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By Senators Hargrove, Carrell, Regala, Brown

ADOPTED AS AMENDED 04/20/2007

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 1 2. following:

"NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The people of the state of Washington expect to live in safe communities in which the threat of crime is Attempting to keep communities safe by building more prisons and paying the costs of incarceration has proven to be expensive to taxpayers. Incarceration is a necessary consequence for some offenders, however, the vast majority of those offenders will eventually return to their communities. Many of these former offenders will not have had the opportunity to address the deficiencies that may have contributed to their criminal behavior. Persons who do not have basic literacy and job skills, or who are ill-equipped to make the behavioral changes necessary to successfully function in the community, have a high risk of reoffense. Recidivism represents serious costs to victims, both financial and nonmonetary in nature, and also burdens state and local governments with those offenders who recycle through the criminal justice system.

The legislature believes that recidivism can be reduced and a substantial cost savings can be realized by utilizing evidence-based, research-based, and promising programs to address offender deficits, developing and better coordinating the reentry efforts of state and local governments and local communities. Research shows that if quality assurances are adhered to, implementing an optimal portfolio of evidence-based programming options for offenders who are willing to take advantage of such programs can have a notable recidivism.

While the legislature recognizes that recidivism cannot eliminated and that a significant number of offenders are unwilling or unable to work to develop the tools necessary to successfully reintegrate into society, the interests of the public overall are

better served by better preparing offenders while incarcerated, and 1 2 continuing those efforts for those recently released from prison or jail, for successful, productive, and healthy transitions to their 3 Educational, employment, and treatment opportunities 4 communities. 5 should be designed to address individual deficits and ideally give offenders the ability to function in society. In order to foster 6 7 reintegration, this act recognizes the importance of a strong partnership between the department of corrections, local governments, 8 law enforcement, social service providers, and interested members of 9 communities across our state. 10

PART I - COMMUNITY TRANSITION COORDINATION NETWORKS

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 101. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

- (1) A "community transition coordination network" is a system of coordination that facilitates partnerships between supervision and service providers. It is anticipated that an offender who is released to the community will be able to utilize a community transition coordination network to be connected directly to the supervision and/or services needed for successful reentry.
- (2) "Evidence-based" means a program or practice that has had multiple-site random controlled trials across heterogeneous populations demonstrating that the program or practice is effective in reducing recidivism for the population.
- (3) An "individual reentry plan" means the plan to prepare an offender for release into the community. A reentry plan is developed collaboratively between the supervising authority and the offender and based on an assessment of the offender using a standardized and comprehensive tool to identify the offenders' risks and needs. individual reentry plan describes actions that should occur to prepare individual offenders for release from jail or prison and specifies the supervision and/or services he or she will experience in the community, taking into account no contact provisions of the judgment and sentence. An individual reentry plan should be updated throughout the period of an offender's incarceration and supervision to be relevant to the offender's current needs and risks.

- 1 (4) "Local community policing and supervision programs" include 2 probation, work release, jails, and other programs operated by local 3 police, courts, or local correctional agencies.
 - (5) "Promising practice" means a practice that presents, based on preliminary information, potential for becoming a research-based or consensus-based practice.
 - (6) "Research-based" means a program or practice that has some research demonstrating effectiveness, but that does not yet meet the standard of evidence-based practices.
- 10 (7) "Supervising authority" means the agency or entity that has the responsibility for supervising an offender.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 102. (1) Each county or group of counties shall conduct an inventory of the services and resources available in the county or group of counties to assist offenders in reentering the community.
- 16 (2) In conducting its inventory, the county or group of counties 17 should consult with the following:
- 18 (a) The department of corrections, including community corrections 19 officers;
- 20 (b) The department of social and health services in applicable 21 program areas;
- (c) Representatives from county human services departments and,where applicable, multicounty regional support networks;
 - (d) Local public health jurisdictions;
 - (e) City and county law enforcement;
 - (f) Local probation/supervision programs;
 - (g) Local community and technical colleges;
- 28 (h) The local worksource center operated under the statewide 29 workforce investment system;
- (i) Faith-based and nonprofit organizations providing assistance to offenders;
 - (j) Housing providers;

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- (k) Crime victims service providers; and
- 34 (1) Other community stakeholders interested in reentry efforts.
- 35 (3) The inventory must include, but is not limited to:
- 36 (a) A list of programs available through the entities listed in 37 subsection (2) of this section and services currently available in the

- community for offenders including, but not limited to, housing assistance, employment assistance, education, vocational training, parenting education, financial literacy, treatment for substance abuse, mental health, anger management, life skills training, specialized treatment programs such as batterers treatment and sex offender treatment, and any other service or program that will assist the former offender to successfully transition into the community; and
- 8 (b) An indication of the availability of community representatives 9 or volunteers to assist the offender with his or her transition.
- 10 (4) No later than January 1, 2008, each county or group of counties 11 shall present its inventory to the policy advisory committee convened 12 in section 103(8) of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 103. (1) The department of community, trade, and economic development shall establish a community transition coordination network pilot program for the purpose of awarding grants to counties or groups of counties for implementing coordinated reentry efforts for offenders returning to the community. Grant awards are subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose.
 - (2) By September 1, 2007, the Washington state institute for public policy shall, in consultation with the department of community, trade, and economic development, develop criteria for the counties in conducting its evaluation as directed by subsection (6)(c) of this section.

