



Law Enforcement Records and Information Association

2023 Fall General Business Meeting Minutes

Date	October 3, 2023	Semiahmoo Resort, Blaine, WA
Time	1215-1315	

- 1) Call to order – Cathy Munoz @ 1217
- 2) Reminder to vote, it will close in just a few minutes.
- 3) Call for Additional Agenda Items – Cathy Munoz
- 4) Approval of November 2022 Minutes
 - a. Erica Meeks makes a motion to approve the November 2022 General Business Meeting Minutes. Kirsty Jones seconded the motion. Motion passes to approve the 2022 General Business Meeting Minutes.
- 5) Voting is now closed.
- 6) LEIRA Reports (written reports attached)
 - a. Treasurer Report – Ilia Heath
 - i. Accounts are good and healthy.
 - b. Membership Report - Kirsty Jones
 - i. 444 Current LEIRA Members
 - c. Bylaws Report – Cathy Munoz
 - d. Training Report - Heather Ging
 - e. Legislative Report – Rebecca Hendricks

- f. Heather Ging makes a motion to approve the 2023 LEIRA Treasurer, Membership, Bylaws, Training and Legislative reports. Patricia Pendry seconded the motion. Motion passes to approve the 2023 LEIRA Treasurer, Membership, Bylaws, Training and Legislative reports.

7) 2023 Election and Results – Kirsty Jones

- a. 2024 LEIRA President – Cathy Munoz
- b. 1st Vice President – Write ins will be contacted.
- c. 2nd Vice President – Lisa Edlin
- d. Secretary – Heather Ging
- e. 1st Director - Alexandra Copeland
- f. 3rd Director – Amanda Towle
- g. Treasurer – Write in will be contacted.

8) Meeting adjourned @ 1232



LEIRA
Treasurer's Report
Bank Balances as of 09/22/23

Checking	\$134,535.41
<u>Savings</u>	<u>\$40,391.72</u>
Total	\$174,927.13

LEIRA

Statement of Activity

July 1 - September 22, 2023

	TOTAL
Revenue	
Conference-Fall	18,658.86
Earned Interest	1.36
Membership	900.00
Regional Training	
05 Reg Trng-May	1,100.00
07 Reg Trng-Jul	700.00
Total Regional Training	1,800.00
Total Revenue	\$21,360.22
GROSS PROFIT	\$21,360.22
Expenditures	
Conference Expenses	4,855.27
Credit Card Payments Fees	1,025.22
Professional Services fees	971.16
Regional Trainings	
07 Regional Training-Jul	300.00
Total Regional Trainings	300.00
Total Expenditures	\$7,151.65
NET OPERATING REVENUE	\$14,208.57
NET REVENUE	\$14,208.57

