

---

**SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1543**

---

**State of Washington**

**56th Legislature**

**1999 Regular Session**

**By** House Committee on Criminal Justice & Corrections (originally sponsored by Representatives O'Brien, Ballasiotes, Kastama, Cairnes and Keiser; by request of Sentencing Guidelines Commission)

Read first time 02/26/1999.

1 AN ACT Relating to sentences for violent offenses and crimes  
2 against persons; amending RCW 9.94A.120 and 9.94A.440; and prescribing  
3 penalties.

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

5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 9.94A.120 and 1998 c 260 s 3 are each amended to read  
6 as follows:

7 When a person is convicted of a felony, the court shall impose  
8 punishment as provided in this section.

9 (1) Except as authorized in subsections (2), (4), (5), (6), and (8)  
10 of this section, the court shall impose a sentence within the sentence  
11 range for the offense.

12 (2) The court may impose a sentence outside the standard sentence  
13 range for that offense if it finds, considering the purpose of this  
14 chapter, that there are substantial and compelling reasons justifying  
15 an exceptional sentence.

16 (3) Whenever a sentence outside the standard range is imposed, the  
17 court shall set forth the reasons for its decision in written findings  
18 of fact and conclusions of law. A sentence outside the standard range  
19 shall be a determinate sentence.

1 (4) A persistent offender shall be sentenced to a term of total  
2 confinement for life without the possibility of parole or, when  
3 authorized by RCW 10.95.030 for the crime of aggravated murder in the  
4 first degree, sentenced to death, notwithstanding the maximum sentence  
5 under any other law. An offender convicted of the crime of murder in  
6 the first degree shall be sentenced to a term of total confinement not  
7 less than twenty years. An offender convicted of the crime of assault  
8 in the first degree or assault of a child in the first degree where the  
9 offender used force or means likely to result in death or intended to  
10 kill the victim shall be sentenced to a term of total confinement not  
11 less than five years. An offender convicted of the crime of rape in  
12 the first degree shall be sentenced to a term of total confinement not  
13 less than five years. The foregoing minimum terms of total confinement  
14 are mandatory and shall not be varied or modified as provided in  
15 subsection (2) of this section. In addition, all offenders subject to  
16 the provisions of this subsection shall not be eligible for community  
17 custody, earned early release time, furlough, home detention, partial  
18 confinement, work crew, work release, or any other form of early  
19 release as defined under RCW 9.94A.150 (1), (2), (3), (5), (7), or (8),  
20 or any other form of authorized leave of absence from the correctional  
21 facility while not in the direct custody of a corrections officer or  
22 officers during such minimum terms of total confinement except in the  
23 case of an offender in need of emergency medical treatment or for the  
24 purpose of commitment to an inpatient treatment facility in the case of  
25 an offender convicted of the crime of rape in the first degree.

26 (5) In sentencing a first-time offender the court may waive the  
27 imposition of a sentence within the sentence range and impose a  
28 sentence which may include up to ninety days of confinement in a  
29 facility operated or utilized under contract by the county and a  
30 requirement that the offender refrain from committing new offenses.  
31 The sentence may also include up to two years of community supervision,  
32 which, in addition to crime-related prohibitions, may include  
33 requirements that the offender perform any one or more of the  
34 following:

- 35 (a) Devote time to a specific employment or occupation;
- 36 (b) Undergo available outpatient treatment for up to two years, or
- 37 inpatient treatment not to exceed the standard range of confinement for
- 38 that offense;

1 (c) Pursue a prescribed, secular course of study or vocational  
2 training;

3 (d) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the  
4 court or the community corrections officer prior to any change in the  
5 offender's address or employment;

6 (e) Report as directed to the court and a community corrections  
7 officer; or

8 (f) Pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations as provided  
9 in RCW 9.94A.030 and/or perform community service work.

10 (6)(a) An offender is eligible for the special drug offender  
11 sentencing alternative if:

12 (i) The offender is convicted of the manufacture, delivery, or  
13 possession with intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance  
14 classified in Schedule I or II that is a narcotic drug or a felony that  
15 is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW or RCW 69.50.407, a criminal attempt,  
16 criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit such crimes,  
17 and the violation does not involve a sentence enhancement under RCW  
18 9.94A.310 (3) or (4);

19 (ii) The offender has no prior convictions for a felony in this  
20 state, another state, or the United States; and

21 (iii) The offense involved only a small quantity of the particular  
22 controlled substance as determined by the judge upon consideration of  
23 such factors as the weight, purity, packaging, sale price, and street  
24 value of the controlled substance.

