

Bill No.	Bill Name	Bill Summary
<p><b><u>2SHB 1028</u></b> Chapter 197, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Supporting crime victims and witnesses by promoting victim-centered, trauma-informed responses in the legal system</b></p> <p><i>Effective dates: 7/23/2023 &amp; 7/1/2024 for Section 4</i></p>	<p>Reestablishes the Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Best Practices Advisory Group. Medical disclosure authorizations to a health care provider or facility regarding a forensic examination remains valid until the end of all related criminal proceedings, subject to certain exceptions. Extends the statute of limitations that applies to the prosecution of sex offenses where the suspect is identified by DNA testing or photograph. Modifies the curriculum and requirements for certain training programs offered by the Criminal Justice Training Commission (CJTC). Requires CJTC to administer a program to establish a statewide resource prosecutor for sexual assault cases, and to develop and conduct specialized training for persons responsible for prosecuting sexual assault cases involving adult victims. Expands statutory rights of crime victims, survivors, and witnesses to apply to any adult or juvenile criminal proceeding, and any sexually violent predator commitment proceeding. Modifies requirements and procedures for the collection of biological samples from persons required to provide such samples. Provides that evidence of a victim's social media account depicting past sexual behavior is inadmissible in a prosecution for a sex offense for the purpose of proving the victim's consent or attacking the victim's credibility, subject to certain exceptions.</p>
<p><b><u>SHB 1077</u></b> Chapter 59, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Concerning courthouse facility dogs</b></p> <p><i>Effective date: 7/23/2023</i></p>	<p>Amends RCW 10.52.110 to give courts discretion to allow courthouse facility dogs in any judicial proceeding to assist a witness in eliciting testimony. Courthouse facility dogs and their certified handler may access any courthouse or location where the dog and handler provide services, such as children's advocacy centers, law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, attorneys' offices, and medical facilities. Handlers and dogs are required to be trained and certified by an accredited assistance dog organization and possess an identification card that provides the contact information for the accredited organization.</p>
<p><b><u>E2SHB 1143</u></b> Chapter 161, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Concerning requirements for the purchase or transfer of firearms</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date: 1/1/2024</i></p>	<p>A dealer may not transfer any firearm until a valid concealed pistol license is produced or a background check indicating the person is eligible to possess firearms is completed and 10 business days have elapsed since the dealer requested the background check. Prohibits a dealer from transferring a firearm unless the person provides the dealer with proof of completion of a recognized firearms safety training program within the last five years. Amends notices and procedures for revocation of a concealed pistol license due to conviction of an offense that makes a person ineligible to possess a firearm to allow Washington State Patrol (WSP) Firearms Background Check Program to receive the court records outlined in those sections. Adds the WSP Criminal Records Division to RCW 9.41.047(3)(f) to be notified within three days of a person's restoration of the right to possess a firearm. Requires a firearms dealer to transmit the information from a firearm purchase application through secure automated firearms e-check to the WSP Firearms Background Check Program. The WSP Firearms Background Check Program must transmit the application information to the Department of Licensing daily. The original application shall be retained by the firearms dealer for six years.</p>

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<p><b><u>SHB 1165</u></b> Chapter 65, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Concerning civil remedies for unauthorized disclosure of intimate images</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date: 7/23/2023</i></p>	<p>Repeals the current statute imposing civil liability for wrongful disclosure of intimate images and replaces it with the Uniform Civil Remedies for the Unauthorized Disclosure of Intimate Images Act. Allows those depicted and identifiable in private intimate images who are harmed by another’s intentional nonconsensual disclosure or threatened disclosure of them to sue to enjoin and for damages if specified conditions are met and to do so using pseudonym; clarifies acts not constituting consent and disclosures not constituting violations; establishes a four-year limitation period.</p>
<p><b><u>ESHB 1169</u></b> Chapter 449, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Concerning legal financial obligations</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date: 7/1/2023 (except for Section 15 which is contingent)</i></p>	<p>Prohibits courts from imposing any fine, administrative fee, cost, surcharge, or restitution against a juvenile or juvenile's parent or guardian in a juvenile offender proceeding, including costs of an evaluation or treatment of a juvenile offender ordered for purposes of certain disposition alternatives; eliminates the crime victim penalty assessment for juveniles and indigent adult defendants at the time of sentencing; eliminates DNA database fees and waives previously imposed DNA database fees; and adds a new section to RCW 7.68 which creates a crime victim and witness assistance (CVWA) account to support crime victims and witnesses. The Administrative Office of the Courts must review revenue collection data to provide a more accurate assessment of the fiscal impact of eliminating the crime victim penalty assessment for juveniles and indigent adults and report its findings to the Legislature by February 1, 2025.</p>
<p><b><u>SHB 1177</u></b> Chapter 104, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Creating a missing and murdered indigenous women and people cold case investigations unit</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date: 7/23/2023</i></p>	<p>Creates a Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and People Cold Case Investigations Assistance Unit within the Office of the Attorney General.</p>
<p><b><u>SHB 1240</u></b> Chapter 162, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Establishing firearms-related safety measures to increase public safety</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date: 4/25/2023</i></p>	<p>Prohibits the manufacture, importation, distribution, sale, or offer for sale of any assault weapon, subject to some exceptions for licensed firearm manufacturers and dealers, and for individuals who inherit an assault weapon. Violation of these restrictions is a gross misdemeanor actionable under the Consumer Protection Act. Recipient of a civil investigative demand from the Attorney General may file a petition in superior court to extend the time to respond or modify or set aside the demand for good cause and the Attorney General is prohibited from sharing information obtained through a civil investigative demand with any law enforcement agency conducting a criminal investigation unless required to do so pursuant to a search warrant.</p>

