
ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6409

State of Washington 59th Legislature 2006 Regular Session

By Senate Committee on Human Services & Corrections (originally sponsored by Senators Hargrove, Stevens, Doumit, McAuliffe, Regala, Rasmussen and Oke; by request of Attorney General)

READ FIRST TIME 02/03/06.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to prohibiting offenders who enter Alford pleas or
- 2 Newton pleas from receiving special sex offender sentencing and
- 3 disposition alternatives; reenacting and amending RCW 9.94A.670 and
- 4 13.40.160; and prescribing penalties.

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- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 6 **Sec. 1.** RCW 9.94A.670 and 2004 c 176 s 4 and 2004 c 38 s 9 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this subsection apply to this section only.
- 10 (a) "Alford plea" or "Newton plea" means a guilty plea in which an
 11 offender refuses to admit the commission of a criminal act or protests
 12 his or her innocence.
- 13 <u>(b)</u> "Sex offender treatment provider" or "treatment provider" means 14 a certified sex offender treatment provider or a certified affiliate 15 sex offender treatment provider as defined in RCW 18.155.020.
- 16 (((b))) <u>(c)</u> "Substantial bodily harm" means bodily injury that 17 involves a temporary but substantial disfigurement, or that causes a 18 temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of any

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1 body part or organ, or that causes a fracture of any body part or 2 organ.

- (((c))) (d) "Victim" means any person who has sustained emotional,
 psychological, physical, or financial injury to person or property as
 a result of the crime charged. "Victim" also means a parent or
 guardian of a victim who is a minor child unless the parent or guardian
 is the perpetrator of the offense.
- 8 (2) An offender is eligible for the special sex offender sentencing 9 alternative if:
 - (a) The offender has been convicted of a sex offense other than a violation of RCW 9A.44.050 or a sex offense that is also a serious violent offense. An offender pleading guilty must voluntarily admit to the commission of all the elements of the crime of conviction. An offender who enters an Alford plea or Newton plea on a sex offense shall not be eligible for the special sex offender sentencing alternative;
 - (b) The offender has no prior convictions for a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 or any other felony sex offenses in this or any other state;
 - (c) The offender has no prior adult convictions for a violent offense that was committed within five years of the date the current offense was committed;
- 23 (d) The offense did not result in substantial bodily harm to the victim;
 - (e) The offender had an established relationship with, or connection to, the victim such that the sole connection with the victim was not the commission of the crime; and
 - (f) The offender's standard sentence range for the offense includes the possibility of confinement for less than eleven years.
- 30 (3) If the court finds the offender is eligible for this 31 alternative, the court, on its own motion or the motion of the state or 32 the offender, may order an examination to determine whether the 33 offender is amenable to treatment.
- 34 (a) The report of the examination shall include at a minimum the 35 following:
- 36 (i) The offender's version of the facts and the official version of the facts;
 - (ii) The offender's offense history;

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- 1 (iii) An assessment of problems in addition to alleged deviant 2 behaviors;
 - (iv) The offender's social and employment situation; and
 - (v) Other evaluation measures used.

- 5 The report shall set forth the sources of the examiner's 6 information.
 - (b) The examiner shall assess and report regarding the offender's amenability to treatment and relative risk to the community. A proposed treatment plan shall be provided and shall include, at a minimum:
 - (i) Frequency and type of contact between offender and therapist;
- 12 (ii) Specific issues to be addressed in the treatment and description of planned treatment modalities;
 - (iii) Monitoring plans, including any requirements regarding living conditions, lifestyle requirements, and monitoring by family members and others;
 - (iv) Anticipated length of treatment; and
 - (v) Recommended crime-related prohibitions and affirmative conditions, which must include, to the extent known, an identification of specific activities or behaviors that are precursors to the offender's offense cycle, including, but not limited to, activities or behaviors such as viewing or listening to pornography or use of alcohol or controlled substances.
 - (c) The court on its own motion may order, or on a motion by the state shall order, a second examination regarding the offender's amenability to treatment. The examiner shall be selected by the party making the motion. The offender shall pay the cost of any second examination ordered unless the court finds the defendant to be indigent in which case the state shall pay the cost.
 - (4) After receipt of the reports, the court shall consider whether the offender and the community will benefit from use of this alternative, consider whether the alternative is too lenient in light of the extent and circumstances of the offense, consider whether the offender has victims in addition to the victim of the offense, consider whether the offender is amenable to treatment, consider the risk the offender would present to the community, to the victim, or to persons of similar age and circumstances as the victim, and consider the victim's opinion whether the offender should receive a treatment

