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SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1500

State of Washington 66th Legislature 2019 Regular Session

By House Public Safety (originally sponsored by Representatives Fitzgibbon, Stanford, Valdez, Frame, Appleton, Senn, Tarleton, Ormsby, Kloba, Walen, Davis, and Macri)

READ FIRST TIME 02/18/19.

- AN ACT Relating to misdemeanor marijuana offense convictions; reenacting and amending RCW 9.96.060; adding a new section to chapter 9.96 RCW; creating a new section; and providing an expiration date.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 9.96.060 and 2017 c 336 s 2, 2017 c 272 s 9, and 2017 c 128 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
 - (1) ((Every person convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense who has completed all of the terms of the sentence for the misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense may apply to the sentencing court for a vacation of the applicant's record of conviction for the offense. If the court finds the applicant meets the tests prescribed in subsection (2) of this section, the court may in its discretion vacate the record of conviction)) When the court exercises its discretion to vacate a conviction or is otherwise required to vacate a conviction, the record of conviction is vacated 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.

p. 1 SHB 1500

offense who has completed all of the terms of the sentence for the misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense may apply to the sentencing court for a vacation of the applicant's record of conviction for the offense. If the court finds the applicant meets the tests prescribed in this subsection (2), the court may in its discretion vacate the record of conviction in accordance with subsection (1) of this section. Except as provided in subsections (3), (4), and (5) of this section, an applicant may not have the record of conviction for a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense vacated if any one of the following is present:

- (a) There are any criminal charges against the applicant pending in any court of this state or another state, or in any federal court;
- (b) The offense was a violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 or an attempt to commit a violent offense;
- (c) The offense was a violation of RCW 46.61.502 (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 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;
- (d) The offense was any misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor violation, including attempt, of chapter 9.68 RCW (obscenity and pornography), chapter 9.68A RCW (sexual exploitation of children), or chapter 9A.44 RCW (sex offenses);
- (e) The applicant was convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense as defined in RCW 10.99.020, or the court determines after a review of the court file that the offense was committed by one family member or household member against another, or the court, after considering the damage to person or property that resulted in the conviction, any prior convictions for crimes defined in RCW 10.99.020, or for comparable offenses in another state or in federal court, and the totality of the records under review by the court regarding the conviction being considered for vacation, determines that the offense involved domestic violence, and any one of the following factors exist:
- (i) The applicant has not provided written notification of the vacation petition to the prosecuting attorney's office that

p. 2 SHB 1500

prosecuted the offense for which vacation is sought, or has not provided that notification to the court;

- (ii) The applicant has previously had a conviction for domestic violence. For purposes of this subsection, however, if the current application is for more than one conviction that arose out of a single incident, none of those convictions counts as a previous conviction;
- (iii) The applicant has signed an affidavit under penalty of perjury affirming that the applicant has not previously had a conviction for a domestic violence offense, and a criminal history check reveals that the applicant has had such a conviction; or
- (iv) Less than five years have elapsed since the person completed the terms of the original conditions of the sentence, including any financial obligations and successful completion of any treatment ordered as a condition of sentencing;
- (f) For any offense other than those described in (e) of this subsection, less than three years have passed since the person completed the terms of the sentence, including any financial obligations;
- (g) The offender has been convicted of a new crime in this state, another state, or federal court since the date of conviction;
- (h) The applicant has ever had the record of another conviction vacated; or
- (i) The applicant is currently restrained, or has been restrained within five years prior to the vacation application, by a domestic violence protection order, a no-contact order, an antiharassment order, or a civil restraining order which restrains one party from contacting the other party.
- (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:

p. 3 SHB 1500

(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) Every person convicted of a misdemeanor marijuana possession 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 record of conviction for the offense. A misdemeanor marijuana possession offense includes, but is not limited to, an offense under RCW 69.50.4014, from July 1, 2004, onward, and its

p. 4 SHB 1500

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

4 <u>ordinance</u>.

The restrictions in subsection (2) of this section do not apply to applications under this subsection. Upon receipt of a qualifying application, the court shall vacate the record of conviction in accordance with subsection (1) of this section.

- (6) (a) Once the court vacates a record of conviction under this section, the person shall be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense and the fact that the person has been convicted of the offense shall not be included in the person's criminal history for purposes of determining a sentence in any subsequent conviction. For all purposes, including responding to questions on employment or housing applications, a person whose conviction has been vacated under this section may state that he or she has never been convicted of that crime. Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, nothing in this section affects or prevents the use of an offender's prior conviction in a later criminal prosecution.
- (b) When a court vacates a record of domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020 under this section, the state may not use the vacated conviction in a later criminal prosecution unless the conviction was for: (i) Violating the provisions of a restraining order, no-contact order, or protection order restraining or enjoining the person or restraining the person from going on to the grounds of or entering a residence, workplace, school, or day care, or prohibiting the person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location (RCW 10.99.040, 10.99.050, 26.09.300, 26.10.220, ((26.26.138)) 26.26B.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) stalking (RCW 9A.46.110). A vacated conviction under this section is not considered a conviction of such an offense for the purposes of 27 C.F.R. 478.11.
- (((6))) (7) Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, all costs incurred by the court and probation services shall be paid by the person making the motion to vacate the record unless a determination is made pursuant to chapter 10.101 RCW that the person making the motion is indigent, at the time the motion is brought.

p. 5 SHB 1500

- 1 $((\frac{7}{1}))$ (8) The clerk of the court in which the vacation order is entered shall immediately transmit the order vacating the conviction 2 to the Washington state patrol identification section and to the 3 local police agency, if any, which holds criminal history information 4 for the person who is the subject of the conviction. The Washington 5 6 state patrol and any such local police agency shall immediately 7 update their records to reflect the vacation of the conviction, and shall transmit the order vacating the conviction to the federal 8 bureau of investigation. A conviction that has been vacated under 9 this section may not be disseminated or disclosed by the state patrol 10 11 or local law enforcement agency to any person, except other criminal justice enforcement agencies. 12
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. (1) By January 1, 2020, the administrative office of the courts shall develop a single master pattern form for applications under RCW 9.96.060(5).
- 16 (2) This section expires January 1, 2021.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 9.96 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) On or before January 1, 2020, county and city prosecuting attorneys shall file motions with applicable sentencing courts to dismiss and vacate all misdemeanor marijuana possession convictions occurring in their respective jurisdictions from January 1, 1998, through December 5, 2012, where defendants were age twenty-one years or older at the time of the offense. The restrictions under RCW 9.96.060 do not apply to motions filed under this section. A motion under this section may be filed ex parte and may include multiple defendants.
 - (2) Upon a motion of a prosecuting attorney under subsection (1) of this section, the court shall set aside each guilty plea or verdict, dismiss the information, indictment, complaint, or citation, and vacate the judgment and sentence. The effect of a vacation under this section must be the same as provided under RCW 9.96.060 (6) and (8).
- 34 (3) Nothing in this section prohibits an applicant from applying 35 to vacate a conviction under RCW 9.96.060.
- 36 (4) For the purposes of this section, "misdemeanor marijuana possession offense" includes, but is not limited to, an offense under

p. 6 SHB 1500

- 1 RCW 69.50.4014 and its predecessor statute, RCW 69.50.401(e), and any
- 2 offense under an equivalent municipal ordinance.

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p. 7 SHB 1500