SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2793

AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

Passed Legislature - 2020 Regular Session

State of Washington 66th Legislature 2020 Regular Session

By House Appropriations (originally sponsored by Representatives Hansen and Irwin)

READ FIRST TIME 02/11/20.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to vacating criminal records; reenacting and
- 2 amending RCW 9.96.060; adding a new chapter to Title 10 RCW; and
- 3 providing expiration dates.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1.** (1) The administrative office of the 6 courts shall conduct a study and a pilot project on streamlining the
- 7 vacation of criminal convictions under RCW 9.96.060 (2)(b) and (5)(a)
- 8 and 9.94A.640(2) through an administrative, court-driven process
- 9 established under section 2 of this act.
- 10 (2) The administrative office of the courts shall:
- 11 (a) Determine the types of data currently available to the 12 administrative office of the courts to assess eligibility under RCW
- 13 9.96.060 (2) (b) and (5) (a) and 9.94A.640(2);
- 14 (b) Evaluate additional types of information that should be
- 15 reported to judicial information systems or directly to sentencing
- 16 courts or the administrative office of the courts to improve the
- 17 reliability of the screening process;
- 18 (c) Propose procedures for conducting queries of available
- 19 records to assess eligibility, which may include, for example: (i) If
- 20 applicable, whether a person is currently incarcerated for a criminal
- 21 offense may be determined by reviewing the term of confinement

- 1 reflected in the judgment and sentence document for his or her most recent criminal conviction; (ii) if applicable, whether a person 2 3 completed his or her sentencing conditions, excluding legal financial obligations, and satisfied the waiting period under 4 9.96.060(2)(b) (vi)(D) or (vii) or 9.94A.640(2) (e) or (f) may be 5 6 determined by adding the waiting period to the terms of confinement and community custody reflected in the applicable judgment and 7 sentence document; (iii) if applicable, the period for which a person 8 must not have been convicted of any new criminal offense under RCW 9 9.96.060(2)(b)(viii) or 9.94A.640(2) (c) or (d) may be determined 10 11 based on the date of the query conducted by the administrative office 12 of the courts, rather than the date of application; and (iv) any other procedures deemed necessary by the administrative office of the 13 14 courts;
 - (d) Assess whether any changes to laws, policies, or practices or additional resources are necessary to improve the reliability of the process for the pilot program and for launching a similar program statewide;

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- (e) Develop an implementation plan for the pilot program under section 2 of this act; and
- (f) Make additional recommendations deemed appropriate and necessary by the administrative office of the courts.
- 23 (3) The administrative office of the courts shall report to the 24 governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature, as 25 follows:
 - (a) A report with findings, recommendations, and an implementation plan must be submitted by December 1, 2020;
 - (b) A status update on the pilot program must be submitted by December 1, 2021; and
 - (c) A final report on the pilot program, including a summary of data collected under section 2 of this act and other findings and recommendations, must be submitted by December 1, 2022.
 - (4) When conducting the evaluation and pilot program required under this section and section 2 of this act, the administrative office of the courts shall consult with county clerks and court administrators, judges, prosecuting attorneys, defense attorneys, the department of corrections, county and city departments, national and local organizations with interest or experience in vacating or sealing criminal convictions, national and local organizations with experience in developing automated vacating or sealing procedures in

- 1 other states, organizations and persons with relevant technical
- 2 expertise in computer and records systems, and any other entities
- 3 with relevant records.

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- (5) This section expires June 30, 2025.
- 5 NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. (1) Beginning July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2022, the administrative office of the courts shall conduct a 6 pilot program for streamlining the vacation of criminal convictions 7 under RCW 9.96.060 (2)(b) and (5)(a) and 9.94A.640(2) through an 8 administrative, court-driven process. After consulting with courts of 9 general and limited jurisdiction, the administrative office of the 10 11 courts shall select a county in which to conduct the pilot program. The sentencing courts within the county selected for the pilot 12 program shall comply with the requirements of this section, and 13 further provide information to the administrative office of the 14 15 courts necessary for the reporting requirement under subsection (4) 16 of this section.
 - (2) When conducting the pilot program, the administrative office of the courts shall review convictions from the participating county for the purpose of determining whether those convictions should be scheduled for administrative vacation hearings. If appropriate and necessary for producing reliable notifications to sentencing courts participating in the pilot program, the administrative office of the courts may limit the screening process to certain types or classes of convictions or defendants. The process must:
 - (a) Review convictions beginning at the earliest period for which electronic court records are reliable, provided that the review applies to convictions beginning no later than January 1, 2000;
 - (b) Rely upon records available to the administrative office of the courts through judicial information systems and other agencies including, but not limited to, the Washington state patrol and the department of corrections;
 - (c) Determine whether a defendant is currently incarcerated for a criminal offense, and whether available records indicate that he or she is precluded from qualifying to vacate his or her misdemeanor conviction under RCW 9.96.060 (2)(b) or (5)(a) or his or her felony conviction under RCW 9.94A.640(2), which may be based on queries and other procedures developed by the administrative office of the courts including, but not limited to, those referenced in section 1(2)(c) of this act;

