

2022 LEGISLATIVE SESSION SUMMARY REPORT





WASHINGTON COURTS

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Established in 1957 by state lawmakers, the Administrative Office of the Courts serves the judicial branch in carrying out its constitutional mission to provide equal justice under the law.

2022 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

On January 10, 2022, the legislature convened for a 60-day session. Following the rules developed by the Democratic majority last session, this session was conducted remotely, except for limited opportunities to view floor action. Legislators were again instructed to limit the number of bills they introduced; as a result, most bills addressed technical fixes to bills passed during the 2020 and 2021 legislative sessions. There were also bills introduced to address COVID-19 challenges, improve police accountability, and advance economic recovery.

By the end of the 2022 session 1,049 bills were introduced, and only 306 bills were passed by the legislature. By contrast, 1,800 bills were introduced during the 2020 legislative session, and 380 were passed. Next year is the start of a new biennium; bills not passed this session will have to be reintroduced in their chamber of origin.

2022 Supplemental Budget Summary

By the end of March 2022, the Governor had signed a \$64 billion supplemental operating budget, a \$1.5 billion capital budget, and a nearly \$17 billion transportation budget.

Operating Budget: Just over two years after the COVID-19 pandemic began and the economic uncertainty it brought, Washington's economy rebounded and state revenue projections grew. The 2022 Supplemental budget assumed a \$1.5 billion increase in the 2021–23 biennium and a \$1.3 billion increase in 2023–25. The \$64 billion operating budget (Engrossed Substituted Senate Bill 5693) continued investments in COVID relief efforts, support for homelessness and behavioral health programs, and a 3.25 percent compensation increase for all state employees.

Capital Budget: A \$1.5 billion construction budget was signed into law that dedicates funding to projects addressing housing and homelessness as well as seismic upgrades to public schools. Important to the Judicial Branch, the Temple of Justice enhancements (\$30 million for HVAC, lighting, and water systems) was appropriated entirely from state bonds, removing any reliance on federal coronavirus relief funding.

Transportation Budget: The Governor signed a nearly \$17 billion, 16-year transportation revenue package to pay for projects across the state. Investments include funding to replace the Interstate 5 bridge over the Columbia River between Oregon and Washington, transit, bicycle, and pedestrian projects, and an initiative to transition Washington's ferries to hybrid and electric vessels.

Judicial Branch Budget Priorities & New Legislative Initiatives

In one of the most successful years our branch has seen in the budget, the Judicial Branch budget was increased by about \$110 million. This substantial increase in funding has long been needed, and we appreciate the investment the legislature made in our branch this year. None of this would have been possible without the tireless efforts of AOC staff, judges, advocates, and stakeholders, and we are grateful to each of them for their efforts this past session. The following summarizes the judicial branch priorities funded in the final budget:

- **Safe & Secure Access to Justice:** Evaluates and improves courthouse and courtroom security at all court levels (\$159,000).
- **Investments in Judicial Branch Staff:** Offers competitive salaries for existing staff, funds a 3.25 percent cost of living adjustment for employees, and adds new staff supporting core functions in communications, human resources, and judicial policy (\$3.1 million).
- **Support for Family and Juvenile Courts:** Funds case coordinators in the Family and Juvenile Court Program in 16 courts statewide (\$1.2 million).
- **Information Technology Investments:** Backfills pandemic-related losses in the Judicial Information Systems Account, funds new information technology work to develop a data quality program for Washington's court system, adds e-Filing technology to the case management system for the courts of limited jurisdiction, collects minor guardianship information, and makes upgrades to the appellate courts' enterprise content management system (\$21.4 million).
- **Blake Ruling – Implementation Team and Reimbursements:** Establishes a resentencing and legal financial obligation "refund bureau" at the AOC, increases the county legal financial obligation pool, and expands *Blake* funding to municipal courts (\$47.1 million).
- **New Snohomish County Superior Court Judges:** Adds two new judges (\$341,000).
- **Trial Court Backlog & Pilot Self-Help Centers:** Supports pro tempore judges and backlog coordinators to assist courts with processing cases and provides dedicated staff to assist pro se litigants (\$2.6 million).
- **Eviction Resolution Program:** E2SSB 5160 passed in 2021 and created the Eviction Resolution Program to stabilize housing for Washingtonians that had fallen

behind on rent during the pandemic. This adds funding to meet the high demand for these cases and diverts them to a mediation model (\$3 million).

- **Improve Trial Court and Courtroom Technology:** Invests in audio/visual upgrades to court rooms around the state allowing Washingtonians remote and easier access to the justice system (\$5 million).
- **Therapeutic Courts:** Funds outstanding grant applications received under ESB 5476 passed in 2021 for *Blake* and supports municipal and district court drug and therapeutic community coordinators and counselors (\$7.4 million).
- **District and Municipal Court Judges' Association (DMCJA) Policy Support:** Funds policy staff for the DMCJA, including staff focused on the *Blake* ruling (\$262,000).
- **Temple of Justice Move:** Funds the temporary move and rent while the Temple of Justice is under renovation (\$2.9 million).
- **Civil Protection Orders and Victim Notification:** Funds SHB 1901 regarding court jurisdiction over civil protection order proceedings and provides funding for courts to help cover the costs of electronic monitoring with victim notification technology for persons seeking a protection order (\$2.3 million).
- **Recruit AmeriCorps Members:** Supports 20 AmeriCorps members to assist local child advocate programs (\$266,000).

Review of Policy Bills with Potential Court or AOC Impact

Each legislative session, numerous Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and court staff screen, analyze, and monitor hundreds of bills for their potential impact on the business and operations of courts, AOC programs and services, and the Judicial Information System. While many of the bills introduced each legislative session will not be enacted into law, every bill must be reviewed for potential impact. This document provides a high-level summary of bills that may have significant court impact or interest.

Legislators passed several bills requested or supported by AOC and judicial branch entities, including: HB 1825 (creating a process to fill vacancies in single judge courts), HB 1894 (broadening the extension for juvenile diversion agreements), and SB 5575 (adding two additional judge positions to the Snohomish County Superior Court).

As you read through the following bill summaries, please do not hesitate to contact the AOC with questions. You can find detailed information about a bill on the legislature's website by visiting <https://app.leg.wa.gov/billinfo/> and entering the 4-digit bill number. You can find information about the governor's signature, veto, or partial veto of bills at <https://www.governor.wa.gov/office-governor/official-actions/bill-action>.

