SENATE BILL 5440

State of Washington 68th Legislature 2023 Regular Session

By Senators Dhingra, Nguyen, Saldaña, Valdez, Van De Wege, and C. Wilson; by request of Office of the Governor

Read first time 01/18/23. Referred to Committee on Law & Justice.

AN ACT Relating to providing timely competency evaluations and 1 2 restoration services to persons suffering from behavioral health 3 disorders within the framework of the forensic mental health care 4 system consistent with the requirements agreed to in the Trueblood 5 settlement agreement; amending RCW 10.77.060, 10.77.068, 10.77.074, 10.77.075, 10.77.078, 10.77.084, 10.77.086, 10.77.086, and 10.77.088; 6 7 reenacting and amending RCW 10.77.010; adding a new section to 8 chapter 10.77 RCW; providing effective dates; and declaring 9 emergency.

- 10 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 11 Sec. 1. RCW 10.77.010 and 2022 c 288 s 1 are each reenacted and 12 amended to read as follows:
- 13 As used in this chapter:
- 14 (1) "Admission" means acceptance based on medical necessity, of a person as a patient.
- 16 (2) "Alternative therapeutic unit" means a jail-based competency
 17 restoration unit as certified by the department, which includes
 18 standards to ensure the unit is sufficiently safe and therapeutic for
 19 defendants.
- 20 (3) "Authority" means the Washington state health care authority.

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- $((\frac{3}{3}))$ (4) "Commitment" means the determination by a court that 2 a person should be detained for a period of either evaluation or 3 treatment, or both, in an inpatient or a less-restrictive setting.
- $((\frac{4}{1}))$ (5) "Community behavioral health agency" has the same 5 meaning as "licensed or certified behavioral health agency" defined 6 in RCW 71.24.025.
 - $((\frac{5}{}))$ <u>(6)</u> "Conditional release" means modification of a court-ordered commitment, which may be revoked upon violation of any of its terms.

- ((+6+)) (7) "County" means the county in which criminal charges have been filed and an order for competency restoration has been entered. In the instance where more than one county has entered a competency restoration order, the county with the most serious charge shall have responsibility.
- (8) A "criminally insane" person means any person who has been acquitted of a crime charged by reason of insanity, and thereupon found to be a substantial danger to other persons or to present a substantial likelihood of committing criminal acts jeopardizing public safety or security unless kept under further control by the court or other persons or institutions.
- $((\frac{(7)}{)})$ "Department" means the state department of social and 22 health services.
- $((\frac{(8)}{(8)}))$ <u>(10)</u> "Designated crisis responder" has the same meaning 24 as provided in RCW 71.05.020.
- $((\frac{9}{}))$ (11) "Detention" or "detain" means the lawful confinement of a person, under the provisions of this chapter, pending evaluation.
 - $((\frac{(10)}{(10)}))$ <u>(12)</u> "Developmental disabilities professional" means a person who has specialized training and $(\frac{(three years of)}{(three years of)})$ experience in directly treating or working with persons with developmental disabilities and is a psychiatrist or psychologist, or a social worker, and such other developmental disabilities professionals as may be defined by rules adopted by the secretary.
- $((\frac{(11)}{)})$ <u>(13)</u> "Developmental disability" means the condition as defined in RCW 71A.10.020(($\frac{(5)}{)}$).
- $((\frac{(12)}{(12)}))$ <u>(14)</u> "Discharge" means the termination of hospital medical authority. The commitment may remain in place, be terminated, or be amended by court order.
- $((\frac{(13)}{(13)}))$ "Furlough" means an authorized leave of absence for a resident of a state institution operated by the department

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designated for the custody, care, and treatment of the criminally insane, consistent with an order of conditional release from the court under this chapter, without any requirement that the resident be accompanied by, or be in the custody of, any law enforcement or institutional staff, while on such unescorted leave.

- (((14))) <u>(16) "Genuine doubt as to competency" means that there is reasonable cause to believe based upon actual interactions with and/or observations of the defendant, that a defendant is incompetent.</u>
- (17) "Habilitative services" means those services provided by program personnel to assist persons in acquiring and maintaining life skills and in raising their levels of physical, mental, social, and vocational functioning. Habilitative services include education, training for employment, and therapy. The habilitative process shall be undertaken with recognition of the risk to the public safety presented by the person being assisted as manifested by prior charged criminal conduct.
- $((\frac{(15)}{(15)}))$ (18) "History of one or more violent acts" means violent acts committed during: (a) The ten-year period of time prior to the filing of criminal charges; plus (b) the amount of time equal to time spent during the ten-year period in a mental health facility or in confinement as a result of a criminal conviction.
- $((\frac{(16)}{(16)}))$ <u>(19)</u> "Immediate family member" means a spouse, child, stepchild, parent, stepparent, grandparent, sibling, or domestic partner.
 - $((\frac{17}{17}))$ <u>(20)</u> "Incompetency" means a person lacks the capacity to understand the nature of the proceedings against him or her or to assist in his or her own defense as a result of mental disease or defect.
- 30 (((18))) <u>(21)</u> "Indigent" means any person who is financially 31 unable to obtain counsel or other necessary expert or professional 32 services without causing substantial hardship to the person or his or 33 her family.
 - $((\frac{19}{19}))$ <u>(22)</u> "Individualized service plan" means a plan prepared by a developmental disabilities professional with other professionals as a team, for an individual with developmental disabilities, which shall state:
- 38 (a) The nature of the person's specific problems, prior charged 39 criminal behavior, and habilitation needs;

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- 1 (b) The conditions and strategies necessary to achieve the 2 purposes of habilitation;
- 3 (c) The intermediate and long-range goals of the habilitation 4 program, with a projected timetable for the attainment;
 - (d) The rationale for using this plan of habilitation to achieve those intermediate and long-range goals;
 - (e) The staff responsible for carrying out the plan;
 - (f) Where relevant in light of past criminal behavior and due consideration for public safety, the criteria for proposed movement to less-restrictive settings, criteria for proposed eventual release, and a projected possible date for release; and
- 12 (g) The type of residence immediately anticipated for the person 13 and possible future types of residences.