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Bill No.	Bill Name	Bill Summary
<p><a href="#">ESHB 1394</a> Chapter 150, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Creating a developmentally appropriate response to youth who commit sexual offenses</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date: 7/23/2023 &amp; 11/1/2023 for Section 10</i></p>	<p>Charges the Department of Health with developing a grant program that allows defense attorneys and counties to apply for funding for sex offender evaluation and treatment programs. Expands the definition of “certified affiliate sex offender treatment provider.” Reduces the classification of failing to register as a sex offender to a gross misdemeanor for individuals who are required to register based on the commission of a juvenile sex offense and who were not sentenced for that offense in adult court. Any person who resides in Washington who has been found to commit any sex offense or kidnapping offense must register with the county sheriff of the person’s residence or the county where the person works or attends school if not a Washington resident. Sex offenses that require registration are in RCW 9A.44.130(b). A person’s duty to register under 9A.44.130(1)(b) will extinguish three years after the date of release from confinement or entry of disposition, whichever is later, if the person is required to register for a class A sex offense committed while they were 15-17 years of age. For a person not required to register under 9A.44.130(1)(b) for a class A sex offense committed while they were 15-17 years of age, the duty to register will end two years after the last date of release from confinement or entry of disposition. Eliminates the requirement to register as a sex offender for juveniles not required to register under 9A.44.130. Requires the Washington State Patrol to notify registered sex offenders of the extinguishing of the legal obligation to register created by this legislation. By December 1, 2023, each registering agency shall conduct a review and remove all persons from the sex offender registry whose obligation to register is based on an offense while the person was under the age of 18, except for those who have an obligation to register under RCW 9A.44.130(1)(b).</p>
<p><a href="#">2SHB 1522</a> Chapter 79, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Addressing sexual misconduct at scholarly or professional associations</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date: 7/23/2023</i></p>	<p>Adds definitions to RCW 28B.112.040 for “association,” “investigation,” and “substantiated findings.” Statement that must be signed by an applicant prior to employment offer must include a declaration of whether the applicant is the subject of any substantiated findings of sexual misconduct by any association with which the application has, or has had, a professional relationship; authorization to permit the applicant’s past relevant association to disclose any sexual misconduct committed by the applicant; and release from liability for the applicant’s current or past relevant association for providing the information. Prior to offer of employment, an institution must request documentation of any findings of sexual misconduct when an applicant declares that such a finding exists. The student achievement council shall convene a work group and report to the legislature by November 30, 2024, regarding the ability of institutions of higher education to consider if applicants or current employees have committed sexual misconduct at meetings or conferences of academic and professional associations; and, how institutions of higher education and Washington agencies may encourage adoption of policies and procedures regarding sexual misconduct committed at such association events.</p>