Overdose, withdrawal & suicide fatality reviews

[SHB 1074](#)

Chapter 190, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): COA, Superior, District

Categories: Civil

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Authorizes local health departments to establish overdose, withdrawal, and suicide fatality review teams to gather and review information from specified entities to use in developing fatality reduction strategies; requires production of such data, deems it confidential, and makes it inadmissible and non-discoverable; and limits extent to which team members may be called or compelled to testify.

Cannabis terminology

[2SHB 1210](#)

Chapter 16, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior, Juvenile, D/M, AOC

Categories: Civil, Criminal, Forms, Infractions, Other/Informational

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022, except sections 7, 51, 116 (7/1/2022), sections 5, 9, 86, 88 (7/1/2023), sections 65 and 68 (7/1/2024), and section 11 (7/1/2030)

Replaces the term "marijuana" with the term "cannabis" throughout the Revised Code of Washington and requires the Liquor and Cannabis Board to use expedited rulemaking to replace the term "marijuana" with the term "cannabis" throughout Title 314 of the Washington Administrative Code. Clarifies that the term "marijuana" as used under federal law generally refers to the term "cannabis" used throughout the Revised Code of Washington.

Psychology interjurisdictional compact

[SHB 1286](#)

Chapter 5, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior

Categories: Civil

Effective Date(s): Contingent (effective when 7th member state adopts)

Creates psychology interjurisdictional compact to enhance access to services by allowing telepsychology and temporary in-person psychology practice across state lines in compact states; requires compact states to recognize the right of a psychologist licensed in a compact state to provide certain psychology services in other compact states; authorizes a compact state to take adverse action against a psychologist's authority to practice in said state; allows compact states to seek relief in superior court to enforce subpoenas and other compact elements; and directs courts to take judicial notice of the compact and associated rules, to enforce the compact, and to take all actions needed to effectuate its purpose.

Registration of land titles

[HB 1376](#)

Chapter 66, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior

Categories: Civil

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022, except sections 3 and 5 (7/1/2023)

Repeals *Torrens Act* (Chap 65.12 RCW), which created a registration system as an optional alternative to recording for determining title to real property; establishes end date for registration system; requires notice of discontinuance be given to registered owners of real property and for said owners to timely surrender duplicate certificates of title; permits owners to voluntarily withdraw from system before it ends and be restored to recording system; directs that property not voluntarily withdrawn will cease to be subject to the registration system after the end date; removes crimes of perjury, fraud, and forgery from chapter; and eliminates chapter provisions authorizing court involvement in quieting title.

Addressing legal financial obligations

[E4SHB 1412](#)

Chapter 260, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior, D/M

Categories: Court Funding/Fees/LFOs, Criminal, Forms, Other/Informational

Effective Date(s): 1/1/2023

Gives judicial discretion, at any time, to waive, or reduce restitution, and the accrual of interest on restitution owed to an insurer or state agency (other than Labor and Industries crime victim compensation) if an individual does not have the current or future ability to pay. Revises time periods in which a judgment for non-restitution legal financial obligations can be enforced. Revises the standard of indigency. Allows a defendant to petition to remit, modify, or convert unpaid restitution or fines to community restitution hours if unable to pay, the failure was not willful, and payment would pose a manifest hardship, such as indigence. Allows court discretion to waive any restitution interest under RCW 10.82.090, after certain factors are considered and victim and offender input provided.

Expanding landlord mitigation program to alleviate financial burden on victims attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, unlawful harassment, or stalking

[SHB 1593](#)

Chapter 196, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior

Categories: Civil

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022, except sections 4 and 5 (7/1/2022)

Expands landlord mitigation program to help alleviate financial burden on victims attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, unlawful harassment, or stalking; removes some of the financial barriers to safely obtaining alternate housing by allowing qualified landlords to submit claims to mitigate certain losses when tenant terminates lease under victim protection provisions of Residential Landlord Tenant Act *provided* landlord satisfies specified conditions; and informs court processes by articulating conditions landlords must satisfy (*e.g.* timely accounting, returns deposit, waive claims exceeding amount of deposit) to qualify.

Establishing restrictions on the possession of weapons in certain locations

[ESHB 1630](#)

Chapter 106, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior, D/M

Categories: Criminal, Family & Juvenile, New & Amended Crimes

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Amends possession of dangerous weapons on school grounds (RCW 9.41.280) to include areas or facilities while being used for official meetings of a school board district of directors. Amends open carry of weapons prohibited on state capitol grounds (RCW 9.41.305) to restrict knowing possession of a firearm in local government buildings (city, town, or municipality) when used for a public or private meeting or hearing of the governing body. Adds a new section to RCW 9.41 that restricts knowingly carrying or possession of a firearm or dangerous weapon into election-related facilities which include the following: a ballot counting center, a voting center, a student engagement hub, or the county elections and voter registration office or areas of facilities while being used for these purposes.

A conviction results in a misdemeanor for a first-time offense and a gross misdemeanor for subsequent convictions. Convictions for restrictions on weapons in voting and school board facilities will result in a concealed pistol license ban and revocation for a period of three years. Requires the court to notify the Department of Licensing of the revocation. Requires signage restricting firearms and other weapons at facilities impacted by this legislation.

Defines what constitutes a dangerous weapon, which includes air guns, stun guns, devices used or intended to be used to injure a person by an electric shock or impulse, and spring blade knives. Creates exemptions for law enforcement officers, security personnel hired by a county and engaged in providing security, and concealed pistol license holders in specified areas impacted by this legislation.

Broadband infrastructure loans and grants

[HB 1673](#)

Chapter 201, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): All

Categories: Other/Informational

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Creates low and no-interest loans and grants through the Public Works Board to promote and expand access to broadband services in unserved areas. Amends RCWs 43.155.160 and 42.56.270 to allow grants and loans to be used for construction, repair, reconstruction, and rehabilitation projects. Eligible entities include, but are not limited to local governments, tribes, and non-profits. Positively impacts litigant access to web-based court resources and remote participation in underserved areas.