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- (3) Effective February 1, 2008, any county or group of counties may apply for participation in the community transition coordination network pilot program by submitting a proposal for a community transition coordination network.
- (4) A proposal for a community transition coordination network initiated under this section must be collaborative in nature and must seek locally appropriate evidence-based or research-based solutions and promising practices utilizing the participation of public and private entities or programs to support successful, community-based offender reentry.
- 35 (5) In developing a proposal for a community transition 36 coordination network, counties or groups of counties and the department 37 of corrections shall collaborate in addressing:

1 (a) Efficiencies that may be gained by sharing space or resources 2 in the provision of reentry services to offenders;

- (b) Mechanisms for communication of information about offenders, including the feasibility of shared access to databases;
- (c) Partnerships to establish neighborhood corrections initiatives as defined in section 302 of this act.
- (6) A proposal for a community transition coordination network must include:
- (a) Descriptions of collaboration and coordination between local community policing and supervision programs and those agencies and entities identified in the inventory conducted pursuant to section 102 of this act to address the risks and needs of offenders under a participating county or city misdemeanant probation or other supervision program including:
- (i) A proposed method of assessing offenders to identify the offenders' risks and needs. Counties and cities are encouraged, where possible, to make use of assessment tools developed by the department of corrections in this regard;
- (ii) A proposal for developing and/or maintaining an individual reentry plan for offenders;
- (iii) Connecting offenders to services and resources that meet the offender's needs as identified in his or her individual reentry plan including the identification of community representatives or volunteers that may assist the offender with his or her transition; and
- (iv) The communication of assessment information, individual reentry plans, and service information between parties involved with offender's reentry;
- (b) Mechanisms to provide information to former offenders regarding services available to them in the community regardless of the length of time since the offender's release and regardless of whether the offender was released from prison or jail. Mechanisms shall, at a minimum, provide for:
- (i) Maintenance of the information gathered in section 102 of this act regarding services currently existing within the community that are available to offenders; and
- 36 (ii) Coordination of access to existing services with community 37 providers and provision of information to offenders regarding how to

access the various type of services and resources that are available in the community; and

- (c) An evaluation of the county's or group of counties' readiness to implement a community transition coordination network including the social service needs of offenders in general, capacity of local facilities and resources to meet offenders' needs, and the cost to implement and maintain a community transition coordination network for the duration of the pilot project.
- (7) The department of community, trade, and economic development shall review county applications for funding through the community transition coordination network pilot program and, no later than April 1, 2008, shall select up to four counties or groups of counties. In selecting pilot counties or regions, the department shall consider the extent to which the proposal:
- 15 (a) Addresses the requirements set out in subsection (6) of this 16 section;
 - (b) Proposes effective partnerships and coordination between local community policing and supervision programs, social service and treatment providers, and the department of corrections' community justice center, if a center is located in the county or region;
 - (c) Focuses on measurable outcomes such as increased employment and income, treatment objectives, maintenance of stable housing, and reduced recidivism;
 - (d) Contributes to the diversity of pilot programs, considering factors such as geographic location, size of county or region, and reentry services currently available. The department shall ensure that a grant is awarded to at least one rural county or group of counties and at least one county or group of counties where a community justice center operated by the department of corrections is located; and
 - (e) Is feasible, given the evaluation of the social service needs of offenders, the existing capacity of local facilities and resources to meet offenders' needs, and the cost to implement a community transition coordination network in the county or group of counties.
 - (8) The department of community, trade, and economic development shall convene a policy advisory committee composed of representatives from the senate, the house of representatives, the governor's office of financial management, the department of corrections, to include one representative who is a community corrections officer, the office of

- crime victims' advocacy, the Washington state association of counties, 1
- 2 association of Washington cities, a nonprofit provider of reentry
- services, and an ex-offender who has discharged the terms of his or her 3
- sentence. The advisory committee shall meet no less than annually to 4
- 5 receive status reports on the implementation of community transition
- coordination networks, review annual reports and the pilot project 6
- 7 evaluations submitted pursuant to section 105 of this act, and identify
- evidence-based, research-based, and promising practices for other 8
- counties seeking to establish community transition coordination 9
- networks. 10
- (9) Pilot networks established under this section shall extend for 11
- a period of four fiscal years, beginning July 1, 2008, and ending June 12
- 30, 2012. 13
- (10) This section expires June 30, 2013. 14
- 15 NEW SECTION. Sec. 104. (1) Nothing in section 103 of this act is
- 16 intended to shift the supervising responsibility or sanctioning
- authority from one government entity to another or give a community 17
- transition coordination network oversight responsibility for those 18
- activities or allow imposition of civil liability where none existed 19
- 20 previously.
- 21 (2) An individual reentry plan may not be used as the basis of
- liability against local government entities, or its officers or 22
- employees. 23
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 105. (1) It is the intent of the legislature to 24
- 25 provide funding for this project.
- (2) Counties receiving state funds must: 26
- (a) Demonstrate the funds allocated pursuant to this section will 27
- be used only for those purposes in establishing and maintaining a 28
- 29 community transition coordination network;
- 30 (b) Consult with the Washington state institute for public policy
- at the inception of the pilot project to refine appropriate outcome 31
- measures and data tracking systems; 32
- (c) Submit to the advisory committee established in section 103(8) 33
- of this act an annual progress report by June 30th of each year of the 34
- 35 pilot project to report on identified outcome measures and identify
- 36 evidence-based, research-based, or promising practices;

- 1 (d) Cooperate with the Washington state institute for public policy 2 at the completion of the pilot project to conduct an evaluation of the 3 project.
 - (3) The Washington state institute for public policy shall provide direction to counties in refining appropriate outcome measures for the pilot projects and establishing data tracking systems. At the completion of the pilot project, the institute shall conduct an evaluation of the projects including the benefit-cost ratio of service delivery through a community transition coordination network, associated reductions in recidivism, and identification of evidence-based, research-based, or promising practices. The institute shall report to the governor and the legislature with the results of its evaluation no later than December 31, 2012.
- 14 (4) This section expires June 30, 2013.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 106. (1) The community transition coordination network account is created in the state treasury. The account may receive legislative appropriations, gifts, and grants. Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation. Expenditures from the account may be used only for the purposes of section 103 of this act.
- 20 (2) This section expires June 30, 2013.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 107. Nothing in this act creates an entitlement for a county or group of counties to receive funding under the program created in section 103 of this act, nor an obligation for a county or group of counties to maintain a community transition coordination network established pursuant to section 103 of this act upon expiration of state funding.
- 27 **Sec. 108.** RCW 72.09.300 and 1996 c 232 s 7 are each amended to 28 read as follows:
- 29 (1) Every county legislative authority shall by resolution or 30 ordinance establish a local law and justice council. The county 31 legislative authority shall determine the size and composition of the 32 council, which shall include the county sheriff and a representative of 33 the municipal police departments within the county, the county 34 prosecutor and a representative of the municipal prosecutors within the 35 county, a representative of the city legislative authorities within the