(((20))) <u>(23)</u> "Professional person" means:

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- (a) A psychiatrist licensed as a physician and surgeon in this state who has, in addition, completed three years of graduate training in psychiatry in a program approved by the American medical association or the American osteopathic association and is certified or eligible to be certified by the American board of psychiatry and neurology or the American osteopathic board of neurology and psychiatry;
- 22 (b) A psychologist licensed as a psychologist pursuant to chapter 23 18.83 RCW;
 - (c) A psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner, as defined in RCW 71.05.020; or
 - (d) A social worker with a master's or further advanced degree from a social work educational program accredited and approved as provided in RCW 18.320.010.
- 29 $((\frac{(21)}{(21)}))$ "Release" means legal termination of the court-30 ordered commitment under the provisions of this chapter.
- 31 $((\frac{(22)}{)})$ "Secretary" means the secretary of the department 32 of social and health services or his or her designee.
- $((\frac{(23)}{(26)}))$ "Treatment" means any currently standardized medical or mental health procedure including medication.
- $((\frac{(24)}{)})$ <u>(27)</u> "Treatment records" include registration and all other records concerning persons who are receiving or who at any time have received services for mental illness, which are maintained by the department, by behavioral health administrative services organizations and their staffs, by managed care organizations and their staffs, and by treatment facilities. Treatment records do not

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include notes or records maintained for personal use by a person providing treatment services for the department, behavioral health administrative services organizations, managed care organizations, or a treatment facility if the notes or records are not available to others.

(((25))) (28) "Violent act" means behavior that: (a) (i) Resulted in; (ii) if completed as intended would have resulted in; or (iii) was threatened to be carried out by a person who had the intent and opportunity to carry out the threat and would have resulted in, homicide, nonfatal injuries, or substantial damage to property; or (b) recklessly creates an immediate risk of serious physical injury to another person. As used in this subsection, "nonfatal injuries" means physical pain or injury, illness, or an impairment of physical condition. "Nonfatal injuries" shall be construed to be consistent with the definition of "bodily injury," as defined in RCW 9A.04.110.

- Sec. 2. RCW 10.77.060 and 2022 c 288 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) (a) Whenever a defendant has pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity, ((or there is reason to doubt his or her competency,)) the court on its own motion or on the motion of any party shall either appoint or request the secretary to designate a qualified expert or professional person, who shall be approved by the prosecuting attorney, to evaluate and report upon the mental condition of the defendant.
- (b) Whenever there is a genuine doubt as to competency, the court on its own motion or on the motion of any party shall first review the allegations of incompetency. The court must make a determination of whether a genuine doubt as to competency exists based upon judicial colloquy or direct observation. If a genuine doubt as to competency exists, the court shall either appoint or request the secretary to designate a qualified expert or professional person, who shall be approved by the prosecuting attorney, to evaluate and report upon the mental condition of the defendant.
- (c) The signed order of the court shall serve as authority for the evaluator to be given access to all records held by any mental health, medical, educational, or correctional facility that relate to the present or past mental, emotional, or physical condition of the defendant. If the court is advised by any party that the defendant may have a developmental disability, the evaluation must be performed

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by a developmental disabilities professional and the evaluator shall have access to records of the developmental disabilities administration of the department.

(((e))) (d) The evaluator shall assess the defendant in a jail, detention facility, in the community, or in court to determine whether a period of inpatient commitment will be necessary to complete an accurate evaluation. If inpatient commitment is needed, the signed order of the court shall serve as authority for the evaluator to request the jail or detention facility to transport the defendant to a hospital or secure mental health facility for a period of commitment not to exceed fifteen days from the time of admission to the facility. Otherwise, the evaluator shall complete the evaluation.

((\(\frac{(d)}{(d)}\)) (e) The court may commit the defendant for evaluation to a hospital or secure mental health facility without an assessment if:

(i) The defendant is charged with murder in the first or second degree; (ii) the court finds that it is more likely than not that an evaluation in the jail will be inadequate to complete an accurate evaluation; or (iii) the court finds that an evaluation outside the jail setting is necessary for the health, safety, or welfare of the defendant. The court shall not order an initial inpatient evaluation for any purpose other than a competency evaluation.

(((e))) <u>(f)</u> The order shall indicate whether, in the event the defendant is committed to a hospital or secure mental health facility for evaluation, all parties agree to waive the presence of the defendant or to the defendant's remote participation at a subsequent competency hearing or presentation of an agreed order if the recommendation of the evaluator is for continuation of the stay of criminal proceedings, or if the opinion of the evaluator is that the defendant remains incompetent and there is no remaining restoration period, and the hearing is held prior to the expiration of the authorized commitment period.

 $((\frac{f}{f}))$ (g) When a defendant is ordered to be evaluated under this subsection (1), or when a party or the court determines at first appearance that an order for evaluation under this subsection will be requested or ordered if charges are pursued, the court may delay granting bail until the defendant has been evaluated for competency or sanity and appears before the court. Following the evaluation, in determining bail the court shall consider: (i) Recommendations of the evaluator regarding the defendant's competency, sanity, or diminished

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capacity; (ii) whether the defendant has a recent history of one or more violent acts; (iii) whether the defendant has previously been acquitted by reason of insanity or found incompetent; (iv) whether it is reasonably likely the defendant will fail to appear for a future court hearing; and (v) whether the defendant is a threat to public safety.

- (2) The court may direct that a qualified expert or professional person retained by or appointed for the defendant be permitted to witness the evaluation authorized by subsection (1) of this section, and that the defendant shall have access to all information obtained by the court appointed experts or professional persons. The defendant's expert or professional person shall have the right to file his or her own report following the guidelines of subsection (3) of this section. If the defendant is indigent, the court shall upon the request of the defendant assist him or her in obtaining an expert or professional person.
 - (3) The report of the evaluation shall include the following:
 - (a) A description of the nature of the evaluation;
- (b) A diagnosis or description of the current mental status of the defendant;
- (c) If the defendant suffers from a mental disease or defect, or has a developmental disability, an opinion as to ((competency)) their capacity to proceed;
- (d) If the defendant has indicated his or her intention to rely on the defense of insanity pursuant to RCW 10.77.030, and an evaluation and report by an expert or professional person has been provided concluding that the defendant was criminally insane at the time of the alleged offense, an opinion as to the defendant's sanity at the time of the act, and an opinion as to whether the defendant presents a substantial danger to other persons, or presents a substantial likelihood of committing criminal acts jeopardizing public safety or security, unless kept under further control by the court or other persons or institutions, provided that no opinion shall be rendered under this subsection (3)(d) unless the evaluator or court determines that the defendant is competent to stand trial;
- (e) When directed by the court, if an evaluation and report by an expert or professional person has been provided concluding that the defendant lacked the capacity at the time of the offense to form the mental state necessary to commit the charged offense, an opinion as

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to the capacity of the defendant to have a particular state of mind which is an element of the offense charged;

