemeanor crimes, if the individual has no prior
34 felony convictions that prohibit the possession of a firearm counted
35 as part of the offender score under RCW 9.94A.525; or

36 (B) If the conviction or finding of not guilty by reason of
37 insanity was for a nonfelony offense, after three or more consecutive
38 years in the community without being convicted or found not guilty by
39 reason of insanity or currently charged with any felony, gross
40 misdemeanor, or misdemeanor crimes, if the individual has no prior

1 felony convictions that prohibit the possession of a firearm counted
2 as part of the offender score under RCW 9.94A.525 and the individual
3 has completed all conditions of the sentence.

4 (b) An individual may petition a court of record to have his or
5 her right to possess a firearm restored under (a) of this subsection
6 (4) only at:

7 (i) The court of record that ordered the petitioner's prohibition
8 on possession of a firearm; or

9 (ii) The superior court in the county in which the petitioner
10 resides.

11 (5) In addition to any other penalty provided for by law, if a
12 person under the age of eighteen years is found by a court to have
13 possessed a firearm in a vehicle in violation of subsection (1) or
14 (2) of this section or to have committed an offense while armed with
15 a firearm during which offense a motor vehicle served an integral
16 function, the court shall notify the department of licensing within
17 twenty-four hours and the person's privilege to drive shall be
18 revoked under RCW 46.20.265, unless it is the juvenile's first
19 offense while armed with a firearm or involving possession of a
20 firearm.

21 (6) Nothing in chapter 129, Laws of 1995 shall ever be construed
22 or interpreted as preventing an offender from being charged and
23 subsequently convicted for the separate felony crimes of theft of a
24 firearm or possession of a stolen firearm, or both, in addition to
25 being charged and subsequently convicted under this section for
26 unlawful possession of a firearm in the first or second degree.
27 Notwithstanding any other law, if the offender is convicted under
28 this section for unlawful possession of a firearm in the first or
29 second degree and for the felony crimes of theft of a firearm or
30 possession of a stolen firearm, or both, then the offender shall
31 serve consecutive sentences for each of the felony crimes of
32 conviction listed in this subsection.

33 (7) Each firearm unlawfully possessed under this section shall be
34 a separate offense.

35 (8) For purposes of this section, "intimate partner" includes: A
36 spouse, a domestic partner, a former spouse, a former domestic
37 partner, a person with whom the restrained person has a child in
38 common, or a person with whom the restrained person has cohabitated
39 or is cohabitating as part of a dating relationship.

1 **Sec. 7.** RCW 46.20.265 and 2005 c 288 s 2 are each amended to
2 read as follows:

3 (1) In addition to any other authority to revoke driving
4 privileges under this chapter, the department shall revoke all
5 driving privileges of a juvenile when the department receives notice
6 from a court pursuant to RCW 9.41.040(5), 13.40.265, 66.44.365,
7 69.41.065, 69.50.420, 69.52.070, or a substantially similar municipal
8 ordinance adopted by a local legislative authority, or from a
9 diversion unit pursuant to RCW 13.40.265.

10 (2) The driving privileges of the juvenile revoked under
11 subsection (1) of this section shall be revoked in the following
12 manner:

13 (a) Upon receipt of (~~the first~~) notice of a second offense, the
14 department shall impose a revocation for one year, or until the
15 juvenile reaches seventeen years of age, whichever is longer.

16 (b) Upon receipt of (~~a second or subsequent notice~~) notice of a
17 third or subsequent offense, the department shall impose a revocation
18 for two years or until the juvenile reaches eighteen years of age,
19 whichever is longer.

20 (c) Each offense for which the department receives notice shall
21 result in a separate period of revocation. All periods of revocation
22 imposed under this section that could otherwise overlap shall run
23 consecutively up to the juvenile's twenty-first birthday, and no
24 period of revocation imposed under this section shall begin before
25 the expiration of all other periods of revocation imposed under this
26 section or other law. Periods of revocation imposed consecutively
27 under this section shall not extend beyond the juvenile's twenty-
28 first birthday.

29 (3)(a) If the department receives notice from a court that the
30 juvenile's privilege to drive should be reinstated, the department
31 shall immediately reinstate any driving privileges that have been
32 revoked under this section if the minimum term of revocation as
33 specified in RCW 13.40.265(~~((1)(e))~~) (3), 66.44.365(3), 69.41.065(3),
34 69.50.420(3), 69.52.070(3), or similar ordinance has expired, and
35 subject to subsection (2)(c) of this section.