- county, a representative of the county's superior, juvenile, district, and municipal courts, the county jail administrator, the county clerk, the county risk manager, and the secretary of corrections <u>and his or</u> <u>her designees</u>. Officials designated may appoint representatives.
 - (2) A combination of counties may establish a local law and justice council by intergovernmental agreement. The agreement shall comply with the requirements of this section.
 - (3) The local law and justice council ((shall develop a local law and justice plan for the county. The council shall design the elements and scope of the plan, subject to final approval by the county legislative authority. The general intent of the plan shall include seeking means to maximize)) may address issues related to:
 - ((reduce)) reducing duplication of services, and ((share)) sharing resources between local and state government in order to accomplish local efficiencies without diminishing effectiveness((. The plan shall also include a section on jail management. This section may include the following elements:
- 19 (a) A description of current jail conditions, including whether the 20 jail is overcrowded;
 - (b) A description of potential alternatives to incarceration;
 - (c) A description of current jail resources;

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- 23 (d) A description of the jail population as it presently exists and 24 how it is projected to change in the future;
 - (e) A description of projected future resource requirements;
 - (f) A proposed action plan, which shall include recommendations to maximize resources, maximize the use of intermediate sanctions, minimize overcrowding, avoid duplication of services, and effectively manage the jail and the offender population;
 - (g) A list of proposed advisory jail standards and methods to effect periodic quality assurance inspections of the jail;
 - (h) A proposed plan to collect, synthesize, and disseminate technical information concerning local criminal justice activities, facilities, and procedures;
- (i) A description of existing and potential services for offenders
 including employment services, substance abuse treatment, mental health
 services, and housing referral services.

(4) The council may propose other elements of the plan, which shall be subject to review and approval by the county legislative authority, prior to their inclusion into the plan.

(5)));

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- (b) Jail management;
- (c) Mechanisms for communication of information about offenders, including the feasibility of shared access to databases; and
 - (d) Partnerships between the department and local community policing and supervision programs to facilitate supervision of offenders under the respective jurisdictions of each and timely response to an offender's failure to comply with the terms of supervision.
 - (4) The county legislative authority may request technical assistance in ((developing or implementing the plan from)) coordinating services with other units or agencies of state or local government, which shall include the department, the office of financial management, and the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs.
- $((\frac{6}{}))$ Upon receiving a request for assistance from a county, the department may provide the requested assistance.
 - (((1))) (6) The secretary may adopt rules for the submittal, review, and approval of all requests for assistance made to the department. ((The secretary may also appoint an advisory committee of local and state government officials to recommend policies and procedures relating to the state and local correctional systems and to assist the department in providing technical assistance to local governments. The committee shall include representatives of the county sheriffs, the police chiefs, the county prosecuting attorneys, the county and city legislative authorities, and the jail administrators. The secretary may contract with other state and local agencies and provide funding in order to provide the assistance requested by counties.
 - (8) The department shall establish a base level of state correctional services, which shall be determined and distributed in a consistent manner statewide. The department's contributions to any local government, approved pursuant to this section, shall not operate to reduce this base level of services.
- (9) The council shall establish an advisory committee on juvenile justice proportionality. The council shall appoint the county juvenile

- court administrator and at least five citizens as advisory committee members. The citizen advisory committee members shall be representative of the county's ethnic and geographic diversity. The advisory committee members shall serve two year terms and may be reappointed. The duties of the advisory committee include:
- (a) Monitoring and reporting to the sentencing guidelines commission on the proportionality, effectiveness, and cultural relevance of:
- 9 (i) The rehabilitative services offered by county and state 10 institutions to juvenile offenders; and
- 11 (ii) The rehabilitative services offered in conjunction with 12 diversions, deferred dispositions, community supervision, and parole;
- 13 (b) Reviewing citizen complaints regarding bias or 14 disproportionality in that county's juvenile justice system;
- (c) By September 1 of each year, beginning with 1995, submit to the sentencing guidelines commission a report summarizing the advisory committee's findings under (a) and (b) of this subsection.))
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 109. Sections 101 through 107 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 72 RCW.

20 PART II - INDIVIDUAL REENTRY PLAN

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 201. Individual reentry plans are intended to 21 22 be a tool for the department of corrections to identify the needs of an offender. Individual reentry plans are meant to assist the department 23 24 in targeting programming and services to offenders with the greatest need and to the extent that those services are funded and available. 25 The state cannot meet every need that may have contributed to every 26 27 offender's criminal proclivities. Further, an individual reentry plan, 28 and the programming resulting from that plan, are not a guarantee that an offender will not recidivate. Rather, the legislature intends that 29 by identifying offender needs and offering programs that have been 30 proven to reduce the likelihood of reoffense, the state will benefit by 31 32 an overall reduction in recidivism.

33 **Sec. 202.** RCW 72.09.015 and 2004 c 167 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

1 The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

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- (1) "Adult basic education" means education or instruction designed to achieve general competence of skills in reading, writing, and oral communication, including English as a second language and preparation and testing services for obtaining a high school diploma or a general equivalency diploma.
- (2) "Base level of correctional services" means the minimum level of field services the department of corrections is required by statute to provide for the supervision and monitoring of offenders.
- 10 (((2))) <u>(3)</u> "Contraband" means any object or communication the 11 secretary determines shall not be allowed to be: (a) Brought into; (b) 12 possessed while on the grounds of; or (c) sent from any institution 13 under the control of the secretary.
 - $((\frac{3}{3}))$ (4) "County" means a county or combination of counties.
- 15 $((\frac{4}{}))$ (5) "Department" means the department of corrections.
- 16 $((\frac{(5)}{)})$ <u>(6)</u> "Earned early release" means earned release as 17 authorized by RCW 9.94A.728.
 - (((6))) (7) "Evidence-based" means a program or practice that has had multiple-site random controlled trials across heterogeneous populations demonstrating that the program or practice is effective in reducing recidivism for the population.
 - (8) "Extended family visit" means an authorized visit between an inmate and a member of his or her immediate family that occurs in a private visiting unit located at the correctional facility where the inmate is confined.
- 26 $((\frac{7}{}))$ "Good conduct" means compliance with department rules 27 and policies.
- $((\frac{8}{}))$ (10) "Good performance" means successful completion of a program required by the department, including an education, work, or other program.
- 31 (((9))) (11) "Immediate family" means the inmate's children, stepchildren, grandchildren, great grandchildren, parents, stepparents, grandparents, great grandparents, siblings, and a person legally married to an inmate. "Immediate family" does not include an inmate adopted by another inmate or the immediate family of the adopted or adopting inmate.
- $((\frac{10}{10}))$ (12) "Indigent inmate," "indigent," and "indigency" mean

an inmate who has less than a ten-dollar balance of disposable income in his or her institutional account on the day a request is made to utilize funds and during the thirty days previous to the request.

