

1. February 28, 2014 Meeting Minutes



JISC DATA DISSEMINATION COMMITTEE
February 28, 2014
8:30 - 10:00 a.m.
Administrative Office of the Courts
SeaTac Office Building
18000 International Blvd. Suite 1106
SeaTac, WA 98188

DRAFT - MEETING MINUTES

Members Present

Judge Thomas J. Wynne, Chair
Judge James R. Heller
Mr. William Holmes
Judge J. Robert Leach
Ms. Barbara Miner
Judge Steven Rosen
Ms. Aimee Vance

Guests Present

Seren Kopetski, Washington State
Liquor Control Board
Frank O'Dell, Washington State
Liquor Control Board

Members Present Telephonically

Judge Jeannette Dalton

AOC Staff Present

Stephanie Happold, Data Dissemination Administrator

Judge Wynne called the meeting to order and the following items of business were discussed:

1. Meeting Minutes for December 6, 2013

Committee approved the meeting minutes.

2. DMCJA Feedback on CLJ Individual Case Flagging Criteria Guidelines

The Committee reviewed the DMCJA paperwork regarding the approved case flagging guidelines. Judge Leach moved to approve the guidelines from the DMCJA and send them up to the JISC. Judge Heller seconded the motion and the decision was passed unanimously.

The Committee also discussed how the retention schedules with the case flagging criteria would be disseminated to the courts. Staff stated that the charts and criteria would be incorporated into an AOC policy per JISCR 8 and posted on the AOC website, as well as on all the listservs. The Committee recommended education about the Iteration 2 retention schedules and case flagging ability be done at the next spring conferences in order to train the court staff before implementation. Committee also directed staff to contact WAPA and WADCL to notify them of the policy prior to its effective date.

3. Washington State Liquor Control Board Licensing Division Request

Frank O'Dell of the Washington State Liquor Control Board (LCB) presented the LCB request for Level 22 JIS-Link access and referred to his letter that was submitted to the Committee for

consideration. The Committee asked why going to the FBI and WSP as directed by RCW 69.50.331(1) was not enough to get the criminal history information. Mr. O'Dell responded that LCB cannot get the originator ID number from the US DOJ and cannot access NCIC. Furthermore, WSP only has state arrest records and those are from individuals who are booked and fingerprinted. Currently, LCB is not getting all the information from the WSP and FBI sources. Mr. O'Dell stated LCB needed the conviction data for point tabulations as per WAC 314-55-040. Ms. Miner suggested that LCB may be able to get the information from the courts if the person signs a release form similar to the release of information form the army uses for its recruits. The Committee also suggested LCB use the SNCI search that is available to level 1 JIS-Link access and go into each screen. Mr. O'Dell responded that is what is currently being used, but is very time consuming with all the applications the agency is trying to process.

Judge Rosen went through the criteria listed in the Data Dissemination Policy Section IX.C for giving access to public purpose agencies. The Committee members did not agree that giving LCB Level 22 access would result in efficiencies in the operation of the courts, if it would fulfill a legislative mandate, if it would result in efficiencies in other parts of the criminal justice system, or what risks were created by permitting such access. Judge Leach stated that the Committee should not read into the law, and if RCW 69.50.331(1) provided specific ways the LCB may obtain a criminal history record information check, that is what the Legislature wanted LCB to do for these applications. Judge Leach then made a motion to deny the request and Ms. Miner seconded it. The motion was passed unanimously with the Committee recommending to LCB that it should perhaps look to a change in the law to allow the agency other avenues of acquiring criminal history.

4. Access to JIS for Non-Court IT Employees

Staff is seeking direction from the DDC in granting JIS access to local government non-court IT personnel. There is an increase of court requests for court RACFIDs to be issued to non-court IT employees for reasons ranging from detailed explanations of particular projects for court-related computer systems, to needing constant access for the IT personnel who assist with the local government network communicating with the court system, to simply stating that the IT personnel need access to assist in computer systems. AOC is finding it increasingly difficult to sort and review these requests and decide which ones are based on court-needs and which requests are for convenience sake only. Furthermore, AOC has concerns about how the courts are setting up these profiles. The Committee requested that staff provide recommendations on possible criteria that may be used in granting these requests. The Committee will then review the criteria at the next meeting and provide guidelines based on staff's suggestions. Judge Heller will also review how Pierce County handles JIS access for non-court IT personnel and report back to the Committee.

5. Other Business

Mr. Holmes expressed concern that there is now a hole in how to address dissemination of certain court- and probation-related records as ARLJ 9 was repealed and GR 31(l) was rejected. Judge Wynne stated that GR 31 and GR 15 should be used for guidance.

There being no other business to come before the Committee, the meeting was adjourned.

2. Kitsap County Public Defense JIS Access Request



Kitsap Co. Public Defense *Clarke W. Tibbits, Public Defender Supervisor*

614 Division Street, MS 40 – Port Orchard, WA 98366-4692
360-337-7015 FAX 360-337-4438
www.kitsapgov.com/pubdef/

March 14, 2014

JISC Data Dissemination Committee

RE: KCPD's expanded access to JIS Records

Dear Sir or Madam,

Public Defense is directed by RCW 10.101.050 to report all expenditures for public defense services as well case statistics and attorney caseloads for each calendar year.

We are seeking access to the PER screen in JIS and case type 7's in SCOMIS.

One of the duties of the Kitsap County Public Defense (KCPD) office manager is to keep track of cases assigned to each contract attorney by entering the case information into our case management system, and in turn compensate each attorney/firm for those cases assigned. Our office takes no juvenile cases. All juvenile cases are contracted to five attorneys/firms. Kitsap County Juvenile Court appoints all attorneys for juvenile cases.

Our contract attorneys are also compensated for hearing types which they were previously appointed, such as contempt hearings. Our contract attorneys reconcile each month for cases that they appeared on or were assigned the previous month. The office manager does not have access to case type 7's in SCOMIS, which is part of the juvenile billing. The office manager must reconcile with our attorney's in order for them to be compensated. If she is unable to view the docket, she may be paying the attorney for a hearing that did not occur. This will also produce inaccurate reports that we must submit to OPD every year.

We are also requesting access to the PER screen in JIS so the office manager may enter client identifiers into our case management system. Without that information, she is entering cases with minimal data (name only) and she is unable to link our client's cases because she does not have enough identifiers. This will cause an extremely disjointed database.

I understand that the JIS Data Dissemination Committee has the authority to grant access to the screens needed to properly compensate our contract attorneys, to generate accurate case counts for OPD, and to properly maintain our case management system.

Thank you for your consideration. We would prefer to appear by telephone at the next scheduled meeting.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Clarke W. Tibbits".

Clarke W. Tibbits
Public Defense Supervisor
Kitsap County Public Defense



April 25, 2014

TO: JISC Data Dissemination Committee

FROM: Stephanie Happold, AOC Data Dissemination Administrator

RE: The Kitsap County Public Defense request for access to dependency case type 7s and the JIS PER Screen.

Issues

1. Should Public Defenders have access to dependency case type 7 information in JIS?
2. Should Public Defenders have access to the PER screen in JIS?

Background

The JIS Committee (JISC) authorized the Data Dissemination Committee (DDC) to act on its behalf in reviewing and acting on requests for access to JIS by non-court users.¹ Along with Washington state statutes and court rules, the DD Policy also sets forth criteria which this Committee may use in deciding the requests:

- The extent to which access will result in efficiencies in the operation of a court or courts.
- The extent to which access will enable the fulfillment of a legislative mandate.
- The extent to which access will result in efficiencies in other parts of the criminal justice system.
- The risks created by permitting such access.²

A. Public Defenders should not have access to Dependency Case Type 7 cases in JIS.

Dependency cases are governed by chapter 13.34 RCW. RCW 13.34.115 states that all hearings are public, unless the judge finds that excluding the public is in the best interest of the child, or if a parent, the child's attorney, or guardian ad litem moves to close the hearing and the judge finds it is in the best interest of the child to do so. RCW 13.34.115(1)-(2). Dependency court records are governed by RCW 13.50.100 and are confidential. RCW 13.50.100(1)-(2). The records produced by a juvenile justice or care agency may only be released to other participants in the juvenile justice or care system that has an investigation or case involving the juvenile in question, or if it is assigned

¹ JISC Bylaws, Article 7, Secs. 1 and 2.

² DD Policy, Sec. IX.C.

responsibility of supervising the juvenile. RCW 13.50.100(3). Defense attorneys are included in the definition of juvenile justice or care agency per RCW 13.50.010(1)(a).³

Juvenile justice or care agencies, including defense attorneys, are allowed access to dependency case records; however, the access is under restricted circumstances expressed in statute and only for the dependencies of which they are involved. Because of these restrictions, no JIS-Link user is given access to case type 7 dependencies. This includes prosecutors, law enforcement, non-JIS courts, and public defenders. Furthermore, public defenders have level 20 JIS-Link⁴ access, the same as DOL and DSHS Financial Recovery. There is no way to split the level 20 access. If one group gets additional information, it is accessible to all the groups in that level. If the Committee grants this request, defense attorneys would have access to dependency cases beyond those they are involved in, and the access would extend to DOL and DSHS Financial Recovery. As this access is beyond what is allowed in statute, AOC Staff recommends denial of KCPD's request for dependency case type 7s.

B. Public defenders should not have access to the PER screen in JIS.

The 'person record' or PER⁵ screen in the JIS database contains the personal information of individuals involved in such cases as criminal, dissolutions, civil lawsuits, protection orders and parenting plans. The PER screens are created for parties and victims⁶, and contains the name, date of birth, address, phone number, state ID, driver's license, juvenile # and social security number. Currently, JIS-Link access levels 30 (non-JIS courts), 25 (prosecutors), and 22 (law enforcement) have access to the PER screens. JIS-Link access level 20 users: public defenders, DOL and DSHS Financial Recovery, do not have access.

Granting access to the PER screen to JIS-Link level 20 users would give this access not only to public defenders, but would also give access to personal information to DOL and DSHS agencies. There is no way to split the groups in JIS-Link level 20. If one group gets an additional screen, it is accessible to all the groups in that level. Access to the PER screen would give public defenders and state agencies access to victim information, including those under protections orders or under other confidential restrictions. Furthermore, public defenders would have personal information not just for cases of which they are the attorney of record, but for all cases they can view in JIS.

³ RCW 13.50.010(1)(a) defines "juvenile justice or care agency" as any of the following: Police, diversion units, court, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, detention center, attorney general, the legislative children's oversight committee, the office of the family and children's ombuds, the department of social and health services and its contracting agencies, schools; persons or public or private agencies having children committed to their custody; and any placement oversight committee created under RCW 72.05.415.

⁴ JIS-Link Security Levels for Non-JIS Organizations is attached to this memo.

⁵ An example of the JIS PER screen are attached to this memo.

⁶ PER screen is not created for witnesses.

For these reasons, AOC Staff recommends denying KCPD's request for access to the PER screen.

Recommendations

Public defenders have JIS-Link level 20 access, the same as DOL and DSHS Financial Recovery. There is no way to split the level 20 access. If one group gets additional information, it is accessible to all the groups in that level. If the Committee granted public defenders access to dependency case type 7s and the JIS PER screen, public defenders would have access to all dependency cases and access to all personal information to cases they can view in JIS, not just the cases of which they are the attorney of record. Furthermore, this access would extend to DOL and DSHS Financial Recovery. As this access is beyond what is statutorily allowed, the AOC Staff recommends the DDC deny the Kitsap County Public Defense's request for access to dependency case type 7s in JIS and to the JIS PER Screen.



April 11, 2014 11:36:04

JIS-Link Security Levels for Non-JIS Organizations

Access privileges available to non-JIS organizations are defined in the Security Levels listed below. Each Level authorizes a restricted, display-only access to JIS information. Restrictions are based on GR 31-Access to Court Records, GR 15-Destruction and Sealing of Court Records, statutory restrictions, and system security requirements.

All security levels have access to the ACORDS, SCOMIS, and JIS (DISCIS/JASS) applications. Each level has access to:

- ▶ Statewide (cross-court) JIS information;
- ▶ A different set of screens in JIS;
- ▶ The same display screens by court in SCOMIS; and
- ▶ The same display screens as a non-appellate court user has.

Access in the public and public defender security levels is limited by restricting the information available for viewing on specific screens. The limitations for each available screen are detailed in the tables below.