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- disposition under this section. The court shall give great weight to the victim's opinion whether the offender should receive a treatment disposition under this section. If the sentence imposed is contrary to the victim's opinion, the court shall enter written findings stating its reasons for imposing the treatment disposition. The fact that the offender admits to his or her offense does not, by itself, constitute amenability to treatment. If the court determines that this alternative is appropriate, the court shall then impose a sentence or, pursuant to RCW 9.94A.712, a minimum term of sentence, within the standard sentence range. If the sentence imposed is less than eleven years of confinement, the court may suspend the execution of the sentence and impose the following conditions of suspension:
 - (a) The court shall order the offender to serve a term of confinement of up to twelve months or the maximum term within the standard range, whichever is less. The court may order the offender to serve a term of confinement greater than twelve months or the maximum term within the standard range based on the presence of an aggravating circumstance listed in RCW 9.94A.535((+2+)) (3). In no case shall the term of confinement exceed the statutory maximum sentence for the offense. The court may order the offender to serve all or part of his or her term of confinement in partial confinement. An offender sentenced to a term of confinement under this subsection is not eligible for earned release under RCW 9.92.151 or 9.94A.728.
 - (b) The court shall place the offender on community custody for the length of the suspended sentence, the length of the maximum term imposed pursuant to RCW 9.94A.712, or three years, whichever is greater, and require the offender to comply with any conditions imposed by the department under RCW 9.94A.720.
 - (c) The court shall order treatment for any period up to five years in duration. The court, in its discretion, shall order outpatient sex offender treatment or inpatient sex offender treatment, if available. A community mental health center may not be used for such treatment unless it has an appropriate program designed for sex offender treatment. The offender shall not change sex offender treatment providers or treatment conditions without first notifying the prosecutor, the community corrections officer, and the court. If any party or the court objects to a proposed change, the offender shall not change providers or conditions without court approval after a hearing.

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- (d) As conditions of the suspended sentence, the court shall impose specific prohibitions and affirmative conditions relating to the known precursor activities or behaviors identified in the proposed treatment plan under subsection (3)(b)(v) of this section or identified in an annual review under subsection (7)(b) of this section.
- (5) As conditions of the suspended sentence, the court may impose one or more of the following:
 - (a) Crime-related prohibitions;

- 9 (b) Require the offender to devote time to a specific employment or occupation;
 - (c) Require the offender to remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the court or the community corrections officer prior to any change in the offender's address or employment;
 - (d) Require the offender to report as directed to the court and a community corrections officer;
 - (e) Require the offender to pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations as provided in RCW 9.94A.030;
 - (f) Require the offender to perform community restitution work; or
 - (g) Require the offender to reimburse the victim for the cost of any counseling required as a result of the offender's crime.
 - (6) At the time of sentencing, the court shall set a treatment termination hearing for three months prior to the anticipated date for completion of treatment.
 - (7)(a) The sex offender treatment provider shall submit quarterly reports on the offender's progress in treatment to the court and the parties. The report shall reference the treatment plan and include at a minimum the following: Dates of attendance, offender's compliance with requirements, treatment activities, the offender's relative progress in treatment, and any other material specified by the court at sentencing.
 - (b) The court shall conduct a hearing on the offender's progress in treatment at least once a year. At least fourteen days prior to the hearing, notice of the hearing shall be given to the victim. The victim shall be given the opportunity to make statements to the court regarding the offender's supervision and treatment. At the hearing, the court may modify conditions of community custody including, but not limited to, crime-related prohibitions and affirmative conditions

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relating to activities and behaviors identified as part of, or relating to precursor activities and behaviors in, the offender's offense cycle or revoke the suspended sentence.