Concerning ghost guns

[ESHB 1705](#)

Chapter 105, Laws of 2022

Court Levels: Superior, D/M

Categories: Criminal, Forms, Infractions, New & Amended Crimes, Other/Informational

Effective Date: 7/1/2022

Amends RCW 7.80.120 (Monetary penalties—Restitution) and creates a civil infraction with a maximum penalty of \$500 for untraceable firearms, unfinished frames, or receivers. RCW 9.41.010 (Terms defined) is amended to include definitions for “assemble,” “federal firearms dealer,” “federal firearms importer,” and “federal firearms manufacturer.” RCW 9.41.010 is also amended to add definition of “frame or receiver,” as well as “fire control component,” “unfinished frame or receiver,” “readily,” and “partially complete.” Manufacturing of a firearm to include making, formation, and production either by fabrication or construction of a firearm by manual labor or machinery. Untraceable firearm within 9.41.010 is amended to include any firearm that is not an antique firearm that cannot be traced by serial number by a federal firearms manufacturer, importer, or dealer in compliance with federal law and regulations. RCW 9.41.190 (Unlawful firearms—Exceptions) is amended to expand definition of “manufacture” within subsection (d) to include “cause to be manufactured, assemble, or cause to be assembled...”

A new section is added to RCW 9.41 that restricts manufacture, assemble, or cause to be assembled of an untraceable firearm. Knowing or reckless possession, transportation, or receiving of an untraceable firearm is restricted after March 10, 2023.

Restrictions do not apply to firearms rendered inoperable, antique firearms as defined in 18USC, manufactured before 1968, or a firearm that has been imprinted by a federal firearms dealer or other federal licensee authorized to provide marking services.

A subsequent infraction will result in a misdemeanor, after two violations or more a gross misdemeanor. A gross misdemeanor will also result when a person is manufacturing, causing to manufacture, transporting, assembling or causing to assemble, offering to sell or selling, or transferring three or more untraceable firearms. Violations are classified as separate for each and every firearm.

Federal firearms dealers and other federal licensees authorized to provide marking services for firearms may imprint a firearm or unfinished frame or receiver with a serial number. The number must consist of the federal licensee's abbreviated federal firearms license number and a serial number, which may not duplicate any other serial number the federal licensee has placed on any other firearm or unfinished frame or receiver.

Truck drivers' ability to access restroom facilities

[SHB 1706](#)

Chapter 204, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): D/M, AOC

Categories: Civil, Infractions

Effective Dates(s): 6/9/2022

Requires port terminal operators to provide sufficient restrooms for use by drayage truck operators, including at least one restroom that is a private space suitable for and dedicated to expressing breast milk, in areas of the terminal that truck operators typically access. Grants Department of Health and Department of Labor and Industries jurisdiction to enforce these requirements. Department of Health may issue a warning letter to the port terminal operator for a first violation. Creates a new class 2 civil infraction for subsequent violations.

Telecommunications access

[E2SHB 1723](#)

Chapter 265, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): All

Categories: Other/Informational

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022 except sections 101, 102, 301 through 305, and 401 (7/1/2023)

Amends RCW 43.330 and adds new chapters to RCW 80.36 to create the Digital Equity Act. Seeks to broaden access to the internet throughout the state including enhancing accessibility of devices, skills and training, and mandates creation of a state digital equity plan. Mandates Department of Commerce establish a Digital Equity Planning Grant Program to support local governments and institutions in creating geographically specific digital equity plans. Creates the Digital Equity Opportunity Program to provide recipients with training, hardware, internet connectivity, digital media literacy programs, cybersecurity training, and technical support. Creates a state Digital Equity Account under RCW 80.36 within the state Treasury to fund digital equity programs. Positively impacts equity in litigant access to web-based court resources and remote court participation.

Physical force by a peace officer

[SHB 1735](#)

Chapter 4, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): All

Categories: Other/Informational

Effective Date(s): 3/4/2022

Amends RCW 10.120.020 to clarify circumstances in which physical force may be used by a peace officer, including to execute or enforce an oral directive by a judicial officer in the courtroom, or a written order expressly authorizing use of physical force to execute or enforce. Physical force may be used to effect an arrest, prevent an escape, take an individual into custody, take a minor into protective custody in limited circumstances, or protect against threat of bodily injury. Available and appropriate de-escalation tactics must be used before physical force. Does not limit or restrict the responsibility to perform caretaking, lifesaving, or health and safety functions. Amends RCW 10.120.010 providing definition for de-escalation tactics.

Supporting relative placements in child welfare proceedings

[SHB 1747](#)

Chapter 127, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior, Juvenile

Categories: Civil, Family & Juvenile, Forms, Probate/Guardianship

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Amends RCW 13.34.145, creating a new good cause exception to the filing of a petition to terminate parental rights if the department has not yet met with the caregiver for the child to discuss guardianship as an alternative to adoption, or the court has determined that guardianship is an appropriate permanent plan. If a child has lived with a foster parent or relative for more than six months, the court must instruct the department to discuss guardianship as a permanent option for the child, with the child's parents and caregiver as an alternative to termination of parental rights and adoption. No child who is placed with a relative or other suitable person may be moved, unless, pursuant to the criteria established in RCW 13.34.130, the court finds that a change in circumstances

necessitates a change in placement.

Amends RCW 13.34.180, the court must consider the efforts taken by the department to support a guardianship and whether a guardianship is available as a permanent option for the child when considering an allegation that continuation of the parent and child relationship diminishes the child's prospects for integration into a stable and permanent home.

Amends RCW 13.34.210, if a child no longer has a parent with parental rights, the department is given custody of the child and must find a placement. The placement standards outlined in RCW 13.34.130 continue to apply throughout the life of a case.

Concerning assisted outpatient treatment for persons with behavioral health disorders

[SHB 1773](#)

Chapter 210, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior

Categories: Civil, New and Amended Crimes

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Consolidates all assisted outpatient treatment (AOT) procedures under one subsection. Removes conservators as ones who can file a Joel's Law petition; prosecutors are no longer required to review AOT petitions, effectuate service, or schedule AOT hearings. Courts are now required to schedule a hearing date three to seven days after the date of service or as agreed to by the parties; the hearing cannot be later than 30 days from service. Maximum time limit for AOT orders increased from 90 days to 18 months; the court may order the full 18 months in initial order. Identical procedures created for minors under chapter 71.34 RCW. Clerks only have to report commitment hearings, rather than all involuntary commitment hearings. Requires AOC to create a separate petition and user guide for AOT matters.

