CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1501

65th Legislature 2017 Regular Session

Passed by the House April 21, 2017 Yeas 83 Nays 13	CERTIFICATE
	I, Bernard Dean, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is
Speaker of the House of Representatives	SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1501 as passed by House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon
Passed by the Senate April 20, 2017 Yeas 49 Nays 0	set forth.
President of the Senate	Chief Clerk
President of the Senate	
Approved	FILED
	Secretary of State State of Washington
Governor of the State of Washington	

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1501

AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

Passed Legislature - 2017 Regular Session

State of Washington 65th Legislature 2017 Regular Session

By House Judiciary (originally sponsored by Representatives Hansen, Hayes, Kagi, Smith, Tharinger, Clibborn, and Muri)

READ FIRST TIME 02/17/17.

- AN ACT Relating to protecting law enforcement and the public from persons who illegally attempt to obtain firearms; reenacting and amending RCW 42.56.240; adding a new section to chapter 9.41 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 36.28A RCW; and adding a new section to chapter 43.43 RCW.
- 6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 9.41 RCW to read as follows:
- 9 (1) A dealer shall report to the Washington association 10 sheriffs and police chiefs information on each instance where the 11 dealer denies an application for the purchase or transfer of a firearm, whether under RCW 9.41.090 or 9.41.113, or the requirements 12 of federal law, as the result of a background check or completed and 13 14 submitted firearm purchase or transfer application that indicates the applicant is ineligible to possess a firearm under state or federal 15 16 law. The dealer shall report the denied application information to 17 the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs within five 18 days of the denial in a format as prescribed by the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs. The reported information 19 20 must include the identifying information of the applicant, the date 21 the application and denial of the application, and other

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information or documents as prescribed by the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs. In any case where the purchase or transfer of a firearm is initially denied by the dealer as the result of a background check that indicates the applicant is ineligible to possess a firearm, but the purchase or transfer is subsequently approved, the dealer shall report the subsequent approval to the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs within one day of the approval.

- (2) Upon denying an application for the purchase or transfer of a firearm as a result of a background check or completed and submitted firearm purchase or transfer application that indicates the applicant is ineligible to possess a firearm under state or federal law, the dealer shall:
- (a) Provide the applicant with a copy of a notice form generated and distributed by the Washington state patrol under section 3(5) of this act, informing denied applicants of their right to appeal the denial; and
- 18 (b) Retain the original records of the attempted purchase or 19 transfer of a firearm for a period not less than six years.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 36.28A RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs must create and maintain an electronic portal for a dealer, as defined in RCW 9.41.010, to report the information as required pursuant to section 1 of this act pertaining to persons who have applied for the purchase or transfer of a firearm and were denied as the result of a background check or completed and submitted firearm purchase or transfer application that indicates the applicant is ineligible to possess a firearm under state or federal law.
 - (2) Upon receipt of information from a dealer pursuant to section 1 of this act that a person originally denied the purchase or transfer of a firearm as the result of a background check that indicates the applicant is ineligible to possess a firearm has subsequently been approved for the purchase or transfer, the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs must purge any record of the person's denial in its possession and inform the Washington state patrol and any local law enforcement agency

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participating in the grant program created in section 6 of this act of the subsequent approval of the purchase or transfer.