(d) Notify sentencing courts to schedule an administrative vacation hearing for any defendant where a review of available records does not indicate that the defendant is precluded from qualifying to vacate his or her conviction;

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- (e) Prioritize potentially qualifying defendants according to criteria established by the administrative office of the courts so as not to hinder sentencing courts with excessing notifications; and
- (f) Review records and provide notifications on a monthly or quarterly basis, as determined by the administrative office of the courts.
- (3) (a) Beginning July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2022, sentencing courts within the county selected for the pilot program under this section shall conduct regularly scheduled administrative vacation hearings.
- (b) When a participating sentencing court receives notice from the administrative office of the courts under subsection (2) of this section regarding a defendant potentially qualifying to vacate his or her conviction, the court shall set an administrative vacation hearing. At an administrative vacation hearing, the court shall determine whether to vacate the conviction based on the requirements for the particular offense under RCW 9.96.060 (2)(b) or (5)(a) or 9.94A.640(2). The defendant is presumed to meet the requirements and the court shall vacate the conviction, unless: Court records indicate that the defendant does not meet the requirements; or the prosecutor objects on the basis that the defendant does not meet the requirements or that the defendant is currently incarcerated for a criminal offense, provided that such objection is made with sufficient particularity and supporting information. If the court determines the defendant is not currently eligible, but is likely to become eligible in the future, the court may set a subsequent administrative vacation hearing at an appropriate date determined by the court. Otherwise, the court may decline to vacate the conviction without setting a subsequent hearing.
- (c) For the purposes of conducting proceedings under this section, the requirements under RCW 9.96.060 (2)(b) and (5)(a) apply to misdemeanors and the requirements under RCW 9.94A.640(2) apply to felonies, except a defendant is not required to: File a petition or application; provide notice to relevant parties; or appear at an administrative hearing. If the court vacates a conviction under this section, it shall achieve the vacation through the procedure provided

- in RCW 9.96.060(1). A vacation under this section is processed in the same manner and has the same effect as provided under RCW 9.96.060 (6) and (7) for a misdemeanor or RCW 9.94A.640(3) for a felony. Regardless of whether a hearing under this section has previously occurred or is scheduled at a future date, nothing in this section prohibits a defendant from applying to the court to: Vacate a conviction under RCW 9.96.060 or 9.94A.640; or seal his or her conviction or vacation records under court rules.
 - (4) The administrative office of the courts shall collect the following information with respect to convictions where notifications were sent to sentencing courts through the pilot program, including: The number of notifications sent to sentencing courts; the number of administrative hearings held; the number of vacations granted at administrative hearings; the number of convictions where the court set a future administrative hearing based on predicted eligibility; the number of convictions where the court declined to vacate the convictions without setting a future administrative hearing; and other data deemed relevant by the administrative office of the courts. The administrative office of the courts shall include a summary of the data, including by type of court and for the entire pilot program, in its reports required under section 1(3) (b) and (c) of this act.
 - (5) This section expires June 30, 2025.

- **Sec. 3.** RCW 9.96.060 and 2019 c 400 s 1, 2019 c 331 s 4, and 25 2019 c 46 s 5010 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
 - (1) When vacating a conviction under this section, the court effectuates the vacation by: (a)(i) Permitting the applicant to withdraw the applicant's plea of guilty and to enter a plea of not guilty; or (ii) if the applicant has been convicted after a plea of not guilty, the court setting aside the verdict of guilty; and (b) the court dismissing the information, indictment, complaint, or citation against the applicant and vacating the judgment and sentence.
 - (2) (a) Every person convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense may apply to the sentencing court for a vacation of the applicant's record of conviction for the offense. If the court finds the applicant meets the requirements of (b) of this subsection, the court may in its discretion vacate the record of conviction.