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<p><b><u>SHB 1562</u></b> Chapter 295, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Reducing the risks of lethality and other harm associated with gun violence, gender-based violence, and other types of violence</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date:</i> 7/23/2023</p>	<p>Adds crimes that prohibit a person from possessing a firearm to RCW 9.41.040 2(a)(i)(D). Firearms possession is prohibited during any period of time the person is subject to a protection order, no-contact order, or restraining order. Revises the restoration of firearms process. For specified crimes, the time period for restoration of firearm rights is extended to five years. Firearm rights may never be restored for a conviction or not guilty by reason of insanity (NGRI), finding for a felony sex offense, a class A felony, or a felony with a maximum sentence of at least 20 years. For a person prohibited from possessing firearms as a result of a civil commitment following an NGRI finding in a criminal case, the time period for petition for restoration is one year following discharge. The notice of the petition for restoration must be served on the prosecuting attorney. The prosecutor must take reasonable steps to notify the listed victim of the initial prohibiting crime, and any person who previously obtained a full protective order against the petitioner, if the victim or protected persons have requested notification. The notice would include the procedure to for a victim or protected person to provide a sworn statement relevant to whether the petitioner meets the requirements for restoration. The prosecutor is responsible for determining if a person petitioning for restoration of firearm rights has any prior felony convictions or out-of-state convictions for an offense that would disqualify the person from purchasing or possessing a firearm in the state of conviction. A person may not be precluded from filing a petition to restore firearm rights on the basis that the person cannot verify whether the person is prohibited from possessing a firearm in the state of conviction. The prosecutor must verify in writing to the court that the prosecutor has reviewed the relevant records, including a record check from the Washington State Patrol (WSP) of all relevant civil and criminal records, and whether there is sufficient evidence to determine that the person meets eligibility requirements. The court may set a hearing on the petition if the court determines additional information is necessary. The court must grant the petition only if the court finds that the person meets the requirements for restoration and must send notice of restoration of firearm rights to WSP. The prosecutor must notify any victim who requests notification of the court's decision. Requires the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to create standard forms for restoration petitions and orders. The AOC must update protection order and no contact order forms to allow victims to opt out of notification of firearm restoration proceedings. These updated forms and the standard forms for restoration petitions and orders must be used beginning January 1, 2024.</p>
<p><b><u>HB 1564</u></b> Chapter 296, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Prohibiting the sale of over-the-counter sexual assault kits</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date:</i> 7/23/2023</p>	<p>Prohibits the sale, offering for sale, or provision of sexual assault kits in specified circumstances, including when marketed or presented as over-the-counter, self-collected, or used for the collection of evidence of sexual assault other than by law enforcement or health care providers. Allows enforcement under the Consumer Protection Act.</p>

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<p><b><u>HB 1599</u></b> Chapter 298, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Concerning court files and records exemptions for firearm background checks</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date:</i> 7/23/2023</p>	<p>Allows the Washington State Patrol Firearms Background Check Program to access files and records of Involuntary Treatment Act court proceedings for purposes of conducting firearms-related background checks.</p>
<p><b><u>ESHB 1600</u></b> Chapter 180, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Providing access to sealed juvenile records for firearm purposes</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date:</i> 7/23/2023</p>	<p>Allows sealed juvenile court records to be shared to non-Washington criminal justice agencies for the sole purpose of firearms related background check. Dissemination of such records by non-Washington criminal justice agencies to any third party shall subject the disseminating agency to the jurisdiction of the courts of Washington and a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000 per violation.</p>
<p><b><u>HB 1696</u></b></p>	<p><b>Stalking-related offenses</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date:</i> 7/23/2023</p>	<p>Elevates stalking under certain conditions from gross misdemeanor to a class B felony. Stalking does not include the installation, placement, or use of an electronic tracking device by an order of a state or federal court, or by any of the following individuals or organizations listed under RCW 9A.46.110(4). The provision related to the crime of Cyberstalking is repealed. Adds definitions for “actual notice,” “contact,” “electronic tracking device,” and “substantial emotional distress.”</p>
<p><b><u>E2SHB 1715</u></b></p>	<p><b>Enacting comprehensive protections for victims of domestic violence and other violence involving family members or intimate partners</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date:</i> 7/23/2023</p>	<p>Provides for development of model policy regarding electronic monitoring with victim notification technology; changes to law enforcement duties when serving an order; domestic violence homicide prevention training for judicial officers; additional provisions regarding revision/reconsideration; additional provisions regarding orders to surrender and prohibit weapons; expanded trauma-informed and skill trainings for law enforcement; residential protections; establishing a pilot program to implement domestic violence high risk teams; and establishing a center of excellence in research, policy, and practice to reduce domestic violence at the University of Washington.</p>
<p><b><u>ESHB 1766</u></b> Chapter 308, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Creation of a hope card program</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date:</i> 1/1/2025</p>	<p>Directs the Administrative Office of the Courts to develop a program for the issuance of protection order Hope Cards by Superior and District courts. Requires a Hope Card to be in a scannable electronic format and to contain specified information about a full protection order. Permits a person who has been issued a valid full protection order to request a Hope Card from the issuing court.</p>