Electric vehicles/HOAs

[ESHB 1793](#)

Chapter 27, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior, D/M, AOC

Categories: Civil

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Specifies procedures for the installation of electric vehicle charging stations in common interest communities, including application and insurance requirements, and prohibits owners' associations from unreasonably restricting their installation or use. Establishes that an association that willfully violates the requirements is liable to the lot owner for actual damages and a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000. Court shall award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs in any action by a lot owner requesting to have an electric vehicle charging station installed and seeking to enforce compliance.

Barring nondisclosure provisions which prohibit disclosure of illegal acts

[ESHB 1795](#)

Chapter 133, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior

Categories: Civil

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Bans use of nondisclosure and non-disparagement provisions, which prohibit employees from disclosing conduct reasonably believed to be discriminatory or otherwise illegal; bars employer retaliation for such disclosures; prescribes penalties for employer violations; provides for civil cause of action; and makes invalidating provisions retroactive in specified instances.

Catalytic converter theft

[E2SHB 1815](#)

Chapter 221, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior, D/M, AOC

Categories: Criminal, New & Amended Crimes, Other/Informational

Effective Date(s): Immediately (3/31/022), except section 4 (5/1/2022) and sections 5-7 (7/1/2022)

Directs Washington State University to develop the WA Catalytic Converter Theft Task Force, to study and review laws relating to theft of catalytic converters and make recommendations to the Legislature; members to include one SCJA member and one DMCJA member. Creates requirements for scrap metal business documentation and procedures regarding identification of items and sellers and allowable transaction types. Requires vehicle wreckers to maintain records regarding catalytic converter transactions. Facilitating the offer of used catalytic converters without verifying proof of ownership subjects a violator to damages as an unfair or deceptive practice under the Consumer Protection Act RCW 19.86. Metal property offenses under RCW 19.290.070 subject to \$1000 fine per catalytic converter; ten percent of funds to be directed to Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs for grants funding development of a comprehensive plan targeting metal theft, best practices, and training under RCW 36.28A.240.

Promoting successful reentry and rehabilitation of persons convicted of criminal offenses

[2SHB 1818](#)

Chapter 29, Laws 2022

Court Level(s): Superior

Categories: Court Funding/Fees/LFOs, Criminal, Forms

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022, except section 8 (7/1/2022)

Extends housing voucher program for persons released from state correctional facilities from three to six months. Requires the DOC to establish policies for prioritizing those individuals who are at risk of housing instability and homelessness. DOC supervision fee assessments are eliminated for those who are convicted of criminal offenses and are sentenced to a term of community custody. Removes the clerk's statutory authority to collect annual fees for unpaid legal financial obligations.

Single Judge Courts

[HB 1825](#)

Chapter 74, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior, D/M

Categories: Other/Informational

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Establishes standards governing the designation, appointment, and authority of presiding judges pro tempore in single judge courts. Defines a "single judge court" as a court or judicial district that has only one judge. Establishes that if the presiding judge in a single judge court is unable to fulfill the

duties of their office due to illness, incapacity, resignation, death, or unavailability, and either (1) no person has been previously designated by the presiding judge to serve as the presiding judge pro tempore; or (2) the previously designated presiding judge pro tempore resigns, is removed from office, or is no longer able to serve; then the Chief Justice may appoint another judicial officer or other qualifying person to serve as presiding judge pro tempore. Authorizes the Chief Justice to appoint a new presiding judge pro tempore to a single judge court to replace the predesignated or previously appointed presiding judge pro tempore whenever the Chief Justice determines the administration of justice would be better served by doing so. Requires the Chief Justice to consult with the local legislative and executive authorities before removing or appointing a presiding judge pro tempore for a single judge court.

Student absences/mental health

[HB 1834](#)

Chapter 31, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior, Juvenile

Categories: Family & Juvenile, Other/Informational

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Amends RCW 28A.300.046, directing OSPI starting the 2022–23 school year, to categorize student absences due to mental health reasons as excused absences. Directs OSPI to review current notices, consult with the graduation team partnership advisory committee, and a student advisory group, and to develop and publish guidelines for student absences for mental health reasons, including guidance for schools.

Juvenile diversion period

[HB 1894](#)

Chapter 34, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior, Juvenile

Categories: Criminal, Family & Juvenile, Other/Informational

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Amends RCW 13.40.080 to allow the extension of juvenile diversion agreements, beyond six-month cut-off, at the request of the juvenile. Diversion agreement may be completed any time before an order terminating the agreement becomes effective.

Civil protection orders

[SHB 1901](#)

Chapter 268, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior, D/M, AOC

Categories: Civil, Forms, Other/Informational

Effective Date(s): 7/1/2022 except sections 9-14 (immediately), section 47 (immediately), section 37 (7/1/2023)

Amends RCW 7.105, as the trailer bill to HB 1320 passed during the 2021 Legislative session. Adds coercive control to the definition of domestic violence. Removes municipal court jurisdiction generally from chapter. Addresses transfer of cases from district to superior courts. Requires courts to make print and digital information regarding calendars, transfer procedures and judicial officer assignments available to the public. Makes clarifications regarding information petitioners must provide regarding

respondent's possession of firearms, and notice and surrender requirements and procedures. Requires clerks to make available to judicial officers electronically any protection orders filed within the state and expands methods and time windows for filing of petitions. Removes requirement that children be referred to by only initials and birthday. Extends forms creation deadline for AOC to December 30, 2022. Clarifies circumstances in which personal service must be attempted, and circumstances under which electronic service is allowable, including role of law enforcement in attempting service. Addresses issues relating to confidential information form. Law enforcement members who are petitioners may participate remotely. Provides recommendations to courts in assisting parties in maintaining confidentiality of location during hearings. Clarifies requirements for holding full hearing following ex parte requests for emergency relief, and time windows for petition amendments. Directs law enforcement to assist in recovery of firearms, and standby in removal of personal items from residence. Clarifies sufficiency of notice when respondent appears for hearing and voluntarily leaves prior to conclusion of hearing. Directs individuals arrested in violation of a protection order (except for extreme risk protection orders) to appear before the court within one day to determine whether no-contact order or other conditions of pretrial release are needed. If not arrested individual has 14 days to appear. Appearances mandatory and cannot be waived. Clarifies rebuttable presumption of including children in orders as well as processes for adding children following entry of final order via modification. Clarifies if petitioner meets criteria for different order, the petitioner's preference will be considered and judicial officers shall enter a temporary protection order and set for a hearing as appropriate under the law.