(b) Except as provided in subsections (3), (4), and (5) of this section, ((an applicant)) a defendant may not have the record of conviction for a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense vacated if any one of the following is present:

- ((-(a))) (i) The ((applicant)) defendant has not completed all of the terms of the sentence for the offense;
- ((\(\frac{(\(\frac{b}{b}\)\)}{(\(\frac{ii}{b}\)}\) There are any criminal charges against the ((\(\frac{applicant}{applicant}\))) defendant pending in any court of this state or another state, or in any federal or tribal court, at the time of application;
- $((\frac{(c)}{(c)}))$ (iii) The offense was a violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 or an attempt to commit a violent offense;
 - (((driving while under the influence), 46.61.504 (actual physical control while under the influence), 9.91.020 (operating a railroad, etc. while intoxicated), or the offense is considered a "prior offense" under RCW 46.61.5055 and the ((applicant)) defendant has had a subsequent alcohol or drug violation within ten years of the date of arrest for the prior offense or less than ten years has elapsed since the date of the arrest for the prior offense;
 - $((\frac{(e)}{(v)}))$ The offense was any misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor violation, including attempt, of chapter 9.68 RCW (obscenity and pornography), chapter 9.68A RCW (sexual exploitation of children), or chapter 9A.44 RCW (sex offenses), except for failure to register as a sex offender under RCW 9A.44.132;
 - (((ff))) <u>(vi)</u> The ((applicant)) <u>defendant</u> was convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense as defined in RCW 10.99.020, or the court determines after a review of the court file that the offense was committed by one family member or household member against another, or the court, after considering the damage to person or property that resulted in the conviction, any prior convictions for crimes defined in RCW 10.99.020, or for comparable offenses in another state or in federal court, and the totality of the records under review by the court regarding the conviction being considered for vacation, determines that the offense involved domestic violence, and any one of the following factors exist:
 - (((i) The applicant)) (A) If the defendant is requesting a vacation through an application, the defendant has not provided written notification of the vacation petition to the prosecuting attorney's office that prosecuted the offense for which vacation is sought, or has not provided that notification to the court;

(((ii))) (B) The ((applicant)) defendant has two or more domestic violence convictions stemming from different incidents. For purposes of this subsection, however, if the current application is for more than one conviction that arose out of a single incident, none of those convictions counts as a previous conviction;

- (((iii))) (C) The ((applicant)) defendant has signed an affidavit under penalty of perjury affirming that the applicant has not previously had a conviction for a domestic violence offense, and a criminal history check reveals that the applicant has had such a conviction; or
- (((iv))) <u>(D)</u> Less than five years have elapsed since the person completed the terms of the original conditions of the sentence, including any financial obligations and successful completion of any treatment ordered as a condition of sentencing;
- $((\frac{g}{g}))$ <u>(vii)</u> For any offense other than those described in $((\frac{g}{g}))$ <u>(vi)</u> of this subsection, less than three years have passed since the person completed the terms of the sentence, including any financial obligations;
- $((\frac{h}{h}))$ <u>(viii)</u> The offender has been convicted of a new crime in this state, another state, or federal or tribal court in the three years prior to the vacation application; or
 - $((\frac{1}{2}))$ (ix) The $(\frac{1}{2})$ defendant is currently restrained by a domestic violence protection order, a no-contact order, an antiharassment order, or a civil restraining order which restrains one party from contacting the other party or was previously restrained by such an order and was found to have committed one or more violations of the order in the five years prior to the vacation application.
- (3) Subject to RCW 9.96.070, every person convicted of prostitution under RCW 9A.88.030 who committed the offense as a result of being a victim of trafficking, RCW 9A.40.100, promoting prostitution in the first degree, RCW 9A.88.070, promoting commercial sexual abuse of a minor, RCW 9.68A.101, or trafficking in persons under the trafficking victims protection act of 2000, 22 U.S.C. Sec. 7101 et seq. may apply to the sentencing court for vacation of the applicant's record of conviction for the prostitution offense. An applicant may not have the record of conviction for prostitution vacated if any one of the following is present:

(a) There are any criminal charges against the applicant pending in any court of this state or another state, or in any federal court, for any crime other than prostitution; or