25 (b) If the midpoint of the standard range is greater than one year  
26 and the sentencing judge determines that the offender is eligible for  
27 this option and that the offender and the community will benefit from  
28 the use of the special drug offender sentencing alternative, the judge  
29 may waive imposition of a sentence within the standard range and impose  
30 a sentence that must include a period of total confinement in a state  
31 facility for one-half of the midpoint of the standard range. During  
32 incarceration in the state facility, offenders sentenced under this  
33 subsection shall undergo a comprehensive substance abuse assessment and  
34 receive, within available resources, treatment services appropriate for  
35 the offender. The treatment services shall be designed by the division  
36 of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health  
37 services, in cooperation with the department of corrections. If the  
38 midpoint of the standard range is twenty-four months or less, no more  
39 than three months of the sentence may be served in a work release

1 status. The court shall also impose one year of concurrent community  
2 custody and community supervision that must include appropriate  
3 outpatient substance abuse treatment, crime-related prohibitions  
4 including a condition not to use illegal controlled substances, and a  
5 requirement to submit to urinalysis or other testing to monitor that  
6 status. The court may require that the monitoring for controlled  
7 substances be conducted by the department or by a treatment  
8 alternatives to street crime program or a comparable court or agency-  
9 referred program. The offender may be required to pay thirty dollars  
10 per month while on community custody to offset the cost of monitoring.  
11 In addition, the court shall impose three or more of the following  
12 conditions:

- 13 (i) Devote time to a specific employment or training;
- 14 (ii) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify  
15 the court or the community corrections officer before any change in the  
16 offender's address or employment;
- 17 (iii) Report as directed to a community corrections officer;
- 18 (iv) Pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations;
- 19 (v) Perform community service work;
- 20 (vi) Stay out of areas designated by the sentencing judge.

21 (c) If the offender violates any of the sentence conditions in (b)  
22 of this subsection, the department shall impose sanctions  
23 administratively, with notice to the prosecuting attorney and the  
24 sentencing court. Upon motion of the court or the prosecuting  
25 attorney, a violation hearing shall be held by the court. If the court  
26 finds that conditions have been willfully violated, the court may  
27 impose confinement consisting of up to the remaining one-half of the  
28 midpoint of the standard range. All total confinement served during  
29 the period of community custody shall be credited to the offender,  
30 regardless of whether the total confinement is served as a result of  
31 the original sentence, as a result of a sanction imposed by the  
32 department, or as a result of a violation found by the court. The term  
33 of community supervision shall be tolled by any period of time served  
34 in total confinement as a result of a violation found by the court.

35 (d) The department shall determine the rules for calculating the  
36 value of a day fine based on the offender's income and reasonable  
37 obligations which the offender has for the support of the offender and  
38 any dependents. These rules shall be developed in consultation with

1 the administrator for the courts, the office of financial management,  
2 and the commission.

3 (7) If a sentence range has not been established for the  
4 defendant's crime, the court shall impose a determinate sentence which  
5 may include not more than one year of confinement, community service  
6 work, a term of community supervision not to exceed one year, and/or  
7 other legal financial obligations. The court may impose a sentence  
8 which provides more than one year of confinement if the court finds,  
9 considering the purpose of this chapter, that there are substantial and  
10 compelling reasons justifying an exceptional sentence.

11 (8)(a)(i) When an offender is convicted of a sex offense other than  
12 a violation of RCW 9A.44.050 or a sex offense that is also a serious  
13 violent offense and has no prior convictions for a sex offense or any  
14 other felony sex offenses in this or any other state, the sentencing  
15 court, on its own motion or the motion of the state or the defendant,  
16 may order an examination to determine whether the defendant is amenable  
17 to treatment.

18 The report of the examination shall include at a minimum the  
19 following: The defendant's version of the facts and the official  
20 version of the facts, the defendant's offense history, an assessment of  
21 problems in addition to alleged deviant behaviors, the offender's  
22 social and employment situation, and other evaluation measures used.  
23 The report shall set forth the sources of the evaluator's information.

24 The examiner shall assess and report regarding the defendant's  
25 amenability to treatment and relative risk to the community. A  
26 proposed treatment plan shall be provided and shall include, at a  
27 minimum:

28 (A) Frequency and type of contact between offender and therapist;

29 (B) Specific issues to be addressed in the treatment and  
30 description of planned treatment modalities;

31 (C) Monitoring plans, including any requirements regarding living  
32 conditions, lifestyle requirements, and monitoring by family members  
33 and others;

34 (D) Anticipated length of treatment; and

35 (E) Recommended crime-related prohibitions.

36 The court on its own motion may order, or on a motion by the state  
37 shall order, a second examination regarding the offender's amenability  
38 to treatment. The evaluator shall be selected by the party making the  
39 motion. The defendant shall pay the cost of any second examination

1 ordered unless the court finds the defendant to be indigent in which  
2 case the state shall pay the cost.

3 (ii) After receipt of the reports, the court shall consider whether  
4 the offender and the community will benefit from use of this special  
5 sex offender sentencing alternative and consider the victim's opinion  
6 whether the offender should receive a treatment disposition under this  
7 subsection. If the court determines that this special sex offender  
8 sentencing alternative is appropriate, the court shall then impose a  
9 sentence within the sentence range. If this sentence is less than  
10 eleven years of confinement, the court may suspend the execution of the  
11 sentence and impose the following conditions of suspension:

12 (A) The court shall place the defendant on community custody for  
13 the length of the suspended sentence or three years, whichever is  
14 greater, and require the offender to comply with any conditions imposed  
15 by the department of corrections under subsection (14) of this section;

16 (B) The court shall order treatment for any period up to three  
17 years in duration. The court in its discretion shall order outpatient  
18 sex offender treatment or inpatient sex offender treatment, if  
19 available. A community mental health center may not be used for such  
20 treatment unless it has an appropriate program designed for sex  
21 offender treatment. The offender shall not change sex offender  
22 treatment providers or treatment conditions without first notifying the  
23 prosecutor, the community corrections officer, and the court, and shall  
24 not change providers without court approval after a hearing if the  
25 prosecutor or community corrections officer object to the change. In  
26 addition, as conditions of the suspended sentence, the court may impose  
27 other sentence conditions including up to six months of confinement,  
28 not to exceed the sentence range of confinement for that offense,  
29 crime-related prohibitions, and requirements that the offender perform  
30 any one or more of the following:

31 (I) Devote time to a specific employment or occupation;

32 (II) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify  
33 the court or the community corrections officer prior to any change in  
34 the offender's address or employment;

35 (III) Report as directed to the court and a community corrections  
36 officer;

37 (IV) Pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations as provided  
38 in RCW 9.94A.030, perform community service work, or any combination  
39 thereof; or

1 (V) Make recoupment to the victim for the cost of any counseling  
2 required as a result of the offender's crime; and

3 (C) Sex offenders sentenced under this special sex offender  
4 sentencing alternative are not eligible to accrue any earned early  
5 release time while serving a suspended sentence.

6 (iii) The sex offender therapist shall submit quarterly reports on  
7 the defendant's progress in treatment to the court and the parties.  
8 The report shall reference the treatment plan and include at a minimum  
9 the following: Dates of attendance, defendant's compliance with  
10 requirements, treatment activities, the defendant's relative progress  
11 in treatment, and any other material as specified by the court at  
12 sentencing.

13 (iv) At the time of sentencing, the court shall set a treatment  
14 termination hearing for three months prior to the anticipated date for  
15 completion of treatment. Prior to the treatment termination hearing,  
16 the treatment professional and community corrections officer shall  
17 submit written reports to the court and parties regarding the  
18 defendant's compliance with treatment and monitoring requirements, and  
19 recommendations regarding termination from treatment, including  
20 proposed community supervision conditions. Either party may request  
21 and the court may order another evaluation regarding the advisability  
22 of termination from treatment. The defendant shall pay the cost of any  
23 additional evaluation ordered unless the court finds the defendant to  
24 be indigent in which case the state shall pay the cost. At the  
25 treatment termination hearing the court may: (A) Modify conditions of  
26 community custody, and either (B) terminate treatment, or (C) extend  
27 treatment for up to the remaining period of community custody.

28 (v) If a violation of conditions occurs during community custody,  
29 the department shall either impose sanctions as provided for in RCW  
30 9.94A.205(2)(a) or refer the violation to the court and recommend  
31 revocation of the suspended sentence as provided for in (a)(vi) of this  
32 subsection.

33 (vi) The court may revoke the suspended sentence at any time during  
34 the period of community custody and order execution of the sentence if:  
35 (A) The defendant violates the conditions of the suspended sentence, or  
36 (B) the court finds that the defendant is failing to make satisfactory  
37 progress in treatment. All confinement time served during the period  
38 of community custody shall be credited to the offender if the suspended  
39 sentence is revoked.

1 (vii) Except as provided in (a)(viii) of this subsection, after  
2 July 1, 1991, examinations and treatment ordered pursuant to this  
3 subsection shall only be conducted by sex offender treatment providers  
4 certified by the department of health pursuant to chapter 18.155 RCW.

5 (viii) A sex offender therapist who examines or treats a sex  
6 offender pursuant to this subsection (8) does not have to be certified  
7 by the department of health pursuant to chapter 18.155 RCW if the court  
8 finds that: (A) The offender has already moved to another state or  
9 plans to move to another state for reasons other than circumventing the  
10 certification requirements; (B) no certified providers are available  
11 for treatment within a reasonable geographical distance of the  
12 offender's home; and (C) the evaluation and treatment plan comply with  
13 this subsection (8) and the rules adopted by the department of health.

14 (ix) For purposes of this subsection (8), "victim" means any person  
15 who has sustained emotional, psychological, physical, or financial  
16 injury to person or property as a result of the crime charged.  
17 "Victim" also means a parent or guardian of a victim who is a minor  
18 child unless the parent or guardian is the perpetrator of the offense.

19 (x) If the defendant was less than eighteen years of age when the  
20 charge was filed, the state shall pay for the cost of initial  
21 evaluation and treatment.

22 (b) When an offender commits any felony sex offense on or after  
23 July 1, 1987, and is sentenced to a term of confinement of more than  
24 one year but less than six years, the sentencing court may, on its own  
25 motion or on the motion of the offender or the state, request the  
26 department of corrections to evaluate whether the offender is amenable  
27 to treatment and the department may place the offender in a treatment  
28 program within a correctional facility operated by the department.

29 Except for an offender who has been convicted of a violation of RCW  
30 9A.44.040 or 9A.44.050, if the offender completes the treatment program  
31 before the expiration of his or her term of confinement, the department  
32 of corrections may request the court to convert the balance of  
33 confinement to community supervision and to place conditions on the  
34 offender including crime-related prohibitions and requirements that the  
35 offender perform any one or more of the following:

36 (i) Devote time to a specific employment or occupation;

37 (ii) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify  
38 the court or the community corrections officer prior to any change in  
39 the offender's address or employment;



1 (iii) Report as directed to the court and a community corrections  
2 officer;

3 (iv) Undergo available outpatient treatment.

4 If the offender violates any of the terms of his or her community  
5 supervision, the court may order the offender to serve out the balance  
6 of his or her community supervision term in confinement in the custody  
7 of the department of corrections.