Additional display capability can only be granted to non-JIS organizations by a local JIS court. That court presents their request in writing to the Data Dissemination Administrator. If the request is approved, the JIS -Link User Ids will be modified to include the requested access.

CASE TYPE SECURITY-Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Case Type	Public Access (Level 1)	Public Defenders, Contract City Attorneys that have not signed an agreement with DOL, DOL, DSHS Financial Recovery (Level 20)	Law Enforcement Agencies, Contract Court probation Depts., DOC. WSP Certified Criminal Justice Agencies (Level 22)	County Prosecutors, City Attorneys, Contract City Attorneys that have signed an agreement with DOL (Level 25)	Non-JIS Courts (Level 30)
Civil (CV) (Alcohol Treatment (ALT), Mental Illness (MI), and Mental Illness Juvenile (MIJ) cases do not show to Non-JIS Organizations)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Criminal Felony (CF)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Criminal Non-Traffic (CN)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Criminal Traffic (CT)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Infraction Non-Traffic (IN)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Infraction Traffic (IT)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Parking (PR)	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Probable Cause (PC)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Small Claim (SC)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
CASE TYPE SECURITY-Superior Court					
Case Type	Public Access (Level 1)	Public Defenders, Contract City Attorneys that have not signed an agreement with DOL, DOL, DSHS Financial Recovery (Level 20)	Law Enforcement Agencies, Contract Court probation Depts., DOC. WSP Certified Criminal Justice Agencies (Level 22)	County Prosecutors, City Attorneys, Contract City Attorneys that have signed an agreement with DOL (Level 25)	Non-JIS Courts (Level 30)
Criminal (S1)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Civil (S2)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Domestic (S3)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Probate/Guardianship (S4)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Adoption/Paternity (S5)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Mental Illness/Alcohol (S6)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Juvenile Dependency (S7)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Juvenile Offender (S8)	YES Sealed cases do not show	YES Sealed cases do not show	YES Sealed cases do not show	YES	YES
Judgment (S9)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Juvenile Diversion (SD)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
JIS SCREENS AVAILABLE FOR ACCESS					
Screen	Public Access (Level 1)	Public Defenders, Contract City Attorneys that have not signed an agreement with DOL, DOL, DSHS Financial Recovery (Level 20)	Law Enforcement Agencies, Contract Court probation Depts., DOC. WSP Certified Criminal Justice Agencies (Level 22)	County Prosecutors, City Attorneys, Contract City Attorneys that have signed an agreement with DOL (Level 25)	Non-JIS Courts (Level 30)
Address History (ADH)	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
AKA/DBA Alias Information (AKA)	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Case Accounting Notes (CAN)	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO
Create AR Inquiry	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO

(CARI)					
Case Docket Inquiry (CDK)	YES Note line & non-litigants are excluded.	YES	YES	YES	YES
Set Court Date (CDT)	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Case Financial History Accounts (CFHA, CFHB, CFHD, CFHJ, CFHR, CFHS)	NO ¹	YES	YES	YES	NO
Civil Case Filing Inquiry (CIVI)	YES Note line & non-litigants are excluded	YES	YES	YES	YES
Court Name/Case Index (CNCI)	YES Non-litigants and existence of sealed juvenile offender cases are excluded.	YES Existence of sealed juvenile offender cases is excluded.	YES Existence of sealed juvenile offender cases is excluded.	YES	YES
Case Obligation Status (COS)	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Case Disposition Screen (CSD)	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Judgment/Disposition Inquiry (CVJI)	YES Note line & non-litigants are excluded	YES	YES	YES	YES
Defendant Name Address Duplicate (DAD)	YES via DND screen	YES	YES	YES	YES
Defendant Case History (DCH)	NO	YES Existence of sealed juvenile offender cases is excluded.	YES Existence of sealed juvenile offender cases is excluded.	YES	YES
Display Journal Vouchers (DJV)	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO
Defendant Name Duplicate (DND)	YES State ID excluded	YES	YES	YES	YES
Abstract of Driving Record (DOL)	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Domestic Violence Inquiry (DVI)	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Family Relationship for Case (FRC)	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Family Relationship History (FRH)	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Hearings Held (HRH)	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO

Individual Case History (ICH)	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Screen	Public Access (Level 1)	Public Defenders, Contract City Attorneys that have not signed an agreement with DOL, DOL, DSHS Financial Recovery (Level 20)	Law Enforcement Agencies, Contract Court probation Depts., DOC. WSP Certified Criminal Justice Agencies (Level 22)	County Prosecutors, City Attorneys, Contract City Attorneys that have signed an agreement with DOL (Level 25)	Non-JIS Courts (Level 30)
Individual Order History (IOH)	NO	YES Existence of sealed juvenile offender cases is excluded.	YES Existence of sealed juvenile offender cases is excluded.	YES	YES
Joint and Several Inquiry (JTSI)	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO
Main Menu (MAM)	Yes Confidential Message does not show	YES	YES	YES	YES
Name Address Duplicate (NAD)	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Case Filing/Update (NCC)	YES State ID excluded	YES	YES	YES	YES
Name Duplicate (NMD)	YES Address and state ID excluded	YES	YES	YES	YES
Order Update (ORD)	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Order Inquiry (ORDI)	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Case Participants (PAR)	YES Non-litigants are excluded	YES	YES	YES	YES
Person Information/Update (PER)	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Parking Vehicle Ticket Inquiry (PKV)	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Non-Civil Plea/Sentencing (PLS)	NO ²	YES	YES	YES	YES
Search Address Duplicate (SAD)	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Search Index (SCOMIS)	YES Existence of sealed juvenile offender cases is excluded.	YES Existence of sealed juvenile offender cases is excluded.	YES Existence of sealed juvenile offender cases is excluded.	YES	YES
State Name/Case	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Index (SNCI)	Non-litigants and existence of sealed juvenile offender cases excluded	Existence of sealed juvenile offender cases is excluded	Existence of sealed juvenile offender cases is excluded.		
Search Name Duplicate (SND)	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Additional Violations (VIO)	YES Note line excluded	YES	YES	YES	YES

¹ The public can have access to case financial information. If you make a screen print, make sure that the state id, such as driver's license number, and victim's/witness'/person posting bail's address and telephone numbers are removed.

² The public can have plea and sentencing information. If you make a screen print of the Non-civil Plea/Sentencing (PLS) screen, make sure that the state identification information such as driver's license number is removed.

D0364F No matching JIS persons found

DG1350SX

04/18/14 14:53:01

DG1351MX Search Name Duplicate (SND) LOWER KITTITAS DIST SUH 1 of 1

Case: _____ Csh: _____ Pty: _____ StID: _____

Name: HAPPOLD, STEPHANIE NmCd: IN _____

IN Individual CONFIDENTIAL--NOT FOR RELEASE Command: PER

Name..: HAPPOLD, STEPHANIE DOB: _____ SSN: _____

Dr Lic: _____ St: _____ Wash St ID: _____ JUV#: _____ DOC#: _____

Addr..: _____ Sex: _____

City..: _____ St: _____ Zip: _____ Cy: _____ Co: _____

Search Type: A (P=Phonetic Weighted A=Alpha Weighted)

Sel Last, First MI Suffix Name Code Sex Age DOB SSN

Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10---PF11---PF12---
Help PERA SAD Rfsh DOL EXIT

3. Dr. Gregg Gagliardi's ASRA Request



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

WESTERN STATE HOSPITAL

W27-19 * 9601 Steilacoom Blvd. S.W. * Tacoma Wa 98498-7213 * (253) 582-8900

April 3, 2014

Stephanie Happold
Data Dissemination Administrator
Administrative Office of the Courts
PO Box 41170
Olympia, WA 98504-1170
360-705-5315

Dear Ms. Happold:

I am a forensic psychologist employed at Western State Hospital's Center for Forensic Services (CFS), where my duties involve pre-trial evaluations of criminal defendant's referred under RCW 10.77.

As you may know, RCW 10.77.084 (5) requires of me the following:

"For defendants charged with a felony, the report following the second competency restoration period or first competency restoration period if the defendant's 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 the defendant's future dangerousness which is *evidence-based regarding predictive validity*". (italics added)

At present there is no risk assessment tool available that satisfies the "evidence-based predictive validity" requirement, which commonly appears in the language superior court orders that we receive for these evaluations. Extant risk tools have been developed and validated but for populations that differ markedly from pre-trial criminal defendant referred under RCW 10.77. These available tools have not been validated for use in Washington State. Consequently, any quantitative risk estimate based on one of these tools is suspect on its face.

Although the ACRS too has not been specifically validated for use with pre-trial RCW 10.77 cases or for those adjudicated NGRI, it is currently the best tool available for this purpose in Washington State. This will remain the case until published risk tools have been validated in Washington or we develop our own tools specifically developed for populations of Washington offenders. As you may know there is work in progress being conducted by Dr. Zachary Hamilton at Washington State University to develop a new risk tool for Washington's populations of seriously mentally ill. In the meantime, I believe that I can best serve our superior courts by relying on the ACRS when conducting my dangerousness assessments.

Thanks for considering my request for access to the ASRA.

Gregg J. Gagliardi, Ph.D.
Psychologist 4, Western State Hospital,
Center for Forensic Services.
Clinical Associate Professor,
University of Washington,
Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences





April 25, 2014

TO: JISC Data Dissemination Committee
FROM: Stephanie Happold, AOC Data Dissemination Administrator
RE: Dr. Gregg Gagliardi's Request for Access to ASRA

Issue

Dr. Gregg Gagliardi, a forensic psychologist at Western State Hospital's Center for Forensic Services, is requesting access to the ASRA tool to assist in his pre-trial evaluations of criminal defendants referred to him under chapter 10.77 RCW.

Background

The Adult Static Risk Assessment (ASRA) tool is based on the static risk assessment portion of the Static Risk and Offender Needs Guide instrument and validated by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy. The assessment provides a score based on combining several measures of offender characteristics in such a way as to best predict future behavior. It automatically retrieves the offender's criminal history information from JIS and combines age, gender, adult misdemeanors, and adult and juvenile felony history of convictions to predict re-offending. It then categorizes offenders into one of the following risk for re-offense levels: low, moderate, or high. The assessment may be conducted pre-sentence, prior to first appearance, or prior to the arraignment. ASRA currently provides an easily accessible summary of criminal history for the judicial officer, prosecutors, and defense counsel, and is helpful to the court in determining the appropriate conditions for the offender pending trial/plea and sentencing.

The Risk Assessment Executive Steering Committee predetermined who may have access to the ASRA application to create assessments and who may view the completed assessments. Those who can access the risk assessment application and create assessments are:

- Judicial Officers;
- Court Staff;
- Prosecuting Attorneys;
- Prosecutor's Staff; and
- Pre-Trial and Probation Services Staff.

Those who can view the completed assessments:

- Judges and commissioners who are able to view through the Judicial Access Browser Systems (JABS); and

- Public defenders and private defense attorneys who only receive printed copies of the assessment report.

Any other entity that is not included in the endorsed groups must request access. The Risk Assessment Executive Steering Committee must first support the request for access. Once their approval is given, the request goes to the JISC Data Dissemination Committee (DDC). The JIS Committee (JISC) has bestowed the DDC the responsibility of acting on its behalf in reviewing and acting on requests for access to JIS by non-court users.¹ The DD Policy sets forth criteria which this Committee may use in deciding the requests:

- The extent to which access will result in efficiencies in the operation of a court or courts.
- The extent to which access will enable the fulfillment of a legislative mandate.
- The extent to which access will result in efficiencies in other parts of the criminal justice system.
- The risks created by permitting such access.²

After approval is given, a judge or court administrator must determine who in the court will be responsible for administering the assessment and if it wants to provide and maintain a JIS Resource Access Control Facility user identification (RACFID) for the requestor.

Dr. Gagliardi, a forensic psychologist at Western State Hospital's Center for Forensic Services, is requesting access to the ASRA tool to assist in his pre-trial evaluations of criminal defendants referred to him under chapter 10.77 RCW. In his request, he cites language from RCW 10.77.084(5) to explain his need for the report. RCW 10.77.084(5) states:

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 or first competency restoration period if the defendant's 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 the defendant's future dangerousness which is evidence-based regarding predictive validity.

Though the ASRA tool³ is not the answer to all his needs when assessing criminal defendants, he believes it would aid in providing better "evidence-based" evaluations to the courts.