- (f) An opinion as to whether the defendant should be evaluated by a designated crisis responder under chapter 71.05 RCW.
- (4) The secretary may execute such agreements as appropriate and necessary to implement this section and may choose to designate more than one evaluator.
- (5) In the event that a person remains in jail more than 21 days after service on the department or the county of a court order to transport the person to a facility designated ((by the department)) for inpatient competency restoration treatment, upon the request of any party and with notice to all parties, the department shall perform a competency to stand trial status check to determine if the circumstances of the person have changed such that the court should authorize an updated competency evaluation. The status update shall be provided to the county, parties, and the court. Status updates may be provided at reasonable intervals.
- 18 (6) If completion of the evaluation is not achieved after two
 19 attempts at scheduling with the defendant, the department will submit
 20 a report to the court and parties and include the date and time of
 21 the next evaluation. If the evaluation is not achieved after this
 22 third attempt, the court may issue a warrant for the defendant and
 23 shall vacate the order for a competency evaluation.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 10.77.068 and 2022 c 288 s 3 are each amended to 25 read as follows:
 - (1) (a) The legislature establishes a performance target of seven days or fewer to extend an offer of admission to a defendant in pretrial custody for inpatient competency evaluation or inpatient competency restoration services, when access to the services is legally authorized.
 - (b) The legislature establishes a performance target of 14 days or fewer for the following services related to competency to stand trial, when access to the services is legally authorized:
 - (i) To complete a competency evaluation in jail and distribute the evaluation report; and
- (ii) To extend an offer of admission to a defendant ordered to be committed ((to a state hospital)) to the custody of the department following dismissal of charges based on incompetency to stand trial under RCW 10.77.086.

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(c) The legislature establishes a performance target of 21 days or fewer to complete a competency evaluation in the community and distribute the evaluation report.

- (2)(a) A maximum time limit of seven days as measured from the ((department's)) receipt of the court order, or a maximum time limit of 14 days as measured from signature of the court order, whichever is shorter, is established to complete the services specified in subsection (1)(a) of this section, subject to the limitations under subsection (9) of this section.
- (b) A maximum time limit of 14 days as measured from the ((department's)) receipt of the court order, or a maximum time limit of 21 days as measured from signature of the court order, whichever is shorter, is established to complete the services specified in subsection (1)(b) of this section, subject to the limitations under subsection (9) of this section.
- (3) The legislature recognizes that these targets <u>for the department</u> may not be achievable in all cases, but intends for the department to manage, allocate, and request appropriations for resources in order to meet these targets whenever possible without sacrificing the accuracy and quality of competency services.
- (4) It shall be a defense to an allegation that the department or the county has exceeded the maximum time limits for completion of competency services described in subsection (2) of this section if the department or the county can demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that the reason for exceeding the maximum time limits was outside of ((the department's)) its control including, but not limited to, the following circumstances:
- (a) Despite a timely request, the department or the county has not received necessary medical information regarding the current medical status of a defendant;
- (b) The individual circumstances of the defendant make accurate completion of an evaluation of competency to stand trial dependent upon review of mental health, substance use disorder, or medical history information which is in the custody of a third party and cannot be immediately obtained ((by the department)), provided that completion shall not be postponed for procurement of information which is merely supplementary;
- 38 (c) Additional time is needed for the defendant to no longer show 39 active signs and symptoms of impairment related to substance use so 40 that an accurate evaluation may be completed;

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- (d) The defendant is medically unavailable for competency evaluation or admission to a facility for competency restoration;
- (e) Completion of the referral requires additional time to accommodate the availability or participation of counsel, court personnel, interpreters, or the defendant;
- (f) The defendant asserts legal rights that result in a delay in the provision of competency services; ((or))
- (g) An unusual spike in the receipt of evaluation referrals or in the number of defendants requiring restoration services has occurred, causing temporary delays until the unexpected excess demand for competency services can be resolved.
- (5) The department or the county as appropriate shall provide written notice to the court when it will not be able to meet the maximum time limits under subsection (2) of this section and identify the reasons for the delay and provide a reasonable estimate of the time necessary to complete the competency service. Good cause for an extension for the additional time estimated by the department or the county shall be presumed absent a written response from the court or a party received by the department or the county within seven days.
 - (6) The department shall:

- (a) Develop, document, and implement procedures to monitor the clinical status of defendants admitted to a state hospital for competency services that allow the state hospital to accomplish early discharge for defendants for whom clinical objectives have been achieved or may be achieved before expiration of the commitment period;
- (b) Investigate the extent to which patients admitted to a state hospital under this chapter overstay time periods authorized by law and take reasonable steps to limit the time of commitment to authorized periods; and
- (c) Establish written standards for the productivity of forensic evaluators and utilize these standards to internally review the performance of forensic evaluators.
- (7) Following any quarter in which ((a state hospital)) the department or a county has failed to meet one or more of the performance targets or maximum time limits under subsection (1) or (2) of this section, the ((department)) responsible entity shall report ((to the executive and the legislature)) the extent of this deviation and describe any corrective action being taken to improve performance. Any county required to report shall provide their report

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1 to the department. The department shall report to the executive and the legislature on behalf of the state and the counties. This report 3 shall be made publicly available. An average may be used to determine timeliness under this subsection. 4

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- (8) The department shall report annually to the legislature and the executive on the timeliness of services related to competency to stand trial and the timeliness with which court referrals accompanied by charging documents, discovery, and criminal history information are provided to the department relative to the signature date of the court order. Any county providing competency restoration services shall report to the department on the timeliness of services provided. The report must be in a form that is accessible to the public and that breaks down performance by county.
 - (9) This section does not create any new entitlement or cause of action related to the timeliness of competency to stand trial services, nor can it form the basis for contempt sanctions under chapter 7.21 RCW or a motion to dismiss criminal charges.
- 18 **Sec. 4.** RCW 10.77.074 and 2019 c 326 s 2 are each amended to read as follows: 19
 - (1) Subject to the limitations described in ((this section)) subsection (2) of this section, a court may appoint an impartial forensic navigator employed by or contracted by the department to assist individuals who have been referred for competency evaluation.
 - (2) A forensic navigator must assist the individual to access services related to diversion and community outpatient competency restoration. The forensic navigator must assist the individual, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, and the court to understand the options available to the individual and be accountable as an officer of the court for faithful execution of the responsibilities outlined in this section.
 - (3) The duties of the forensic navigator include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - To collect relevant information about the individual, (a) including behavioral health services and supports available to the individual that might support placement in outpatient restoration, diversion, or some combination of these;
 - (b) To meet with, interview, and observe the individual;
- 38 (c) To present information to the court in order to assist the court in understanding the treatment options available to the 39

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- individual to support the entry of orders for diversion from the forensic mental health system or for community outpatient competency restoration, and to facilitate that transition; ((and))
 - (d) When the individual is ordered to receive community outpatient restoration, to provide services to the individual including:
 - (i) Assisting the individual with attending appointments and classes relating to outpatient competency restoration;
 - (ii) Coordinating access to housing for the individual;
 - (iii) Meeting with the individual on a regular basis;

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- (iv) Providing information to the court concerning the individual's progress and compliance with court-ordered conditions of release, which may include appearing at court hearings to provide information to the court;
- (v) Coordinating the individual's access to community case management services and mental health services;
- (vi) Assisting the individual with obtaining prescribed medication and encouraging adherence with prescribed medication;
 - (vii) Planning for a coordinated transition of the individual to a case manager in the community behavioral health system;
 - (viii) Attempting to follow-up with the individual to check whether the meeting with a community-based case manager took place;
 - (ix) When the individual is a high utilizer, attempting to connect the individual with high utilizer services; and
 - (x) Attempting to check up on the individual at least once per month for up to sixty days after coordinated transition to community behavioral health services, without duplicating the services of the community-based case manager; and
 - (e) If the individual is an American Indian or Alaska Native who receives medical, behavioral health, housing, or other supportive services from a tribe within this state, to notify and coordinate with the tribe and Indian health care provider. Notification shall be made in person or by telephonic or electronic communication to the tribal contact listed in the authority's tribal crisis coordination plan as soon as possible.
- 36 (4) Forensic navigators may submit nonclinical recommendations to 37 the court regarding treatment and restoration options for the 38 individual, which the court may consider and weigh in conjunction 39 with the recommendations of all of the parties.