8 Nothing in this subsection (8)(b) shall confer eligibility for such  
9 programs for offenders convicted and sentenced for a sex offense  
10 committed prior to July 1, 1987. This subsection (8)(b) does not apply  
11 to any crime committed after July 1, 1990.

12 (c) Offenders convicted and sentenced for a sex offense committed  
13 prior to July 1, 1987, may, subject to available funds, request an  
14 evaluation by the department of corrections to determine whether they  
15 are amenable to treatment. If the offender is determined to be  
16 amenable to treatment, the offender may request placement in a  
17 treatment program within a correctional facility operated by the  
18 department. Placement in such treatment program is subject to  
19 available funds.

20 (9)(a)(i) When a court sentences a person to a term of total  
21 confinement to the custody of the department of corrections for an  
22 offense categorized as a sex offense or a serious violent offense  
23 committed after July 1, 1988, but before July 1, 1990, assault in the  
24 second degree, assault of a child in the second degree, any crime  
25 against a person where it is determined in accordance with RCW  
26 9.94A.125 that the defendant or an accomplice was armed with a deadly  
27 weapon at the time of commission, or any felony offense under chapter  
28 69.50 or 69.52 RCW not sentenced under subsection (6) of this section,  
29 committed on or after July 1, 1988, but before the effective date of  
30 this section, the court shall, in addition to the other terms of the  
31 sentence, sentence the offender to a one-year term of community  
32 placement beginning either upon completion of the term of confinement  
33 or at such time as the offender is transferred to community custody in  
34 lieu of earned early release in accordance with RCW 9.94A.150 (1) and  
35 (2). When the court sentences an offender under this subsection to the  
36 statutory maximum period of confinement then the community placement  
37 portion of the sentence shall consist entirely of such community  
38 custody to which the offender may become eligible, in accordance with  
39 RCW 9.94A.150 (1) and (2). Any period of community custody actually

1 served shall be credited against the community placement portion of the  
2 sentence.

3 (ii) Except for persons sentenced under (b) of this subsection or  
4 subsection (10)(a) of this section, when a court sentences a person to  
5 a term of total confinement to the custody of the department of  
6 corrections for a violent offense, any crime against a person under RCW  
7 9.94A.440(2), or any felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW  
8 not sentenced under subsection (6) of this section, committed on or  
9 after the effective date of this section, the court shall in addition  
10 to the other terms of the sentence, sentence the offender to a one-year  
11 term of community placement beginning either upon completion of the  
12 term of confinement or at such time as the offender is transferred to  
13 community custody in lieu of earned early release in accordance with  
14 RCW 9.94A.150 (1) and (2). When the court sentences the offender under  
15 this subsection (9)(a)(ii) to the statutory maximum period of  
16 confinement then the community placement portion of the sentence shall  
17 consist entirely of such community custody to which the offender may  
18 become eligible, in accordance with RCW 9.94A.150 (1) and (2). Any  
19 period of community custody actually served shall be credited against  
20 the community placement portion of the sentence.

21 (b) When a court sentences a person to a term of total confinement  
22 to the custody of the department of corrections for an offense  
23 categorized as a sex offense committed on or after July 1, 1990, but  
24 before June 6, 1996, a serious violent offense, vehicular homicide, or  
25 vehicular assault, committed on or after July 1, 1990, the court shall  
26 in addition to other terms of the sentence, sentence the offender to  
27 community placement for two years or up to the period of earned early  
28 release awarded pursuant to RCW 9.94A.150 (1) and (2), whichever is  
29 longer. The community placement shall begin either upon completion of  
30 the term of confinement or at such time as the offender is transferred  
31 to community custody in lieu of earned early release in accordance with  
32 RCW 9.94A.150 (1) and (2). When the court sentences an offender under  
33 this subsection to the statutory maximum period of confinement then the  
34 community placement portion of the sentence shall consist entirely of  
35 the community custody to which the offender may become eligible, in  
36 accordance with RCW 9.94A.150 (1) and (2). Any period of community  
37 custody actually served shall be credited against the community  
38 placement portion of the sentence. Unless a condition is waived by the

1 court, the terms of community placement for offenders sentenced  
2 pursuant to this section shall include the following conditions:

3 (i) The offender shall report to and be available for contact with  
4 the assigned community corrections officer as directed;

5 (ii) The offender shall work at department of corrections-approved  
6 education, employment, and/or community service;

7 (iii) The offender shall not possess or consume controlled  
8 substances except pursuant to lawfully issued prescriptions;

9 (iv) The offender shall pay supervision fees as determined by the  
10 department of corrections;

11 (v) The residence location and living arrangements are subject to  
12 the prior approval of the department of corrections during the period  
13 of community placement; and

14 (vi) The offender shall submit to affirmative acts necessary to  
15 monitor compliance with the orders of the court as required by the  
16 department.

17 (c) As a part of any sentence imposed under (a) or (b) of this  
18 subsection, the court may also order any of the following special  
19 conditions:

20 (i) The offender shall remain within, or outside of, a specified  
21 geographical boundary;

22 (ii) The offender shall not have direct or indirect contact with  
23 the victim of the crime or a specified class of individuals;

24 (iii) The offender shall participate in crime-related treatment or  
25 counseling services;

26 (iv) The offender shall not consume alcohol;

27 (v) The offender shall comply with any crime-related prohibitions;  
28 or

29 (vi) For an offender convicted of a felony sex offense against a  
30 minor victim after June 6, 1996, the offender shall comply with any  
31 terms and conditions of community placement imposed by the department  
32 of corrections relating to contact between the sex offender and a minor  
33 victim or a child of similar age or circumstance as a previous victim.