¹ JISC Bylaws, Article 7, Secs. 1 and 2.

² DD Policy, Sec. IX.C.

³ Dr. Gagliardi references the ACRS tool in his letter. ACRS is the DOC risk tool on which ASRA is based.

The Risk Assessment Executive Steering Committee has already approved Dr. Gagliardi's request. To date, no court has agreed to provide him with a RACFID. However, the ability to view the ASRA tool can be provided to Dr. Gagliardi, either by a court agreeing to provide and maintain a RACFID for him, or by the courts including the ASRA report with the other paperwork that is sent to him for the assessments.

Recommendation

Dr. Gagliardi has requested access to the ASRA tool to assist in his pre-trial evaluations for criminal defendants referred to Western State Hospital under chapter 10.77 RCW. Staff recommends providing Dr. Gagliardi access to view the ASRA report to assist him with these assessments. To date, no court has agreed to maintain a RACFID for Dr. Gagliardi, and AOC Staff has no recommendations on how to provide him with one. Therefore, AOC Staff recommends the courts provide the ASRA report with the other documentation that is submitted to Dr. Gagliardi when an evaluation is needed.

4. Non-Court IT Personnel Access to JIS



April 25, 2014

TO: JISC Data Dissemination Committee
FROM: Stephanie Happold, AOC Data Dissemination Administrator
RE: Non-Court IT Personnel Access to JIS

Issue

The AOC seeks direction from the JISC Data Dissemination Committee (DDC) in granting JIS access to local government non-court IT personnel.

Background

Courts are increasing requests to the AOC for court RACFIDs to be issued to non-court IT employees. Reasons for the access vary. Some examples of requests received by the AOC:

- Detailed explanations of particular projects in which non-court IT personnel are working on court-related computer systems;
- Non-court IT personnel need constant access to JIS to assist with the local government network communicating with the court system; and
- Simple statements that non-court IT personnel need access to assist in computer systems.

AOC is finding it increasingly difficult sort and review these requests and decide which ones are based on court needs and which requests are for convenience sake only. Furthermore, due to the confidential information stored in JIS, AOC has concerns about providing RACFIDs to non-court IT personnel and how these profiles are being set-up by the courts.

The JIS Committee (JISC) authorized the Data Dissemination Committee (DDC) to act on its behalf in reviewing and acting on requests for access to JIS by non-court users.¹ The DD Policy sets forth criteria which this Committee may use in deciding access:

- The extent to which access will result in efficiencies in the operation of a court or courts.
- The extent to which access will enable the fulfillment of a legislative mandate.
- The extent to which access will result in efficiencies in other parts of the criminal justice system.
- The risks created by permitting such access.²

¹ JISC Bylaws, Article 7, Secs. 1 and 2.

² DD Policy, Sec. IX.C.

During the February 28, 2014, DDC meeting, AOC Staff requested guidance from the DDC on how to handle these court requests. The Committee asked for recommendations from the AOC Staff and to provide this information at the next Committee meeting.

Recommendations

AOC Staff recommends to the DDC that the following information must be provided by the courts when requesting RACFIDs for non-court local government IT personnel:

1. Description of specific projects for which the non-court IT personnel are needed.
2. Explanation of why the non-court IT person needs the RACFID.
3. Explanation of why a RACFID is required for non-court IT personnel to monitor the local government system communicating with JIS.
4. Duration of the non-court IT personnel use of the RACFID. General estimates over a year should not be allowed, unless the court can provide reasons as to why the time estimate is appropriate.
5. Explanation why non-court IT personnel need access to the JIS system to support the court computer systems.

IT personnel should also sign a confidentiality agreement that will remain on file with the court. If a RACFID is provided to the non-court IT personnel, the account should be set-up with as limited access as possible.

5. Research Access to Sealed Juvenile Offender Records



April 25, 2014

TO: JISC Data Dissemination Committee
FROM: Stephanie Happold, AOC Data Dissemination Administrator
RE: Research Access to Sealed Juvenile Case Information

Issue

Washington State Center for Court Research (WSCCR) is requesting that limited access to sealed juvenile case information be allowed for researchers.

Background

The JIS Committee (JISC) authorized the Data Dissemination Committee (DDC) to act on its behalf in reviewing and acting on requests for access to JIS by non-court users.¹ The DD Policy sets forth criteria which this Committee may use in deciding these requests:

- The extent to which access will result in efficiencies in the operation of a court or courts.
- The extent to which access will enable the fulfillment of a legislative mandate.
- The extent to which access will result in efficiencies in other parts of the criminal justice system.
- The risks created by permitting such access.²

Court Rule GR 15 sets forth the procedure for sealing and redacting court records, and defines sealing as protecting “from examination by the public or unauthorized court personnel.” GR 15(b)(4). The GR 15 language that addresses the sealing and inspection of juvenile records is similar to language found in RCW 13.50.050. See GR 15 (c)(1) and (e)(4).

RCW 13.50.050(11) allows for a person subject to a filed juvenile information or complaint to file a motion with the court to vacate its order and seal the official juvenile court file, the social file, and the records of the court and of any other agency in the case after considering different factors. RCW 13.50.050 (11)-(12). If the Court grants the motion to seal, the proceedings in the case shall be treated as “if they never occurred” and agencies shall reply to any inquiry that the records are confidential “and

¹ JISC Bylaws, Article 7, Secs. 1 and 2.

² DD Policy, Sec. IX.C.

no information can be given about the existence or nonexistence of records concerning an individual.” RCW 13.50.050(14)(a). Inspection of the sealed juvenile offense records may only be permitted by a court order resulting from a motion made by the person subject to the information or complaint, except as allowed in RCW 13.50.010(8) and RCW 13.50.050(23). RCW 13.50.050(15). RCW 13.50.010(8) allows for the inspection of, and the release of information to, individuals or agencies engaged in legitimate research for educational, scientific, or public purposes. In order to view juvenile justice or care agency records for research purposes, the researcher must present a notarized statement to the court stating that the names of juveniles and parents will remain confidential. RCW 13.50.010(8). By reading RCW 13.50.050(15) and RCW 13.50.010(8) together, one concludes that the court may allow agencies and individuals engaged in legitimate research access to sealed juvenile offense records after being presented with a notarized statement that the names of the juveniles and parents will remain confidential.

SSB1651³, which becomes effective June 12, 2014, allows for the sealing of juvenile offense records unless the court receives an objection to the sealing or the court notes a compelling reason not to seal. The bill moved RCW 13.50.050(15) into a new section, but kept the language that points to RCW 13.50.010(8) allowing researchers access to the case files.

It is AOC Staff’s and WSCCR’s position that this language allows for researchers engaged in legitimate research for educational, scientific, or public purposes, access to juvenile sealed cases if the court grants permission and if the researcher provides a notarized statement that the juvenile’s and the parents’ names shall remain confidential. AOC Staff and WSCCR also believe the language goes further and covers records maintained by the AOC, as the agency often provides records on behalf of the court. An example is in current RCW 13.50.010(8), which states that the court shall release records to the Caseload Forecast Council (CFC) for its research and data-gathering functions. The AOC provides this information to the CFC on behalf of the courts. The same interpretation can be used for the RCW 13.50.010(8) provision stating the court may grant access to juvenile case files to individuals and agencies engaged in legitimate research. By allowing AOC to grant access, it will reduce the time courts spend on researchers’ requests for sealed juvenile data because the AOC will continue to be the central contact.

An important clarification AOC Staff would like to make to the Committee, is that the data to be provided to the researchers by AOC would be different than the WSCCR research copy⁴. Access to WSCCR research copy is restricted only to WSCCR who shall “maintain the confidentiality of all confidential records and shall preserve the anonymity of all persons identified in the research copy.” RCW 13.50.010(11). The

³ A copy of SSB 1651, RCW 13.50.010 and RCW 13.50.050 are attached to this memo.

⁴ RCW 13.50.010(11) provides that WSCCR may have a copy of all juvenile records in the JIS, including any records destroyed or removed from the JIS.

language in this statute is straightforward: no one but WSCCR may access the WSCCR research copy of JIS juvenile records. Therefore, the researchers must contact AOC Data Dissemination for permission to access the sealed juvenile records contained in JIS.

Recommendation

With the passage of SSB1651, researchers engaged in the legitimate study of juveniles for educational, scientific, or public purposes still need access to the juvenile records. As many of these records may potentially be sealed under the new law, AOC Staff and WSCCR believe allowing researchers to come to AOC for information per RCW 13.50.050(15) and RCW 13.50.010(8), will allow valuable and often legislatively mandated research to continue. Therefore, AOC Staff and WSCCR recommend allowing AOC, at its discretion, to grant access to sealed juvenile offense records to researchers engaged in legitimate studies of juveniles, and require the researchers to provide notarized statements that the juvenile's and the parents' names shall remain confidential as the courts are allowed to under RCW 13.50.050(15) and RCW 13.50.010(8).

CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT
SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1651

Chapter 175, Laws of 2014

63rd Legislature
2014 Regular Session

JUVENILE RECORDS

EFFECTIVE DATE: 06/12/14

Passed by the House March 11, 2014
Yeas 97 Nays 1

FRANK CHOPP

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Passed by the Senate March 7, 2014
Yeas 48 Nays 0

BRAD OWEN

President of the Senate

Approved April 2, 2014, 3:10 p.m.

JAY INSLEE

Governor of the State of Washington

CERTIFICATE

I, Barbara Baker, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1651** as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.

BARBARA BAKER

Chief Clerk

FILED

April 4, 2014

**Secretary of State
State of Washington**

SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1651

AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

Passed Legislature - 2014 Regular Session

State of Washington

63rd Legislature

2014 Regular Session

By House Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government & Information Technology (originally sponsored by Representatives Kagi, Walsh, Freeman, Roberts, Farrell, Zeiger, Goodman, Pollet, Sawyer, Appleton, Bergquist, S. Hunt, Moscoso, Jinkins, Ryu, and Morrell)

READ FIRST TIME 02/05/14.

1 AN ACT Relating to access to juvenile records; amending RCW
2 13.50.010, 13.50.050, 13.40.127, 13.40.190, and 13.50.100; adding new
3 sections to chapter 13.50 RCW; and creating a new section.

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

5 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** The legislature finds that:

6 (1) The primary goal of the Washington state juvenile justice
7 system is the rehabilitation and reintegration of former juvenile
8 offenders. The public has a compelling interest in the rehabilitation
9 of former juvenile offenders and their successful reintegration into
10 society as active, law-abiding, and contributing members of their
11 communities. When juvenile court records are publicly available,
12 former juvenile offenders face substantial barriers to reintegration,
13 as they are denied housing, employment, and education opportunities on
14 the basis of these records.

15 (2) The legislature declares it is the policy of the state of
16 Washington that the interest in juvenile rehabilitation and
17 reintegration constitutes compelling circumstances that outweigh the
18 public interest in continued availability of juvenile court records.
19 The legislature intends that juvenile court proceedings be openly

1 administered but, except in limited circumstances, the records of these
2 proceedings be closed when the juvenile has reached the age of eighteen
3 and completed the terms of disposition.

4 **Sec. 2.** RCW 13.50.010 and 2013 c 23 s 6 are each amended to read
5 as follows:

6 (1) For purposes of this chapter:

7 (a) "Juvenile justice or care agency" means any of the following:
8 Police, diversion units, court, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney,
9 detention center, attorney general, the legislative children's
10 oversight committee, the office of the family and children's ombuds,
11 the department of social and health services and its contracting
12 agencies, schools; persons or public or private agencies having
13 children committed to their custody; and any placement oversight
14 committee created under RCW 72.05.415;

15 (b) "Official juvenile court file" means the legal file of the
16 juvenile court containing the petition or information, motions,
17 memorandums, briefs, findings of the court, and court orders;

18 (c) "Records" means the official juvenile court file, the social
19 file, and records of any other juvenile justice or care agency in the
20 case;

21 (d) "Social file" means the juvenile court file containing the
22 records and reports of the probation counselor.

23 (2) Each petition or information filed with the court may include
24 only one juvenile and each petition or information shall be filed under
25 a separate docket number. The social file shall be filed separately
26 from the official juvenile court file.