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1 (5) Forensic navigators shall be deemed officers of the court for the purpose of immunity from civil liability.

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- (6) The signed order for competency evaluation from the court shall serve as authority for the forensic navigator to be given access to all records held by a behavioral health, educational, or law enforcement agency or a correctional facility that relates to an individual. Information that is protected by state or federal law, including health information, shall not be entered into the court record without the consent of the individual or their defense attorney.
- (7) Admissions made by the individual in the course of receiving services from the forensic navigator may not be used against the individual in the prosecution's case in chief.
- (8) A court may not issue an order appointing a forensic navigator unless the department certifies that there is adequate forensic navigator capacity to provide these services at the time the order is issued.
- 18 (9) For individuals charged with a misdemeanor within counties
 19 that have outpatient competency restoration, forensic navigator,
 20 forensic projects for assistance in transition from homelessness, and
 21 forensic housing and recovery through peer services programs, and
 22 have had two or more competency evaluations in the preceding 24
 23 months on separate charges/cause numbers, a forensic navigator will
 24 do the following:
- 25 <u>(a) Meet with, interview, observe the individual, and complete a</u> 26 <u>recommended diversion program plan;</u>
- 27 (b) If the individual is enrolled into the diversion program,
 28 provide monthly status updates to the court and report disengagement
 29 of the person from diversion services; and
- 30 <u>(c) Work with the individual for up to six months while engaging</u>
 31 <u>in the program.</u>
- 32 **Sec. 5.** RCW 10.77.075 and 2015 1st sp.s. c 7 s 2 are each 33 amended to read as follows:
- Within twenty-four hours of the signing of a court order requesting the secretary to provide a competency evaluation or <u>the</u> department or the county to provide competency restoration treatment:
 - (1) The clerk of the court shall provide the court order and the charging documents, including the request for bail and certification of probable cause, to the ((state hospital)) appropriate entity. If

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- the order is for competency restoration treatment and the competency evaluation was provided by a qualified expert or professional person who was not designated by the secretary, the clerk shall also provide ((the state hospital with)) a copy of all previous court orders related to competency or criminal insanity and a copy of any of the evaluation reports;
 - (2) The prosecuting attorney shall provide the discovery packet, including a statement of the defendant's criminal history, to the ((state hospital)) department or the county as appropriate; and

- 10 (3) If the court order requires transportation of the defendant 11 to ((a state hospital)) the department, the jail administrator shall 12 provide the defendant's medical clearance information to the ((state 13 hospital)) department admission staff.
- **Sec. 6.** RCW 10.77.078 and 2015 1st sp.s. c 7 s 3 are each 15 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A city or county jail shall transport a defendant to ((a state hospital or other)) an appropriate secure facility as designated by the department or the county within one day of receipt of an offer of admission of the defendant for competency evaluation or restoration services.
 - (2) City and county jails must cooperate with competency evaluators and the department to arrange for competency evaluators to have reasonable, timely, and appropriate access to defendants for the purpose of performing evaluations under this chapter to accommodate the seven-day performance target for completing competency evaluations for defendants in custody.
- **Sec. 7.** RCW 10.77.084 and 2016 sp.s. c 29 s 410 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) (a) If at any time during the pendency of an action and prior to judgment the court finds, following a report as provided in RCW 10.77.060, a defendant is incompetent, the court shall order the proceedings against the defendant be stayed except as provided in subsection (4) of this section.
 - (b) The court may order a defendant who has been found to be incompetent to undergo competency restoration treatment ((at a facility designated by the department)) if the defendant is eligible under RCW 10.77.086 or 10.77.088. At the end of each competency restoration period or at any time a professional person determines

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competency has been, or is unlikely to be, restored, the defendant shall be returned to court for a hearing, except that if the opinion of the professional person is that the defendant remains incompetent and the hearing is held before the expiration of the current competency restoration period, the parties may agree to waive the defendant's presence, to remote participation by the defendant at a hearing, or to presentation of an agreed order in lieu of a hearing. The facility providing competency restoration shall promptly notify the court and all parties of the date on which the competency restoration period commences and expires so that a timely hearing date may be scheduled.

- (c) If, following notice and hearing or entry of an agreed order under (b) of this subsection, the court finds that competency has been restored, the court shall lift the stay entered under (a) of this subsection. If the court finds that competency has not been restored, the court shall dismiss the proceedings without prejudice, except that the court may order a further period of competency restoration treatment if it finds that further treatment within the time limits established by RCW 10.77.086 or 10.77.088 is likely to restore competency, and a further period of treatment is allowed under RCW 10.77.086 or 10.77.088.
- (d) If at any time during the proceeding the court finds, following notice and hearing, a defendant is not likely to regain competency, the court shall dismiss the proceedings without prejudice and refer the defendant for civil commitment evaluation or proceedings if appropriate under RCW 10.77.065, 10.77.086, or 10.77.088.
- (2) If the defendant is referred for evaluation by a designated crisis responder under this chapter, the designated crisis responder shall provide prompt written notification of the results of the evaluation and whether the person was detained. The notification shall be provided to the court in which the criminal action was pending, the prosecutor, the defense attorney in the criminal action, and the facility that evaluated the defendant for competency.
- (3) The fact that the defendant is unfit to proceed does not preclude any pretrial proceedings which do not require the personal participation of the defendant.
- (4) A defendant receiving medication for either physical or mental problems shall not be prohibited from standing trial, if the medication either enables the defendant to understand the proceedings

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1 against him or her and to assist in his or her own defense, or does not disable him or her from so understanding and assisting in his or 3 her own defense.