an offender for release into the community. It should be developed collaboratively between the department and the offender and based on an assessment of the offender using a standardized and comprehensive tool to identify the offenders' risks and needs. The individual reentry plan describes actions that should occur to prepare individual offenders for release from prison or jail, specifies the supervision and services they will experience in the community, and describes an offender's eventual discharge to aftercare upon successful completion of supervision. An individual reentry plan is updated throughout the period of an offender's incarceration and supervision to be relevant to the offender's current needs and risks.

(14) "Inmate" means a person committed to the custody of the department, including but not limited to persons residing in a correctional institution or facility and persons released on furlough, work release, or community custody, and persons received from another state, state agency, county, or federal jurisdiction.

 $((\frac{12}{12}))$ (15) "Privilege" means any goods or services, education or work programs, or earned early release days, the receipt of which are directly linked to an inmate's (a) good conduct; and (b) good performance. Privileges do not include any goods or services the department is required to provide under the state or federal Constitution or under state or federal law.

(((13))) (16) "Promising practice" means a practice that presents, based on preliminary information, potential for becoming a research-based or consensus-based practice.

(17) "Research-based" means a program or practice that has some research demonstrating effectiveness, but that does not yet meet the standard of evidence-based practices.

(18) "Secretary" means the secretary of corrections or his or her designee.

(((14))) (19) "Significant expansion" includes any expansion into a new product line or service to the class I business that results from an increase in benefits provided by the department, including a

decrease in labor costs, rent, or utility rates (for water, sewer, 1 2 electricity, and disposal), an increase in work program space, tax advantages, or other overhead costs. 3

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- $((\frac{15}{15}))$ <u>(20)</u> "Superintendent" means the superintendent of a correctional facility under the jurisdiction of the Washington state department of corrections, or his or her designee.
- $((\frac{16}{16}))$ "Unfair competition" means any net competitive advantage that a business may acquire as a result of a correctional industries contract, including labor costs, rent, tax advantages, utility rates (water, sewer, electricity, and disposal), and other To determine net competitive advantage, the overhead costs. correctional industries board shall review and quantify any expenses unique to operating a for-profit business inside a prison.
- (((17))) (22) "Vocational training" or "vocational education" means 14 "vocational education" as defined in RCW 72.62.020. 15
- 16 (23) "Washington business" means an in-state manufacturer or 17 service provider subject to chapter 82.04 RCW existing on June 10, 2004. 18
- (((18))) (24) "Work programs" means all classes of correctional 19 20 industries jobs authorized under RCW 72.09.100.
- 21 NEW SECTION. Sec. 203. A new section is added to chapter 72.09 22 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) The department of corrections shall develop an individual reentry plan as defined in RCW 72.09.015 for every offender who is committed to the jurisdiction of the department except:
 - (a) Offenders who are sentenced to life without the possibility of release or sentenced to death under chapter 10.95 RCW; and
- (b) Offenders who are subject to the provisions of 8 U.S.C. Sec. 28 1227. 29
- 30 (2) The individual reentry plan may be one document, or may be a 31 series of individual plans that combine to meet the requirements of this section. 32
- (3) In developing individual reentry plans, the department shall 33 assess all offenders using standardized and comprehensive tools to 34 identify the criminogenic risks, programmatic needs, and educational 35 36 and vocational skill levels for each offender. The assessment tool 37 should take into account demographic biases, such as culture, age, and

gender, as well as the needs of the offender, including any learning disabilities, substance abuse or mental health issues, and social or behavior deficits.

- (4)(a) The initial assessment shall be conducted as early as sentencing, but, whenever possible, no later than forty-five days of being sentenced to the jurisdiction of the department of corrections.
- (b) The offender's individual reentry plan shall be developed as soon as possible after the initial assessment is conducted, but, whenever possible, no later than sixty days after completion of the assessment, and shall be periodically reviewed and updated as appropriate.
 - (5) The individual reentry plan shall, at a minimum, include:
- (a) A plan to maintain contact with the inmate's children and family, if appropriate. The plan should determine whether parenting classes, or other services, are appropriate to facilitate successful reunification with the offender's children and family;
- (b) An individualized portfolio for each offender that includes the offender's education achievements, certifications, employment, work experience, skills, and any training received prior to and during incarceration; and
- (c) A plan for the offender during the period of incarceration through reentry into the community that addresses the needs of the offender including education, employment, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, family reunification, and other areas which are needed to facilitate a successful reintegration into the community.
 - (6)(a) Prior to discharge of any offender, the department shall:
- (i) Evaluate the offender's needs and, to the extent possible, connect the offender with existing services and resources that meet those needs; and
- (ii) Connect the offender with a community justice center and/or community transition coordination network in the area in which the offender will be residing once released from the correctional system if one exists.
- (b) If the department recommends partial confinement in an offender's individual reentry plan, the department shall maximize the period of partial confinement for the offender as allowed pursuant to RCW 9.94A.728 to facilitate the offender's transition to the community.

(7) The department shall establish mechanisms for sharing information from individual reentry plans to those persons involved with the offender's treatment, programming, and reentry, when deemed appropriate. When feasible, this information shall be shared electronically.