LEIRA

Budget vs. Actuals: 2023 Budget - FY23 P&L

July 1 - September 22, 2023

	JUL 2023				AUG 2023				SEP 1-22, 2023				TOTAL			
	ACTUAL	BUDGET	OVER BUDGET	% OF BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	OVER BUDGET	% OF BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	OVER BUDGET	% OF BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	OVER BUDGET	% OF BUDGET
Revenue																
Conference-Fall	5,775.00		5,775.00		9,400.00		9,400.00		3,483.86		3,483.86		\$18,658.86	\$0.00	\$18,658.86	0.00%
Earned Interest	0.68		0.68		0.68		0.68						\$1.36	\$0.00	\$1.36	0.00%
Membership	450.00		450.00		350.00		350.00		100.00		100.00		\$900.00	\$0.00	\$900.00	0.00%
Regional Training													\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
05 Reg Trng-May					1,100.00		1,100.00						\$1,100.00	\$0.00	\$1,100.00	0.00%
07 Reg Trng-Jul	500.00		500.00						200.00		200.00		\$700.00	\$0.00	\$700.00	0.00%
Total Regional Training	500.00		500.00		1,100.00		1,100.00		200.00		200.00		\$1,800.00	\$0.00	\$1,800.00	0.00%
Total Revenue	\$6,725.68	\$0.00	\$6,725.68	0.00%	\$10,850.68	\$0.00	\$10,850.68	0.00%	\$3,783.86	\$0.00	\$3,783.86	0.00%	\$21,360.22	\$0.00	\$21,360.22	0.00%
GROSS PROFIT	\$6,725.68	\$0.00	\$6,725.68	0.00%	\$10,850.68	\$0.00	\$10,850.68	0.00%	\$3,783.86	\$0.00	\$3,783.86	0.00%	\$21,360.22	\$0.00	\$21,360.22	0.00%
Expenditures																
Awards and Plaques		12.50	-12.50			12.50	-12.50			12.50	-12.50		\$0.00	\$37.50	\$ -37.50	0.00%
Capital Outlay		4.17	-4.17			4.17	-4.17			4.17	-4.17		\$0.00	\$12.51	\$ -12.51	0.00%
Conference Expenses	887.33	7,416.67	-6,529.34	11.96 %	399.94	7,416.67	-7,016.73	5.39 %	3,568.00	7,416.67	-3,848.67	48.11 %	\$4,855.27	\$22,250.01	\$ -17,394.74	21.82 %
Conference Committee		333.33	-333.33			333.33	-333.33			333.33	-333.33		\$0.00	\$999.99	\$ -999.99	0.00%
Total Conference Expenses	887.33	7,750.00	-6,862.67	11.45 %	399.94	7,750.00	-7,350.06	5.16 %	3,568.00	7,750.00	-4,182.00	46.04 %	\$4,855.27	\$23,250.00	\$ -18,394.73	20.88 %
Conference Future		3,333.33	-3,333.33			3,333.33	-3,333.33			3,333.33	-3,333.33		\$0.00	\$9,999.99	\$ -9,999.99	0.00%
Credit Card Payments Fees	427.93	291.67	136.26	146.72 %	223.25	291.67	-68.42	76.54 %	374.04	291.67	82.37	128.24 %	\$1,025.22	\$875.01	\$150.21	117.17 %
Executive Board		833.33	-833.33			833.33	-833.33			833.33	-833.33		\$0.00	\$2,499.99	\$ -2,499.99	0.00%
Legislative		6.25	-6.25			6.25	-6.25			6.25	-6.25		\$0.00	\$18.75	\$ -18.75	0.00%
Membership Promotions		16.67	-16.67			16.67	-16.67			16.67	-16.67		\$0.00	\$50.01	\$ -50.01	0.00%
Miscellaneous Expenses		250.00	-250.00			250.00	-250.00			250.00	-250.00		\$0.00	\$750.00	\$ -750.00	0.00%
Office Supplies		16.67	-16.67			16.67	-16.67			16.67	-16.67		\$0.00	\$50.01	\$ -50.01	0.00%
Presidents Expense		416.67	-416.67			416.67	-416.67			416.67	-416.67		\$0.00	\$1,250.01	\$ -1,250.01	0.00%
Professional Services fees	971.16	1,000.00	-28.84	97.12 %		1,000.00	-1,000.00			1,000.00	-1,000.00		\$971.16	\$3,000.00	\$ -2,028.84	32.37 %
Regional Trainings		416.67	-416.67			416.67	-416.67			416.67	-416.67		\$0.00	\$1,250.01	\$ -1,250.01	0.00%
07 Regional Training-Jul									300.00		300.00		\$300.00	\$0.00	\$300.00	0.00%
Total Regional Trainings		416.67	-416.67			416.67	-416.67		300.00	416.67	-116.67	72.00 %	\$300.00	\$1,250.01	\$ -950.01	24.00 %
Scholarship		50.00	-50.00			50.00	-50.00			50.00	-50.00		\$0.00	\$150.00	\$ -150.00	0.00%
Total Expenditures	\$2,286.42	\$14,397.93	\$ -12,111.51	15.88 %	\$623.19	\$14,397.93	\$ -13,774.74	4.33 %	\$4,242.04	\$14,397.93	\$ -10,155.89	29.46 %	\$7,151.65	\$43,193.79	\$ -36,042.14	16.56 %
NET OPERATING REVENUE	\$4,439.26	\$ -14,397.93	\$18,837.19	-30.83 %	\$10,227.49	\$ -14,397.93	\$24,625.42	-71.03 %	\$ -458.18	\$ -14,397.93	\$13,939.75	3.18 %	\$14,208.57	\$ -43,193.79	\$57,402.36	-32.89 %
NET REVENUE	\$4,439.26	\$ -14,397.93	\$18,837.19	-30.83 %	\$10,227.49	\$ -14,397.93	\$24,625.42	-71.03 %	\$ -458.18	\$ -14,397.93	\$13,939.75	3.18 %	\$14,208.57	\$ -43,193.79	\$57,402.36	-32.89 %