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- (5) At or before the conclusion of any commitment period provided for by this section, the facility providing evaluation and treatment shall provide to the court a written report of evaluation which meets the requirements of RCW 10.77.060(3). For defendants charged with a felony, the report following the second competency restoration period if the competency restoration period incompetence is determined to be solely due to a developmental disability or the evaluator concludes that the defendant is not likely to regain competency must include an assessment of defendant's future dangerousness which is evidence-based regarding predictive validity. An individual found not competent due to intellectual or developmental disability shall be referred by the behavioral health administration of the department to the developmental disabilities administration and reviewed for eligibility and services.
- (6) (a) If a defendant is committed for competency restoration treatment through the county, at least 14 days prior to the expiration of any commitment period the county or facility providing restoration treatment must notify the department of the need for a written report of evaluation pursuant to subsection (5) of this section. The county or treating facility may also request an early evaluation based upon the recommendation of the treating facility.
- (b) The notice to the department must be submitted electronically and include a location available to conduct the evaluation, a copy of the current competency restoration order, any treatment records regarding restoration, and a copy of the criminal discovery. The department must conduct any needed evaluation at least three days prior to the scheduled end of the commitment period.
- Sec. 8. RCW 10.77.086 and 2022 c 288 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) If the defendant is charged with a felony and determined to be incompetent, until he or she has regained the competency necessary to understand the proceedings against him or her and assist in his or her own defense, but in any event for a period of no longer than 90 days, the court shall commit the defendant to the custody of the secretary for inpatient competency restoration, or may alternatively

p. 16 SB 5440 order the defendant to receive outpatient competency restoration based on a recommendation from a forensic navigator and input from the parties.

- (a) To be eligible for an order for outpatient competency restoration, a defendant must be clinically appropriate and be willing to:
- (i) Adhere to medications or receive prescribed intramuscular medication;
 - (ii) Abstain from alcohol and unprescribed drugs; and

- 10 (iii) Comply with urinalysis or breathalyzer monitoring if 11 needed.
 - (b) If the court orders inpatient competency restoration, the department shall place the defendant in an appropriate facility of the department for competency restoration.
 - (c) If the court orders outpatient competency restoration, the court shall modify conditions of release as needed to authorize the department to place the person in approved housing, which may include access to supported housing, affiliated with a contracted outpatient competency restoration program. The department, in conjunction with the health care authority, must establish rules for conditions of participation in the outpatient competency restoration program, which must include the defendant being subject to medication management. The court may order regular urinalysis testing. The outpatient competency restoration program shall monitor the defendant during the defendant's placement in the program and report any noncompliance or significant changes with respect to the defendant to the department and, if applicable, the forensic navigator.
 - (d) If a defendant fails to comply with the restrictions of the outpatient restoration program such that restoration is no longer appropriate in that setting or the defendant is no longer clinically appropriate for outpatient competency restoration, the director of the outpatient competency restoration program shall notify the authority and the department of the need to terminate the outpatient competency restoration placement and intent to request placement for the defendant in an appropriate facility of the department for inpatient competency restoration. The outpatient competency restoration program shall coordinate with the authority, the department, and any law enforcement personnel under (d)(i) of this subsection to ensure that the time period between termination and admission into the inpatient facility is as minimal as possible. The

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time period for inpatient competency restoration shall be reduced by the time period spent in active treatment within the outpatient competency restoration program, excluding time periods in which the defendant was absent from the program and all time from notice of termination of the outpatient competency restoration period through the defendant's admission to the facility. The department shall obtain a placement for the defendant within seven days of the notice of intent to terminate the outpatient competency restoration placement.

- (i) The department may authorize a peace officer to detain the defendant into emergency custody for transport to the designated inpatient competency restoration facility. If medical clearance is required by the designated competency restoration facility before admission, the peace officer must transport the defendant to a crisis stabilization unit, evaluation and treatment facility, emergency department of a local hospital, or triage facility for medical clearance once a bed is available at the designated inpatient competency restoration facility. The signed outpatient competency restoration order of the court shall serve as authority for the detention of the defendant under this subsection. This subsection does not preclude voluntary transportation of the defendant to a facility for inpatient competency restoration or for medical clearance, or authorize admission of the defendant into jail.
 - (ii) The department shall notify the court and parties of the defendant's admission for inpatient competency restoration before the close of the next judicial day. The court shall schedule a hearing within five days to review the conditions of release of the defendant and anticipated release from treatment and issue appropriate orders.
 - (e) The court may not issue an order for outpatient competency restoration unless the department certifies that there is an available appropriate outpatient competency restoration program that has adequate space for the person at the time the order is issued or the court places the defendant under the guidance and control of a professional person identified in the court order.
- (2) For a defendant whose highest charge is a class C felony, or a class B felony that is not classified as violent under RCW 9.94A.030, the maximum time allowed for the initial competency restoration period is 45 days if the defendant is referred for inpatient competency restoration, or 90 days if the defendant is referred for outpatient competency restoration, provided that if the

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outpatient competency restoration placement is terminated and the defendant is subsequently admitted to an inpatient facility, the period of inpatient treatment during the first competency restoration period under this subsection shall not exceed 45 days.

- (3) If the court determines or the parties agree before the initial competency restoration period or at any subsequent stage of the proceedings that the defendant is unlikely to regain competency, the court may dismiss the charges without prejudice without ordering the defendant to undergo an initial or further period of competency restoration treatment, in which case the court shall order that the defendant be referred for evaluation for civil commitment in the manner provided in subsection (5) of this section.
- (4) On or before expiration of the initial competency restoration period the court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the defendant is now competent to stand trial. If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant is incompetent to stand trial, the court may order an extension of the competency restoration period for an additional period of 90 days, but the court must at the same time set a date for a new hearing to determine the defendant's competency to stand trial before the expiration of this second restoration period. The defendant, the defendant's attorney, and the prosecutor have the right to demand that the hearing be before a jury. No extension shall be ordered for a second or third competency restoration period if the defendant's incompetence has been determined by the secretary to be solely the result of a developmental disability which is such that competence is not reasonably likely to be regained during an extension.
- restoration period, or at the end of the first competency restoration period if the defendant is ineligible for a second or third competency restoration period under subsection (4) of this section, if the jury or court finds that the defendant is incompetent to stand trial, the court shall dismiss the charges without prejudice and order the defendant to be committed to ((a state hospital)) the department for up to 120 hours if the defendant has not undergone competency restoration services or has engaged in outpatient competency restoration services and up to 72 hours if the defendant engaged in inpatient competency restoration services starting from admission to the facility, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, for evaluation for the purpose of filing a civil commitment

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- petition under chapter 71.05 RCW. However, the court shall not 1 dismiss the charges if the court or jury finds that: (a) The 2 defendant (i) is a substantial danger to other persons; or (ii) 3 presents a substantial likelihood of committing criminal acts 4 jeopardizing public safety or security; and (b) there is a 5 6 substantial probability that the defendant will regain competency 7 within a reasonable period of time. If the court or jury makes such a finding, the court may extend the period of commitment for up to an 8 9 additional six months.
 - (6) Any period of competency restoration treatment under this section includes only the time the defendant is actually at the facility or is actively participating in an outpatient competency restoration program and is in addition to reasonable time for transport to or from the facility.