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- (8)(a) In determining the county of discharge for an offender released to community custody or community placement, the department may not approve a residence location that is not in the offender's county of origin unless it is determined by the department that the offender's return to his or her county of origin would be inappropriate considering any court-ordered condition of the offender's sentence, victim safety concerns, negative influences on the offender in the community, or the location of family or other sponsoring persons or organizations that will support the offender.
- (b) If the offender is not returned to his or her county of origin, the department shall provide the law and justice council of the county in which the offender is placed with a written explanation.
- (c) For purposes of this section, the offender's county of origin means the county of the offender's first felony conviction in Washington.
- 21 (9) Nothing in this section creates a vested right in programming, 22 education, or other services.

PART III - PARTIAL CONFINEMENT AND SUPERVISION

NEW SECTION. Sec. 301. (1) The legislature intends that Washington's work release centers be transformed into residential reentry centers with the capacity to provide or connect offenders with the full range of reentry services to achieve measurable outcomes. The Washington state institute for public policy shall conduct a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of residential reentry centers and work release facilities to identify evidence-based, research-based, and promising practices or programs for the state of Washington and the necessary performance measures that show the greatest quality, effectiveness, and efficiency of the program on key outcomes. The research should include an examination of reentry and work release practices in both urban and rural areas and both inside and outside of the state of Washington. The institute should identify what services

or combination of services should be provided to participants of residential reentry centers and the length of time services should be provided to optimize the successful transition of an offender back into society.

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- (2) By May 1, 2008, the secretary of the department of corrections, or the secretary's designee, shall convene and chair a work group to review current laws and policy regarding work release.
- (3) In addition to the secretary of the department of corrections, the following shall be members of the work group: A representative appointed by the governor, a community corrections officer, a representative of the Washington association of prosecuting attorneys, a representative of the superior court judges association, a member selected by the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs, a representative from the Washington state association of counties, a representative from the association of Washington cities, representative from contract work release facilities in the state, a representative from state-run work release facilities in the state, a representative from a nonprofit organization that works with former offenders who have completed a work release program, a crime victims' advocate, and a representative from the department of community, trade, and economic development. The secretary may designate a person to serve in his or her place. Members of the work group shall serve without compensation.
 - (4) In conducting its review, the work group must review and make recommendations for changes to corrections law and policies to ensure that:
 - (a) Work release facilities are transformed into residential reentry centers so that participants are provided with a combination of reentry services that conform to evidence-based, research-based, or promising practices as identified by the institute;
 - (b) Residential reentry centers lead to meaningful employment for offenders participating in the program;
 - (c) A plan is identified to ensure that residential reentry centers are distributed throughout the state;
- 35 (d) Residential reentry centers are of a size consistent with 36 evidence-based, research-based, or promising practices and appropriate 37 to the community in which they are located;

1 (e) Communities are given meaningful avenues for ongoing 2 consultation regarding the establishment and operation of residential 3 reentry centers in their area;

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- (f) Victim and community safety concerns are given priority when determining appropriate placement in residential reentry centers for individual offenders;
- (g) Eligibility time to participate in residential reentry centers is sufficient to make it a meaningful experience for offenders; and
- 9 (h) Programs have the necessary performance measures needed to 10 effectively monitor the quality, effectiveness, and efficiency of the 11 programs.
- 12 (5) To the extent practicable, the institute shall cooperate with 13 the work group.
- 14 (6)(a) The institute shall report its results and recommendations 15 to the governor and the legislature no later than November 15, 2007.
- 16 (b) The department of corrections shall report the results and 17 recommendations of the work group to the governor and the legislature 18 no later than November 15, 2008.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 302. A new section is added to chapter 72.09
 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) The department shall continue to establish community justice centers throughout the state for the purpose of providing comprehensive services and monitoring for offenders who are reentering the community.
 - (2) For the purposes of this chapter, "community justice center" is defined as a nonresidential facility staffed primarily by the department in which recently released offenders may access services necessary to improve their successful reentry into the community. Such services may include but are not limited to, those listed in the individual reentry plan, mental health, chemical dependency, sex offender treatment, anger management, parenting education, financial literacy, housing assistance, and employment assistance.
 - (3) At a minimum, the community justice center shall include:
 - (a) A violator program to allow the department to utilize a range of available sanctions for offenders who violate conditions of their supervision;
- 36 (b) An employment opportunity program to assist an offender in finding employment; and

(c) Resources for connecting offenders with services such as treatment, transportation, training, family reunification, and community services.

- (4) In addition to any other programs or services offered by a community justice center, the department shall designate a transition coordinator to facilitate connections between the former offender and the community. The department may designate transition coordination services to be provided by a community transition coordination network pursuant to section 103 of this act if one has been established in the community where the community justice center is located and the department has entered into a memorandum of understanding with the county to share resources.
- (5) The transition coordinator shall provide information to former offenders regarding services available to them in the community regardless of the length of time since the offender's release from the correctional facility. The transition coordinator shall, at a minimum, be responsible for the following:
- (a) Gathering and maintaining information regarding services currently existing within the community that are available to offenders including, but not limited to:
- (i) Programs offered through the department of social and health services, the department of health, the department of licensing, housing authorities, local community and technical colleges, other state or federal entities which provide public benefits, and nonprofit entities;
- (ii) Services such as housing assistance, employment assistance, education, vocational training, parent education, financial literacy, treatment for substance abuse, mental health, anger management, and any other service or program that will assist the former offender to successfully transition into the community;
- (b) Coordinating access to the existing services with the community providers and provide offenders with information regarding how to access the various type of services and resources that are available in the community.
- 35 (6)(a) A minimum of six community justice centers shall be 36 operational by December 1, 2009. The six community justice centers 37 include those in operation on the effective date of this section.