LEIRA

Statement of Activity

January 1 - September 22, 2023

	TOTAL
Revenue	
Conference-Fall	96,008.86
Earned Interest	5.33
Membership	20,685.00
Regional Training	
03 Reg Trng-Mar	3,600.00
05 Reg Trng-May	8,830.00
07 Reg Trng-Jul	4,050.00
12 Reg Trng-Dec	270.00
Total Regional Training	16,750.00
Total Revenue	\$133,449.19
GROSS PROFIT	\$133,449.19
Expenditures	
Awards and Plaques	101.11
Conference Expenses	5,242.37
Credit Card Payments Fees	3,876.04
Executive Board	-5,098.24
Presidents Expense	1,782.89
Professional Services fees	9,927.42
Regional Trainings	
07 Regional Training-Jul	300.00
Total Regional Trainings	300.00
Total Expenditures	\$16,131.59
NET OPERATING REVENUE	\$117,317.60
NET REVENUE	\$117,317.60

LEIRA Membership Report

Summary

Current membership is sitting at 444 members, a 16% increase from early 2023 and a 6% increase from last quarter. This is the second highest membership total in recent times, above the high in December 2022 of 425 members and just below the all time high of 494 members in December 2021.

Renewals are unusual this late in the year, and regional/online trainings were not offered after July 2023 in preparation for the conference. Therefore, new membership and late renewals have been heavily influenced by interest in the biannual conference to be held this month. Early registration closed on 5/31/23, and registration closed on 9/1/23.

Current Membership as of 9/25/23

Admin	10
Lifetime	30
Member	404
Total	444
Prospect	568

New Memberships 7/1/23-9/25/23 (by Membership type)

Lifetime	0
Member	13

New Memberships 7/1/23-9/25/23 (by month)

July 2023	7
August 2023	5
September 2023	1
Total New Membership	13

Membership Renewals (breakdown by month)

July 2023	1
August 2023	2
September 2023	0
Total 2023 Renewals	3

Lapsed Membership

Lapsed 31-60 days	0
Lapsed 61-90 days	0
Lapsed 90 days to 6 months	0



LEIRA June 2023 Training Report

Courses	Date	Registered	Attended
Intro to Public Disclosure	March 1	44	42
Advanced PDR	March 8	95	93
De-Escalation	May 10	15	15
Understanding Trauma	July 25	53	60

2024 Training Plans

Upcoming Courses	Dates	Trainer(s)
Intro to Public Disclosure	TBD	Cathy Munoz and Julie Ubert
Advanced Public Disclosure	TBD	Karen Horowitz
CSI/Evidence (?)	TBD	
PRI	TBD	PRI Staff
BWC (?)	TBD	

2024 Trainings Promoted by LEIRA/Assisted in Location Planning

Upcoming Courses	Dates	Trainer(s)
EMI	Spring	EMI
IAPE	September 10-12, 2024	Union Gap

2023 Conference Registration

Total Registered 223

2025 Conference Planning has begun!

LEIRA Legislative Committee Report

Date: September 27, 2023
To: President Cathy Munoz
From: Rebecca Hendricks, Legislative Committee Chair

Committee Chair Jeanne Johnson Jacobs retired and I was appointed to replace her.