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- 15 **Sec. 9.** RCW 10.77.086 and 2022 c 288 s 4 are each amended to 16 read as follows:
 - (1) If the defendant is charged with a ((felony)) class A felony or a class B felony as their highest charge and determined to be incompetent, until he or she has regained the competency necessary to understand the proceedings against him or her and assist in his or her own defense, but in any event for a period of no longer than 90 days, the court shall commit the defendant to the custody of the secretary for inpatient competency restoration, or may alternatively order the defendant to receive outpatient competency restoration based on a recommendation from a forensic navigator and input from the parties.
- 27 (a) To be eligible for an order for outpatient competency 28 restoration, a defendant must be clinically appropriate and be 29 willing to:
- 30 (i) Adhere to medications or receive prescribed intramuscular 31 medication;
 - (ii) Abstain from alcohol and unprescribed drugs; and
- 33 (iii) Comply with urinalysis or breathalyzer monitoring if 34 needed.
- 35 (b) If the court orders inpatient competency restoration, the 36 department shall place the defendant in an appropriate facility of 37 the department for competency restoration. This may include placement 38 in an alternative therapeutic unit.

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(c) If the court orders outpatient competency restoration, the court shall modify conditions of release as needed to authorize the department to place the person in approved housing, which may include access to supported housing, affiliated with a contracted outpatient competency restoration program. The department, in conjunction with the health care authority, must establish rules for conditions of participation in the outpatient competency restoration program, which must include the defendant being subject to medication management. The court may order regular urinalysis testing. The outpatient competency restoration program shall monitor the defendant during the defendant's placement in the program and report any noncompliance or significant changes with respect to the defendant to the department and, if applicable, the forensic navigator.

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- (d) If a defendant fails to comply with the restrictions of the outpatient restoration program such that restoration is no longer appropriate in that setting or the defendant is no longer clinically appropriate for outpatient competency restoration, the director of the outpatient competency restoration program shall notify the authority and the department of the need to terminate the outpatient competency restoration placement and intent to request placement for the defendant in an appropriate facility of the department for inpatient competency restoration. The outpatient restoration program shall coordinate with the authority, department, and any law enforcement personnel under (d)(i) of this subsection to ensure that the time period between termination and admission into the inpatient facility is as minimal as possible. The time period for inpatient competency restoration shall be reduced by the time period spent in active treatment within the outpatient competency restoration program, excluding time periods in which the defendant was absent from the program and all time from notice of termination of the outpatient competency restoration period through the defendant's admission to the facility. The department shall obtain a placement for the defendant within seven days of the notice intent to terminate the outpatient competency restoration placement.
- (i) The department may authorize a peace officer to detain the defendant into emergency custody for transport to the designated inpatient competency restoration facility. If medical clearance is required by the designated competency restoration facility before admission, the peace officer must transport the defendant to a crisis

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stabilization unit, evaluation and treatment facility, emergency department of a local hospital, or triage facility for medical clearance once a bed is available at the designated inpatient competency restoration facility. The signed outpatient competency restoration order of the court shall serve as authority for the detention of the defendant under this subsection. This subsection does not preclude voluntary transportation of the defendant to a facility for inpatient competency restoration or for medical clearance, or authorize admission of the defendant into jail.

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- (ii) The department shall notify the court and parties of the defendant's admission for inpatient competency restoration before the close of the next judicial day. The court shall schedule a hearing within five days to review the conditions of release of the defendant and anticipated release from treatment and issue appropriate orders.
- (e) The court may not issue an order for outpatient competency restoration unless the ((department)) authority certifies that there is an available appropriate outpatient competency restoration program that has adequate space for the person at the time the order is issued or the court places the defendant under the guidance and control of a professional person identified in the court order.
- (2) If the defendant is charged with a class C felony as their highest charge and determined to be incompetent, until he or she has regained the competency necessary to understand the proceedings against him or her and assist in his or her own defense, but in any event for a period of no longer than 90 days, the court shall commit the defendant to the custody of the county for inpatient competency restoration, or may alternatively order the defendant to receive outpatient competency restoration from the department based on a recommendation from a forensic navigator and input from the parties. In any case where the highest charge is assault in the third degree where bodily harm has occurred or any class C felony with a domestic violence enhancement, the prosecutor may petition the court for inpatient competency restoration to be conducted by the state. The court will consider the health and safety of the defendant, the risk to public safety, and the current capacity available at state facilities in determining whether to order the defendant to the custody of the department. The department will timely provide data on state facility capacity at the request of either party or the court.

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- 1 <u>(a) To be eligible for an order for outpatient competency</u>
 2 <u>restoration, a defendant must be clinically appropriate and be</u>
 3 willing to:
 - (i) Adhere to medications or receive prescribed intramuscular medication;
 - (ii) Abstain from alcohol and unprescribed drugs; and

- (iii) Comply with urinalysis or breathalyzer monitoring if needed.
 - (b) If the court orders inpatient competency restoration, the county shall place the defendant in an appropriate facility of the county for competency restoration. This may include placement in an alternative therapeutic unit.
 - (c) If the court orders outpatient competency restoration, the court shall modify conditions of release as needed to authorize the department to place the person in approved housing, which may include access to supported housing, affiliated with a contracted outpatient competency restoration program. The department, in conjunction with the authority, must establish rules for conditions of participation in the outpatient competency restoration program, which must include the defendant being subject to medication management. The court may order regular urinalysis testing. The outpatient competency restoration program shall monitor the defendant during the defendant's placement in the program and report any noncompliance or significant changes with respect to the defendant to the department and the forensic navigator.
 - (d) If a defendant fails to comply with the restrictions of the outpatient restoration program such that restoration is no longer appropriate in that setting or the defendant is no longer clinically appropriate for outpatient competency restoration, the director of the outpatient competency restoration program shall notify the authority, the department, and the county of the need to terminate the outpatient competency restoration placement and intent to request placement for the defendant in an appropriate facility of the county for inpatient competency restoration. The outpatient competency restoration program shall coordinate with the authority, the department, the county, and any law enforcement personnel under (d) (i) of this subsection to ensure that the time period between termination and admission into the inpatient competency restoration shall be reduced by the time period spent in active treatment within

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the outpatient competency restoration program, excluding time periods in which the defendant was absent from the program and all time from notice of termination of the outpatient competency restoration period through the defendant's admission to the facility. The county shall obtain a placement for the defendant within seven days of the notice of intent to terminate the outpatient competency restoration placement.