Reducing homelessness for youth and young adults discharging from a publicly funded system of care

[2SHB 1905](#)

Chapter 137, Laws 2022

Court Level(s): Superior, Juvenile

Categories: Civil, Family & Juvenile

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022, except section 2 (1/1/2023)

Reduces homelessness for youth and young adults discharging from publicly funded systems of care. The Office of Homeless Youth Prevention and Protection Programs, in coordination with DCYF, shall provide flexible funding to support youth and young adults exiting publicly funded systems of care who need discrete support of funds to secure safe housing. Funding can be provided directly to young people, community-based providers involved in planning for and discharging youth into safe housing, and individuals or entities that provide safe housing or related support for this population.

Creates housing stability for youth in crisis pilot programs in a minimum of six counties. The pilot programs must include training for juvenile court staff; identification and referral system for juvenile court staff; a dedicated housing stability coordinator; homelessness prevention services; and coordinated housing services. The Office of Homeless Youth Prevention and Protection Programs must submit an evaluation and recommendations to the legislature and the Governor by October 1, 2025.

Creates system of care grants, provided by the Office of Homeless Youth Prevention and Protection Programs to prevent youth from exiting publicly funded systems of care into homelessness.

Section 2 (effective January 1, 2023) requires DCYF, in collaboration with the Office of Homeless Youth Prevention and Protection Programs, DSHS, and HCA, to develop and implement a rapid

response team to support youth and young adults exiting a publicly funded system of care.

Legislative service leave

[HB 1927](#)

Chapter 271, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior

Categories: Civil

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Requires public employers, upon request, to grant temporary leave to employees serving in the legislature without loss of job, job status, or seniority; leave is without pay unless the employee opts to use accrued paid leave; employee must give prior notice to employer; and provides a private cause of action in superior court for reinstatement. Affects court processes to the extent of such actions.

Creating uniformity in education requirements for students who are the subject of a dependency proceeding

[SHB 1955](#)

Chapter 78, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior, Juvenile

Categories: Civil, Family & Juvenile

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Creates uniformity in education requirements for students who are the subject of a dependency proceeding. Defines "students who are the subject of a dependency proceeding" as a child or youth who is located in Washington State and is the subject of a shelter care or dependency order in state court under RCW 13.34 or an equivalent order of a tribal court, or a child or youth eligible to receive federal foster care benefits.

Schools are required to provide school records within two days of receiving a request related to a student involved in a dependency proceeding. Records must be provided to DCYF, the federally recognized Indian tribe or state agency responsible for serving unaccompanied refugee minors, provided the agency or tribe certifies it will not disclose the education records without consent from the parent or student, unless authorized to disclose them under state law.

Schools may not prevent a student who is the subject of a tribal court dependency proceeding or eligible for federal foster care from enrolling if there is incomplete information about the student's special education history, disciplinary record, violent or concerning behavior, unpaid fines or fees, or health conditions impacting their educational needs. This applies during the period of 10 business days from the date the equivalent tribal order is entered or the date determined by the agency responsible for refugee minor's program.

The requirements and protocols for making best interest decisions for students who are the subject of a dependency proceeding under chapter 13.34 RCW may also be applied to students who are subject to an equivalent tribal court shelter care or dependency order and those eligible for benefits under the federal foster care system.

If a student's placement changes to an area served by a different school district and it's determined

to be in the student's best interest to remain in their school of origin, the two districts shall agree on how to divide the cost and responsibility of transporting the student. If the districts cannot agree, they will split it evenly.

DCYF will reimburse school districts for half of all excess transportation costs for students in their care.

Each school district must designate a foster care liaison and collaborate with the agency or tribe responsible for the student's care.

Whenever practical and in the best interest of the child, children who are the subject of a dependency proceeding shall remain in their schools of origin, the school in which the child was enrolled at the time of their placement change.

The department's educational responsibilities apply to preschool and school-aged students who are the subject of a dependency proceeding.

Name change fee waivers

[SHB 1961](#)

Chapter 141, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): D/M, AOC

Categories: Civil, Court Funding/Fees/LFOs, Other/Informational

Effective Date(s): 7/1/2022

Requires district courts to waive all fees for filing and recording a name change order, including county auditor's fees, upon affidavit by the person seeking the name change that they are unable to pay the fees due to financial hardship. Prohibits the court from waiving the fees if the person requesting the name change order has received victim compensation for name change fees. Updates name change civil procedure (RCW 4.24.130) to include gender neutral terminology.

Parent pay/child detention

[SHB 2050](#)

Chapter 145, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior, Juvenile

Categories: Court Funding/Fees/LFOs, Family & Juvenile, Other/Informational

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Repeals RCW 13.40.220 and RCW 13.16.085, removing requirements parents, or other legally obligated individuals, pay a portion of their gross income to cover costs associated with their child's support, treatment, and confinement. Repeals courts ability to require parents or custodians to pay for a child's detention. Terminates all pending actions to recover these debts, including but not limited to tax refund intercepts, wage garnishments, payment plans, and bank account deductions, from effective date of bill. Renders all outstanding debts null and void and directs that they are to be considered paid in full. Requires recall or termination of any collection actions.

Use of fees in lieu of security deposits in residential tenancies

[ESHB 2064](#)

Chapter 81, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior

Categories: Civil

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Provides for use of fees in lieu of security deposits in residential tenancies; specifies criteria for/limitations on such use and purposes for which funds may be used; requires fees in lieu be optional and available to all tenants; requires landlord disclosures; prohibits courts from treating fees as security deposits or applying security deposit law to them; sets a one-year statute of limitations on judicial action or other collection activity against a tenant who paid a fee and later vacated; and requires prior notice and post-notice delay before taking such action.

Improving tax administration

[SHB 2099](#)

Chapter 282, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior

Categories: Other/Informational

Effective Date(s): 1/1/2023, except section 4 (6/9/2022)

Adds a new section to RCW 82.32, the Department of Revenue can grant additional time for filing any return, and the tax that was paid in full will not be assessed a penalty for full payment by the extended due date.