- 1 (b) By December 1, 2011, the department shall establish a minimum 2 of three additional community justice centers within the state.
 - (7) In locating new centers, the department shall:

- (a) Give priority to the counties with the largest population of offenders who were under the jurisdiction of the department of corrections and that do not already have a community justice center;
- (b) Ensure that at least two centers are operational in eastern Washington; and
- (c) Comply with section 303 of this act and all applicable zoning laws and regulations.
- (8) Before beginning the siting or opening of the new community justice center, the department shall:
- (a) Notify the city, if applicable, and the county within which the community justice center is proposed. Such notice shall occur at least sixty days prior to selecting a specific location to provide the services listed in this section;
- (b) Consult with the community providers listed in subsection (5) of this section to determine if they have the capacity to provide services to offenders through the community justice center; and
- (c) Give due consideration to all comments received in response to the notice of the start of site selection and consultation with community providers.
- (9) The department shall make efforts to enter into memoranda of understanding or agreements with the local community policing and supervision programs as defined in section 101 of this act in which the community justice center is located to address:
- (a) Efficiencies that may be gained by sharing space or resources in the provision of reentry services to offenders, including services provided through a community transition coordination network established pursuant to section 103 of this act if a network has been established in the county;
- (b) Mechanisms for communication of information about offenders, including the feasibility of shared access to databases;
- (c) Partnerships to establish neighborhood corrections initiatives between the department of corrections and local police to supervise offenders.
- 37 (i) A neighborhood corrections initiative includes shared 38 mechanisms to facilitate supervision of offenders which may include

- 1 activities such as joint emphasis patrols to monitor high-risk
- 2 offenders, service of bench and secretary warrants and detainers, joint
- 3 field visits, connecting offenders with services, and, where
- 4 appropriate, directing offenders into sanction alternatives in lieu of
- 5 incarceration.

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- 6 (ii) The agreement must address:
- 7 (A) The roles and responsibilities of police officers and 8 corrections staff participating in the partnership; and
- 9 (B) The amount of corrections staff and police officer time that 10 will be dedicated to partnership efforts.
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 303.** A new section is added to chapter 72.09
 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) No later than July 1, 2007, and every biennium thereafter starting with the biennium beginning July 1, 2009, the department shall prepare a list of counties and rural multicounty geographic areas in which work release facilities, community justice centers and other community-based correctional facilities are anticipated to be sited during the next three fiscal years and transmit the list to the office of financial management and the counties on the list. The list may be updated as needed.
 - (2) In preparing the list, the department shall make substantial efforts to provide for the equitable distribution of work release, community justice centers, or other community-based correctional facilities among counties. The department shall give great weight to the following factors in determining equitable distribution:
 - (a) The locations of existing residential facilities owned or operated by, or operated under contract with, the department in each county;
 - (b) The number and proportion of adult offenders sentenced to the custody or supervision of the department by the courts of the county or rural multicounty geographic area; and
 - (c) The number of adult registered sex offenders classified as level II or III and adult sex offenders registered per thousand persons residing in the county.
- 35 (3) For purposes of this section, "equitable distribution" means 36 siting or locating work release, community justice centers, or other 37 community-based correctional facilities in a manner that reasonably

- reflects the proportion of offenders sentenced to the custody or 1 2 supervision of the department by the courts of each county or rural multicounty geographic area designated by the department, and, to the 3 extent practicable, the proportion of offenders residing in particular 4 jurisdictions or communities within such counties or rural multicounty 5 geographic areas. Equitable distribution is a policy goal, not a basis 6 7 for any legal challenge to the siting, construction, occupancy, or operation of any facility anywhere in the state. 8
- 9 **Sec. 304.** RCW 9.94A.728 and 2004 c 176 s 6 are each amended to 10 read as follows:

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No person serving a sentence imposed pursuant to this chapter and committed to the custody of the department shall leave the confines of the correctional facility or be released prior to the expiration of the sentence except as follows:

- (1) Except as otherwise provided for in subsection (2) of this section, the term of the sentence of an offender committed to a correctional facility operated by the department may be reduced by earned release time in accordance with procedures that shall be developed and promulgated by the correctional agency jurisdiction in which the offender is confined. The earned release time shall be for good behavior and good performance, as determined by the correctional agency having jurisdiction. The correctional agency shall not credit the offender with earned release credits in advance of the offender actually earning the credits. Any program established pursuant to this section shall allow an offender to earn early release credits for presentence incarceration. If an offender is transferred from a county jail to the department, the administrator of a county jail facility shall certify to the department the amount of time spent in custody at the facility and the amount of earned release time. offender who has been convicted of a felony committed after July 23, 1995, that involves any applicable deadly weapon enhancements under RCW 9.94A.533 (3) or (4), or both, shall not receive any good time credits or earned release time for that portion of his or her sentence that results from any deadly weapon enhancements.
- (a) In the case of an offender convicted of a serious violent offense, or a sex offense that is a class A felony, committed on or after July 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, the aggregate earned

- 1 release time may not exceed fifteen percent of the sentence. In the
- 2 case of an offender convicted of a serious violent offense, or a sex
- 3 offense that is a class A felony, committed on or after July 1, 2003,
- 4 the aggregate earned release time may not exceed ten percent of the 5 sentence.
- 6 (b)(i) In the case of an offender who qualifies under (b)(ii) of
 7 this subsection, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed fifty
 8 percent of the sentence.
- 9 (ii) An offender is qualified to earn up to fifty percent of 10 aggregate earned release time under this subsection (1)(b) if he or 11 she:
- 12 (A) Is classified in one of the two lowest risk categories under 13 (b)(iii) of this subsection;
- 14 (B) Is not confined pursuant to a sentence for:
- 15 (I) A sex offense;
- 16 (II) A violent offense;
- 17 (III) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 18 (IV) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 19 10.99.020;
- 20 (V) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);
- 21 (VI) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to 22 violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with 23 intent to deliver methamphetamine; or
- (VII) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor);

 ((and))
- 27 (C) Has no prior conviction for:
- 28 (I) A sex offense;

- 29 (II) A violent offense;
- 30 (III) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 31 (IV) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 32 10.99.020;
 - (V) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);
- (VI) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with
- 36 intent to deliver methamphetamine; or
- (VII) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor):

1 (D) Participates in programming or activities as directed by the
2 offender's individual reentry plan as provided under section 203 of
3 this act to the extent that such programming or activities are made
4 available by the department; and