27 (3) It is the duty of any juvenile justice or care agency to
28 maintain accurate records. To this end:

29 (a) The agency may never knowingly record inaccurate information.
30 Any information in records maintained by the department of social and
31 health services relating to a petition filed pursuant to chapter 13.34
32 RCW that is found by the court to be false or inaccurate shall be
33 corrected or expunged from such records by the agency;

34 (b) An agency shall take reasonable steps to assure the security of
35 its records and prevent tampering with them; and

36 (c) An agency shall make reasonable efforts to insure the

1 completeness of its records, including action taken by other agencies
2 with respect to matters in its files.

3 (4) Each juvenile justice or care agency shall implement procedures
4 consistent with the provisions of this chapter to facilitate inquiries
5 concerning records.

6 (5) Any person who has reasonable cause to believe information
7 concerning that person is included in the records of a juvenile justice
8 or care agency and who has been denied access to those records by the
9 agency may make a motion to the court for an order authorizing that
10 person to inspect the juvenile justice or care agency record concerning
11 that person. The court shall grant the motion to examine records
12 unless it finds that in the interests of justice or in the best
13 interests of the juvenile the records or parts of them should remain
14 confidential.

15 (6) A juvenile, or his or her parents, or any person who has
16 reasonable cause to believe information concerning that person is
17 included in the records of a juvenile justice or care agency may make
18 a motion to the court challenging the accuracy of any information
19 concerning the moving party in the record or challenging the continued
20 possession of the record by the agency. If the court grants the
21 motion, it shall order the record or information to be corrected or
22 destroyed.

23 (7) The person making a motion under subsection (5) or (6) of this
24 section shall give reasonable notice of the motion to all parties to
25 the original action and to any agency whose records will be affected by
26 the motion.

27 (8) The court may permit inspection of records by, or release of
28 information to, any clinic, hospital, or agency which has the subject
29 person under care or treatment. The court may also permit inspection
30 by or release to individuals or agencies, including juvenile justice
31 advisory committees of county law and justice councils, engaged in
32 legitimate research for educational, scientific, or public purposes.
33 ~~((The court shall release to the caseload forecast council records
34 needed for its research and data gathering functions. Access to
35 records or information for research purposes shall be permitted only if
36 the anonymity of all persons mentioned in the records or information
37 will be preserved.))~~ Each person granted permission to inspect

1 juvenile justice or care agency records for research purposes shall
2 present a notarized statement to the court stating that the names of
3 juveniles and parents will remain confidential.

4 (9) The court shall release to the caseload forecast council the
5 records needed for its research and data-gathering functions. Access
6 to caseload forecast data may be permitted by the council for research
7 purposes only if the anonymity of all persons mentioned in the records
8 or information will be preserved.

9 (10) Juvenile detention facilities shall release records to the
10 caseload forecast council upon request. The commission shall not
11 disclose the names of any juveniles or parents mentioned in the records
12 without the named individual's written permission.

13 ((+10+)) (11) Requirements in this chapter relating to the court's
14 authority to compel disclosure shall not apply to the legislative
15 children's oversight committee or the office of the family and
16 children's ombuds.

17 ((+11+)) (12) For the purpose of research only, the administrative
18 office of the courts shall maintain an electronic research copy of all
19 records in the judicial information system related to juveniles.
20 Access to the research copy is restricted to the Washington state
21 center for court research. The Washington state center for court
22 research shall maintain the confidentiality of all confidential records
23 and shall preserve the anonymity of all persons identified in the
24 research copy. The research copy may not be subject to any records
25 retention schedule and must include records destroyed or removed from
26 the judicial information system pursuant to ((RCW 13.50.050 (17) and
27 (+18+)) section 5 of this act and RCW 13.50.100(3).

28 ((+12+)) (13) The court shall release to the Washington state
29 office of public defense records needed to implement the agency's
30 oversight, technical assistance, and other functions as required by RCW
31 2.70.020. Access to the records used as a basis for oversight,
32 technical assistance, or other agency functions is restricted to the
33 Washington state office of public defense. The Washington state office
34 of public defense shall maintain the confidentiality of all
35 confidential information included in the records.

36 **Sec. 3.** RCW 13.50.050 and 2012 c 177 s 2 are each amended to read
37 as follows:

1 (1) This section and sections 4 and 5 of this act govern(~~(s)~~)
2 records relating to the commission of juvenile offenses, including
3 records relating to diversions.

4 (2) The official juvenile court file of any alleged or proven
5 juvenile offender shall be open to public inspection, unless sealed
6 pursuant to (~~(subsection (12) of this)~~) section 4 of this act.

7 (3) All records other than the official juvenile court file are
8 confidential and may be released only as provided in this (~~(section)~~)
9 chapter, RCW (~~(13.50.010)~~) 13.40.215(~~(7)~~) and 4.24.550.

10 (4) Except as otherwise provided in this (~~(section and RCW~~
11 ~~13.50.010)~~) chapter, records retained or produced by any juvenile
12 justice or care agency may be released to other participants in the
13 juvenile justice or care system only when an investigation or case
14 involving the juvenile in question is being pursued by the other
15 participant or when that other participant is assigned the
16 responsibility for supervising the juvenile.

17 (5) Except as provided in RCW 4.24.550, information not in an
18 official juvenile court file concerning a juvenile or a juvenile's
19 family may be released to the public only when that information could
20 not reasonably be expected to identify the juvenile or the juvenile's
21 family.

22 (6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the
23 release, to the juvenile or his or her attorney, of law enforcement and
24 prosecuting attorneys' records pertaining to investigation, diversion,
25 and prosecution of juvenile offenses shall be governed by the rules of
26 discovery and other rules of law applicable in adult criminal
27 investigations and prosecutions.

28 (7) Upon the decision to arrest or the arrest, law enforcement and
29 prosecuting attorneys may cooperate with schools in releasing
30 information to a school pertaining to the investigation, diversion, and
31 prosecution of a juvenile attending the school. Upon the decision to
32 arrest or the arrest, incident reports may be released unless releasing
33 the records would jeopardize the investigation or prosecution or
34 endanger witnesses. If release of incident reports would jeopardize
35 the investigation or prosecution or endanger witnesses, law enforcement
36 and prosecuting attorneys may release information to the maximum extent
37 possible to assist schools in protecting other students, staff, and
38 school property.

1 (8) The juvenile court and the prosecutor may set up and maintain
2 a central recordkeeping system which may receive information on all
3 alleged juvenile offenders against whom a complaint has been filed
4 pursuant to RCW 13.40.070 whether or not their cases are currently
5 pending before the court. The central recordkeeping system may be
6 computerized. If a complaint has been referred to a diversion unit,
7 the diversion unit shall promptly report to the juvenile court or the
8 prosecuting attorney when the juvenile has agreed to diversion. An
9 offense shall not be reported as criminal history in any central
10 recordkeeping system without notification by the diversion unit of the
11 date on which the offender agreed to diversion.

12 (9) Upon request of the victim of a crime or the victim's immediate
13 family, the identity of an alleged or proven juvenile offender alleged
14 or found to have committed a crime against the victim and the identity
15 of the alleged or proven juvenile offender's parent, guardian, or
16 custodian and the circumstance of the alleged or proven crime shall be
17 released to the victim of the crime or the victim's immediate family.

18 (10) Subject to the rules of discovery applicable in adult criminal
19 prosecutions, the juvenile offense records of an adult criminal
20 defendant or witness in an adult criminal proceeding shall be released
21 upon request to prosecution and defense counsel after a charge has
22 actually been filed. The juvenile offense records of any adult
23 convicted of a crime and placed under the supervision of the adult
24 corrections system shall be released upon request to the adult
25 corrections system.

26 ~~(11) ((In any case in which an information has been filed pursuant~~
27 ~~to RCW 13.40.100 or a complaint has been filed with the prosecutor and~~
28 ~~referred for diversion pursuant to RCW 13.40.070, the person the~~
29 ~~subject of the information or complaint may file a motion with the~~
30 ~~court to have the court vacate its order and findings, if any, and,~~
31 ~~subject to subsection (23) of this section, order the sealing of the~~
32 ~~official juvenile court file, the social file, and records of the court~~
33 ~~and of any other agency in the case.~~

34 ~~(12)(a) The court shall not grant any motion to seal records for~~
35 ~~class A offenses made pursuant to subsection (11) of this section that~~
36 ~~is filed on or after July 1, 1997, unless:~~

37 ~~(i) Since the last date of release from confinement, including~~
38 ~~full-time residential treatment, if any, or entry of disposition, the~~

1 ~~person has spent five consecutive years in the community without~~
2 ~~committing any offense or crime that subsequently results in an~~
3 ~~adjudication or conviction;~~

4 ~~(ii) No proceeding is pending against the moving party seeking the~~
5 ~~conviction of a juvenile offense or a criminal offense;~~

6 ~~(iii) No proceeding is pending seeking the formation of a diversion~~
7 ~~agreement with that person;~~

8 ~~(iv) The person is no longer required to register as a sex offender~~
9 ~~under RCW 9A.44.130 or has been relieved of the duty to register under~~
10 ~~RCW 9A.44.143 if the person was convicted of a sex offense;~~

11 ~~(v) The person has not been convicted of rape in the first degree,~~
12 ~~rape in the second degree, or indecent liberties that was actually~~
13 ~~committed with forcible compulsion; and~~

14 ~~(vi) Full restitution has been paid.~~

15 ~~(b) The court shall not grant any motion to seal records for class~~
16 ~~B, C, gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor offenses and diversions made~~
17 ~~under subsection (11) of this section unless:~~

18 ~~(i) Since the date of last release from confinement, including~~
19 ~~full-time residential treatment, if any, entry of disposition, or~~
20 ~~completion of the diversion agreement, the person has spent two~~
21 ~~consecutive years in the community without being convicted of any~~
22 ~~offense or crime;~~

23 ~~(ii) No proceeding is pending against the moving party seeking the~~
24 ~~conviction of a juvenile offense or a criminal offense;~~

25 ~~(iii) No proceeding is pending seeking the formation of a diversion~~
26 ~~agreement with that person;~~

27 ~~(iv) The person is no longer required to register as a sex offender~~
28 ~~under RCW 9A.44.130 or has been relieved of the duty to register under~~
29 ~~RCW 9A.44.143 if the person was convicted of a sex offense; and~~

30 ~~(v) Full restitution has been paid.~~

31 ~~(c) Notwithstanding the requirements in (a) or (b) of this~~
32 ~~subsection, the court shall grant any motion to seal records of any~~
33 ~~deferred disposition vacated under RCW 13.40.127(9) prior to June 7,~~
34 ~~2012, if restitution has been paid and the person is eighteen years of~~
35 ~~age or older at the time of the motion.~~

36 ~~(13) The person making a motion pursuant to subsection (11) of this~~
37 ~~section shall give reasonable notice of the motion to the prosecution~~
38 ~~and to any person or agency whose files are sought to be sealed.~~

1 ~~(14)(a) If the court grants the motion to seal made pursuant to~~
2 ~~subsection (11) of this section, it shall, subject to subsection (23)~~
3 ~~of this section, order sealed the official juvenile court file, the~~
4 ~~social file, and other records relating to the case as are named in the~~
5 ~~order. Thereafter, the proceedings in the case shall be treated as if~~
6 ~~they never occurred, and the subject of the records may reply~~
7 ~~accordingly to any inquiry about the events, records of which are~~
8 ~~sealed. Any agency shall reply to any inquiry concerning confidential~~
9 ~~or sealed records that records are confidential, and no information can~~
10 ~~be given about the existence or nonexistence of records concerning an~~
11 ~~individual.~~

12 ~~(b) In the event the subject of the juvenile records receives a~~
13 ~~full and unconditional pardon, the proceedings in the matter upon which~~
14 ~~the pardon has been granted shall be treated as if they never occurred,~~
15 ~~and the subject of the records may reply accordingly to any inquiry~~
16 ~~about the events upon which the pardon was received. Any agency shall~~
17 ~~reply to any inquiry concerning the records pertaining to the events~~
18 ~~for which the subject received a pardon that records are confidential,~~
19 ~~and no information can be given about the existence or nonexistence of~~
20 ~~records concerning an individual.~~

21 ~~(15) Inspection of the files and records included in the order to~~
22 ~~seal may thereafter be permitted only by order of the court upon motion~~
23 ~~made by the person who is the subject of the information or complaint,~~
24 ~~except as otherwise provided in RCW 13.50.010(8) and subsection (23) of~~
25 ~~this section.~~