Amends RCW 82.32.050, for taxes that are not paid by the extended due date, the interest will be computed from first day of the month following the statutory due date until the tax has been paid in full. If a declaration of emergency extends the due date then no interest will be computed if a full payment of tax is made on or before the extended due date. These changes apply to extensions granted on or after January 1, 2023.

Amends RCW 9A.040.080, statute of limitations for filing fraudulent or false returns and for the use of sales suppression software is increased to six years from the date of discovery or commission.

Addressing firearm safety measures to increase public safety

[ESSB 5078](#)

Chapter 104, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior, D/M

Categories: Criminal, New and Amended Crimes

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Amends RCW 9.41.010 to include a definition of large capacity magazine as well as ammunition feeding device, tubular magazine, distribute, .22 caliber tube, and import. A large capacity magazine does not include an ammunition feeding device that has been permanently altered so that it cannot accommodate more than 10 rounds of ammunition, a .22 caliber tube ammunition feeding device, or a tubular magazine that is contained in a lever-action firearm. Definitions will be within new section 36 of RCW 9.41.010.

Amends RCW 9.41.010 (20) to include large capacity magazines.

Amends RCW 9.41.010 to include definitions of “distribute” and “import.” Distribute means to give out, provide, make available, or deliver a firearm or large capacity magazine to any person in this state, with or without consideration, whether the distributor is in-state or out-of-state. Distribute includes, but is not limited to, filling orders placed in this state, online, or otherwise. Distribute also includes causing a firearm or large capacity magazine to be delivered in this state. Import means to move, transport, or receive an item from a place outside the territorial limits of the state of Washington to a place inside the territorial limits of the state of Washington. Import does not include situations where an individual possesses a large capacity magazine when departing from, and returning to, Washington State, so long as the individual is returning to Washington in possession of the same large capacity magazine the individual transported out of the state.

New section is added to RCW 9.41 (Firearms and dangerous weapons). A person may not manufacture, import, sell, or distribute a large capacity magazine. The ban does not apply to any licensed firearms manufacturer for any branch of the armed forces of the United States or the state of Washington; by a licensed firearms manufacturer; by a properly licensed dealer to a law enforcement agency for purposed of law enforcement purposes; or to a law enforcement agency in this state for use by that agency or its employees for law enforcement purposes; by a dealer that is properly licensed under federal and state law for the purpose of sale to any branch of the armed forces of the United States or the state of Washington, or to a law enforcement agency in this state for use by that agency or its employees for law enforcement purposes; or by a dealer that is properly licensed under federal and state law where the dealer acquires the large capacity magazine from a person legally authorized to possess or transfer the large capacity magazine for the purpose of selling or transferring the large capacity magazine to a person who does not reside in the state of Washington. Violation is a gross misdemeanor.

New section is added to RCW 9.41. Distributing, selling, offering for sale, or facilitating the sale, distribution, or transfer of a large capacity magazine online is an unfair or deceptive act or practice or unfair method of competition in the conduct of trade or commerce for purposes of the Consumer Protection Act, RCW 19.86 (Unfair Business Practices—Consumer Protection).

Interbranch advisory committee

[ESSB 5490](#)

Chapter 284, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): All

Categories: Other/Informational

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022, expires on 1/1/2026

Creates the Interbranch Advisory Committee, which will assemble representatives from the three branches of government to discuss issues of mutual concern. The committee will submit a recommendation to the legislative committees with jurisdiction over general civil or criminal law matters and the state operating budget by November 1, 2024.

Health professional monitoring programs

[SSB 5496](#)

Chapter 43, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior

Categories: Civil

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Allows contracting with physician health programs or voluntary substance use disorder monitoring programs; permits licensees to be referred to treatment in lieu of discipline if unprofessional conduct is due to an applicable health-impairing condition; grants immunity for good faith actions taken under statute; and, with limited exceptions, makes treatment records confidential.

Insurance guarantee fund

[SB 5508](#)

Chapter 151, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior

Categories: Civil

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Expands the Washington Life and Disability Insurance Guarantee Association Act to further protect covered persons and entities when insurers fail to perform contractual obligations due to insolvency or impairment; broadens scope of those subject to and protected by the Act; creates an insurance guaranty association; requires insurers authorized to do business in Washington to be members of the association as a condition of retaining such authority; allows the association to impose assessments on members and to use association funds to pay benefits/continue coverage as specified when an issuing insurer is insolvent/impaired; directs courts to stay certain proceedings involving insolvent insurers so association can take action against them; and requires courts to vacate default judgments entered against the association.

Occupational therapy (OT) licensure compact

[SB 5518](#)

Chapter 152, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior

Categories: Civil

Effective Date(s): Contingent (effective when 10th member state adopts)

Creates occupational therapy licensure compact to improve access to OT services by providing for interstate delivery and regulation of such services and mutual recognition of compact states' OT licenses, and by establishing a governing commission; directs courts to take judicial notice of the compact and associated rules, to enforce the compact, and to take all actions needed to effectuate its purpose; grants commission standing for any proceeding which may affect its powers, responsibilities, or actions, requires that it receive service of process in all such instances; and voids any judgment entered against it without such service.

Revised uniform unclaimed property act

[ESSB 5531](#)

Chapter 225, Laws of 2022

Court Levels: Superior, District

Categories: Civil

Effective Date: 1/1/2023

Creates Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act; clarifies when certain property presumed abandoned; requires holders of such property to deliver it to Dept. of Revenue; establishes procedures for Dept. to take custody of such property and specifies what may be done with it;

clarifies procedure for holders and apparent owners seeking to recover such property; modifies how long courts may retain property; and provides for administrative and judicial review of Dept. decisions.

Rx drug affordability board

[2SSB 5532](#)

Chapter 153, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior

Categories: Civil, Other/Informational

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Creates the Prescription Drug Affordability Board within the Health Care Authority to identify biosimilar prescription products, and assess generic and wholesale acquisition costs. The Department may conduct affordability reviews of any prescription drug identified within its charge and assess fines up to \$100,000 for manufacturer failures to comply with requests for information. Tasked with developing methodology in setting limits on up to twelve specific prescription drug prices per year, and monitoring supplies. The Department to assess a penalty for any increased revenue gained by a manufacturer when the Board determines an excess cost for patients will result. Board rulings subject to judicial review pursuant to RCW 34.05, the Administrative Procedures Act.