I attended the WASPC Legislative Committee meeting on September 13th. The committee developed its draft 2024 WASPC Legislative Agenda, which is adopted at the Fall Conference in November. The following three items (in order of priority) were proposed to take the legislature.

1. State funding for retention and recruitment

Proposal:

Establish a state funding source for law enforcement recruitment and retention.

Problem:

Washington State is ranked 51st in the nation for law enforcement staffing per population and has been for 13 consecutive years, according to FBI data. Supplemental information from the annual Crime in Washington report illustrates that Washington is continuing to fall further behind. Low staffing levels are increasing pressures on those currently serving in law enforcement as well as leaving the public going without law enforcement's assistance in certain (non-priority) circumstances.

During the 2023 Legislative Session, [SB 5361](#) and [HB 1380](#) were introduced to address the need for stable resources to support law enforcement recruitment and retention, in addition to other agency needs related to criminal justice enforcement. In short, this bill concept would reallocate 1/10th of one percent (0.1%) of the established sales tax *back to the local jurisdiction* for the above purposes. All jurisdictions would have the ability to opt in, enabling cities to keep the tax reallocation generated within their cities and counties to keep the tax reallocation generated within their respective unincorporated areas.

Note: This does not increase the sales tax. It is a tax credit against the state's portion of the sales tax.

Conceptual Solutions:

1. Using SB 5841, establish a 1/10th of one percent (0.1%) sales tax option for cities and counties to opt into, from which the revenue may be used to recruit and retain law enforcement staff on a continuous basis until the agency receiving the funds reaches national staffing averages.

2. Establish a secondary option to allow those jurisdictions that opt in to the 1/10th of one percent (0.1%) for law enforcement staffing to opt into retaining an additional 1/20th of one percent (0.05%) to fund recruitment and retention in their local prosecutor and public defender offices, corrections departments, and courts. This strengthens the **whole** criminal justice system.
3. Any other funding mechanism we discover between now and January. :)

Opposition / Consequences:

This is not a perfect solution. This kind of solution requires time. Frankly, larger agencies and agencies in more densely populated jurisdictions are likely to benefit the most from this framework in the short term. Statewide staffing in the long term will rely on consistent solutions over time. Additionally, political pushback should be expected. When 2022's bill (SB 5841) language was offered on the floor as a budget amendment, it received significant criticism grounded in the concept that law enforcement is a local government responsibility – not the State's.

2. Revise the juvenile access to attorney statute

Proposal:

Revise the provisions governing a juvenile's access to an attorney to allow law enforcement to question a juvenile in certain circumstances. See 2023 proposals ([SB 5463](#) and [HB 1607](#)).

Problem:

Since the implementation of [House Bill 1140](#) (2021), law enforcement has reported several problems in attempting to work with juveniles, both offenders and victims. Current state law requires law enforcement, before taking a statement from a juvenile, to contact legal counsel on the juvenile's behalf. This process leaves confidential information exposed, takes away law enforcement's ability to assist juvenile victims, and stalls the exercise of justice when a young person breaks the law.

Conceptual Solutions:

1. Amend RCW 13.40.740 to provide an exception to the consultation requirement where the juvenile has indicated their statement may be exculpatory in nature.
2. Establish law enforcement's authority to question a juvenile where a juvenile, post-legal consultation, elects to waive their rights. a. Prohibit counsel from asserting a juvenile's rights without the juvenile's consent.
3. Establish the option for a parent or guardian, post-legal consultation, to advise law enforcement where the juvenile chooses to waive their rights.
4. Establish an age-appropriate process for emergency circumstances.