36 (b) The juvenile may seek reinstatement of his or her driving
37 privileges from the department when the juvenile reaches the age of
38 twenty-one. A notice from the court reinstating the juvenile's
39 driving privilege shall not be required if reinstatement is pursuant
40 to this subsection.

1 ~~((4)(a) If the department receives notice pursuant to RCW~~
2 ~~13.40.265(2)(b) from a diversion unit that a juvenile has completed a~~
3 ~~diversion agreement for which the juvenile's driving privileges were~~
4 ~~revoked, the department shall reinstate any driving privileges~~
5 ~~revoked under this section as provided in (b) of this subsection,~~
6 ~~subject to subsection (2)(c) of this section.~~

7 ~~(b) If the diversion agreement was for the juvenile's first~~
8 ~~violation of chapter 66.44, 69.41, 69.50, or 69.52 RCW, the~~
9 ~~department shall not reinstate the juvenile's privilege to drive~~
10 ~~until the later of ninety days after the date the juvenile turns~~
11 ~~sixteen or ninety days after the juvenile entered into a diversion~~
12 ~~agreement for the offense. If the diversion agreement was for the~~
13 ~~juvenile's second or subsequent violation of chapter 66.44, 69.41,~~
14 ~~69.50, or 69.52 RCW, the department shall not reinstate the~~
15 ~~juvenile's privilege to drive until the later of the date the~~
16 ~~juvenile turns seventeen or one year after the juvenile entered into~~
17 ~~the second or subsequent diversion agreement.))~~

18 **Sec. 8.** RCW 66.44.365 and 1989 c 271 s 118 are each amended to
19 read as follows:

20 (1) If a juvenile thirteen years of age or older and under the
21 age of eighteen is found by a court to have committed any offense
22 that is a violation of this chapter, the court shall notify the
23 department of licensing within twenty-four hours after entry of the
24 judgment, unless the offense is the juvenile's first offense while
25 armed with a firearm, or first offense involving possession of a
26 firearm or violation of chapter 66.44, 69.41, 69.50, or 69.52 RCW.

27 (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) of this
28 section, upon petition of a juvenile whose privilege to drive has
29 been revoked pursuant to RCW 46.20.265, the court may notify the
30 department of licensing that the juvenile's privilege to drive should
31 be reinstated.

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

1 reinstatement of the juvenile's privilege to drive revoked pursuant
2 to RCW 46.20.265 until the later of the date the juvenile turns
3 seventeen or one year after the date judgment was entered.

4 **Sec. 9.** RCW 69.41.065 and 1989 c 271 s 119 are each amended to
5 read as follows:

6 (1) If a juvenile thirteen years of age or older and under the
7 age of twenty-one is found by a court to have committed any offense
8 that is a violation of this chapter, the court shall notify the
9 department of licensing within twenty-four hours after entry of the
10 judgment, unless the offense is the juvenile's first offense while
11 armed with a firearm, or first offense involving possession of a
12 firearm or violation of chapter 66.44, 69.41, 69.50, or 69.52 RCW.

13 (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) of this
14 section, upon petition of a juvenile whose privilege to drive has
15 been revoked pursuant to RCW 46.20.265, the court may notify the
16 department of licensing that the juvenile's privilege to drive should
17 be reinstated.

18 (3) (~~If the conviction is for the juvenile's first violation of~~
19 ~~this chapter or chapter 66.44, 69.50, or 69.52 RCW, the juvenile may~~
20 ~~not petition the court for reinstatement of the juvenile's privilege~~
21 ~~to drive revoked pursuant to RCW 46.20.265 until the later of ninety~~
22 ~~days after the date the juvenile turns sixteen or ninety days after~~
23 ~~the judgment was entered.)) If the conviction was for the juvenile's
24 second or subsequent violation of this chapter or chapter 66.44,
25 69.50, or 69.52 RCW, the juvenile may not petition the court for
26 reinstatement of the juvenile's privilege to drive revoked pursuant
27 to RCW 46.20.265 until the later of the date the juvenile turns
28 seventeen or one year after the date judgment was entered.~~

29 **Sec. 10.** RCW 69.50.420 and 1989 c 271 s 120 are each amended to
30 read as follows:

31 (1) If a juvenile thirteen years of age or older and under the
32 age of twenty-one is found by a court to have committed any offense
33 that is a violation of this chapter, the court shall notify the
34 department of licensing within twenty-four hours after entry of the
35 judgment, unless the offense is the juvenile's first offense while
36 armed with a firearm, or first offense involving possession of a
37 firearm or violation of chapter 66.44, 69.41, 69.50, or 69.52 RCW.