26 ~~(16) Any adjudication of a juvenile offense or a crime subsequent~~
27 ~~to sealing has the effect of nullifying the sealing order. Any~~
28 ~~charging of an adult felony subsequent to the sealing has the effect of~~
29 ~~nullifying the sealing order for the purposes of chapter 9.94A RCW.~~
30 ~~The administrative office of the courts shall ensure that the superior~~
31 ~~court judicial information system provides prosecutors access to~~
32 ~~information on the existence of sealed juvenile records.~~

33 ~~(17)(a)(i) Subject to subsection (23) of this section, all records~~
34 ~~maintained by any court or law enforcement agency, including the~~
35 ~~juvenile court, local law enforcement, the Washington state patrol, and~~
36 ~~the prosecutor's office, shall be automatically destroyed within ninety~~
37 ~~days of becoming eligible for destruction. Juvenile records are~~
38 ~~eligible for destruction when:~~

1 ~~(A) The person who is the subject of the information or complaint~~
2 ~~is at least eighteen years of age;~~

3 ~~(B) His or her criminal history consists entirely of one diversion~~
4 ~~agreement or counsel and release entered on or after June 12, 2008;~~

5 ~~(C) Two years have elapsed since completion of the agreement or~~
6 ~~counsel and release;~~

7 ~~(D) No proceeding is pending against the person seeking the~~
8 ~~conviction of a criminal offense; and~~

9 ~~(E) There is no restitution owing in the case.~~

10 ~~(ii) No less than quarterly, the administrative office of the~~
11 ~~courts shall provide a report to the juvenile courts of those~~
12 ~~individuals whose records may be eligible for destruction. The~~
13 ~~juvenile court shall verify eligibility and notify the Washington state~~
14 ~~patrol and the appropriate local law enforcement agency and~~
15 ~~prosecutor's office of the records to be destroyed. The requirement to~~
16 ~~destroy records under this subsection is not dependent on a court~~
17 ~~hearing or the issuance of a court order to destroy records.~~

18 ~~(iii) The state and local governments and their officers and~~
19 ~~employees are not liable for civil damages for the failure to destroy~~
20 ~~records pursuant to this section.~~

21 ~~(b) All records maintained by any court or law enforcement agency,~~
22 ~~including the juvenile court, local law enforcement, the Washington~~
23 ~~state patrol, and the prosecutor's office, shall be automatically~~
24 ~~destroyed within thirty days of being notified by the governor's office~~
25 ~~that the subject of those records received a full and unconditional~~
26 ~~pardon by the governor.~~

27 ~~(c) A person eighteen years of age or older whose criminal history~~
28 ~~consists entirely of one diversion agreement or counsel and release~~
29 ~~entered prior to June 12, 2008, may request that the court order the~~
30 ~~records in his or her case destroyed. The request shall be granted,~~
31 ~~subject to subsection (23) of this section, if the court finds that two~~
32 ~~years have elapsed since completion of the agreement or counsel and~~
33 ~~release.~~

34 ~~(d) A person twenty three years of age or older whose criminal~~
35 ~~history consists of only referrals for diversion may request that the~~
36 ~~court order the records in those cases destroyed. The request shall be~~
37 ~~granted, subject to subsection (23) of this section, if the court finds~~

1 ~~that all diversion agreements have been successfully completed and no~~
2 ~~proceeding is pending against the person seeking the conviction of a~~
3 ~~criminal offense.~~

4 ~~(18) If the court grants the motion to destroy records made~~
5 ~~pursuant to subsection (17)(c) or (d) of this section, it shall,~~
6 ~~subject to subsection (23) of this section, order the official juvenile~~
7 ~~court file, the social file, and any other records named in the order~~
8 ~~to be destroyed.~~

9 ~~(19) The person making the motion pursuant to subsection (17)(c)~~
10 ~~or (d) of this section shall give reasonable notice of the motion to~~
11 ~~the prosecuting attorney and to any agency whose records are sought to~~
12 ~~be destroyed.~~

13 ~~(20)) Any juvenile to whom the provisions of this section or~~
14 ~~section 4 or 5 of this act may apply shall be given written notice of~~
15 ~~his or her rights under this section at the time of his or her~~
16 ~~disposition hearing or during the diversion process.~~

17 ~~((21)) (12) Nothing in this section or section 4 or 5 of this act~~
18 ~~may be construed to prevent a crime victim or a member of the victim's~~
19 ~~family from divulging the identity of the alleged or proven juvenile~~
20 ~~offender or his or her family when necessary in a civil proceeding.~~

21 ~~((22) Any juvenile justice or care agency may, subject to the~~
22 ~~limitations in subsection (23) of this section and (a) and (b) of this~~
23 ~~subsection, develop procedures for the routine destruction of records~~
24 ~~relating to juvenile offenses and diversions.~~

25 ~~(a) Records may be routinely destroyed only when the person the~~
26 ~~subject of the information or complaint has attained twenty three years~~
27 ~~of age or older or pursuant to subsection (17)(a) of this section.~~

28 ~~(b) The court may not routinely destroy the official juvenile court~~
29 ~~file or recordings or transcripts of any proceedings.~~

30 ~~(23)) (13) Except ((for subsection (17)(b) of this section)) as~~
31 ~~provided in section 5(2) of this act, no identifying information held~~
32 ~~by the Washington state patrol in accordance with chapter 43.43 RCW is~~
33 ~~subject to destruction or sealing under this section. For the purposes~~
34 ~~of this subsection, identifying information includes photographs,~~
35 ~~fingerprints, palmprints, soleprints, toeprints and any other data that~~
36 ~~identifies a person by physical characteristics, name, birthdate or~~
37 ~~address, but does not include information regarding criminal activity,~~

1 arrest, charging, diversion, conviction or other information about a
2 person's treatment by the criminal justice system or about the person's
3 behavior.

4 ~~((+24+))~~ (14) Information identifying child victims under age
5 eighteen who are victims of sexual assaults by juvenile offenders is
6 confidential and not subject to release to the press or public without
7 the permission of the child victim or the child's legal guardian.
8 Identifying information includes the child victim's name, addresses,
9 location, photographs, and in cases in which the child victim is a
10 relative of the alleged perpetrator, identification of the relationship
11 between the child and the alleged perpetrator. Information identifying
12 a child victim of sexual assault may be released to law enforcement,
13 prosecutors, judges, defense attorneys, or private or governmental
14 agencies that provide services to the child victim of sexual assault.

15 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** A new section is added to chapter 13.50 RCW
16 to read as follows:

17 (1)(a) The court shall hold regular sealing hearings. During these
18 regular sealing hearings, the court shall administratively seal an
19 individual's juvenile court record pursuant to the requirements of this
20 subsection unless the court receives an objection to sealing or the
21 court notes a compelling reason not to seal, in which case, the court
22 shall set a contested hearing to be conducted on the record to address
23 sealing. The respondent and his or her attorney shall be given at
24 least eighteen days' notice of any contested sealing hearing and the
25 opportunity to respond to any objections, but the respondent's presence
26 is not required at any sealing hearing pursuant to this subsection.

27 (b) At the disposition hearing of a juvenile offender, the court
28 shall schedule an administrative sealing hearing to take place during
29 the first regularly scheduled sealing hearing after the latest of the
30 following events that apply:

31 (i) The respondent's eighteenth birthday;

32 (ii) Anticipated completion of a respondent's probation, if
33 ordered;

34 (iii) Anticipated release from confinement at the juvenile
35 rehabilitation administration, or the completion of parole, if the
36 respondent is transferred to the juvenile rehabilitation
37 administration.

1 (c) A court shall enter a written order sealing an individual's
2 juvenile court record pursuant to this subsection if:

3 (i) One of the offenses for which the court has entered a
4 disposition is not at the time of commission of the offense:

5 (A) A most serious offense, as defined in RCW 9.94A.030;

6 (B) A sex offense under chapter 9A.44 RCW; or

7 (C) A drug offense, as defined in RCW 9.94A.030; and

8 (ii) The respondent has completed the terms and conditions of
9 disposition, including affirmative conditions and financial
10 obligations.

11 (d) Following a contested sealing hearing on the record after an
12 objection is made pursuant to (a) of this subsection, the court shall
13 enter a written order sealing the juvenile court record unless the
14 court determines that sealing is not appropriate.

15 (2) The court shall enter a written order immediately sealing the
16 official juvenile court record upon the acquittal after a fact finding
17 or upon dismissal of charges.

18 (3) If a juvenile court record has not already been sealed pursuant
19 to this section, in any case in which information has been filed
20 pursuant to RCW 13.40.100 or a complaint has been filed with the
21 prosecutor and referred for diversion pursuant to RCW 13.40.070, the
22 person who is the subject of the information or complaint may file a
23 motion with the court to have the court vacate its order and findings,
24 if any, and, subject to RCW 13.50.050(13), order the sealing of the
25 official juvenile court record, the social file, and records of the
26 court and of any other agency in the case.

27 (4)(a) The court shall grant any motion to seal records for class
28 A offenses made pursuant to subsection (3) of this section if:

29 (i) Since the last date of release from confinement, including
30 full-time residential treatment, if any, or entry of disposition, the
31 person has spent five consecutive years in the community without
32 committing any offense or crime that subsequently results in an
33 adjudication or conviction;

34 (ii) No proceeding is pending against the moving party seeking the
35 conviction of a juvenile offense or a criminal offense;

36 (iii) No proceeding is pending seeking the formation of a diversion
37 agreement with that person;

1 (iv) The person is no longer required to register as a sex offender
2 under RCW 9A.44.130 or has been relieved of the duty to register under
3 RCW 9A.44.143 if the person was convicted of a sex offense;

4 (v) The person has not been convicted of rape in the first degree,
5 rape in the second degree, or indecent liberties that was actually
6 committed with forcible compulsion; and

7 (vi) Full restitution has been paid.

8 (b) The court shall grant any motion to seal records for class B,
9 C, gross misdemeanor, and misdemeanor offenses and diversions made
10 under subsection (3) of this section if:

11 (i) Since the date of last release from confinement, including
12 full-time residential treatment, if any, entry of disposition, or
13 completion of the diversion agreement, the person has spent two
14 consecutive years in the community without being convicted of any
15 offense or crime;

16 (ii) No proceeding is pending against the moving party seeking the
17 conviction of a juvenile offense or a criminal offense;

18 (iii) No proceeding is pending seeking the formation of a diversion
19 agreement with that person;

20 (iv) The person is no longer required to register as a sex offender
21 under RCW 9A.44.130 or has been relieved of the duty to register under
22 RCW 9A.44.143 if the person was convicted of a sex offense; and

23 (v) Full restitution has been paid.

24 (c) Notwithstanding the requirements in (a) or (b) of this
25 subsection, the court shall grant any motion to seal records of any
26 deferred disposition vacated under RCW 13.40.127(9) prior to June 7,
27 2012, if restitution has been paid and the person is eighteen years of
28 age or older at the time of the motion.

29 (5) The person making a motion pursuant to subsection (3) of this
30 section shall give reasonable notice of the motion to the prosecution
31 and to any person or agency whose records are sought to be sealed.

32 (6)(a) If the court enters a written order sealing the juvenile
33 court record pursuant to this section, it shall, subject to RCW
34 13.50.050(13), order sealed the official juvenile court record, the
35 social file, and other records relating to the case as are named in the
36 order. Thereafter, the proceedings in the case shall be treated as if
37 they never occurred, and the subject of the records may reply
38 accordingly to any inquiry about the events, records of which are

1 sealed. Any agency shall reply to any inquiry concerning confidential
2 or sealed records that records are confidential, and no information can
3 be given about the existence or nonexistence of records concerning an
4 individual.

5 (b) In the event the subject of the juvenile records receives a
6 full and unconditional pardon, the proceedings in the matter upon which
7 the pardon has been granted shall be treated as if they never occurred,
8 and the subject of the records may reply accordingly to any inquiry
9 about the events upon which the pardon was received. Any agency shall
10 reply to any inquiry concerning the records pertaining to the events
11 for which the subject received a pardon that records are confidential,
12 and no information can be given about the existence or nonexistence of
13 records concerning an individual.

14 (7) Inspection of the files and records included in the order to
15 seal may thereafter be permitted only by order of the court upon motion
16 made by the person who is the subject of the information or complaint,
17 except as otherwise provided in RCW 13.50.010(8) and 13.50.050(13).