- (i) The department or the county may authorize a peace officer to detain the defendant into emergency custody for transport to the designated inpatient competency restoration facility. If medical clearance is required by the designated competency restoration facility before admission, the peace officer must transport the defendant to a crisis stabilization unit, evaluation and treatment facility, emergency department of a local hospital, or triage facility for medical clearance once a bed is available at the designated inpatient competency restoration facility. The signed outpatient competency restoration order of the court shall serve as authority for the detention of the defendant under this subsection. This subsection does not preclude voluntary transportation of the defendant to a facility for inpatient competency restoration or for medical clearance, or authorize admission of the defendant into jail.
- (ii) The county shall notify the court and parties of the defendant's admission for inpatient competency restoration before the close of the next judicial day. The court shall schedule a hearing within five days to review the conditions of release of the defendant and anticipated release from treatment and issue appropriate orders.
- (e) The court may not issue an order for outpatient competency restoration unless the department certifies that there is an available appropriate outpatient competency restoration program that has adequate space for the person at the time the order is issued or the court places the defendant under the guidance and control of a professional person identified in the court order.
- (3) For a defendant whose highest charge is a class C felony, or a class B felony that is not classified as violent under RCW 9.94A.030, the maximum time allowed for the initial competency restoration period is 45 days if the defendant is referred for inpatient competency restoration, or 90 days if the defendant is referred for outpatient competency restoration, provided that if the outpatient competency restoration placement is terminated and the defendant is subsequently admitted to an inpatient facility, the

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period of inpatient treatment during the first competency restoration period under this subsection shall not exceed 45 days.

 $((\frac{(3)}{)})$ (4) If the court determines or the parties agree before the initial competency restoration period or at any subsequent stage of the proceedings that the defendant is unlikely to regain competency, the court may dismiss the charges without prejudice without ordering the defendant to undergo an initial or further period of competency restoration treatment, in which case the court shall order that the defendant be referred for evaluation for civil commitment in the manner provided in subsection $((\frac{(5)}{(5)}))$ (6) of this section.

((+4+)) (5) On or before expiration of the initial competency restoration period the court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the defendant is now competent to stand trial. If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant is incompetent to stand trial, the court may order an extension of the competency restoration period for an additional period of 90 days, but the court must at the same time set a date for a new hearing to determine the defendant's competency to stand trial before the expiration of this second restoration period. The defendant, the defendant's attorney, and the prosecutor have the right to demand that the hearing be before a jury. No extension shall be ordered for a second or third competency restoration period if the defendant's incompetence has been determined by the secretary to be solely the result of a developmental disability which is such that competence is not reasonably likely to be regained during an extension.

((+5+)) (6) At the hearing upon the expiration of the second competency restoration period, or at the end of the first competency restoration period if the defendant is ineligible for a second or third competency restoration period under subsection ((+4+)) (5) of this section, if the jury or court finds that the defendant is incompetent to stand trial, the court shall dismiss the charges without prejudice and order the defendant to be committed to ((a state hospital)) the department for defendants whose highest charge is class A, class B, or assault in the third degree where bodily harm has occurred or any class C with a domestic violence enhancement or to the county for defendants whose highest charge is a class C offense excluding assault 3 where bodily harm has occurred or any class C offense with a domestic violence enhancement for evaluation for the purpose of filing a civil commitment petition under chapter

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71.05 RCW. The evaluation period shall be for up to 120 hours if the defendant has not undergone competency restoration services or has engaged in outpatient competency restoration services and up to 72 hours if the defendant engaged in inpatient competency restoration services starting from admission to the facility, Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays ((, for evaluation for the purpose of filing a civil commitment petition under chapter 71.05 RCW)). However, the court shall not dismiss the charges if the court or jury finds that: (a) The defendant (i) is a substantial danger to other persons; or (ii) presents a substantial likelihood of committing criminal acts jeopardizing public safety or security; and (b) there is a substantial probability that the defendant will regain competency within a reasonable period of time. If the court or jury makes such a finding, the court may extend the period of commitment for up to an additional six months.

 $((\frac{(6)}{(6)}))$ Any period of competency restoration treatment under this section includes only the time the defendant is actually at the facility or is actively participating in an outpatient competency restoration program and is in addition to reasonable time for transport to or from the facility.

- **Sec. 10.** RCW 10.77.088 and 2022 c 288 s 5 are each amended to 22 read as follows:
 - (1) If the defendant is charged with a nonfelony crime which is a serious offense as identified in RCW 10.77.092 and found by the court to be not competent, then the court:
 - (a) Shall dismiss the proceedings without prejudice and detain the defendant ((for sufficient time to allow the designated crisis responder to evaluate the defendant and consider initial detention proceedings under chapter 71.05 RCW)) pursuant to subsection (5) of this section, unless the prosecutor objects to the dismissal and provides notice of a motion for an order for competency restoration treatment, in which case the court shall schedule a hearing within seven days.
 - (b) At the hearing, the prosecuting attorney must establish that there is a compelling state interest to order competency restoration treatment for the defendant. The court may consider prior criminal history, prior history in treatment, prior history of violence, the quality and severity of the pending charges, any history that suggests whether competency restoration treatment is likely to be

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successful, in addition to the factors listed under RCW 10.77.092. If the prosecuting attorney proves by a preponderance of the evidence that there is a compelling state interest in ordering competency restoration treatment, then the court shall issue an order in accordance with subsection (2) of this section.

- (2) If a court finds pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section that there is a compelling state interest in pursuing competency restoration treatment, the court shall commit the defendant to the custody of the ((secretary)) county for inpatient competency restoration, or may alternatively order the defendant to receive outpatient competency restoration from the department based on a recommendation from a forensic navigator and input from the parties.
- 14 (a) To be eligible for an order for outpatient competency 15 restoration, a defendant must be clinically appropriate and be 16 willing to:
- 17 (i) Adhere to medications or receive prescribed intramuscular 18 medication;
 - (ii) Abstain from alcohol and unprescribed drugs; and
- 20 (iii) Comply with urinalysis or breathalyzer monitoring if 21 needed.
 - (b) If the court orders inpatient competency restoration, the ((department)) county shall place the defendant in an appropriate facility of the ((department)) county for competency restoration under subsection (3) of this section.
 - (c) The court shall enter an order for outpatient competency restoration consistent with the recommendation of the forensic navigator, unless the court makes a finding that an order for outpatient competency restoration is inappropriate or inadequate. The court will consider the opinions of the parties, risks to public safety, appropriateness of the placement, health and safety of the defendant, and any other relevant factors in making its decision.
 - (d) If the court orders outpatient competency restoration, the court shall modify conditions of release as needed to authorize the department to place the person in approved housing, which may include access to supported housing, affiliated with a contracted outpatient competency restoration program. The department, in conjunction with the health care authority, must establish rules for conditions of participation in the outpatient competency restoration program, which must include the defendant being subject to medication management.