1 (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) of this
2 section, upon petition of a juvenile whose privilege to drive has
3 been revoked pursuant to RCW 46.20.265, the court may at any time the
4 court deems appropriate notify the department of licensing to
5 reinstate the juvenile's privilege to drive.

6 ~~(3) ((If the conviction is for the juvenile's first violation of
7 this chapter or chapter 66.44, 69.41, or 69.52 RCW, the juvenile may
8 not petition the court for reinstatement of the juvenile's privilege
9 to drive revoked pursuant to RCW 46.20.265 until the later of ninety
10 days after the date the juvenile turns sixteen or ninety days after
11 the judgment was entered.))~~ If the conviction was for the juvenile's
12 second or subsequent violation of this chapter or chapter 66.44,
13 69.41, or 69.52 RCW, the juvenile may not petition the court for
14 reinstatement of the juvenile's privilege to drive revoked pursuant
15 to RCW 46.20.265 until the later of the date the juvenile turns
16 seventeen or one year after the date judgment was entered.

17 **Sec. 11.** RCW 69.52.070 and 1989 c 271 s 121 are each amended to
18 read as follows:

19 (1) If a juvenile thirteen years of age or older and under the
20 age of twenty-one is found by a court to have committed any offense
21 that is a violation of this chapter, the court shall notify the
22 department of licensing within twenty-four hours after entry of the
23 judgment, unless the offense is the juvenile's first offense while
24 armed with a firearm, or first offense involving possession of a
25 firearm or violation of chapter 66.44, 69.41, 69.50, or 69.52 RCW.

26 (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) of this
27 section, upon petition of a juvenile whose privilege to drive has
28 been revoked pursuant to RCW 46.20.265, the court may at any time the
29 court deems appropriate notify the department of licensing to
30 reinstate the juvenile's privilege to drive.

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

1 to RCW 46.20.265 until the later of the date the juvenile turns
2 seventeen or one year after the date judgment was entered.

3 **Sec. 12.** RCW 10.99.030 and 1996 c 248 s 6 are each amended to
4 read as follows:

5 (1) All training relating to the handling of domestic violence
6 complaints by law enforcement officers shall stress enforcement of
7 criminal laws in domestic situations, availability of community
8 resources, and protection of the victim. Law enforcement agencies and
9 community organizations with expertise in the issue of domestic
10 violence shall cooperate in all aspects of such training.

11 (2) The criminal justice training commission shall implement by
12 January 1, 1997, a course of instruction for the training of law
13 enforcement officers in Washington in the handling of domestic
14 violence complaints. The basic law enforcement curriculum of the
15 criminal justice training commission shall include at least twenty
16 hours of basic training instruction on the law enforcement response
17 to domestic violence. The course of instruction, the learning and
18 performance objectives, and the standards for the training shall be
19 developed by the commission and focus on enforcing the criminal laws,
20 safety of the victim, and holding the perpetrator accountable for the
21 violence. The curriculum shall include training on the extent and
22 prevalence of domestic violence, the importance of criminal justice
23 intervention, techniques for responding to incidents that minimize
24 the likelihood of officer injury and that promote victim safety,
25 investigation and interviewing skills, evidence gathering and report
26 writing, assistance to and services for victims and children,
27 verification and enforcement of court orders, liability, and any
28 additional provisions that are necessary to carry out the intention
29 of this subsection.

30 (3) The criminal justice training commission shall develop and
31 update annually an in-service training program to familiarize law
32 enforcement officers with the domestic violence laws. The program
33 shall include techniques for handling incidents of domestic violence
34 that minimize the likelihood of injury to the officer and that
35 promote the safety of all parties. The commission shall make the
36 training program available to all law enforcement agencies in the
37 state.

38 (4) Development of the training in subsections (2) and (3) of
39 this section shall be conducted in conjunction with agencies having a

1 primary responsibility for serving victims of domestic violence with
2 emergency shelter and other services, and representatives to the
3 statewide organization providing training and education to these
4 organizations and to the general public.

5 (5) The primary duty of peace officers, when responding to a
6 domestic violence situation, is to enforce the laws allegedly
7 violated and to protect the complaining party.

8 (6)(a) When a peace officer responds to a domestic violence call
9 and has probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed,
10 the peace officer shall exercise arrest powers with reference to the
11 criteria in RCW 10.31.100. The officer shall notify the victim of the
12 victim's right to initiate a criminal proceeding in all cases where
13 the officer has not exercised arrest powers or decided to initiate
14 criminal proceedings by citation or otherwise. The parties in such
15 cases shall also be advised of the importance of preserving evidence.