18 (8)(a) Any adjudication of a juvenile offense or a crime subsequent
19 to sealing has the effect of nullifying a sealing order; however, the
20 court may order the juvenile court record resealed upon disposition of
21 the subsequent matter if the case meets the sealing criteria under this
22 section and the court record has not previously been resealed.

23 (b) Any charging of an adult felony subsequent to the sealing has
24 the effect of nullifying the sealing order.

25 (c) The administrative office of the courts shall ensure that the
26 superior court judicial information system provides prosecutors access
27 to information on the existence of sealed juvenile records.

28 (9) If the juvenile court record has been sealed pursuant to this
29 section, the record of an employee is not admissible in an action for
30 liability against the employer based on the former juvenile offender's
31 conduct to show that the employer knew or should have known of the
32 juvenile record of the employee. The record may be admissible,
33 however, if a background check conducted or authorized by the employer
34 contained the information in the sealed record.

35 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 5.** A new section is added to chapter 13.50 RCW
36 to read as follows:

37 (1)(a) Subject to RCW 13.50.050(13), all records maintained by any

1 court or law enforcement agency, including the juvenile court, local
2 law enforcement, the Washington state patrol, and the prosecutor's
3 office, shall be automatically destroyed within ninety days of becoming
4 eligible for destruction. Juvenile records are eligible for
5 destruction when:

6 (i) The person who is the subject of the information or complaint
7 is at least eighteen years of age;

8 (ii) The person's criminal history consists entirely of one
9 diversion agreement or counsel and release entered on or after June 12,
10 2008;

11 (iii) Two years have elapsed since completion of the agreement or
12 counsel and release;

13 (iv) No proceeding is pending against the person seeking the
14 conviction of a criminal offense; and

15 (v) There is no restitution owing in the case.

16 (b) No less than quarterly, the administrative office of the courts
17 shall provide a report to the juvenile courts of those individuals
18 whose records may be eligible for destruction. The juvenile court
19 shall verify eligibility and notify the Washington state patrol and the
20 appropriate local law enforcement agency and prosecutor's office of the
21 records to be destroyed. The requirement to destroy records under this
22 subsection is not dependent on a court hearing or the issuance of a
23 court order to destroy records.

24 (c) The state and local governments and their officers and
25 employees are not liable for civil damages for the failure to destroy
26 records pursuant to this section.

27 (2) All records maintained by any court or law enforcement agency,
28 including the juvenile court, local law enforcement, the Washington
29 state patrol, and the prosecutor's office, shall be automatically
30 destroyed within thirty days of being notified by the governor's office
31 that the subject of those records received a full and unconditional
32 pardon by the governor.

33 (3)(a) A person may request that the court order the records in his
34 or her case destroyed as follows:

35 (i) A person eighteen years of age or older whose criminal history
36 consists entirely of one diversion agreement or counsel and release
37 entered prior to June 12, 2008. The request shall be granted if the

1 court finds that two years have elapsed since completion of the
2 agreement or counsel and release.

3 (ii) A person twenty-three years of age or older whose criminal
4 history consists of only referrals for diversion. The request shall be
5 granted if the court finds that all diversion agreements have been
6 successfully completed and no proceeding is pending against the person
7 seeking the conviction of a criminal offense.

8 (b) If the court grants the motion to destroy records made pursuant
9 to this subsection, it shall, subject to RCW 13.50.050(13), order the
10 official juvenile court record, the social file, and any other records
11 named in the order to be destroyed.

12 (c) The person making the motion pursuant to this subsection must
13 give reasonable notice of the motion to the prosecuting attorney and to
14 any agency whose records are sought to be destroyed.

15 (4) Any juvenile justice or care agency may, subject to the
16 limitations in RCW 13.50.050(13) and this section, develop procedures
17 for the routine destruction of records relating to juvenile offenses
18 and diversions.

19 (a) Records may be routinely destroyed only when the person the
20 subject of the information or complaint has attained twenty-three years
21 of age or older or pursuant to subsection (1) of this section.

22 (b) The court may not routinely destroy the official juvenile court
23 record or recordings or transcripts of any proceedings.

24 **Sec. 6.** RCW 13.40.127 and 2013 c 179 s 5 are each amended to read
25 as follows:

26 (1) A juvenile is eligible for deferred disposition unless he or
27 she:

- 28 (a) Is charged with a sex or violent offense;
- 29 (b) Has a criminal history which includes any felony;
- 30 (c) Has a prior deferred disposition or deferred adjudication; or
- 31 (d) Has two or more adjudications.

32 (2) The juvenile court may, upon motion at least fourteen days
33 before commencement of trial and, after consulting the juvenile's
34 custodial parent or parents or guardian and with the consent of the
35 juvenile, continue the case for disposition for a period not to exceed
36 one year from the date the juvenile is found guilty. The court shall
37 consider whether the offender and the community will benefit from a

1 deferred disposition before deferring the disposition. The court may
2 waive the fourteen-day period anytime before the commencement of trial
3 for good cause.

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

5 (a) Stipulate to the admissibility of the facts contained in the
6 written police report;

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

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

12 (d) Acknowledge the direct consequences of being found guilty and
13 the direct consequences that will happen if an order of disposition is
14 entered.

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

17 (4) Following the stipulation, acknowledgment, waiver, and entry of
18 a finding or plea of guilt, the court shall defer entry of an order of
19 disposition of the juvenile.

20 (5) Any juvenile granted a deferral of disposition under this
21 section shall be placed under community supervision. The court may
22 impose any conditions of supervision that it deems appropriate
23 including posting a probation bond. Payment of restitution under RCW
24 13.40.190 shall be a condition of community supervision under this
25 section.

26 The court may require a juvenile offender convicted of animal
27 cruelty in the first degree to submit to a mental health evaluation to
28 determine if the offender would benefit from treatment and such
29 intervention would promote the safety of the community. After
30 consideration of the results of the evaluation, as a condition of
31 community supervision, the court may order the offender to attend
32 treatment to address issues pertinent to the offense.

33 The court may require the juvenile to undergo a mental health or
34 substance abuse assessment, or both. If the assessment identifies a
35 need for treatment, conditions of supervision may include treatment for
36 the assessed need that has been demonstrated to improve behavioral
37 health and reduce recidivism.

1 (6) A parent who signed for a probation bond has the right to
2 notify the counselor if the juvenile fails to comply with the bond or
3 conditions of supervision. The counselor shall notify the court and
4 surety of any failure to comply. A surety shall notify the court of
5 the juvenile's failure to comply with the probation bond. The state
6 shall bear the burden to prove, by a preponderance of the evidence,
7 that the juvenile has failed to comply with the terms of community
8 supervision.

9 (7)(a) Anytime prior to the conclusion of the period of
10 supervision, the prosecutor or the juvenile's juvenile court community
11 supervision counselor may file a motion with the court requesting the
12 court revoke the deferred disposition based on the juvenile's lack of
13 compliance or treat the juvenile's lack of compliance as a violation
14 pursuant to RCW 13.40.200.

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

17 (i) Revoke the deferred disposition and enter an order of
18 disposition; or

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

20 (8) At any time following deferral of disposition the court may,
21 following a hearing, continue supervision for an additional one-year
22 period for good cause.

23 (9)(a) At the conclusion of the period of supervision, the court
24 shall determine whether the juvenile is entitled to dismissal of the
25 deferred disposition only when the court finds:

26 (i) The deferred disposition has not been previously revoked;

27 (ii) The juvenile has completed the terms of supervision;

28 (iii) There are no pending motions concerning lack of compliance
29 pursuant to subsection (7) of this section; and

30 (iv) The juvenile has either paid the full amount of restitution,
31 or, made a good faith effort to pay the full amount of restitution
32 during the period of supervision.

33 (b) If the court finds the juvenile is entitled to dismissal of the
34 deferred disposition pursuant to (a) of this subsection, the juvenile's
35 conviction shall be vacated and the court shall dismiss the case with
36 prejudice, except that a conviction under RCW 16.52.205 shall not be
37 vacated. Whenever a case is dismissed with restitution still owing,
38 the court shall enter a restitution order pursuant to RCW 13.40.190 for

1 any unpaid restitution. Jurisdiction to enforce payment and modify
2 terms of the restitution order shall be the same as those set forth in
3 RCW 13.40.190.

4 (c) If the court finds the juvenile is not entitled to dismissal of
5 the deferred disposition pursuant to (a) of this subsection, the court
6 shall revoke the deferred disposition and enter an order of
7 disposition. A deferred disposition shall remain a conviction unless
8 the case is dismissed and the conviction is vacated pursuant to (b) of
9 this subsection or sealed pursuant to (~~RCW 13.50.050~~) section 4 of
10 this act.

11 (10)(a)(i) Any time the court vacates a conviction pursuant to
12 subsection (9) of this section, if the juvenile is eighteen years of
13 age or older and the full amount of restitution ordered has been paid,
14 the court shall enter a written order sealing the case.

15 (ii) Any time the court vacates a conviction pursuant to subsection
16 (9) of this section, if the juvenile is not eighteen years of age or
17 older and full restitution ordered has been paid, the court shall
18 schedule an administrative sealing hearing to take place no later than
19 thirty days after the respondent's eighteenth birthday, at which time
20 the court shall enter a written order sealing the case. The
21 respondent's presence at the administrative sealing hearing is not
22 required.

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

25 (b) Nothing in this subsection shall preclude a juvenile from
26 petitioning the court to have the records of his or her deferred
27 dispositions sealed under (~~RCW 13.50.050 (11) and (12)~~) section 4 of
28 this act.

29 (c) Records sealed under this provision shall have the same legal
30 status as records sealed under (~~RCW 13.50.050~~) section 4 of this act.

31 **Sec. 7.** RCW 13.40.190 and 2010 c 134 s 1 are each amended to read
32 as follows:

33 (1)(a) In its dispositional order, the court shall require the
34 respondent to make restitution to any persons who have suffered loss or
35 damage as a result of the offense committed by the respondent. In
36 addition, restitution may be ordered for loss or damage if the offender
37 pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees with the

1 prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay
2 restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which, pursuant to a
3 plea agreement, are not prosecuted.

4 (b) Restitution may include the costs of counseling reasonably
5 related to the offense.

6 (c) The payment of restitution shall be in addition to any
7 punishment which is imposed pursuant to the other provisions of this
8 chapter.

9 (d) The court may determine the amount, terms, and conditions of
10 the restitution including a payment plan extending up to ten years if
11 the court determines that the respondent does not have the means to
12 make full restitution over a shorter period. For the purposes of this
13 section, the respondent shall remain under the court's jurisdiction for
14 a maximum term of ten years after the respondent's eighteenth birthday
15 and, during this period, the restitution portion of the dispositional
16 order may be modified as to amount, terms, and conditions at any time.
17 Prior to the expiration of the ten-year period, the juvenile court may
18 extend the judgment for the payment of restitution for an additional
19 ten years. If the court grants a respondent's petition pursuant to
20 (~~RCW 13.50.050(11)~~) section 4 of this act, the court's jurisdiction
21 under this subsection shall terminate.

22 (e) Nothing in this section shall prevent a respondent from
23 petitioning the court pursuant to (~~RCW 13.50.050(11)~~) section 4 of
24 this act if the respondent has paid the full restitution amount stated
25 in the court's order and has met the statutory criteria.

26 (f) If the respondent participated in the crime with another person
27 or other persons, all such participants shall be jointly and severally
28 responsible for the payment of restitution.

29 (g) At any time, the court may determine that the respondent is not
30 required to pay, or may relieve the respondent of the requirement to
31 pay, full or partial restitution to any insurance provider authorized
32 under Title 48 RCW if the respondent reasonably satisfies the court
33 that he or she does not have the means to make full or partial
34 restitution to the insurance provider and could not reasonably acquire
35 the means to pay the insurance provider the restitution over a ten-year
36 period.

37 (2) Regardless of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section,
38 the court shall order restitution in all cases where the victim is

1 entitled to benefits under the crime victims' compensation act, chapter
2 7.68 RCW. If the court does not order restitution and the victim of
3 the crime has been determined to be entitled to benefits under the
4 crime victims' compensation act, the department of labor and
5 industries, as administrator of the crime victims' compensation
6 program, may petition the court within one year of entry of the
7 disposition order for entry of a restitution order. Upon receipt of a
8 petition from the department of labor and industries, the court shall
9 hold a restitution hearing and shall enter a restitution order.