- (b) The offender has been convicted of another crime, except prostitution, in this state, another state, or federal court since the date of conviction. The limitation in this subsection (3)(b) does not apply to convictions where the offender proves by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she committed the crime as a result of being a victim of trafficking, RCW 9A.40.100, promoting prostitution in the first degree, RCW 9A.88.070, promoting commercial sexual abuse of a minor, RCW 9.68A.101, or trafficking in persons under the trafficking victims protection act of 2000, 22 U.S.C. Sec. 7101 et seq., according to the requirements provided in RCW 9.96.070 for each respective conviction.
- (4) Every person convicted prior to January 1, 1975, of violating any statute or rule regarding the regulation of fishing activities, including, but not limited to, RCW 75.08.260, 75.12.060, 75.12.070, 75.12.160, 77.16.020, 77.16.030, 77.16.040, 77.16.060, and 77.16.240 who claimed to be exercising a treaty Indian fishing right, may apply to the sentencing court for vacation of the applicant's record of the misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony conviction for the offense. If the person is deceased, a member of the person's family or an official representative of the tribe of which the person was a member may apply to the court on behalf of the deceased person. Notwithstanding the requirements of RCW 9.94A.640, the court shall vacate the record of conviction if:
- (a) The applicant is a member of a tribe that may exercise treaty Indian fishing rights at the location where the offense occurred; and
- (b) The state has been enjoined from taking enforcement action of the statute or rule to the extent that it interferes with a treaty Indian fishing right as determined under *United States v. Washington*, 384 F. Supp. 312 (W.D. Wash. 1974), or *Sohappy v. Smith*, 302 F. Supp. 899 (D. Oregon 1969), and any posttrial orders of those courts, or any other state supreme court or federal court decision.
- (5) (a) Every person convicted of a misdemeanor marijuana offense, who was twenty-one years of age or older at the time of the offense, ((may apply to the sentencing court for a vacation of the applicant's)) qualifies to have his or her record of conviction for the offense vacated by the sentencing court. A misdemeanor marijuana offense includes, but is not limited to: Any offense under RCW

- 69.50.4014, from July 1, 2004, onward, and its predecessor statutes, including RCW 69.50.401(e), from March 21, 1979, to July 1, 2004, and RCW 69.50.401(d), from May 21, 1971, to March 21, 1979, and any offense under an equivalent municipal ordinance.
 - (b) If ((an applicant qualifies)) a qualifying defendant applies to the sentencing court under this subsection, the court shall vacate the record of conviction.

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- (6) (a) Except as provided in (c) of this subsection, once the court vacates a record of conviction under this section, the person shall be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense and the fact that the person has been convicted of the offense shall not be included in the person's criminal history for purposes of determining a sentence in any subsequent conviction. For all purposes, including responding to questions on employment or housing applications, a person whose conviction has been vacated under this section may state that he or she has never been convicted of that crime. However, nothing in this section affects the requirements for restoring a right to possess a firearm under RCW 9.41.040. Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, nothing in this section affects or prevents the use of an offender's prior conviction in a later criminal prosecution.
- 22 (b) When a court vacates a record of domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020 under this section, the state may not use the 23 vacated conviction in a later criminal prosecution unless the 24 25 conviction was for: (i) Violating the provisions of a restraining order, no-contact order, or protection order restraining or enjoining 26 the person or restraining the person from going on to the grounds of 27 28 or entering a residence, workplace, school, or day care, or prohibiting the person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly 29 remaining within, a specified distance of a location (RCW 10.99.040, 30 31 10.99.050, 26.09.300, 26.10.220, 26.26B.050, 26.44.063, 26.44.150, 26.50.060, 26.50.070, 26.50.130, 26.52.070, or 74.34.145); or (ii) 32 33 stalking (RCW 9A.46.110). A vacated conviction under this section is not considered a conviction of such an offense for the purposes of 27 34 C.F.R. 478.11. 35
- 36 (c) A conviction vacated on or after July 28, 2019, qualifies as 37 a prior conviction for the purpose of charging a present recidivist 38 offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 occurring on or after July 28, 39 2019.

- 1 (7) The clerk of the court in which the vacation order is entered shall immediately transmit the order vacating the conviction to the 2 Washington state patrol identification section and to the local 3 police agency, if any, which holds criminal history information for 4 the person who is the subject of the conviction. The Washington state 5 6 patrol and any such local police agency shall immediately update their records to reflect the vacation of the conviction, and shall 7 transmit the order vacating the conviction to the federal bureau of 8 investigation. A conviction that has been vacated under this section 9 may not be disseminated or disclosed by the state patrol or local law 10 11 enforcement agency to any person, except other criminal justice enforcement agencies. 12
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. Sections 1 and 2 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 10 RCW.

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