- (E) Has not committed a new felony after the effective date of this section while under community supervision, community placement, or community custody.
- (iii) For purposes of determining an offender's eligibility under this subsection (1)(b), the department shall perform a risk assessment of every offender committed to a correctional facility operated by the department who has no current or prior conviction for a sex offense, a violent offense, a crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411, a felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020, a violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary), a violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine, or a violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor). The department must classify each assessed offender in one of four risk categories between highest and lowest risk.
- (iv) The department shall recalculate the earned release time and reschedule the expected release dates for each qualified offender under this subsection (1)(b).
 - (v) This subsection (1)(b) applies retroactively to eligible offenders serving terms of total confinement in a state correctional facility as of July 1, 2003.
 - (vi) This subsection (1)(b) does not apply to offenders convicted after July 1, 2010.
- 30 (c) In no other case shall the aggregate earned release time exceed 31 one-third of the total sentence;
 - (2)(a) A person convicted of a sex offense or an offense categorized as a serious violent offense, assault in the second degree, vehicular homicide, vehicular assault, assault of a child in the second degree, any crime against persons where it is determined in accordance with RCW 9.94A.602 that the offender or an accomplice was armed with a deadly weapon at the time of commission, or any felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, committed before July 1, 2000, may become

eligible, in accordance with a program developed by the department, for transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section;

- (b) A person convicted of a sex offense, a violent offense, any crime against persons under RCW 9.94A.411(2), or a felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, committed on or after July 1, 2000, may become eligible, in accordance with a program developed by the department, for transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section;
- (c) The department shall, as a part of its program for release to the community in lieu of earned release, require the offender to propose a release plan that includes an approved residence and living arrangement. All offenders with community placement or community custody terms eligible for release to community custody status in lieu of earned release shall provide an approved residence and living arrangement prior to release to the community;
- (d) The department may deny transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section if the department determines an offender's release plan, including proposed residence location and living arrangements, may violate the conditions of the sentence or conditions of supervision, place the offender at risk to violate the conditions of the sentence, place the offender at risk to reoffend, or present a risk to victim safety or community safety. The department's authority under this section is independent of any court-ordered condition of sentence or statutory provision regarding conditions for community custody or community placement;
- (e) If the department denies transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned early release pursuant to (d) of this subsection, the department may transfer an offender to partial confinement in lieu of earned early release up to three months. The three months in partial confinement is in addition to that portion of the offender's term of confinement that may be served in partial confinement as provided in this section;
- 35 <u>(f)</u> An offender serving a term of confinement imposed under RCW 9.94A.670(4)(a) is not eligible for earned release credits under this section;

- 1 (3) An offender may leave a correctional facility pursuant to an 2 authorized furlough or leave of absence. In addition, offenders may 3 leave a correctional facility when in the custody of a corrections 4 officer or officers;
 - (4)(a) The secretary may authorize an extraordinary medical placement for an offender when all of the following conditions exist:

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- (i) The offender has a medical condition that is serious enough to require costly care or treatment;
- (ii) The offender poses a low risk to the community because he or she is physically incapacitated due to age or the medical condition; and
- 12 (iii) Granting the extraordinary medical placement will result in 13 a cost savings to the state.
 - (b) An offender sentenced to death or to life imprisonment without the possibility of release or parole is not eligible for an extraordinary medical placement.
 - (c) The secretary shall require electronic monitoring for all offenders in extraordinary medical placement unless the electronic monitoring equipment interferes with the function of the offender's medical equipment or results in the loss of funding for the offender's medical care. The secretary shall specify who shall provide the monitoring services and the terms under which the monitoring shall be performed.
 - (d) The secretary may revoke an extraordinary medical placement under this subsection at any time;
 - (5) The governor, upon recommendation from the clemency and pardons board, may grant an extraordinary release for reasons of serious health problems, senility, advanced age, extraordinary meritorious acts, or other extraordinary circumstances;
 - (6) No more than the final six months of the ((sentence)) offender's term of confinement may be served in partial confinement designed to aid the offender in finding work and reestablishing himself or herself in the community. This is in addition to that period of earned early release time that may be exchanged for partial confinement pursuant to subsection (2)(e) of this section;
 - (7) The governor may pardon any offender;
 - (8) The department may release an offender from confinement any

time within ten days before a release date calculated under this
section; and

(9) An offender may leave a correctional facility prior to completion of his or her sentence if the sentence has been reduced as provided in RCW 9.94A.870.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, an offender sentenced for a felony crime listed in RCW 9.94A.540 as subject to a mandatory minimum sentence of total confinement shall not be released from total confinement before the completion of the listed mandatory minimum sentence for that felony crime of conviction unless allowed under RCW 9.94A.540, however persistent offenders are not eligible for extraordinary medical placement.

- **Sec. 305.** RCW 9.94A.737 and 2005 c 435 s 3 are each amended to 14 read as follows:
 - (1) If an offender violates any condition or requirement of community custody, the department may transfer the offender to a more restrictive confinement status to serve up to the remaining portion of the sentence, less credit for any period actually spent in community custody or in detention awaiting disposition of an alleged violation and subject to the limitations of subsection $((\frac{1}{2}))$ (3) of this section.
 - (2) If an offender has not completed his or her maximum term of total confinement and is subject to a third violation hearing for any violation of community custody and is found to have committed the violation, the department shall return the offender to total confinement in a state correctional facility to serve up to the remaining portion of his or her sentence, unless it is determined that returning the offender to a state correctional facility would substantially interfere with the offender's ability to maintain necessary community supports or to participate in necessary treatment or programming and would substantially increase the offender's likelihood of reoffending.
- 33 (3)(a) For a sex offender sentenced to a term of community custody 34 under RCW 9.94A.670 who violates any condition of community custody, 35 the department may impose a sanction of up to sixty days' confinement 36 in a local correctional facility for each violation. If the department

imposes a sanction, the department shall submit within seventy-two hours a report to the court and the prosecuting attorney outlining the violation or violations and the sanctions imposed.