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The court may order regular urinalysis testing. The outpatient competency restoration program shall monitor the defendant during the defendant's placement in the program and report any noncompliance or significant changes with respect to the defendant to the department and, if applicable, the forensic navigator.

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 $((\frac{d}{d}))$ (e) If a defendant fails to comply with the restrictions outpatient competency restoration program restoration is no longer appropriate in that setting or the defendant longer clinically appropriate for outpatient competency restoration, the director of the outpatient competency restoration program shall notify the authority ((and)), the department, and the county of the need to terminate the outpatient competency restoration placement and intent to request placement for the defendant in an appropriate facility of the ((department)) county for inpatient competency restoration. The outpatient competency restoration program shall coordinate with the authority, the department, and any law enforcement personnel under $((\frac{d}{d}))$ <u>(e)</u> (i) of this subsection to ensure that the time period between termination and admission into the inpatient facility is as minimal as possible. The time period for inpatient competency restoration shall be reduced by the time period active treatment within the outpatient competency restoration program, excluding time periods in which the defendant was absent from the program and all time from notice of termination outpatient competency restoration period through the defendant's admission to the facility. The ((department)) county shall obtain a placement for the defendant within seven days of the notice of intent to terminate the outpatient competency restoration placement.

(i) The department or the county may authorize a peace officer to detain the defendant into emergency custody for transport to the designated inpatient competency restoration facility. If medical clearance is required by the designated competency restoration facility before admission, the peace officer must transport the defendant to a crisis stabilization unit, evaluation and treatment facility, emergency department of a local hospital, or triage facility for medical clearance once a bed is available at the designated inpatient competency restoration facility. The signed outpatient competency restoration order of the court shall serve as authority for the detention of the defendant under this subsection. This subsection does not preclude voluntary transportation of the

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defendant to a facility for inpatient competency restoration or for medical clearance, or authorize admission of the defendant into jail.

- (ii) The ((department)) county shall notify the court and parties of the defendant's admission for inpatient competency restoration before the close of the next judicial day. The court shall schedule a hearing within five days to review the conditions of release of the defendant and anticipated release from treatment and issue appropriate orders.
- (((e))) <u>(f)</u> The court may not issue an order for outpatient competency restoration unless the department certifies that there is an available appropriate outpatient restoration program that has adequate space for the person at the time the order is issued or the court places the defendant under the guidance and control of a professional person identified in the court order.
- (3) The placement under subsection (2) of this section shall not exceed 29 days if the defendant is ordered to receive inpatient competency restoration, and shall not exceed 90 days if the defendant is ordered to receive outpatient competency restoration. The court may order any combination of this subsection, but the total period of inpatient competency restoration may not exceed 29 days.
- (4) If the court has determined or the parties agree that the defendant is unlikely to regain competency, the court may dismiss the charges without prejudice without ordering the defendant to undergo competency restoration treatment, in which case the court shall order that the defendant be referred for evaluation for civil commitment in the manner provided in subsection (5) of this section.
- (5)(a) If the proceedings are dismissed under RCW 10.77.084 and the defendant was on conditional release at the time of dismissal, the court shall order the designated crisis responder within that county to evaluate the defendant pursuant to chapter 71.05 RCW. The evaluation may be conducted in any location chosen by the professional.
- (b) If the defendant was in custody and not on conditional release at the time of dismissal, the defendant shall be detained and sent to an evaluation and treatment facility for up to 120 hours if the defendant has not undergone competency restoration services or has engaged in outpatient competency restoration services and up to 72 hours if the defendant engaged in inpatient competency restoration services, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, for evaluation for purposes of filing a petition under chapter 71.05 RCW. The 120-

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hour or 72-hour period shall commence upon the next nonholiday weekday following the court order and shall run to the end of the last nonholiday weekday within the 120-hour or 72-hour period.

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- (6) If the defendant is charged with a nonfelony crime that is not a serious offense as defined in RCW 10.77.092 and found by the court to be not competent, the court may stay or dismiss proceedings and detain the defendant for sufficient time to allow the designated crisis responder to evaluate the defendant and consider initial detention proceedings under chapter 71.05 RCW. The court must give notice to all parties at least 24 hours before the dismissal of any proceeding under this subsection, and provide an opportunity for a hearing on whether to dismiss the proceedings.
- (7) If at any time the court dismisses charges under subsections (1) through (6) of this section, the court shall make a finding as to whether the defendant has a history of one or more violent acts. If the court so finds, the defendant is barred from the possession of firearms until a court restores his or her right to possess a firearm under RCW 9.41.047. The court shall state to the defendant and provide written notice that the defendant is barred from the possession of firearms and that the prohibition remains in effect until a court restores his or her right to possess a firearm under RCW 9.41.047.
- 23 (8) Any period of competency restoration treatment under this 24 section includes only the time the defendant is actually at the 25 facility or is actively participating in an outpatient competency 26 restoration program and is in addition to reasonable time for 27 transport to or from the facility.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. A new section is added to chapter 10.77 RCW to read as follows:
- If the defendant is charged with a misdemeanor within counties that have outpatient competency restoration, forensic navigator, forensic projects for assistance in transition from homelessness, and forensic housing and recovery through peer services programs, and have had two or more competency evaluations in the preceding 24 months on separate charges/cause numbers and who have not been referred for a competency evaluation, then:
- 37 (1) A forensic navigator will meet, interview, and observe the 38 individual and determine willingness to engage with the forensic 39 navigator and relevant other staff;

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1 (2) The forensic navigator will provide a diversion program plan 2 that includes a recommendation on diversion options to defense 3 counsel and the prosecuting attorney;

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- (3) If the parties agree on a recommended option for diversion, the prosecutor will determine if charges will be dismissed with or without prejudice;
- (4) The defendant may file a motion requesting enrollment in a diversion option if the parties do not agree. The court will hold a hearing on this motion within 10 days;
- (a) At the hearing on the motion for diversion options, the court will consider based upon a preponderance of the evidence whether the defendant is amendable to diversion, is likely to comply with any treatment recommendations, and whether they can be safely treated in the community;
- 15 (b) If the court determines that diversion is an appropriate option, the defendant will be enrolled in a diversion program as recommended by the court and the charge(s) will be dismissed without prejudice;
- 19 (5) Individuals whose charges are dismissed and enrolled in a 20 diversion program will have a forensic navigator assigned to them for 21 up to six months while engaging in the program;
- 22 (6) For an individual enrolled in a diversion program whose 23 charges are dropped without prejudice, the assigned forensic 24 navigator will provide monthly status updates to the court and the 25 parties regarding the individual's status in the diversion program.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. Section 8 of this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately.
- 30 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 13.** Sections 3, 5, 6, 7, and 10 of this act take effect July 1, 2024.
- 32 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 14.** Section 9 of this act takes effect July 33 1, 2025.

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