7

8

9

10 11

12

## SENATE BILL 6298

State of Washington 65th Legislature 2018 Regular Session

By Senators Dhingra, Palumbo, Saldaña, Frockt, Mullet, Takko, Kuderer, Darneille, Chase, Rolfes, Cleveland, Carlyle, Wellman, Hasegawa, Ranker, Keiser, Billig, Nelson, McCoy, Liias, and Van De Wege

Read first time 01/11/18. Referred to Committee on Law & Justice.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to adding domestic violence harassment to the
- 2 list of offenses for which a person is prohibited from possessing a
- 3 firearm; and amending RCW 9.41.040.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 9.41.040 and 2017 c 233 s 4 are each amended to read 6 as follows:
  - (1)(a) A person, whether an adult or juvenile, is guilty of the crime of unlawful possession of a firearm in the first degree, if the person owns, has in his or her possession, or has in his or her control any firearm after having previously been convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity in this state or elsewhere of any serious offense as defined in this chapter.
- 13 (b) Unlawful possession of a firearm in the first degree is a 14 class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.
- (2)(a) A person, whether an adult or juvenile, is guilty of the crime of unlawful possession of a firearm in the second degree, if the person does not qualify under subsection (1) of this section for the crime of unlawful possession of a firearm in the first degree and the person owns, has in his or her possession, or has in his or her control any firearm:

p. 1 SB 6298

(i) After having previously been convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity in this state or elsewhere of any felony not specifically listed as prohibiting firearm possession under subsection (1) of this section, or any of the following crimes when committed by one family or household member against another, committed on or after July 1, 1993: Assault in the fourth degree, coercion, stalking, reckless endangerment, criminal trespass in the first degree, harassment, or violation of the provisions of a protection order or no-contact order restraining the person or excluding the person from a residence (RCW 26.50.060, 26.50.070, 26.50.130, or 10.99.040);

1

2

3

4

5 6

7

8

9

10 11

18

19

2021

22

25

26

27

2829

30 31

32

- 12 (ii) During any period of time that the person is subject to a 13 court order issued under chapter 7.90, 7.92, 9A.46, 10.14, 10.99, 14 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 26.50 RCW that:
- 15 (A) Was issued after a hearing of which the person received 16 actual notice, and at which the person had an opportunity to 17 participate;
  - (B) Restrains the person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner of the person or child of the intimate partner or person, or engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or child; and
- (C)(I) Includes a finding that the person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of the intimate partner or child; and
  - (II) By its terms, explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the intimate partner or child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury;
  - (iii) After having previously been involuntarily committed for mental health treatment under RCW 71.05.240, 71.05.320, 71.34.740, 71.34.750, chapter 10.77 RCW, or equivalent statutes of another jurisdiction, unless his or her right to possess a firearm has been restored as provided in RCW 9.41.047;
- 33 (iv) If the person is under eighteen years of age, except as 34 provided in RCW 9.41.042; and/or
- (v) If the person is free on bond or personal recognizance pending trial, appeal, or sentencing for a serious offense as defined in RCW 9.41.010.
- 38 (b) (a)(ii) of this subsection does not apply to a sexual assault 39 protection order under chapter 7.90 RCW if the order has been

p. 2 SB 6298

modified pursuant to RCW 7.90.170 to remove any restrictions on firearm purchase, transfer, or possession.