34 (d) Prior to transfer to, or during, community placement, any  
35 conditions of community placement may be removed or modified so as not  
36 to be more restrictive by the sentencing court, upon recommendation of  
37 the department of corrections.

38 (10)(a) When a court sentences a person to the custody of the  
39 department of corrections for an offense categorized as a sex offense

1 committed on or after June 6, 1996, the court shall, in addition to  
2 other terms of the sentence, sentence the offender to community custody  
3 for three years or up to the period of earned early release awarded  
4 pursuant to RCW 9.94A.150 (1) and (2), whichever is longer. The  
5 community custody shall begin either upon completion of the term of  
6 confinement or at such time as the offender is transferred to community  
7 custody in lieu of earned early release in accordance with RCW  
8 9.94A.150 (1) and (2).

9 (b) Unless a condition is waived by the court, the terms of  
10 community custody shall be the same as those provided for in subsection  
11 (9)(b) of this section and may include those provided for in subsection  
12 (9)(c) of this section. As part of any sentence that includes a term  
13 of community custody imposed under this subsection, the court shall  
14 also require the offender to comply with any conditions imposed by the  
15 department of corrections under subsection (14) of this section.

16 (c) At any time prior to the completion of a sex offender's term of  
17 community custody, if the court finds that public safety would be  
18 enhanced, the court may impose and enforce an order extending any or  
19 all of the conditions imposed pursuant to this section for a period up  
20 to the maximum allowable sentence for the crime as it is classified in  
21 chapter 9A.20 RCW, regardless of the expiration of the offender's term  
22 of community custody. If a violation of a condition extended under  
23 this subsection occurs after the expiration of the offender's term of  
24 community custody, it shall be deemed a violation of the sentence for  
25 the purposes of RCW 9.94A.195 and may be punishable as contempt of  
26 court as provided for in RCW 7.21.040.

27 (11) If the court imposes a sentence requiring confinement of  
28 thirty days or less, the court may, in its discretion, specify that the  
29 sentence be served on consecutive or intermittent days. A sentence  
30 requiring more than thirty days of confinement shall be served on  
31 consecutive days. Local jail administrators may schedule court-ordered  
32 intermittent sentences as space permits.

33 (12) If a sentence imposed includes payment of a legal financial  
34 obligation, the sentence shall specify the total amount of the legal  
35 financial obligation owed, and shall require the offender to pay a  
36 specified monthly sum toward that legal financial obligation.  
37 Restitution to victims shall be paid prior to any other payments of  
38 monetary obligations. Any legal financial obligation that is imposed  
39 by the court may be collected by the department, which shall deliver

1 the amount paid to the county clerk for credit. The offender's  
2 compliance with payment of legal financial obligations shall be  
3 supervised by the department for ten years following the entry of the  
4 judgment and sentence or ten years following the offender's release  
5 from total confinement. All monetary payments ordered shall be paid no  
6 later than ten years after the last date of release from confinement  
7 pursuant to a felony conviction or the date the sentence was entered  
8 unless the superior court extends the criminal judgment an additional  
9 ten years. If the legal financial obligations including crime victims'  
10 assessments are not paid during the initial ten-year period, the  
11 superior court may extend jurisdiction under the criminal judgment an  
12 additional ten years as provided in RCW 9.94A.140, 9.94A.142, and  
13 9.94A.145. If jurisdiction under the criminal judgment is extended,  
14 the department is not responsible for supervision of the offender  
15 during the subsequent period. Independent of the department, the party  
16 or entity to whom the legal financial obligation is owed shall have the  
17 authority to utilize any other remedies available to the party or  
18 entity to collect the legal financial obligation. Nothing in this  
19 section makes the department, the state, or any of its employees,  
20 agents, or other persons acting on their behalf liable under any  
21 circumstances for the payment of these legal financial obligations. If  
22 an order includes restitution as one of the monetary assessments, the  
23 county clerk shall make disbursements to victims named in the order.

24 (13) Except as provided under RCW 9.94A.140(1) and 9.94A.142(1), a  
25 court may not impose a sentence providing for a term of confinement or  
26 community supervision or community placement which exceeds the  
27 statutory maximum for the crime as provided in chapter 9A.20 RCW.

28 (14) All offenders sentenced to terms involving community  
29 supervision, community service, community placement, or legal financial  
30 obligation shall be under the supervision of the department of  
31 corrections and shall follow explicitly the instructions and conditions  
32 of the department of corrections. The department may require an  
33 offender to perform affirmative acts it deems appropriate to monitor  
34 compliance with the conditions of the sentence imposed.

35 (a) The instructions shall include, at a minimum, reporting as  
36 directed to a community corrections officer, remaining within  
37 prescribed geographical boundaries, notifying the community corrections  
38 officer of any change in the offender's address or employment, and  
39 paying the supervision fee assessment.