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<p><b><u>SSB 5006</u></b> Chapter 262, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Clarifying waiver of firearm rights</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date:</i> 7/23/2023</p>	<p>Creates a new class 4 civil infraction for unlawful possession of a firearm if the person (adult or juvenile) is in possession or control of a firearm after filing a voluntary waiver of firearm rights that has been accepted by the clerk of the court and has not been lawfully revoked. Allows voluntary waivers to be filed with the court in writing or electronically. Allows the person filing the form to provide the name of a family member, mental health professional, substance use disorder profession, or alternate person to be contacted if the filer attempts to purchase a firearm while the voluntary waiver is in effect or if the filer applies to have the waiver revoked. Encourages mental health and substance use disorder professionals to discuss the waiver with their patients if they reasonably believe that a discussion will avoid or minimize an imminent danger to the individual or others.</p>
<p><b><u>SSB 5028</u></b> Chapter 34, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Revising the process for individuals to request name changes</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date:</i> 7/23/2023</p>	<p>Any person desiring a change of name or the person's child, or of an individual subject to guardianship for whom the person has been appointed as guardian, may apply for a name change to any district court in the state by petition stating the desire for such change. Name change petitions may be filed in any superior court in the state: when a person desiring a change of name is an emancipated minor or has received asylum, refugee, or special immigrant juvenile status; or when the reason for the person's name change, or the name change of the person's child or of an individual subject to guardianship for whom the person has been appointed as guardian, is related to gender expression or identity, or is due to an experience of or reasonable fear of domestic violence, stalking, unlawful harassment, or coercive control.</p>
<p><b><u>SSB 5033</u></b> Chapter 7, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Reclassifying the sentence for the crime of custodial sexual misconduct</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date:</i> 7/23/2023</p>	<p>Classification of Custodial Sexual Misconduct in the First Degree is raised from a class C to a class B felony. The seriousness level is increased from level V to level VII. The classification of Custodial Sexual Misconduct in the Second Degree is raised from a gross misdemeanor to a class C felony. The seriousness level is established at level V.</p>
<p><b><u>2SSB 5046</u></b> Chapter 261, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Concerning postconviction access to counsel</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date:</i> 1/1/2024</p>	<p>Directs the Office of Public Defense (OPD) to provide access to counsel for indigent persons incarcerated in juvenile rehabilitation or in an adult correctional facility to prosecute a first, timely personal restraint petition under RCW 10.73.150. OPD must also establish eligibility criteria that prioritizes access to counsel for youth under age 25, and youth or adults with sentences in excess of 120 months and/or limited English proficiency. OPD is allowed to appoint counsel to: (1) petition the sentencing court if the Legislature creates an ability to do so and (2) challenge a conviction or sentence if a final decision of appellate court creates an opportunity to do so, and is required to examine barriers to providing postconviction counsel to file and prosecute collateral attacks, engage stakeholder groups, identify resources and reforms to overcome the barriers, and report findings and recommendations to the committees of the Legislature by December 1, 2024.</p>

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<p><b><u>SB 5070</u></b> Chapter 108, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Concerning victims of nonfatal strangulation</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date:</i> 6/20/2023</p>	<p>Amends RCW 7.68.803 to strike language about reporting requirements by the Department of Labor and Industries and adds a new section regarding the effective date and declaring an emergency.</p>
<p><b><u>SSB 5078</u></b> Chapter 163, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Protecting public safety by establishing duties of firearm industry members</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date:</i> 7/23/2023</p>	<p>Creates Firearm Industry Responsibility and Gun Violence Victims' Access to Justice Act; bars firearms industry members from knowingly creating, maintaining, or contributing to a public nuisance through the sale, manufacturing, distribution, importing, or marketing of firearms industry products; requires members to implement reasonable controls to avoid creating or contributing to such nuisance and to employ reasonable precautions to avoid selling or distributing such products to downstream distributors or retailers who fail to implement such controls; bars sales of such products foreseeably convertible to illegal ones or targeted to minors or to those legally ineligible; deems violations a public nuisance and Consumer Protection Act violation; authorizes the Attorney General to sue for punitive damages and other relief and to issue investigative demands to those believed to have relevant knowledge; allows demand recipients to move to modify or quash them as permitted by RCW 19.86.110(8); and clarifies that Act does not impair any private cause of action available to a person under other law.</p>
<p><b><u>SSB 5081</u></b> Chapter 391, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Concerning victim notification</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date:</i> 7/23/2023</p>	<p>Information and records prepared, owned, used, or retained by DOC that reveal any victim or witness notification or request for notification regarding any specific individual, or that reveal the identity, location of, or any information submitted by a person who requests or is invited to enroll for notification, are exempt from public inspection and copying under the Public Records Act. Adds six crimes to the list of offenses eligible for notification from DOC: custodial interference, luring of a minor or an individual with a developmental disability, coercion into involuntary servitude, criminal gang intimidation, intimidating a public servant, and intimidation or harassment with an explosive. Adds five crimes to the list of offenses for which DOC must provide a statement of the rights of victims and witnesses to request and receive notification: domestic violence offenses, assault in the third degree, unlawful imprisonment, vehicular homicide by disregard for the safety of others, and controlled substance homicide.</p>
<p><b><u>SSB 5114</u></b> Chapter 268, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Supporting adults with lived experience of sex trafficking</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date:</i> 7/23/2023</p>	<p>Subject to appropriation, the Office of Crime Victims Advocacy (OCVA) is to administer funding for healing, support, and transition services for adults with the lived experience of sex trafficking, with at least one provider in Eastern and Western Washington. This new section in Chapter 43.280 RCW outlines parameters for service providers who receive the funds and how OCVA is to prioritize funding; issue a request for proposals; include stakeholders; collect data; and report annual to the Legislature.</p>