Child custody transfers

[SSB 5548](#)

Chapter 88, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior

Categories: Criminal, Family & Juvenile, Other/Informational

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Adds a new chapter to RCW Title 26 called the Uniform Unregulated Child Custody Transfer Act. Prevents a parent or guardian from informally transferring custody of a child to another with the intent to abandon rights and responsibilities relating to the child except through certain channels: adoption, guardianship, judicial award of custody, via a child placement agency, through other tribal or judicial action, or when transferring a newborn to a qualified person. Does not apply to transfers to a parent, stepparent, an individual with whom the child has a strong existing relationship, a blood relative of the child, an Indian custodian, a member of a tribal customary family unit, or a designee under the Uniform Guardianship Act, RCW 11.130.145. Violation of the Act is a gross misdemeanor. Requires DCYF to investigate if reasonable basis to believe a violation has occurred. Requires courts to consider promotion of uniform application of the law across the state when interpreting the Act. Act does not apply to Indian children under the Indian Child Welfare Act.

Expanding eligibility for the independent youth housing program

[SB 5566](#)

Chapter 154, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior, Juvenile

Categories: Civil, Family & Juvenile

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Expands eligibility for the independent youth housing program to youth who were a dependent of the state at any time before their 18th birthday and who have not yet reached the age of 25. The young

person's total income cannot exceed fifty percent of the area median income, and the youth must comply with other eligibility requirements the Department of Commerce establishes.

Snohomish County Superior Court additional judge positions

[SSB 5575](#)

Chapter 46, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior

Categories: Salaries/Benefits/Personnel/HR

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Creates two additional judge positions for Snohomish County Superior Court. Requires the Snohomish County legislative authority to document approval and agreement to pay for the additional positions in order for them to become effective.

Ensuring domestic violence victims and survivors of victims have the opportunity to make a statement

[SB 5612](#)

Chapter 229, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior, Juvenile, District/Municipal

Categories: Criminal

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Amends RCW 7.69.030 to allow victims and survivors of victims to make a statement at the sentencing hearing for all – felony and misdemeanor – domestic violence convictions. Also expands the requirement that prosecuting attorneys notify victims or survivors of victims, upon their request, of the date, time, and place of the trial and sentencing hearings for any domestic violence case.

Concerning cyber harassment

[ESSB 5628](#)

Chapter 231, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior, D/M

Categories: Court Funding/Fees/LFOs, Criminal, Forms, New and Amended Crimes, Other/Informational

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022, except sections 8, 9, 11, 13, and 15 (7/1/2022)

Amends RCW 9.61.260, renames cyberstalking to cyber harassment. Cyber harassment is defined as a crime in which a person, with intent to harass or intimidate any other person, makes an electronic communication to that person or a third party. The communication contains lewd, lascivious, indecent, or obscene words, images, or language, or suggests the commission of any lewd or lascivious act; anonymously or repeatedly; or threatening to inflict injury on the person or property of the person contacted or any other person. The communication would cause a reasonable person with knowledge of the sender's history to suffer from emotional distress or fear of the threatened person's safety.

Cyber harassment is a gross misdemeanor, but rises to Class C felony level if the offender has been previously convicted for cyber harassment of the same victim, victim's family, or household.

Cyber harassment includes a threat to kill; harassment towards a criminal justice participant or elected official performing their official duties or because of an action or decision made while performing their official duties; cyber harassment in violation of a protection order; the victim is cyberstalked to retaliate for an act the victim performed during the performance or to influence the victim's official duties; the victim is a current, former, or prospective witness in an adjudicative proceeding, and the person cyberstalked to retaliate against the victim's testimony or potential testimony.

Amends RCW 9.61.260 to include definitions of criminal justice participant and elected official.

Amends RCW 9A.90.030 to include a definition of electronic tracking device. Definition includes a computer code or device that allows a person to remotely track the position of that device.

New section is added to RCW 9A.90 (Cybercrimes) in which installation of an electronic tracking device without the person knowing and lack of consent is a gross misdemeanor if not a felony attempt of another crime. The tracking device is used with the intent to monitor and track remotely the location of another person, vehicle, device, or other personal possession. The person installing the tracking device knows or reasonably should know that the device would cause the other person reasonable fear, has notice by the other person that they do not want to be contacted or monitored, or there is a protection order in place between the two people. Lack of actual notice that a person does not want to be contacted or monitored is not a defense as well as lack of intent on the part of the perpetrator to frighten, intimidate, or harass.

Certain provisions of bill do not apply to public employees engaged in the lawful performance of their official duties in accordance with state and federal law; parent or legal guardian of a minor unless there is a court order prohibiting the parent/guardian from assaulting, harassing, following, or contacting the minor; guardian designated to provide services to a disabled adult; organization using a tracking device owned by the organization for the purpose of recovering the device if lost or stolen; or owner tracking their fleet vehicles.

Amends RCW 40.24.030 to allow criminal justice participants and election officials, or family members of the person who are residing with them, who are victims of cyber harassment to petition the secretary of state and apply to the address confidentiality program.

CDLs/human trafficking

[SSB 5631](#)

Chapter 51, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior

Categories: Other/Informational

Effective Date(s): 9/23/2022

Amends RCW 46.25.090, disqualifying a person from holding a commercial driver's license for life if uses a motor vehicle in the commission of human trafficking under RCW 9A.40.100. Brings Washington into compliance with the requirements of the federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

Concerning forensic competency restoration programs

[2SSB 5664](#)

Chapter 228, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): All
Categories: Criminal, New and Amended Crimes
Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Aligns performance targets for competency restoration services revised to provide minimum and maximum time limits with *Trueblood v. DSHS*. If a defendant is transferred from an outpatient program to an inpatient program, the treatment time must be reduced by the defendant's active time in the previous outpatient program, not including any time the defendant was inactive in outpatient treatment. For defendants charged with either a Class C felony or nonviolent Class B felony, outpatient restoration treatment is 90 days (rather than 45 days for inpatient restoration treatment). If, during this initial outpatient restoration, the defendant is transferred to an inpatient program, then the inpatient period may not exceed 45 days. Increases evaluation time for defendants following dismissal of charges from 72 hours to 120 hours if the defendant is engaged in outpatient restoration services. Provides that any party may request DSHS perform a competency check if the person remains in jail more than 21 days after service of the order so long as notice is sent to all parties. Adds an emergency clause stating the act takes effect immediately.