1

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10 11

12

1314

15

16 17

18

19

2021

22

23

2425

26

27

2829

30 31

32

33

34

35

36

37

3839

40

- (c) Unlawful possession of a firearm in the second degree is a class C felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.
- (3) Notwithstanding RCW 9.41.047 or any other provisions of law, as used in this chapter, a person has been "convicted", whether in an adult court or adjudicated in a juvenile court, at such time as a plea of guilty has been accepted, or a verdict of guilty has been filed, notwithstanding the pendency of any future proceedings including but not limited to sentencing or disposition, post-trial or post-fact-finding motions, and appeals. Conviction includes dismissal entered after a period of probation, suspension or deferral of sentence, and also includes equivalent dispositions by courts in jurisdictions other than Washington state. A person shall not be precluded from possession of a firearm if the conviction has been the subject of a pardon, annulment, certificate of rehabilitation, or other equivalent procedure based on a finding of the rehabilitation of the person convicted or the conviction or disposition has been the subject of a pardon, annulment, or other equivalent procedure based on a finding of innocence. Where no record of the court's disposition of the charges can be found, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the person was not convicted of the charge.
- (4)(a) Notwithstanding subsection (1) or (2) of this section, a person convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity of an offense prohibiting the possession of a firearm under this section other than murder, manslaughter, robbery, rape, indecent liberties, arson, assault, kidnapping, extortion, burglary, or violations with respect to controlled substances under RCW 69.50.401 and 69.50.410, who received a probationary sentence under RCW 9.95.200, and who received a dismissal of the charge under RCW 9.95.240, shall not be precluded from possession of a firearm as a result of the conviction or finding of not guilty by reason of insanity. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, if a person is prohibited from possession of a firearm under subsection (1) or (2) of this section and has not previously been convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity of a sex offense prohibiting firearm ownership under subsection (1) or (2) of this section and/or any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or with a maximum sentence of at least twenty years, or both, the individual may petition a court of record to have his or her right to possess a firearm restored:

p. 3 SB 6298

(i) Under RCW 9.41.047; and/or

- (ii)(A) If the conviction or finding of not guilty by reason of insanity was for a felony offense, after five or more consecutive years in the community without being convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity or currently charged with any felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor crimes, if the individual has no prior felony convictions that prohibit the possession of a firearm counted as part of the offender score under RCW 9.94A.525; or
- (B) If the conviction or finding of not guilty by reason of insanity was for a nonfelony offense, after three or more consecutive years in the community without being convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity or currently charged with any felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor crimes, if the individual has no prior felony convictions that prohibit the possession of a firearm counted as part of the offender score under RCW 9.94A.525 and the individual has completed all conditions of the sentence.
- (b) An individual may petition a court of record to have his or her right to possess a firearm restored under (a) of this subsection (4) only at:
- 20 (i) The court of record that ordered the petitioner's prohibition 21 on possession of a firearm; or
- 22 (ii) The superior court in the county in which the petitioner 23 resides.
  - (5) In addition to any other penalty provided for by law, if a person under the age of eighteen years is found by a court to have possessed a firearm in a vehicle in violation of subsection (1) or (2) of this section or to have committed an offense while armed with a firearm during which offense a motor vehicle served an integral function, the court shall notify the department of licensing within twenty-four hours and the person's privilege to drive shall be revoked under RCW 46.20.265, unless the offense is the juvenile's first offense in violation of this section and has not committed an offense while armed with a firearm, an unlawful possession of a firearm offense, or an offense in violation of chapter 66.44, 69.52, 69.41, or 69.50 RCW.
  - (6) Nothing in chapter 129, Laws of 1995 shall ever be construed or interpreted as preventing an offender from being charged and subsequently convicted for the separate felony crimes of theft of a firearm or possession of a stolen firearm, or both, in addition to being charged and subsequently convicted under this section for

p. 4 SB 6298

- unlawful possession of a firearm in the first or second degree.

  Notwithstanding any other law, if the offender is convicted under

  this section for unlawful possession of a firearm in the first or

  second degree and for the felony crimes of theft of a firearm or

  possession of a stolen firearm, or both, then the offender shall
- 6 serve consecutive sentences for each of the felony crimes of conviction listed in this subsection.
- 8 (7) Each firearm unlawfully possessed under this section shall be 9 a separate offense.

10 11

12

13 14 (8) For purposes of this section, "intimate partner" includes: A spouse, a domestic partner, a former spouse, a former domestic partner, a person with whom the restrained person has a child in common, or a person with whom the restrained person has cohabitated or is cohabitating as part of a dating relationship.

--- END ---

p. 5 SB 6298