10 (3) If an order includes restitution as one of the monetary
11 assessments, the county clerk shall make disbursements to victims named
12 in the order. The restitution to victims named in the order shall be
13 paid prior to any payment for other penalties or monetary assessments.

14 (4) For purposes of this section, "victim" means any person who has
15 sustained emotional, psychological, physical, or financial injury to
16 person or property as a direct result of the offense charged. "Victim"
17 may also include a known parent or guardian of a victim who is a minor
18 child or is not a minor child but is incapacitated, incompetent,
19 disabled, or deceased.

20 (5) A respondent under obligation to pay restitution may petition
21 the court for modification of the restitution order.

22 **Sec. 8.** RCW 13.50.100 and 2013 c 23 s 7 are each amended to read
23 as follows:

24 (1) This section governs records not covered by RCW 13.50.050 and
25 sections 4 and 5 of this act.

26 (2) Records covered by this section shall be confidential and shall
27 be released only pursuant to this section and RCW 13.50.010.

28 (3) Records retained or produced by any juvenile justice or care
29 agency may be released to other participants in the juvenile justice or
30 care system only when an investigation or case involving the juvenile
31 in question is being pursued by the other participant or when that
32 other participant is assigned the responsibility of supervising the
33 juvenile. Records covered under this section and maintained by the
34 juvenile courts which relate to the official actions of the agency may
35 be entered in the statewide judicial information system. However,
36 truancy records associated with a juvenile who has no other case
37 history, and records of a juvenile's parents who have no other case

1 history, shall be removed from the judicial information system when the
2 juvenile is no longer subject to the compulsory attendance laws in
3 chapter 28A.225 RCW. A county clerk is not liable for unauthorized
4 release of this data by persons or agencies not in his or her employ or
5 otherwise subject to his or her control, nor is the county clerk liable
6 for inaccurate or incomplete information collected from litigants or
7 other persons required to provide identifying data pursuant to this
8 section.

9 (4) Subject to (a) of this subsection, the department of social and
10 health services may release information retained in the course of
11 conducting child protective services investigations to a family or
12 juvenile court hearing a petition for custody under chapter 26.10 RCW.

13 (a) Information that may be released shall be limited to
14 information regarding investigations in which: (i) The juvenile was an
15 alleged victim of abandonment or abuse or neglect; or (ii) the
16 petitioner for custody of the juvenile, or any individual aged sixteen
17 or older residing in the petitioner's household, is the subject of a
18 founded or currently pending child protective services investigation
19 made by the department subsequent to October 1, 1998.

20 (b) Additional information may only be released with the written
21 consent of the subject of the investigation and the juvenile alleged to
22 be the victim of abandonment or abuse and neglect, or the parent,
23 custodian, guardian, or personal representative of the juvenile, or by
24 court order obtained with notice to all interested parties.

25 (5) Any disclosure of records or information by the department of
26 social and health services pursuant to this section shall not be deemed
27 a waiver of any confidentiality or privilege attached to the records or
28 information by operation of any state or federal statute or regulation,
29 and any recipient of such records or information shall maintain it in
30 such a manner as to comply with such state and federal statutes and
31 regulations and to protect against unauthorized disclosure.

32 (6) A contracting agency or service provider of the department of
33 social and health services that provides counseling, psychological,
34 psychiatric, or medical services may release to the office of the
35 family and children's ombuds information or records relating to
36 services provided to a juvenile who is dependent under chapter 13.34
37 RCW without the consent of the parent or guardian of the juvenile, or

1 of the juvenile if the juvenile is under the age of thirteen years,
2 unless such release is otherwise specifically prohibited by law.

3 (7) A juvenile, his or her parents, the juvenile's attorney, and
4 the juvenile's parent's attorney, shall, upon request, be given access
5 to all records and information collected or retained by a juvenile
6 justice or care agency which pertain to the juvenile except:

7 (a) If it is determined by the agency that release of this
8 information is likely to cause severe psychological or physical harm to
9 the juvenile or his or her parents the agency may withhold the
10 information subject to other order of the court: PROVIDED, That if the
11 court determines that limited release of the information is
12 appropriate, the court may specify terms and conditions for the release
13 of the information; or

14 (b) If the information or record has been obtained by a juvenile
15 justice or care agency in connection with the provision of counseling,
16 psychological, psychiatric, or medical services to the juvenile, when
17 the services have been sought voluntarily by the juvenile, and the
18 juvenile has a legal right to receive those services without the
19 consent of any person or agency, then the information or record may not
20 be disclosed to the juvenile's parents without the informed consent of
21 the juvenile unless otherwise authorized by law; or

22 (c) That the department of social and health services may delete
23 the name and identifying information regarding persons or organizations
24 who have reported alleged child abuse or neglect.

25 (8) A juvenile or his or her parent denied access to any records
26 following an agency determination under subsection (7) of this section
27 may file a motion in juvenile court requesting access to the records.
28 The court shall grant the motion unless it finds access may not be
29 permitted according to the standards found in subsection (7)(a) and (b)
30 of this section.

31 (9) The person making a motion under subsection (8) of this section
32 shall give reasonable notice of the motion to all parties to the
33 original action and to any agency whose records will be affected by the
34 motion.

35 (10) Subject to the rules of discovery in civil cases, any party to
36 a proceeding seeking a declaration of dependency or a termination of
37 the parent-child relationship and any party's counsel and the guardian
38 ad litem of any party, shall have access to the records of any natural

1 or adoptive child of the parent, subject to the limitations in
2 subsection (7) of this section. A party denied access to records may
3 request judicial review of the denial. If the party prevails, he or
4 she shall be awarded attorneys' fees, costs, and an amount not less
5 than five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars for each day
6 the records were wrongfully denied.

7 (11) No unfounded allegation of child abuse or neglect as defined
8 in RCW 26.44.020(1) may be disclosed to a child-placing agency, private
9 adoption agency, or any other licensed provider.

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RCW 13.50.010

Definitions — Conditions when filing petition or information — Duties to maintain accurate records and access.

*** CHANGE IN 2014 *** (SEE 2164-S.SL) ***

*** CHANGE IN 2014 *** (SEE 1651-S2.SL) ***

(1) For purposes of this chapter:

(a) "Juvenile justice or care agency" means any of the following: Police, diversion units, court, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, detention center, attorney general, the legislative children's oversight committee, the office of the family and children's ombuds, the department of social and health services and its contracting agencies, schools; persons or public or private agencies having children committed to their custody; and any placement oversight committee created under RCW 72.05.415;

(b) "Official juvenile court file" means the legal file of the juvenile court containing the petition or information, motions, memorandums, briefs, findings of the court, and court orders;

(c) "Records" means the official juvenile court file, the social file, and records of any other juvenile justice or care agency in the case;

(d) "Social file" means the juvenile court file containing the records and reports of the probation counselor.

(2) Each petition or information filed with the court may include only one juvenile and each petition or information shall be filed under a separate docket number. The social file shall be filed separately from the official juvenile court file.

(3) It is the duty of any juvenile justice or care agency to maintain accurate records. To this end:

(a) The agency may never knowingly record inaccurate information. Any information in records maintained by the department of social and health services relating to a petition filed pursuant to chapter 13.34 RCW that is found by the court to be false or inaccurate shall be corrected or expunged from such records by the agency;

(b) An agency shall take reasonable steps to assure the security of its records and prevent tampering with them; and

(c) An agency shall make reasonable efforts to insure the completeness of its records, including action taken by other agencies with respect to matters in its files.

(4) Each juvenile justice or care agency shall implement procedures consistent with the provisions of this chapter to facilitate inquiries concerning records.

(5) Any person who has reasonable cause to believe information concerning that person is included in the records of a juvenile justice or care agency and who has been denied access to those records by the agency may make a motion to the court for an order authorizing that person to inspect the juvenile justice or care agency record concerning that person. The court shall grant the motion to examine records unless it finds that in the interests of justice or in the best interests of the juvenile the records or parts of them should remain confidential.

(6) A juvenile, or his or her parents, or any person who has reasonable cause to believe information concerning that person is included in the records of a juvenile justice or care agency may make a motion to the court challenging the accuracy of any information concerning the moving party in the record or challenging the continued possession of the record by the agency. If the court grants the motion, it shall order the record or information to be corrected or destroyed.

(7) The person making a motion under subsection (5) or (6) of this section shall give reasonable notice of the motion to all parties to the original action and to any agency whose records will be affected by the motion.

(8) The court may permit inspection of records by, or release of information to, any clinic, hospital, or agency which has the subject person under care or treatment. The court may also permit inspection by or release to individuals or agencies, including juvenile justice advisory committees of county law and justice councils, engaged in legitimate research for educational, scientific, or public purposes. The court shall release to the caseload forecast council records needed for its research and data-gathering functions. Access to records or information for research purposes shall be permitted only if the anonymity of all persons mentioned in the records or information will be preserved. Each person granted permission to inspect juvenile justice or care agency records for research purposes shall present a notarized statement to the court stating that the names of juveniles and parents will remain confidential.

(9) Juvenile detention facilities shall release records to the caseload forecast council upon request. The commission shall not disclose the names of any juveniles or parents mentioned in the records without the named individual's written permission.

(10) Requirements in this chapter relating to the court's authority to compel disclosure shall not apply to the legislative children's oversight committee or the office of the family and children's ombuds.

(11) For the purpose of research only, the administrative office of the courts shall maintain an electronic research copy of all records in the judicial information system related to juveniles. Access to the research copy is restricted to the Washington state center for court research. The Washington state center for court research shall maintain the confidentiality of all confidential records and shall preserve the anonymity of all persons identified in the research copy. The research copy may not be subject to any records retention schedule and must include records destroyed or removed from the judicial information system pursuant to RCW 13.50.050 (17) and (18) and 13.50.100(3).

(12) The court shall release to the Washington state office of public defense records needed to implement the agency's oversight, technical assistance, and other functions as required by RCW 2.70.020. Access to the records used as a basis for oversight, technical assistance, or other agency functions is restricted to the Washington state office of public defense. The Washington state office of public defense shall maintain the confidentiality of all confidential information included in the records.

[2013 c 23 § 6; 2011 1st sp.s. c 40 § 30; 2010 c 150 § 3; 2009 c 440 § 1; 1998 c 269 § 4. Prior: 1997 c 386 § 21; 1997 c 338 § 39; 1996 c 232 § 6; 1994 sp.s. c 7 § 541; 1993 c 374 § 1; 1990 c 246 § 8; 1986 c 288 § 11; 1979 c 155 § 8.]

Notes:

Application -- Recalculation of community custody terms -- 2011 1st sp.s. c 40: See note following RCW 9.94A.501.

Alphabetization -- 1998 c 269: "The code reviser shall alphabetize the definitions in RCW 13.50.010 and 74.15.020 and correct any references." [1998 c 269 § 18.]

Intent -- Finding -- Effective date -- 1998 c 269: See notes following RCW 72.05.020.

Application -- 1997 c 386: "Sections 8 through 14 and 17 through 34 of this act apply only to incidents occurring on or after January 1, 1998." [1997 c 386 § 67.]

Effective date -- 1997 c 386: "Sections 8 through 13 and 21 through 34 of this act take effect January 1, 1998." [1997 c 386 § 68.]

Finding -- Evaluation -- Report -- 1997 c 338: See note following RCW 13.40.0357.

Severability -- Effective dates -- 1997 c 338: See notes following RCW 5.60.060.

Effective dates -- 1996 c 232: See note following RCW 13.40.030.

Application -- 1994 sp.s. c 7 §§ 540-545: "Sections 540 through 545 of this act shall apply to offenses committed on or after July 1, 1994." [1994 sp.s. c 7 § 917.]

Finding -- Intent -- Severability -- 1994 sp.s. c 7: See notes following RCW 43.70.540.

Severability -- 1990 c 246: See note following RCW 13.34.060.

Severability -- 1986 c 288: See note following RCW 13.32A.050.

Effective date -- Severability -- 1979 c 155: See notes following RCW 13.04.011.

RCW 13.50.050

Records relating to commission of juvenile offenses — Maintenance of, access to, and destruction — Release of information to schools.

***** CHANGE IN 2014 *** (SEE 1651-S2.SL) *****

(1) This section governs records relating to the commission of juvenile offenses, including records relating to diversions.

(2) The official juvenile court file of any alleged or proven juvenile offender shall be open to public inspection, unless sealed pursuant to subsection (12) of this section.