Opposition / Consequences:

Protection for juveniles in contact with the criminal justice system has been a top priority for juvenile activists and legislators in the last couple of years. It is critical to note that certain legal mechanisms are now being altered in the courts due to unsuccessful legislative efforts in the past. This is best displayed by the conflict created by the Washington Supreme Court's changes to GR 31

during summer 2022. Further, the “dead on arrival” nature of SB 5463 and HB 1607 in the 2023 session demonstrate the reaction to proposals that could subject juveniles to “involvement in the criminal legal system.”

While criticism is expected from those who believe even greater protections should be afforded juveniles in the criminal justice system, it is just as important to understand that “community-based accountability” supports the concept of integrating autonomy and parental engagement into the justice process. There is no justice served when an attorney, entirely removed from the situation and those involved, can unilaterally override what a juvenile and/or their family wants to do when engaging with law enforcement.

Discussions with key legislators on this topic in recent weeks seems to indicate some willingness to consider certain changes to this statute, so long as those changes benefit the interests of the juvenile suspected of criminal activity.

3. Pursuits

Proposal:

Amend the provisions of [RCW 10.116.060](#) regarding eligible offenses and supervisory requirements for small to medium-sized agencies.

Problem:

The 2023 Legislature passed [SB 5352](#) re-authorizing vehicular pursuits based on reasonable suspicion in accordance with (some of) WASPC proposal for the 2023 legislative session. However, the overbroad restrictions on vehicular pursuits continue due to 1) the failure to amend the eligible offenses for which a pursuit may be initiated, and 2) the imposition of impractical supervisory requirements on smaller agencies that lack 24-hour supervisory coverage.

Conceptual Solutions:

1. Amend RCW 10.116.060’s list of eligible offenses. Such amendments may reflect: a. Including all felonies and mandatory arrests; or b. Creating a dynamic matrix to permit pursuits based on any crime where external factors favor a pursuit under safe conditions. (Draft pending)
2. Revise the supervisory requirements to allow for small and medium-sized agencies without 24-hour supervisory coverage to pursue under circumstances that balance community needs with realistic agency resources.
3. Resolve potential conflicts between use-of-force statutes and the pursuit statute relating to pursuit intervention techniques.

Opposition / Consequences:

The policy discussions surrounding vehicular pursuits continue to be very political and particularly divisive among stakeholders. Legislators, activists, and one law enforcement labor organization have previously opposed changes following the initial reforms imposed by 2021’s HB 1054. During the 2023 legislative session, a bipartisan support group was critical in amending existing statute and realizing practical applications of the statute across local law enforcement agencies. To

have continued success on this front, which is likely to continue to be incremental, a unified voice from law enforcement agencies, local leaders, and organizations will be critical in advocating for these changes.

While not an official legislative priority item, WASPC will be making a call to express support for and how to move forward on amending the CJTC Wellness Grants Program to include corrections agencies and personnel as eligible recipients.

SHB1715 Domestic Violence – Various Provisions. Effective July 23, 2023.

There are many provisions that affected law enforcement that some agencies are only learning about and starting to interpret. Here are several sections I noted as new requirements for LEAs.

- Sec. 201(3) - 24 hour service requirement unless emergency exists
- Sec 203 (1) – requirement for firearms surrender to remain in effect when full order not granted.

“Therefore, in any proceeding in which the court enters a temporary protection order that includes a temporary order to surrender and prohibit weapons, and after the hearing the court denies the petition for a full protection order, the order to surrender and prohibit weapons must remain in effect until the period for a petitioner to file a motion for reconsideration or revision has passed. If a motion for reconsideration or revision is filed, the order to surrender and prohibit weapons must remain in effect until the motion for reconsideration or revision is resolved.”

- Sec 203 (3) – requirement for firearms surrender to remain in effect when full order not granted not applicable when “...allowing the order to surrender and prohibit weapons to remain in effect would be manifestly unjust...”

How will LEAs know when they can release surrendered weapons? Will the timeline be on the court order not granting the full Order that the respondent would show the LEA to get their surrendered firearms returned?