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- (3) Information and records prepared, owned, used, or retained by the Washington state patrol or the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs pursuant to this act are exempt from public inspection and copying under chapter 42.56 RCW.
- (4) The Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs must destroy the information and data reported by a dealer pursuant to this act upon its satisfaction that the information and data is no longer necessary to carry out its duties pursuant to this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 43.43
 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) Upon receipt of the information from the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs pursuant to section 2 of this act, the Washington state patrol must incorporate the information into its electronic database accessible to law enforcement agencies and officers, including federally recognized Indian tribes, that have a connection to the Washington state patrol electronic database.
 - (2) Upon receipt of documentation that a person has appealed a background check denial, the Washington state patrol immediately remove the record of the person initially reported pursuant to section 2 of this act from its electronic database accessible to law enforcement agencies and officers. The Washington state patrol must keep a separate record of the person's information for a period of one year or until such time as the appeal has been resolved. Every twelve months, the Washington state patrol shall notify the person that the person must provide documentation that his or her appeal is still pending or the record of the person's background check denial will be put back in its electronic database accessible to law enforcement agencies and officers. At any time, upon receipt of documentation that a person's appeal has been granted, the Washington state patrol shall remove any record of the person's denied firearms purchase or transfer application from its electronic database accessible to law enforcement agencies and officers.
 - (3) Upon receipt of satisfactory proof that a person who was reported to the Washington state patrol pursuant to section 2 of this act is no longer ineligible to possess a firearm under state or

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1 federal law, the Washington state patrol must remove any record of the person's denied firearms purchase or transfer application from its electronic database accessible to law enforcement agencies and 3 officers. 4

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- (4) Upon receipt of notification from the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs that a person originally denied the purchase or transfer of a firearm as the result of a background check or completed and submitted firearm purchase or transfer application that indicates the applicant is ineligible to possess a firearm under state or federal law has subsequently been approved for the purchase or transfer, the Washington state patrol must remove any record of the person's denied firearms purchase or transfer application from its electronic database accessible to law enforcement agencies and officers within five business days.
- (5) The Washington state patrol shall generate and distribute a notice form to all firearm dealers, to be provided by the dealers to applicants denied the purchase or transfer of a firearm as a result of a background check that indicates the applicant is ineligible to possess a firearm. The notice form must contain the following statements:

State law requires that I transmit the following information to the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs as a result of your firearm purchase or transfer denial within two days of the denial:

- (a) Identifying information of the applicant;
- (b) The date of the application and denial of the application;
- information as prescribed by (c) Other the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs.

If you believe this denial is in error, and you do not 30 exercise your right to appeal, you may be subject to criminal 31 32 investigation by the Washington state patrol and/or a local 33 law enforcement agency.

The notice form shall also contain information directing the 34 35 applicant to a web site describing the process of appealing a national instant criminal background check system denial through the 36 federal bureau of investigation and refer the applicant to local law 37 enforcement for information on a denial based on a state background 38 check. The notice form shall also contain a phone number for a 39

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- 1 contact at the Washington state patrol to direct the person to 2 resources regarding an individual's right to appeal a background
- 3 check denial.
- 4 (6) The Washington state patrol may adopt rules as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.
- 6 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 4.** A new section is added to chapter 36.28A 7 RCW to read as follows:
- Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this 8 specific purpose, the Washington association of sheriffs and police 9 10 chiefs shall prepare an annual report on the number of denied 11 firearms sales or transfers reported pursuant to this act. The report shall indicate the number of cases in which a person was denied a 12 firearms sale or transfer, the number of cases where the denied sale 13 or transfer was investigated for potential criminal prosecution, and 14 15 the number of cases where an arrest was made, the case was referred 16 for prosecution, and a conviction was obtained. The Washington state 17 patrol shall submit the report to the appropriate committees of the 18 legislature on or before December 31st of each year.
- 19 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 5.** A new section is added to chapter 36.28A 20 RCW to read as follows:
- (1)(a) Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for 21 this specific purpose, the Washington association of sheriffs and 22 23 police chiefs shall create and operate a statewide automated 24 protected person notification system to automatically notify a registered person via the registered person's choice of telephone or 25 26 email when a respondent subject to a court order specified in (b) of 27 this subsection has attempted to purchase or acquire a firearm and been denied based on a background check or completed and submitted 28 firearm purchase or transfer application 29 that indicates 30 respondent is ineligible to possess a firearm under state or federal law. The system must permit a person to register for notification, or 31 a registered person to update the person's registration information, 32 for the statewide automated protected person notification system by 33 calling a toll-free telephone number or by accessing a public web 34 35
- 36 (b) The notification requirements of this section apply to any 37 court order issued under chapter 7.92 RCW and RCW 7.90.090, 38 9A.46.080, 10.14.080, 10.99.040, 10.99.045, 26.09.050, 26.09.060,