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<p><b>2SSB 5128</b> Chapter 316, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Concerning jury diversity</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date: 7/23/2023 &amp; 7/1/2024 (electronic summons)</i></p>	<p>Requires the Administrative Office of the Courts to provide to all courts a method to collect jurors' race, ethnicity, age, sex, employment status, educational attainment, and income, as well as any other data approved by order of the Chief Justice. Data must be collected in a manner that preserves juror anonymity and must be reported annually to the Governor. Establishes a work group to make recommendations for the creation of a childcare assistance program for individuals reporting for jury service with findings due to the Legislature by December 1, 2024. The report must outline planning and implementation of the program as well as estimated cost.</p> <p>Amends RCW 2.36.095 to include electronic summoning. Starting July 1, 2024, persons applying for a driver's license or ID card may opt-in to allow the Department of Licensing to share their email address, and persons registering to vote may opt-in through the Secretary of State, for the purpose of electronically receiving jury summonses and other related jury communications.</p>
<p><b>ESB 5187</b> Chapter 475, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Making 2023-2025 fiscal biennium operating appropriations</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date: 5/16/2023</i></p>	<p>Establishes the crime victim services work group to be convened by the Gender and Justice Commission. By October 1, 2024, the work group must survey the need for evidence-based training in the legal and community-based systems; develop a plan to standardize and expand access to legal and community-based assistance; assess financial accounts that can be used for victim services; and develop a funding formula and criteria for future state funding.</p>
<p><b>ESSB 5231</b> Chapter 320, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Concerning the issuance of emergency domestic violence no contact orders</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date: 7/23/2023</i></p>	<p>Allows a peace officer to request an ex parte emergency no-contact order on behalf of an alleged victim of domestic violence. If the court finds probable cause that the victim is in imminent danger of domestic violence, the court must grant the emergency no-contact order and may issue an order to surrender weapons or extreme risk protection order.</p>
<p><b>ESB 5355</b> Chapter 328, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Mandating instruction on sex trafficking prevention and identification for students in grades 7-12</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date: 7/23/2023</i></p>	<p>Mandates that school districts provide instruction on sex trafficking prevention and identification at least once between grades 7-12 by the 2025-2026 school year.</p>

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<p><b><u>SSB 5398</u></b> Chapter 401, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Concerning domestic violence funding allocation</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date:</i> 7/23/2023</p>	<p>Directs DSHS's DV Services Program to convene a work group to review and update the formula for distribution of domestic violence funding to determine the allocation of funding for domestic violence victim services agencies, with recommendations due by December 1, 2023.</p>
<p><b><u>SSB 5453</u></b> Chapter 122, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Concerning female genital mutilation</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date:</i> 4/20/2023</p>	<p>Establishes a civil cause of action for victims of female genital mutilation. Adds disciplinary process for health care providers that perform procedures constituting female genital mutilation. Requires the Department of Health to establish a prevention education program. Establishes the crime of female genital mutilation. Includes female genital mutilation in the definition of "abuse or neglect" that must be reported by a mandatory reporter.</p>
<p><b><u>ESB 5623</u></b> Chapter 52, Laws of 2023</p>	<p><b>Modifying an element of the offense of hate crime and classifying a hate crime as crimes against persons</b></p> <p><i>Effective Date:</i> 7/23/2023</p>	<p>Amends RCW 9A.36.080 to replace the requirement to cause a physical injury with an assault to the victim or someone else based on the attacker's perception of the victim's race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, gender expression or identity, or mental, physical, or sensory disability. Adds hate crime offenses to the classification as crimes against persons. Replaces swastika with "Nazi emblem, symbol, or Hakenkreuz."</p>

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