- Sec. 401(1)(a)(ii) – LEA to develop notification protocol when firearms are returned “to any person identified in a no-contact order, restraining order, or protection order and any identified victim of the crime that resulted in the firearm surrender.” Do children listed on the order have to be notified separately from the protected party?
- Sec. 402(1)(e) – notification of returned firearms to victim/petitioner required within one business day of verifying requirements have been met.
- Sec. 402(3) – LEA must hold the firearm for five business days from the time notification has been provided or information has been entered.

- Sec. 403(6)(a) – this section deals with compliance hearings for surrender. “If the court does not have a sufficient record before it on which to make such a finding [of compliance with OTS], the court must set a review hearing to occur as soon as possible and service by law enforcement shall be prioritized...” Would this just be PCSD, or would the service be by the local LEA where the respondent/defendant resides? Are they already familiar with serving review hearing dates?
- Sec. 404 (2) “If the court finds that surrender of all firearms, dangerous weapons, and any concealed pistol license is not possible prior to release or prior to the conclusion of the hearing, then arrangements for surrender shall be made and approved by the court before the person's release from custody or before the conclusion of the sentencing hearing, and the court shall order a law enforcement officer to accompany the person to the location where the firearms, dangerous weapons, and concealed pistol license are located so that they are surrendered directly to the law enforcement officer. Surrender to local law enforcement shall occur in a safe manner and proof of compliance provided by law enforcement to the court within 24 hours of either the person's release from custody or the conclusion of the sentencing hearing.”

SHB 1562 Firearms – Unlawful Possession and Restoration of Rights – Various Provisions. Effective July 23, 2023.

SHB 1562 created additional prohibitors for firearm eligibility. WSP put out some limited guidance on August 24, 2023 via an ACCESS email, which read, in part:

This bill also created additional misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence (MCDV) that are prohibiting for firearm purposes. Further, the bill established non-DV misdemeanors crimes, which can also be used to prohibit firearms. We have included pertinent information from other bills related to our state’s firearm laws and NICS will update our Washington Information pages on JusticeConnect shortly.

The majority of new prohibitors are for convictions after July 23, 2023, so agencies should start seeing more as time progresses.

RCW 9.41.040 Unlawful Possession of Firearms – Penalties

This is not a new requirement, but am including it for awareness as some agencies do not appear to be aware of the issue.

Per RCW 9.41.040(2)(a)(ii)(A)(B) & (C)(I), the respondent is ineligible to possess a firearm if 1) Respondent received notice & opportunity to be heard, 2) Protects protected party from (threats/actual) harassment and 3) Terms of the Order prohibit (threats of/actual) physical force/bodily injury. (This is my summary, not exact quote from RCW.)

These conditions are also under ACCESS Chapter 25, Section (04) E. WSP requires, and audits, that PCO/07 be marked yes if these conditions apply. This is regardless of whether or not the judge checked the box to expressly make the respondent ineligible to possess firearms.

Some agencies were unaware of this requirement and also believe their judges are probably not aware that the order is being entered into the system as ineligible to possess firearms, even though they made a conscious decision to not select the ineligible to possess firearms. In order for PC0/O7 to be marked no, the order would have to not include the 2nd and 3rd provisions listed above.

Agencies may want to consider advising their judge(s) of WSP interpretation and requirement for entry.



LEIRA EXECUTIVE BOARD

"Dedicated to the advancement of knowledge through sharing & exchange of professional experiences & technology"

President: Cathy Munoz • Past President: Kirsty Jones • 1st Vice President: Candice Mauracher
• 2nd Vice President: Amanda Towle • Treasurer: Illia Heath • Secretary: Heather Ging
• Director: Megan LeBlanc • Director: Erica Meeks • Director: Lisa Edlin • Ex-Officio: Joan Smith - WASPC

September 6, 2023

The bylaws committee for 2023 consisted of Cathy Munoz. There were no recommendations for changes to bylaws and no votes taken.

Please contact me for any future suggestions.

Respectfully submitted,

Cathy Munoz

LEIRA President