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- 1 26.10.040, 26.10.115, 26.26.130, 26.26.590, 26.50.060, or 26.50.070, and any foreign protection order filed with a Washington court 2 pursuant to chapter 26.52 RCW, where the order prohibits the 3 respondent from possessing firearms or where by operation of law the 4 respondent is ineligible to possess firearms during the term of the 5 6 order. The notification requirements of this section apply even if the respondent has notified the Washington state patrol that he or 7 she has appealed a background check denial under section 3 of this 8 9 act.
- (2) An appointed or elected official, public employee, or public 10 agency as defined in RCW 4.24.470, or combination of units of 11 12 government and its employees, as provided in RCW 36.28A.010, are immune from civil liability for damages for any release 13 14 information or the failure to release information related to the statewide automated protected person notification system in this 15 16 section, so long as the release or failure to release was without 17 gross negligence. The immunity provided under this subsection applies 18 to the release of relevant and necessary information to other public 19 officials, public employees, or public agencies, and to the general 20 public.
- 21 (3) Information and records prepared, owned, used, or retained by 22 the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs pursuant to 23 this act, including information a person submits to register and 24 participate in the statewide automated protected person notification 25 system, are exempt from public inspection and copying under chapter 26 42.56 RCW.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 36.28A RCW to read as follows:

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- (1) Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs shall establish a grant program for local law enforcement agencies to conduct criminal investigations regarding persons who illegally attempted to purchase or transfer a firearm within their jurisdiction.
- 35 (2) Each grant applicant must be required to submit reports to 36 the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs that 37 indicate the number of cases in which a person was denied a firearms 38 sale or transfer, the number of cases where the denied sale or 39 transfer was investigated for potential criminal prosecution, and the

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- number of cases where an arrest was made, the case was referred for prosecution, and a conviction was obtained.
- 3 (3) Information and records prepared, owned, used, or retained by 4 the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs pursuant to 5 this act are exempt from public inspection and copying under chapter 6 42.56 RCW.
- **Sec. 7.** RCW 42.56.240 and 2016 c 173 s 8 and 2016 c 163 s 2 are 8 each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

The following investigative, law enforcement, and crime victim information is exempt from public inspection and copying under this chapter:

- (1) Specific intelligence information and specific investigative records compiled by investigative, law enforcement, and penology agencies, and state agencies vested with the responsibility to discipline members of any profession, the nondisclosure of which is essential to effective law enforcement or for the protection of any person's right to privacy;
- (2) Information revealing the identity of persons who are witnesses to or victims of crime or who file complaints with investigative, law enforcement, or penology agencies, other than the commission, if disclosure would endanger any person's life, physical safety, or property. If at the time a complaint is filed the complainant, victim, or witness indicates a desire for disclosure or nondisclosure, such desire shall govern. However, all complaints filed with the commission about any elected official or candidate for public office must be made in writing and signed by the complainant under oath;
- (3) Any records of investigative reports prepared by any state, county, municipal, or other law enforcement agency pertaining to sex offenses contained in chapter 9A.44 RCW or sexually violent offenses as defined in RCW 71.09.020, which have been transferred to the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs for permanent electronic retention and retrieval pursuant to RCW 40.14.070(2)(b);
- (4) License applications under RCW 9.41.070; copies of license applications or information on the applications may be released to law enforcement or corrections agencies;
- 37 (5) Information revealing the identity of child victims of sexual 38 assault who are under age eighteen. Identifying information means the 39 child victim's name, address, location, photograph, and in cases in

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which the child victim is a relative or stepchild of the alleged perpetrator, identification of the relationship between the child and the alleged perpetrator;