16 (b) A peace officer responding to a domestic violence call shall
17 take a complete offense report including the officer's disposition of
18 the case.

19 (7) When a peace officer responds to a domestic violence call,
20 the officer shall advise victims of all reasonable means to prevent
21 further abuse, including advising each person of the availability of
22 a shelter or other services in the community, and giving each person
23 immediate notice of the legal rights and remedies available. The
24 notice shall include handing each person a copy of the following
25 statement:

26 "IF YOU ARE THE VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, you can ask the
27 city or county prosecuting attorney to file a criminal
28 complaint. You also have the right to file a petition in
29 superior, district, or municipal court requesting an order
30 for protection from domestic abuse which could include any of
31 the following: (a) An order restraining your abuser from
32 further acts of abuse; (b) an order directing your abuser to
33 leave your household; (c) an order preventing your abuser
34 from entering your residence, school, business, or place of
35 employment; (d) an order awarding you or the other parent
36 custody of or visitation with your minor child or children;
37 and (e) an order restraining your abuser from molesting or
38 interfering with minor children in your custody. The forms

1 you need to obtain a protection order are available in any
2 municipal, district, or superior court.

3 Information about shelters and alternatives to domestic
4 violence is available from a statewide twenty-four-hour toll-
5 free hot line at (include appropriate phone number). The
6 battered women's shelter and other resources in your area
7 are (include local information)"

8 (8) The peace officer may offer, arrange, or facilitate
9 transportation for the victim to a hospital for treatment of injuries
10 or to a place of safety or shelter.

11 (9) The law enforcement agency shall forward the offense report
12 to the appropriate prosecutor within ten days of making such report
13 if there is probable cause to believe that an offense has been
14 committed, unless the case is under active investigation. Upon
15 receiving the offense report, the prosecuting agency may, in its
16 discretion, choose not to file the information as a domestic violence
17 offense, if the offense was committed against a sibling, parent,
18 stepparent, or grandparent.

19 (10) Each law enforcement agency shall make as soon as
20 practicable a written record and shall maintain records of all
21 incidents of domestic violence reported to it.

22 (11) Records kept pursuant to subsections (6) and (10) of this
23 section shall be made identifiable by means of a departmental code
24 for domestic violence.

25 (12) Commencing January 1, 1994, records of incidents of domestic
26 violence shall be submitted, in accordance with procedures described
27 in this subsection, to the Washington association of sheriffs and
28 police chiefs by all law enforcement agencies. The Washington
29 criminal justice training commission shall amend its contract for
30 collection of statewide crime data with the Washington association of
31 sheriffs and police chiefs:

32 (a) To include a table, in the annual report of crime in
33 Washington produced by the Washington association of sheriffs and
34 police chiefs pursuant to the contract, showing the total number of
35 actual offenses and the number and percent of the offenses that are
36 domestic violence incidents for the following crimes: (i) Criminal
37 homicide, with subtotals for murder and nonnegligent homicide and
38 manslaughter by negligence; (ii) forcible rape, with subtotals for
39 rape by force and attempted forcible rape; (iii) robbery, with

1 subtotals for firearm, knife or cutting instrument, or other
2 dangerous weapon, and strongarm robbery; (iv) assault, with subtotals
3 for firearm, knife or cutting instrument, other dangerous weapon,
4 hands, feet, aggravated, and other nonaggravated assaults; (v)
5 burglary, with subtotals for forcible entry, nonforcible unlawful
6 entry, and attempted forcible entry; (vi) larceny theft, except motor
7 vehicle theft; (vii) motor vehicle theft, with subtotals for autos,
8 trucks and buses, and other vehicles; (viii) arson; and (ix)
9 violations of the provisions of a protection order or no-contact
10 order restraining the person from going onto the grounds of or
11 entering a residence, workplace, school, or day care, provided that
12 specific appropriations are subsequently made for the collection and
13 compilation of data regarding violations of protection orders or no-
14 contact orders;

15 (b) To require that the table shall continue to be prepared and
16 contained in the annual report of crime in Washington until that time
17 as comparable or more detailed information about domestic violence
18 incidents is available through the Washington state incident based
19 reporting system and the information is prepared and contained in the
20 annual report of crime in Washington; and

21 (c) To require that, in consultation with interested persons, the
22 Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs prepare and
23 disseminate procedures to all law enforcement agencies in the state
24 as to how the agencies shall code and report domestic violence
25 incidents to the Washington association of sheriffs and police
26 chiefs.

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