1 (b) For offenders sentenced to terms involving community custody  
2 for crimes committed on or after June 6, 1996, the department may  
3 include, in addition to the instructions in (a) of this subsection, any  
4 appropriate conditions of supervision, including but not limited to,  
5 prohibiting the offender from having contact with any other specified  
6 individuals or specific class of individuals. The conditions  
7 authorized under this subsection (14)(b) may be imposed by the  
8 department prior to or during an offender's community custody term. If  
9 a violation of conditions imposed by the court or the department  
10 pursuant to subsection (10) of this section occurs during community  
11 custody, it shall be deemed a violation of community placement for the  
12 purposes of RCW 9.94A.207 and shall authorize the department to  
13 transfer an offender to a more restrictive confinement status as  
14 provided in RCW 9.94A.205. At any time prior to the completion of a  
15 sex offender's term of community custody, the department may recommend  
16 to the court that any or all of the conditions imposed by the court or  
17 the department pursuant to subsection (10) of this section be continued  
18 beyond the expiration of the offender's term of community custody as  
19 authorized in subsection (10)(c) of this section.

20 The department may require offenders to pay for special services  
21 rendered on or after July 25, 1993, including electronic monitoring,  
22 day reporting, and telephone reporting, dependent upon the offender's  
23 ability to pay. The department may pay for these services for  
24 offenders who are not able to pay.

25 (15) All offenders sentenced to terms involving community  
26 supervision, community service, or community placement under the  
27 supervision of the department of corrections shall not own, use, or  
28 possess firearms or ammunition. Offenders who own, use, or are found  
29 to be in actual or constructive possession of firearms or ammunition  
30 shall be subject to the appropriate violation process and sanctions.  
31 "Constructive possession" as used in this subsection means the power  
32 and intent to control the firearm or ammunition. "Firearm" as used in  
33 this subsection means a weapon or device from which a projectile may be  
34 fired by an explosive such as gunpowder.

35 (16) The sentencing court shall give the offender credit for all  
36 confinement time served before the sentencing if that confinement was  
37 solely in regard to the offense for which the offender is being  
38 sentenced.

1 (17) A departure from the standards in RCW 9.94A.400 (1) and (2)  
2 governing whether sentences are to be served consecutively or  
3 concurrently is an exceptional sentence subject to the limitations in  
4 subsections (2) and (3) of this section, and may be appealed by the  
5 defendant or the state as set forth in RCW 9.94A.210 (2) through (6).

6 (18) The court shall order restitution whenever the offender is  
7 convicted of a felony that results in injury to any person or damage to  
8 or loss of property, whether the offender is sentenced to confinement  
9 or placed under community supervision, unless extraordinary  
10 circumstances exist that make restitution inappropriate in the court's  
11 judgment. The court shall set forth the extraordinary circumstances in  
12 the record if it does not order restitution.

13 (19) As a part of any sentence, the court may impose and enforce an  
14 order that relates directly to the circumstances of the crime for which  
15 the offender has been convicted, prohibiting the offender from having  
16 any contact with other specified individuals or a specific class of  
17 individuals for a period not to exceed the maximum allowable sentence  
18 for the crime, regardless of the expiration of the offender's term of  
19 community supervision or community placement.

20 (20) The court may order an offender whose sentence includes  
21 community placement or community supervision to undergo a mental status  
22 evaluation and to participate in available outpatient mental health  
23 treatment, if the court finds that reasonable grounds exist to believe  
24 that the offender is a mentally ill person as defined in RCW 71.24.025,  
25 and that this condition is likely to have influenced the offense. An  
26 order requiring mental status evaluation or treatment must be based on  
27 a presentence report and, if applicable, mental status evaluations that  
28 have been filed with the court to determine the offender's competency  
29 or eligibility for a defense of insanity. The court may order  
30 additional evaluations at a later date if deemed appropriate.

31 (21) In any sentence of partial confinement, the court may require  
32 the defendant to serve the partial confinement in work release, in a  
33 program of home detention, on work crew, or in a combined program of  
34 work crew and home detention.

35 (22) All court-ordered legal financial obligations collected by the  
36 department and remitted to the county clerk shall be credited and paid  
37 where restitution is ordered. Restitution shall be paid prior to any  
38 other payments of monetary obligations.

1       **Sec. 2.** RCW 9.94A.440 and 1996 c 93 s 2 are each amended to read  
2 as follows:

3       (1) Decision not to prosecute.

4       **STANDARD:** A prosecuting attorney may decline to prosecute, even  
5 though technically sufficient evidence to prosecute exists, in  
6 situations where prosecution would serve no public purpose, would  
7 defeat the underlying purpose of the law in question or would result in  
8 decreased respect for the law.

9       **GUIDELINE/COMMENTARY:**

10       **Examples**

11       The following are examples of reasons not to prosecute which could  
12 satisfy the standard.

13       (a) **Contrary to Legislative Intent** - It may be proper to decline to  
14 charge where the application of criminal sanctions would be clearly  
15 contrary to the intent of the legislature in enacting the particular  
16 statute.

17       (b) **Antiquated Statute** - It may be proper to decline to charge  
18 where the statute in question is antiquated in that:

19       (i) It has not been enforced for many years; and

20       (ii) Most members of society act as if it were no longer in  
21 existence; and

22       (iii) It serves no deterrent or protective purpose in today's  
23 society; and

24       (iv) The statute has not been recently reconsidered by the  
25 legislature.