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- (8) At least fourteen days prior to the treatment termination hearing, notice of the hearing shall be given to the victim. victim shall be given the opportunity to make statements to the court regarding the offender's supervision and treatment. Prior to the treatment termination hearing, the treatment provider and community corrections officer shall submit written reports to the court and parties regarding the offender's compliance with treatment and monitoring requirements, and recommendations regarding termination from treatment, including proposed community custody conditions. The court may order an evaluation regarding the advisability of termination from treatment by a sex offender treatment provider who may not be the same person who treated the offender under subsection (4) of this section or any person who employs, is employed by, or shares profits with the person who treated the offender under subsection (4) of this section unless the court has entered written findings that such evaluation is in the best interest of the victim and that a successful evaluation of the offender would otherwise be impractical. The offender shall pay the cost of the evaluation. At the treatment termination hearing the court may: (a) Modify conditions of community custody, and either (b) terminate treatment, or (c) extend treatment in two-year increments for up to the remaining period of community custody.
- (9)(a) If a violation of conditions other than a second violation of the prohibitions or affirmative conditions relating to precursor behaviors or activities imposed under subsection (4)(d) or (7)(b) of this section occurs during community custody, the department shall either impose sanctions as provided for in RCW 9.94A.737(2)(a) or refer the violation to the court and recommend revocation of the suspended sentence as provided for in subsections (6) and (8) of this section.
- (b) If a second violation of the prohibitions or affirmative conditions relating to precursor behaviors or activities imposed under subsection (4)(d) or (7)(b) of this section occurs during community custody, the department shall refer the violation to the court and recommend revocation of the suspended sentence as provided in subsection (10) of this section.

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(10) The court may revoke the suspended sentence at any time during the period of community custody and order execution of the sentence if:

(a) The offender violates the conditions of the suspended sentence, or

(b) the court finds that the offender is failing to make satisfactory progress in treatment. All confinement time served during the period of community custody shall be credited to the offender if the suspended sentence is revoked.

- (11) The offender's sex offender treatment provider may not be the same person who examined the offender under subsection (3) of this section or any person who employs, is employed by, or shares profits with the person who examined the offender under subsection (3) of this section, unless the court has entered written findings that such treatment is in the best interests of the victim and that successful treatment of the offender would otherwise be impractical. Examinations and treatment ordered pursuant to this subsection shall only be conducted by certified sex offender treatment providers or certified affiliate sex offender treatment providers under chapter 18.155 RCW unless the court finds that:
- (a) The offender has already moved to another state or plans to move to another state for reasons other than circumventing the certification requirements; or
- (b)(i) No certified sex offender treatment providers or certified affiliate sex offender treatment providers are available for treatment within a reasonable geographical distance of the offender's home; and
- (ii) The evaluation and treatment plan comply with this section and the rules adopted by the department of health.
- 27 (12) If the offender is less than eighteen years of age when the 28 charge is filed, the state shall pay for the cost of initial evaluation 29 and treatment.
- **Sec. 2.** RCW 13.40.160 and 2004 c 120 s 4 and 2004 c 38 s 11 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
 - (1) The standard range disposition for a juvenile adjudicated of an offense is determined according to RCW 13.40.0357.
 - (a) When the court sentences an offender to a local sanction as provided in RCW 13.40.0357 option A, the court shall impose a determinate disposition within the standard ranges, except as provided

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1 in subsection (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6) of this section. The disposition may be comprised of one or more local sanctions.