- (6) Information contained in a local or regionally maintained gang database as well as the statewide gang database referenced in RCW 43.43.762;
- 7 (7) Data from the electronic sales tracking system established in 8 RCW 69.43.165;
 - (8) Information submitted to the statewide unified sex offender notification and registration program under RCW 36.28A.040(6) by a person for the purpose of receiving notification regarding a registered sex offender, including the person's name, residential address, and email address;
 - (9) Personally identifying information collected by law enforcement agencies pursuant to local security alarm system programs and vacation crime watch programs. Nothing in this subsection shall be interpreted so as to prohibit the legal owner of a residence or business from accessing information regarding his or her residence or business;
- 20 (10) The felony firearm offense conviction database of felony 21 firearm offenders established in RCW 43.43.822;
 - (11) The identity of a state employee or officer who has in good faith filed a complaint with an ethics board, as provided in RCW 42.52.410, or who has in good faith reported improper governmental action, as defined in RCW 42.40.020, to the auditor or other public official, as defined in RCW 42.40.020;
 - (12) The following security threat group information collected and maintained by the department of corrections pursuant to RCW 72.09.745: (a) Information that could lead to the identification of a person's security threat group status, affiliation, or activities; (b) information that reveals specific security threats associated with the operation and activities of security threat groups; and (c) information that identifies the number of security threat group members, affiliates, or associates;
 - (13) The global positioning system data that would indicate the location of the residence of an employee or worker of a criminal justice agency as defined in RCW 10.97.030; ((and))
- 38 (14) Body worn camera recordings to the extent nondisclosure is 39 essential for the protection of any person's right to privacy as 40 described in RCW 42.56.050, including, but not limited to, the

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- circumstances enumerated in (a) of this subsection. A law enforcement or corrections agency shall not disclose a body worn camera recording to the extent the recording is exempt under this subsection.
 - (a) Disclosure of a body worn camera recording is presumed to be highly offensive to a reasonable person under RCW 42.56.050 to the extent it depicts:
- 7 (i)(A) Any areas of a medical facility, counseling, or 8 therapeutic program office where:
- 9 (I) A patient is registered to receive treatment, receiving 10 treatment, waiting for treatment, or being transported in the course 11 of treatment; or
- 12 (II) Health care information is shared with patients, their 13 families, or among the care team; or
 - (B) Information that meets the definition of protected health information for purposes of the health insurance portability and accountability act of 1996 or health care information for purposes of chapter 70.02 RCW;
- 18 (ii) The interior of a place of residence where a person has a 19 reasonable expectation of privacy;
 - (iii) An intimate image as defined in RCW 9A.86.010;
- 21 (iv) A minor;

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- 22 (v) The body of a deceased person;
- (vi) The identity of or communications from a victim or witness of an incident involving domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020 or sexual assault as defined in RCW 70.125.030, or disclosure of intimate images as defined in RCW 9A.86.010. If at the time of recording the victim or witness indicates a desire for disclosure or nondisclosure of the recorded identity or communications, such desire shall govern; or
- (vii) The identifiable location information of a community-based domestic violence program as defined in RCW 70.123.020, or emergency shelter as defined in RCW 70.123.020.
 - (b) The presumptions set out in (a) of this subsection may be rebutted by specific evidence in individual cases.
 - (c) In a court action seeking the right to inspect or copy a body worn camera recording, a person who prevails against a law enforcement or corrections agency that withholds or discloses all or part of a body worn camera recording pursuant to (a) of this subsection is not entitled to fees, costs, or awards pursuant to RCW

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- 1 42.56.550 unless it is shown that the law enforcement or corrections 2 agency acted in bad faith or with gross negligence.
 - (d) A request for body worn camera recordings must:
- 4 (i) Specifically identify a name of a person or persons involved 5 in the incident;
 - (ii) Provide the incident or case number;