Traffic safety

[SB 5687](#)

Chapter 235, Laws of 2022
Court Level(s): Superior
Categories: Civil, Other/Informational
Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Changes the party responsible for establishing speed limits from "cities and towns" to "local authorities." Expands the secretary of transportation's authority to establish 20-mph maximum speed limits on nonarterial state highways without an engineering and traffic investigation. Creates a duty for pedestrians walking or moving along and upon an adjacent roadway to exercise due care to avoid colliding with any vehicle upon the roadway. Also, creates an exception to unlawful use of roadways by pedestrians and bicyclists when duly closed to vehicular traffic.

Concerning guardianship of minors

[SB 5788](#)

Chapter 243, Laws of 2022
Court Level(s): Superior, Juvenile
Categories: Probate/Guardianship
Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022, except section 4 (1/1/2023)

Allows for the appointment of an emergency guardian upon a motion when a regular guardianship petition is filed (and changes references to reasonable notice to include notice of such a motion). Changes the findings required to appoint an emergency guardian. Instead of the second required finding of: "No other person appears to have authority and willingness to act in the circumstances" to "No other person appears to have authority, ability, and the willingness to act to prevent substantial harm to the minor's health, safety, or welfare." Formalizes the requirements for a qualifying will or "other record" that is offered as evidence of a parent's nomination of a guardian for a minor.

Changes the definition of a guardian ad litem to "a person appointed to inform the court about or to represent, the needs and best interests of a minor."

Adds the requirement that before issuing a final custody order, the court must direct DCYF to release information on all proposed guardians and adult members of a proposed guardian's household. Requires the petitioner to provide criminal background check on a proposed guardian and all adult members of proposed guardian's household.

Requires petitioners and parties to an RCW 11.130 minor guardianship case to file a confidential information form.

Amends RCW 11.130.085 to state that the courts may not be able to access databases to verify disclosures. The parties are responsible for accuracy of disclosed information and not the courts.

Amends RCW 13.04.030 to give concurrent original jurisdiction to juvenile court with the family or probate court over RCW 11.130 minor guardianship proceedings.

Exempts RCW 11.130 minor guardianship cases from parenting seminar requirements.

Tax and revenue laws

[ESB 5800](#)

Chapter 56, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior

Categories: Civil, Other/Informational

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Amends RCW 14.08, RCW 19.02, RCW 82, and RCW 84 to make administrative, technical and statutory corrections, clarify ambiguities and aid in collection by easing compliance burdens for taxpayers. Clarifies deadlines. Allows Department of Revenue to disclose licensing information to a peace officer for business license review, investigation, or enforcement without needing a warrant or subpoena, and to disclose tax information to a member of a marital community, if named on a tax warrant issued by DOR. Addresses tax credit carryover and expiration.

Promoting housing construction by amending and limiting appeals under state environmental policy act (SEPA) & growth management act (GMA)

[SSB 5818](#)

Chapter 246, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): Superior

Categories: Civil

Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Promotes housing construction in cities by amending and limiting judicial review and appeals under SEPA and GMA; encourages qualified cities to take specified steps to increase residential building capacity; authorizes such cities to adopt housing action plans with specified provisions to increase availability/accessibility of housing; and exempts certain plan implementation strategies from environmental or judicial review/appeal under SEPA or GMA.

Campaign funds/child care

[SB 5855](#)

Chapter 174, Laws of 2022

Court Level(s): All
Categories: Judicial Elections
Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Allows candidates for office to use campaign funds for certain personal expenditures under RCW 42.17A.445. Permits reimbursement for direct care, supervision, or protection of child, person with a medical condition, or individual for whom the candidate has direct caregiving responsibilities, if expenses were incurred directly as a result of a candidate's campaign activities.

Concerning appointment of judges pro tempore in the court of appeals

[SB 5931](#)

Chapter 63, Laws of 2022
Court Level(s): COA
Categories: Other/Informational
Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022

Amends RCW 2.06.150 to allow any Court of Appeals chief judge to appoint a judge pro tempore for their division who is a regularly elected and qualified judge of a court of general jurisdiction, a retired judge of the Court of Appeals, or an active or retired justice of the Washington Supreme Court. Also removes the one-time only appointment and 60-day restrictions for judge pro tempore appointments of Court of Appeals judges whose term expired but they still have pending cases or other judicial business.

Addressing transportation resources

[ESSB 5974](#)

Chapter 182, Laws of 2022
Court Level(s): Superior, D/M
Categories: Infractions, JIS, Other/Informational
Effective Date(s): 6/9/2022, except sections 205, 206, 209, and 210 (10/1/2022); sections 207 and 208 (1/1/2023); sections 313, 408 through 414, and 421 (3/25/2022); section 404 (7/1/2024); and section 424 (6/30/2025)

Provides funding resources for transportation programs, projects, and activities in the state through increased driver's and vehicle-related fees, and transfers from the Washington State's general fund and the public works assistance account. Limits spending of some funds generated from the Climate Commitment Act to active transportation, transit programs and project, alternative fuel and electrification, ferries, and rail.

Repeals RCW 7A.535.020 that establishes standards to reduce carbon intensity in transportation fuels and replaces it with new standards that assign credits that can be used to satisfy or offset compliance obligations. Increases the taxing authority of local governments.

Expands the use of automated traffic safety cameras to speed violations in school walk areas, public park speed zones, and hospital speed zones. Allows cities to now operate at least one automated traffic safety camera to detect speed violations upon completing an equity analysis and to use an additional automated traffic safety camera for every 10,000 residents in the city's population in statutorily designated locations. Requires posting of signs that meet specific statutory criteria in the expanded locations and cities where automated traffic safety cameras are used. Requires cities to

remit 50% of the noninterest money received for infractions, minus costs, in these expanded locations and cities for deposit in the Cooper Jones active transportation safety account with the balance kept by cities. Extends City of Seattle's automated traffic safety camera pilot program until June 30, 2025.

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