- (b) When the court sentences an offender to a standard range as provided in RCW 13.40.0357 option A that includes a term of confinement exceeding thirty days, commitment shall be to the department for the standard range of confinement, except as provided in subsection (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6) of this section.
- (2) If the court concludes, and enters reasons for its conclusion, that disposition within the standard range would effectuate a manifest injustice the court shall impose a disposition outside the standard range, as indicated in option D of RCW 13.40.0357. The court's finding of manifest injustice shall be supported by clear and convincing evidence.

A disposition outside the standard range shall be determinate and shall be comprised of confinement or community supervision, or a combination thereof. When a judge finds a manifest injustice and imposes a sentence of confinement exceeding thirty days, the court shall sentence the juvenile to a maximum term, and the provisions of RCW 13.40.030(2) shall be used to determine the range. A disposition outside the standard range is appealable under RCW 13.40.230 by the state or the respondent. A disposition within the standard range is not appealable under RCW 13.40.230.

(3) When a juvenile offender is found to have committed a sex offense, other than a sex offense that is also a serious violent offense as defined by RCW 9.94A.030, and has no history of a prior sex offense, the court, on its own motion or the motion of the state or the respondent, may order an examination to determine whether the respondent is amenable to treatment.

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

The examiner shall assess and report regarding the respondent's amenability to treatment and relative risk to the community. A

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1 proposed treatment plan shall be provided and shall include, at a 2 minimum:

- 3 (a)(i) Frequency and type of contact between the offender and 4 therapist;
 - (ii) Specific issues to be addressed in the treatment and description of planned treatment modalities;
 - (iii) Monitoring plans, including any requirements regarding living conditions, lifestyle requirements, and monitoring by family members, legal guardians, or others;
 - (iv) Anticipated length of treatment; and

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(v) Recommended crime-related prohibitions.

The court on its own motion may order, or on a motion by the state shall order, a second examination regarding the offender's amenability to treatment. The evaluator shall be selected by the party making the motion. The defendant shall pay the cost of any second examination ordered unless the court finds the defendant to be indigent in which case the state shall pay the cost.

After receipt of reports of the examination, the court shall then consider whether the offender and the community will benefit from use of this special sex offender disposition alternative and consider the victim's opinion whether the offender should receive a treatment disposition under this section. An offender pleading quilty must voluntarily admit to the commission of all the elements of the crime of conviction. An offender who enters an Alford plea or Newton plea on a sex offense shall not be eligible for the special sex offender sentencing alternative. If the court otherwise determines that this special sex offender disposition alternative is appropriate, then the court shall impose a determinate disposition within the standard range for the offense, or if the court concludes, and enters reasons for its conclusions, that such disposition would cause a manifest injustice, the court shall impose a disposition under option D, and the court may suspend the execution of the disposition and place the offender on community supervision for at least two years. As a condition of the suspended disposition, the court may impose the conditions of community supervision and other conditions, including up to thirty days of confinement and requirements that the offender do any one or more of the following:

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1 (b)(i) Devote time to a specific education, employment, or 2 occupation;

- (ii) Undergo available outpatient sex offender treatment for up to two years, or inpatient sex offender treatment not to exceed the standard range of confinement for that offense. A community mental health center may not be used for such treatment unless it has an appropriate program designed for sex offender treatment. The respondent shall not change sex offender treatment providers or treatment conditions without first notifying the prosecutor, the probation counselor, and the court, and shall not change providers without court approval after a hearing if the prosecutor or probation counselor object to the change;
- (iii) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the court or the probation counselor prior to any change in the offender's address, educational program, or employment;
 - (iv) Report to the prosecutor and the probation counselor prior to any change in a sex offender treatment provider. This change shall have prior approval by the court;
 - (v) Report as directed to the court and a probation counselor;
 - (vi) Pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations, perform community restitution, or any combination thereof;
 - (vii) Make restitution to the victim for the cost of any counseling reasonably related to the offense;
- (viii) Comply with the conditions of any court-ordered probation bond; or
 - (ix) The court shall order that the offender shall not attend the public or approved private elementary, middle, or high school attended by the victim or the victim's siblings. The parents or legal guardians of the offender are responsible for transportation or other costs associated with the offender's change of school that would otherwise be paid by the school district. The court shall send notice of the disposition and restriction on attending the same school as the victim or victim's siblings to the public or approved private school the juvenile will attend, if known, or if unknown, to the approved private schools and the public school district board of directors of the district in which the juvenile resides or intends to reside. This notice must be sent at the earliest possible date but not later than ten calendar days after entry of the disposition.