(3) All records other than the official juvenile court file are confidential and may be released only as provided in this section, RCW 13.50.010, 13.40.215, and 4.24.550.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in this section and RCW 13.50.010, records retained or produced by any juvenile justice or care agency may be released to other participants in the juvenile justice or care system only when an investigation or case involving the juvenile in question is being pursued by the other participant or when that other participant is assigned the responsibility for supervising the juvenile.

(5) Except as provided in RCW 4.24.550, information not in an official juvenile court file concerning a juvenile or a juvenile's family may be released to the public only when that information could not reasonably be expected to identify the juvenile or the juvenile's family.

(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the release, to the juvenile or his or her attorney, of law enforcement and prosecuting attorneys' records pertaining to investigation, diversion, and prosecution of juvenile offenses shall be governed by the rules of discovery and other rules of law applicable in adult criminal investigations and prosecutions.

(7) Upon the decision to arrest or the arrest, law enforcement and prosecuting attorneys may cooperate with schools in releasing information to a school pertaining to the investigation, diversion, and prosecution of a juvenile attending the school. Upon the decision to arrest or the arrest, incident reports may be released unless releasing the records would jeopardize the investigation or prosecution or endanger witnesses. If release of incident reports would jeopardize the investigation or prosecution or endanger witnesses, law enforcement and prosecuting attorneys may release information to the maximum extent possible to assist schools in protecting other students, staff, and school property.

(8) The juvenile court and the prosecutor may set up and maintain a central recordkeeping system which may receive information on all alleged juvenile offenders against whom a complaint has been filed pursuant to RCW 13.40.070 whether or not their cases are currently pending before the court. The central recordkeeping system may be computerized. If a complaint has been referred to a diversion unit, the diversion unit shall promptly report to the juvenile court or the prosecuting attorney when the juvenile has agreed to diversion. An offense shall not be reported as criminal history in any central recordkeeping system without notification by the diversion unit of the date on which the offender agreed to diversion.

(9) Upon request of the victim of a crime or the victim's immediate family, the identity of an alleged or proven juvenile offender alleged or found to have committed a crime against the victim and the identity of the alleged or proven juvenile offender's parent, guardian, or custodian and the circumstance of the alleged or proven crime shall be released to the victim of the crime or the victim's immediate

family.

(10) Subject to the rules of discovery applicable in adult criminal prosecutions, the juvenile offense records of an adult criminal defendant or witness in an adult criminal proceeding shall be released upon request to prosecution and defense counsel after a charge has actually been filed. The juvenile offense records of any adult convicted of a crime and placed under the supervision of the adult corrections system shall be released upon request to the adult corrections system.

(11) In any case in which an information has been filed pursuant to RCW 13.40.100 or a complaint has been filed with the prosecutor and referred for diversion pursuant to RCW 13.40.070, the person the subject of the information or complaint may file a motion with the court to have the court vacate its order and findings, if any, and, subject to subsection (23) of this section, order the sealing of the official juvenile court file, the social file, and records of the court and of any other agency in the case.

(12)(a) The court shall not grant any motion to seal records for class A offenses made pursuant to subsection (11) of this section that is filed on or after July 1, 1997, unless:

(i) Since the last date of release from confinement, including full-time residential treatment, if any, or entry of disposition, the person has spent five consecutive years in the community without committing any offense or crime that subsequently results in an adjudication or conviction;

(ii) No proceeding is pending against the moving party seeking the conviction of a juvenile offense or a criminal offense;

(iii) No proceeding is pending seeking the formation of a diversion agreement with that person;

(iv) The person is no longer required to register as a sex offender under RCW 9A.44.130 or has been relieved of the duty to register under RCW 9A.44.143 if the person was convicted of a sex offense;

(v) The person has not been convicted of rape in the first degree, rape in the second degree, or indecent liberties that was actually committed with forcible compulsion; and

(vi) Full restitution has been paid.

(b) The court shall not grant any motion to seal records for class B, C, gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor offenses and diversions made under subsection (11) of this section unless:

(i) Since the date of last release from confinement, including full-time residential treatment, if any, entry of disposition, or completion of the diversion agreement, the person has spent two consecutive years in the community without being convicted of any offense or crime;

(ii) No proceeding is pending against the moving party seeking the conviction of a juvenile offense or a criminal offense;

(iii) No proceeding is pending seeking the formation of a diversion agreement with that person;

(iv) The person is no longer required to register as a sex offender under RCW 9A.44.130 or has been relieved of the duty to register under RCW 9A.44.143 if the person was convicted of a sex offense; and

(v) Full restitution has been paid.

(c) Notwithstanding the requirements in (a) or (b) of this subsection, the court shall grant any motion to seal records of any deferred disposition vacated under RCW 13.40.127(9) prior to June 7, 2012, if

restitution has been paid and the person is eighteen years of age or older at the time of the motion.

(13) The person making a motion pursuant to subsection (11) of this section shall give reasonable notice of the motion to the prosecution and to any person or agency whose files are sought to be sealed.

(14)(a) If the court grants the motion to seal made pursuant to subsection (11) of this section, it shall, subject to subsection (23) of this section, order sealed the official juvenile court file, the social file, and other records relating to the case as are named in the order. Thereafter, the proceedings in the case shall be treated as if they never occurred, and the subject of the records may reply accordingly to any inquiry about the events, records of which are sealed. Any agency shall reply to any inquiry concerning confidential or sealed records that records are confidential, and no information can be given about the existence or nonexistence of records concerning an individual.

(b) In the event the subject of the juvenile records receives a full and unconditional pardon, the proceedings in the matter upon which the pardon has been granted shall be treated as if they never occurred, and the subject of the records may reply accordingly to any inquiry about the events upon which the pardon was received. Any agency shall reply to any inquiry concerning the records pertaining to the events for which the subject received a pardon that records are confidential, and no information can be given about the existence or nonexistence of records concerning an individual.

(15) Inspection of the files and records included in the order to seal may thereafter be permitted only by order of the court upon motion made by the person who is the subject of the information or complaint, except as otherwise provided in RCW 13.50.010(8) and subsection (23) of this section.

(16) Any adjudication of a juvenile offense or a crime subsequent to sealing has the effect of nullifying the sealing order. Any charging of an adult felony subsequent to the sealing has the effect of nullifying the sealing order for the purposes of chapter 9.94A RCW. The administrative office of the courts shall ensure that the superior court judicial information system provides prosecutors access to information on the existence of sealed juvenile records.

(17)(a)(i) Subject to subsection (23) of this section, all records maintained by any court or law enforcement agency, including the juvenile court, local law enforcement, the Washington state patrol, and the prosecutor's office, shall be automatically destroyed within ninety days of becoming eligible for destruction. Juvenile records are eligible for destruction when:

(A) The person who is the subject of the information or complaint is at least eighteen years of age;

(B) His or her criminal history consists entirely of one diversion agreement or counsel and release entered on or after June 12, 2008;

(C) Two years have elapsed since completion of the agreement or counsel and release;

(D) No proceeding is pending against the person seeking the conviction of a criminal offense; and

(E) There is no restitution owing in the case.

(ii) No less than quarterly, the administrative office of the courts shall provide a report to the juvenile courts of those individuals whose records may be eligible for destruction. The juvenile court shall verify eligibility and notify the Washington state patrol and the appropriate local law enforcement agency and prosecutor's office of the records to be destroyed. The requirement to destroy records under this subsection is not dependent on a court hearing or the issuance of a court order to destroy records.

(iii) The state and local governments and their officers and employees are not liable for civil damages for the failure to destroy records pursuant to this section.

(b) All records maintained by any court or law enforcement agency, including the juvenile court, local law enforcement, the Washington state patrol, and the prosecutor's office, shall be automatically destroyed within thirty days of being notified by the governor's office that the subject of those records received a full and unconditional pardon by the governor.

(c) A person eighteen years of age or older whose criminal history consists entirely of one diversion agreement or counsel and release entered prior to June 12, 2008, may request that the court order the records in his or her case destroyed. The request shall be granted, subject to subsection (23) of this section, if the court finds that two years have elapsed since completion of the agreement or counsel and release.

(d) A person twenty-three years of age or older whose criminal history consists of only referrals for diversion may request that the court order the records in those cases destroyed. The request shall be granted, subject to subsection (23) of this section, if the court finds that all diversion agreements have been successfully completed and no proceeding is pending against the person seeking the conviction of a criminal offense.

(18) If the court grants the motion to destroy records made pursuant to subsection (17)(c) or (d) of this section, it shall, subject to subsection (23) of this section, order the official juvenile court file, the social file, and any other records named in the order to be destroyed.

(19) The person making the motion pursuant to subsection (17)(c) or (d) of this section shall give reasonable notice of the motion to the prosecuting attorney and to any agency whose records are sought to be destroyed.

(20) Any juvenile to whom the provisions of this section may apply shall be given written notice of his or her rights under this section at the time of his or her disposition hearing or during the diversion process.

(21) Nothing in this section may be construed to prevent a crime victim or a member of the victim's family from divulging the identity of the alleged or proven juvenile offender or his or her family when necessary in a civil proceeding.

(22) Any juvenile justice or care agency may, subject to the limitations in subsection (23) of this section and (a) and (b) of this subsection, develop procedures for the routine destruction of records relating to juvenile offenses and diversions.

(a) Records may be routinely destroyed only when the person the subject of the information or complaint has attained twenty-three years of age or older or pursuant to subsection (17)(a) of this section.

(b) The court may not routinely destroy the official juvenile court file or recordings or transcripts of any proceedings.

(23) Except for subsection (17)(b) of this section, no identifying information held by the Washington state patrol in accordance with chapter 43.43 RCW is subject to destruction or sealing under this section. For the purposes of this subsection, identifying information includes photographs, fingerprints, palmprints, soleprints, toeprints and any other data that identifies a person by physical characteristics, name, birthdate or address, but does not include information regarding criminal activity, arrest, charging, diversion, conviction or other information about a person's treatment by the criminal justice system or about the person's behavior.

(24) Information identifying child victims under age eighteen who are victims of sexual assaults by juvenile offenders is confidential and not subject to release to the press or public without the permission

of the child victim or the child's legal guardian. Identifying information includes the child victim's name, addresses, location, photographs, and in cases in which the child victim is a relative of the alleged perpetrator, identification of the relationship between the child and the alleged perpetrator. Information identifying a child victim of sexual assault may be released to law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, defense attorneys, or private or governmental agencies that provide services to the child victim of sexual assault.

[2012 c 177 § 2. Prior: 2011 c 338 § 4; 2011 c 333 § 4; 2010 c 150 § 2; 2008 c 221 § 1; 2004 c 42 § 1; prior: 2001 c 175 § 1; 2001 c 174 § 1; 2001 c 49 § 2; 1999 c 198 § 4; 1997 c 338 § 40; 1992 c 188 § 7; 1990 c 3 § 125; 1987 c 450 § 8; 1986 c 257 § 33; 1984 c 43 § 1; 1983 c 191 § 19; 1981 c 299 § 19; 1979 c 155 § 9.]

Notes:

Rules of court: Superior Court Criminal Rules (CrR), generally. Discovery: CrR 4.7.

Application -- 2011 c 333: "RCW 13.50.050 (14)(b) and (17)(b) apply to all records of a full and unconditional pardon and should be applied retroactively as well as prospectively." [2011 c 333 § 5.]

Findings -- Intent -- 2011 c 333: See note following RCW 19.182.040.

Intent -- 2001 c 49: "The legislature intends to change the results of the holding of *State v. T. K.*, 139 Wn. 2d 320 (1999), and have any motion made after July 1, 1997, to seal juvenile records be determined by the provisions of RCW 13.50.050 in effect after July 1, 1997." [2001 c 49 § 1.]

Finding -- Evaluation -- Report -- 1997 c 338: See note following RCW 13.40.0357.

Severability -- Effective dates -- 1997 c 338: See notes following RCW 5.60.060.

Findings -- Intent -- Severability -- 1992 c 188: See notes following RCW 7.69A.020.

Index, part headings not law -- Severability -- Effective dates -- Application -- 1990 c 3: See RCW 18.155.900 through 18.155.902.

Severability -- 1986 c 257: See note following RCW 9A.56.010.

Effective date -- 1986 c 257 §§ 17-35: See note following RCW 9.94A.030.

Effective date -- Severability -- 1979 c 155: See notes following RCW 13.04.011.