26       This reason is not to be construed as the basis for declining cases  
27 because the law in question is unpopular or because it is difficult to  
28 enforce.

29       (c) **De Minimus Violation** - It may be proper to decline to charge  
30 where the violation of law is only technical or insubstantial and where  
31 no public interest or deterrent purpose would be served by prosecution.

32       (d) **Confinement on Other Charges** - It may be proper to decline to  
33 charge because the accused has been sentenced on another charge to a  
34 lengthy period of confinement; and

35       (i) Conviction of the new offense would not merit any additional  
36 direct or collateral punishment;

37       (ii) The new offense is either a misdemeanor or a felony which is  
38 not particularly aggravated; and



1 (iii) Conviction of the new offense would not serve any significant  
2 deterrent purpose.

3 (e) Pending Conviction on Another Charge - It may be proper to  
4 decline to charge because the accused is facing a pending prosecution  
5 in the same or another county; and

6 (i) Conviction of the new offense would not merit any additional  
7 direct or collateral punishment;

8 (ii) Conviction in the pending prosecution is imminent;

9 (iii) The new offense is either a misdemeanor or a felony which is  
10 not particularly aggravated; and

11 (iv) Conviction of the new offense would not serve any significant  
12 deterrent purpose.

13 (f) High Disproportionate Cost of Prosecution - It may be proper to  
14 decline to charge where the cost of locating or transporting, or the  
15 burden on, prosecution witnesses is highly disproportionate to the  
16 importance of prosecuting the offense in question. This reason should  
17 be limited to minor cases and should not be relied upon in serious  
18 cases.

19 (g) Improper Motives of Complainant - It may be proper to decline  
20 charges because the motives of the complainant are improper and  
21 prosecution would serve no public purpose, would defeat the underlying  
22 purpose of the law in question or would result in decreased respect for  
23 the law.

24 (h) Immunity - It may be proper to decline to charge where immunity  
25 is to be given to an accused in order to prosecute another where the  
26 accused's information or testimony will reasonably lead to the  
27 conviction of others who are responsible for more serious criminal  
28 conduct or who represent a greater danger to the public interest.

29 (i) Victim Request - It may be proper to decline to charge because  
30 the victim requests that no criminal charges be filed and the case  
31 involves the following crimes or situations:

32 (i) Assault cases where the victim has suffered little or no  
33 injury;

34 (ii) Crimes against property, not involving violence, where no  
35 major loss was suffered;

36 (iii) Where doing so would not jeopardize the safety of society.

37 Care should be taken to insure that the victim's request is freely  
38 made and is not the product of threats or pressure by the accused.

1 The presence of these factors may also justify the decision to  
2 dismiss a prosecution which has been commenced.

3 Notification

4 The prosecutor is encouraged to notify the victim, when practical,  
5 and the law enforcement personnel, of the decision not to prosecute.

6 (2) Decision to prosecute.

7 (a) STANDARD:

8 Crimes against persons will be filed if sufficient admissible  
9 evidence exists, which, when considered with the most plausible,  
10 reasonably foreseeable defense that could be raised under the evidence,  
11 would justify conviction by a reasonable and objective fact-finder.  
12 With regard to offenses prohibited by RCW 9A.44.040, 9A.44.050,  
13 9A.44.073, 9A.44.076, 9A.44.079, 9A.44.083, 9A.44.086, 9A.44.089, and  
14 9A.64.020 the prosecutor should avoid prefiling agreements or  
15 diversions intended to place the accused in a program of treatment or  
16 counseling, so that treatment, if determined to be beneficial, can be  
17 provided pursuant to RCW 9.94A.120(8).

18 Crimes against property/other crimes will be filed if the  
19 admissible evidence is of such convincing force as to make it probable  
20 that a reasonable and objective fact-finder would convict after hearing  
21 all the admissible evidence and the most plausible defense that could  
22 be raised.

23 See table below for the crimes within these categories.

24 CATEGORIZATION OF CRIMES FOR PROSECUTING STANDARDS

25 CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

26 Aggravated Murder

27 1st Degree Murder

28 2nd Degree Murder

29 1st Degree Kidnaping

30 1st Degree Assault

31 1st Degree Assault of a Child

32 1st Degree Rape

33 1st Degree Robbery

34 1st Degree Rape of a Child

35 1st Degree Arson

36 2nd Degree Kidnaping

37 2nd Degree Assault

38 2nd Degree Assault of a Child

1 2nd Degree Rape  
2 2nd Degree Robbery  
3 1st Degree Burglary  
4 1st Degree Manslaughter  
5 2nd Degree Manslaughter  
6 1st Degree Extortion  
7 Indecent Liberties  
8 Incest  
9 2nd Degree Rape of a Child  
10 Vehicular Homicide  
11 Vehicular Assault  
12 3rd Degree Rape  
13 3rd Degree Rape of a Child  
14 1st Degree Child Molestation  
15 2nd Degree Child Molestation  
16 3rd Degree Child Molestation  
17 2nd Degree Extortion  
18 1st Degree Promoting Prostitution  
19 Intimidating a Juror  
20 Communication with a Minor  
21 Intimidating a Witness  
22 Intimidating a Public Servant  
23 Bomb Threat (if against person)  
24 3rd Degree Assault  
25 3rd Degree Assault of a Child  
26 Unlawful Imprisonment  
27 Promoting a Suicide Attempt  
28 Riot (if against person)  
29 Stalking  
30 Custodial Assault  
31 No-Contact Order-Domestic Violence Pretrial (RCW 10.99.040(4) (b)  
32 and (c))  
33 No-Contact Order-Domestic Violence Sentence (RCW 10.99.050(2))  
34 Protection Order-Domestic Violence Civil (RCW 26.50.110 (4) and  
35 (5))  
  