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The sex offender treatment provider shall submit quarterly reports on the respondent's progress in treatment to the court and the parties. The reports shall reference the treatment plan and include at a minimum the following: Dates of attendance, respondent's compliance with requirements, treatment activities, the respondent's relative progress in treatment, and any other material specified by the court at the time of the disposition.

At the time of the disposition, the court may set treatment review hearings as the court considers appropriate.

Except as provided in this subsection (3), after July 1, 1991, examinations and treatment ordered pursuant to this subsection shall only be conducted by certified sex offender treatment providers or certified affiliate sex offender treatment providers under chapter 18.155 RCW. A sex offender therapist who examines or treats a juvenile sex offender pursuant to this subsection does not have to be certified by the department of health pursuant to chapter 18.155 RCW if the court finds that: (A) The offender has already moved to another state or plans to move to another state for reasons other than circumventing the certification requirements; (B) no certified sex offender treatment providers or certified affiliate sex offender treatment providers are available for treatment within a reasonable geographical distance of the offender's home; and (C) the evaluation and treatment plan comply with this subsection (3) and the rules adopted by the department of health.

If the offender violates any condition of the disposition or the court finds that the respondent is failing to make satisfactory progress in treatment, the court may revoke the suspension and order execution of the disposition or the court may impose a penalty of up to thirty days' confinement for violating conditions of the disposition. The court may order both execution of the disposition and up to thirty days' confinement for the violation of the conditions of the disposition. The court shall give credit for any confinement time previously served if that confinement was for the offense for which the suspension is being revoked.

For purposes of this section, "victim" means any person who has sustained emotional, psychological, physical, or financial injury to person or property as a direct result of the crime charged. "Victim"

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may also include a known parent or guardian of a victim who is a minor child unless the parent or guardian is the perpetrator of the offense.

A disposition entered under this subsection (3) is not appealable under RCW 13.40.230.

- (4) If the juvenile offender is subject to a standard range disposition of local sanctions or 15 to 36 weeks of confinement and has not committed an A- or B+ offense, the court may impose the disposition alternative under RCW 13.40.165.
- 9 (5) If a juvenile is subject to a commitment of 15 to 65 weeks of confinement, the court may impose the disposition alternative under RCW 13.40.167.
- 12 (6) When the offender is subject to a standard range commitment of
 13 15 to 36 weeks and is ineligible for a suspended disposition
 14 alternative, a manifest injustice disposition below the standard range,
 15 special sex offender disposition alternative, chemical dependency
 16 disposition alternative, or mental health disposition alternative, the
 17 court in a county with a pilot program under RCW 13.40.169 may impose
 18 the disposition alternative under RCW 13.40.169.
- 19 (7) RCW 13.40.193 shall govern the disposition of any juvenile 20 adjudicated of possessing a firearm in violation of RCW 21 9.41.040(2)(a)(iii) or any crime in which a special finding is entered 22 that the juvenile was armed with a firearm.
 - (8) Whenever a juvenile offender is entitled to credit for time spent in detention prior to a dispositional order, the dispositional order shall specifically state the number of days of credit for time served.
 - (9) Except as provided under subsection (3), (4), (5), or (6) of this section, or option B of RCW 13.40.0357, or RCW 13.40.127, the court shall not suspend or defer the imposition or the execution of the disposition.
- 31 (10) In no case shall the term of confinement imposed by the court 32 at disposition exceed that to which an adult could be subjected for the 33 same offense.

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