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- 7 (iii) Provide the date, time, and location of the incident or 8 incidents; or
- 9 (iv) Identify a law enforcement or corrections officer involved 10 in the incident or incidents.
 - (e)(i) A person directly involved in an incident recorded by the requested body worn camera recording, an attorney representing a person directly involved in an incident recorded by the requested body worn camera recording, a person or his or her attorney who requests a body worn camera recording relevant to a criminal case involving that person, or the executive director from either the Washington state commission on African-American affairs, Asian Pacific American affairs, or Hispanic affairs, has the right to obtain the body worn camera recording, subject to any exemption under this chapter or any applicable law. In addition, an attorney who represents a person regarding a potential or existing civil cause of action involving the denial of civil rights under the federal or state Constitution, or a violation of a United States department of justice settlement agreement, has the right to obtain the body worn camera recording if relevant to the cause of action, subject to any exemption under this chapter or any applicable law. The attorney must explain the relevancy of the requested body worn camera recording to the cause of action and specify that he or she is seeking relief from redaction costs under this subsection (14)(e).
 - (ii) A law enforcement or corrections agency responding to requests under this subsection (14)(e) may not require the requesting individual to pay costs of any redacting, altering, distorting, pixelating, suppressing, or otherwise obscuring any portion of a body worn camera recording.
 - (iii) A law enforcement or corrections agency may require any person requesting a body worn camera recording pursuant to this subsection (14)(e) to identify himself or herself to ensure he or she is a person entitled to obtain the body worn camera recording under this subsection (14)(e).

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- (f)(i) A law enforcement or corrections agency responding to a request to disclose body worn camera recordings may require any requester not listed in (e) of this subsection to pay the reasonable costs of redacting, altering, distorting, pixelating, suppressing, or otherwise obscuring any portion of the body worn camera recording prior to disclosure only to the extent necessary to comply with the exemptions in this chapter or any applicable law.
- (ii) An agency that charges redaction costs under this subsection (14)(f) must use redaction technology that provides the least costly commercially available method of redacting body worn camera recordings, to the extent possible and reasonable.
- (iii) In any case where an agency charges a requestor for the costs of redacting a body worn camera recording under this subsection (14)(f), the time spent on redaction of the recording shall not count towards the agency's allocation of, or limitation on, time or costs spent responding to public records requests under this chapter, as established pursuant to local ordinance, policy, procedure, or state law.
 - (g) For purposes of this subsection (14):

- (i) "Body worn camera recording" means a video and/or sound recording that is made by a body worn camera attached to the uniform or eyewear of a law enforcement or corrections officer from a covered jurisdiction while in the course of his or her official duties and that is made on or after June 9, 2016, and prior to July 1, 2019; and
- (ii) "Covered jurisdiction" means any jurisdiction that has deployed body worn cameras as of June 9, 2016, regardless of whether or not body worn cameras are being deployed in the jurisdiction on June 9, 2016, including, but not limited to, jurisdictions that have deployed body worn cameras on a pilot basis.
- (h) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to restrict access to body worn camera recordings as otherwise permitted by law for official or recognized civilian and accountability bodies or pursuant to any court order.
- (i) Nothing in this section is intended to modify the obligations of prosecuting attorneys and law enforcement under *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83, 83 S. Ct. 1194, 10 L. Ed. 2d 215 (1963), *Kyles v. Whitley*, 541 U.S. 419, 115 S. Ct. 1555, 131 L. Ed.2d 490 (1995), and the relevant Washington court criminal rules and statutes.

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(j) A law enforcement or corrections agency must retain body worn
camera recordings for at least sixty days and thereafter may destroy
the records; ((and))

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- (15) Any records and information contained within the statewide sexual assault kit tracking system established in RCW 43.43.545; and
- (16) Information and records prepared, owned, used, or retained
 by the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs and
 information and records prepared, owned, used, or retained by the
 Washington state patrol pursuant to this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

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