36 CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY/OTHER CRIMES  
37 2nd Degree Arson  
38 1st Degree Escape  
39 2nd Degree Burglary

1 1st Degree Theft  
2 1st Degree Perjury  
3 1st Degree Introducing Contraband  
4 1st Degree Possession of Stolen Property  
5 Bribery  
6 Bribing a Witness  
7 Bribe received by a Witness  
8 Bomb Threat (if against property)  
9 1st Degree Malicious Mischief  
10 2nd Degree Theft  
11 2nd Degree Escape  
12 2nd Degree Introducing Contraband  
13 2nd Degree Possession of Stolen Property  
14 2nd Degree Malicious Mischief  
15 1st Degree Reckless Burning  
16 Taking a Motor Vehicle without Authorization  
17 Forgery  
18 2nd Degree Perjury  
19 2nd Degree Promoting Prostitution  
20 Tampering with a Witness  
21 Trading in Public Office  
22 Trading in Special Influence  
23 Receiving/Granting Unlawful Compensation  
24 Bigamy  
25 Eluding a Pursuing Police Vehicle  
26 Willful Failure to Return from Furlough  
27 Escape from Community Custody  
28 Riot (if against property)  
29 Thefts of Livestock  
  
30 ALL OTHER UNCLASSIFIED FELONIES  
31 Selection of Charges/Degree of Charge  
32 ((+1)) (i) The prosecutor should file charges which adequately  
33 describe the nature of defendant's conduct. Other offenses may be  
34 charged only if they are necessary to ensure that the charges:  
35 ((+a)) (A) Will significantly enhance the strength of the state's  
36 case at trial; or  
37 ((+b)) (B) Will result in restitution to all victims.

1       (~~(2)~~) (ii) The prosecutor should not overcharge to obtain a  
2 guilty plea. Overcharging includes:

3       (~~(a)~~) (A) Charging a higher degree;

4       (~~(b)~~) (B) Charging additional counts.

5       This standard is intended to direct prosecutors to charge those  
6 crimes which demonstrate the nature and seriousness of a defendant's  
7 criminal conduct, but to decline to charge crimes which are not  
8 necessary to such an indication. Crimes which do not merge as a matter  
9 of law, but which arise from the same course of conduct, do not all  
10 have to be charged.

11       (b) GUIDELINES/COMMENTARY:

12       (i) Police Investigation

13       A prosecuting attorney is dependent upon law enforcement agencies  
14 to conduct the necessary factual investigation which must precede the  
15 decision to prosecute. The prosecuting attorney shall ensure that a  
16 thorough factual investigation has been conducted before a decision to  
17 prosecute is made. In ordinary circumstances the investigation should  
18 include the following:

19       (~~(1)~~) (A) The interviewing of all material witnesses, together  
20 with the obtaining of written statements whenever possible;

21       (~~(2)~~) (B) The completion of necessary laboratory tests; and

22       (~~(3)~~) (C) The obtaining, in accordance with constitutional  
23 requirements, of the suspect's version of the events.

24       If the initial investigation is incomplete, a prosecuting attorney  
25 should insist upon further investigation before a decision to prosecute  
26 is made, and specify what the investigation needs to include.

27       (ii) Exceptions

28       In certain situations, a prosecuting attorney may authorize filing  
29 of a criminal complaint before the investigation is complete if:

30       (~~(1)~~) (A) Probable cause exists to believe the suspect is guilty;  
31 and

32       (~~(2)~~) (B) The suspect presents a danger to the community or is  
33 likely to flee if not apprehended; or

34       (~~(3)~~) (C) The arrest of the suspect is necessary to complete the  
35 investigation of the crime.

36       In the event that the exception to the standard is applied, the  
37 prosecuting attorney shall obtain a commitment from the law enforcement  
38 agency involved to complete the investigation in a timely manner. If

1 the subsequent investigation does not produce sufficient evidence to  
2 meet the normal charging standard, the complaint should be dismissed.

3 (iii) Investigation Techniques

4 The prosecutor should be fully advised of the investigatory  
5 techniques that were used in the case investigation including:

6 ~~((1))~~ (A) Polygraph testing;

7 ~~((2))~~ (B) Hypnosis;

8 ~~((3))~~ (C) Electronic surveillance;

9 ~~((4))~~ (D) Use of informants.

10 (iv) Pre-Filing Discussions with Defendant

11 Discussions with the defendant or his/her representative regarding  
12 the selection or disposition of charges may occur prior to the filing  
13 of charges, and potential agreements can be reached.

14 (v) Pre-Filing Discussions with Victim(s)

15 Discussions with the victim(s) or victims' representatives  
16 regarding the selection or disposition of charges may occur before the  
17 filing of charges. The discussions may be considered by the prosecutor  
18 in charging and disposition decisions, and should be considered before  
19 reaching any agreement with the defendant regarding these decisions.

--- END ---