- (b) For a sex offender sentenced to a term of community custody under RCW 9.94A.710 who violates any condition of community custody after having completed his or her maximum term of total confinement, including time served on community custody in lieu of earned release, the department may impose a sanction of up to sixty days in a local correctional facility for each violation.
- (c) For an offender sentenced to a term of community custody under RCW 9.94A.505(2)(b), 9.94A.650, or 9.94A.715, or under RCW 9.94A.545, for a crime committed on or after July 1, 2000, who violates any condition of community custody after having completed his or her maximum term of total confinement, including time served on community custody in lieu of earned release, the department may impose a sanction of up to sixty days in total confinement for each violation. The department may impose sanctions such as work release, home detention with electronic monitoring, work crew, community restitution, inpatient treatment, daily reporting, curfew, educational or counseling sessions, supervision enhanced through electronic monitoring, or any other sanctions available in the community.
- (d) For an offender sentenced to a term of community placement under RCW 9.94A.705 who violates any condition of community placement after having completed his or her maximum term of total confinement, including time served on community custody in lieu of earned release, the department may impose a sanction of up to sixty days in total confinement for each violation. The department may impose sanctions such as work release, home detention with electronic monitoring, work crew, community restitution, inpatient treatment, daily reporting, curfew, educational or counseling sessions, supervision enhanced through electronic monitoring, or any other sanctions available in the community.
- ((+3)) (4) If an offender has been arrested for a new felony offense while under community supervision, community custody, or community placement, the department shall hold the offender in total confinement until a hearing before the department as provided in this section or until the offender has been formally charged for the new felony offense, whichever is earlier. Nothing in this subsection

shall be construed as to permit the department to hold an offender past

his or her maximum term of total confinement if the offender has not

completed the maximum term of total confinement or to permit the

department to hold an offender past the offender's term of community

supervision, community custody, or community placement.

- (5) The department shall be financially responsible for any portion of the sanctions authorized by this section that are served in a local correctional facility as the result of action by the department.
- (6) If an offender is accused of violating any condition or requirement of community custody, he or she is entitled to a hearing before the department prior to the imposition of sanctions. The hearing shall be considered as offender disciplinary proceedings and shall not be subject to chapter 34.05 RCW. The department shall develop hearing procedures and a structure of graduated sanctions.
- $((\frac{4}{1}))$ $(\frac{7}{1})$ The hearing procedures required under subsection 16 $((\frac{3}{1}))$ $(\frac{6}{1})$ of this section shall be developed by rule and include the 17 following:
 - (a) Hearing officers shall report through a chain of command separate from that of community corrections officers;
 - (b) The department shall provide the offender with written notice of the violation, the evidence relied upon, and the reasons the particular sanction was imposed. The notice shall include a statement of the rights specified in this subsection, and the offender's right to file a personal restraint petition under court rules after the final decision of the department;
 - (c) The hearing shall be held unless waived by the offender, and shall be electronically recorded. For offenders not in total confinement, the hearing shall be held within fifteen working days, but not less than twenty-four hours, after notice of the violation. For offenders in total confinement, the hearing shall be held within five working days, but not less than twenty-four hours, after notice of the violation;
 - (d) The offender shall have the right to: (i) Be present at the hearing; (ii) have the assistance of a person qualified to assist the offender in the hearing, appointed by the hearing officer if the offender has a language or communications barrier; (iii) testify or remain silent; (iv) call witnesses and present documentary evidence; and (v) question witnesses who appear and testify; and

- (e) The sanction shall take effect if affirmed by the hearing officer. Within seven days after the hearing officer's decision, the offender may appeal the decision to a panel of three reviewing officers designated by the secretary or by the secretary's designee. The sanction shall be reversed or modified if a majority of the panel finds that the sanction was not reasonably related to any of the following:

 (i) The crime of conviction; (ii) the violation committed; (iii) the offender's risk of reoffending; or (iv) the safety of the community.
- (((5))) (8) For purposes of this section, no finding of a violation of conditions may be based on unconfirmed or unconfirmable allegations.
- $((\frac{(6)}{(6)}))$ (9) The department shall work with the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs to establish and operate an electronic monitoring program for low-risk offenders who violate the terms of their community custody. Between January 1, 2006, and December 31, 2006, the department shall endeavor to place at least one hundred low-risk community custody violators on the electronic monitoring program per day if there are at least that many low-risk offenders who qualify for the electronic monitoring program.
- ((+7)) (10) Local governments, their subdivisions and employees, the department and its employees, and the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs and its employees shall be immune from civil liability for damages arising from incidents involving low-risk offenders who are placed on electronic monitoring unless it is shown that an employee acted with gross negligence or bad faith.
- <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 306.** (1) A legislative task force on laws related to community custody and community supervision is established.
- 27 (2) The task force shall be composed of fifteen members appointed 28 in the following manner:
- 29 (a) The president of the senate shall appoint one member from each 30 of the two largest caucuses of the senate;
- 31 (b) The speaker of the house of representatives shall appoint one 32 member from each of the two largest caucuses of the house of 33 representatives;
- 34 (c) The governor shall appoint the chair of the task force and the following members:
 - (i) A superior court judge;

(ii) A representative of a prosecutor's association;

- 1 (iii) A defense attorney or representative of an organization of defense attorneys;
 - (iv) A representative of local elected officials;
 - (v) A sheriff or representative of an organization of sheriffs;
- 5 (vi) A police chief or representative of an organization of police 6 chiefs;
- 7 (vii) A community corrections officer;
- 8 (viii) A crime victim or advocate;

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- 9 (d) The following agencies shall also be represented on the task 10 force:
 - (i) The attorney general, or the attorney general's designee; and
- 12 (ii) The secretary of the department of corrections, or the 13 secretary's designee.
 - (3) The task force shall:
 - (a) Convene at the call of the chair by August 1, 2007;
- 16 (b) Review and analyze all statutes of the Revised Code of 17 Washington related to community custody and community supervision of 18 offenders;
 - (c) Make specific recommendations, if any, related to sentencing laws that would allow the department of corrections and its community corrections officers to more easily identify statutory requirements associated with an offender's sentence;
 - (d) Make specific recommendations, if any, related to community custody and community supervision laws that would allow the department of corrections and its community corrections officers to more easily identify statutory requirements associated with an offender's term of community custody or supervision;
 - (e) Make specific recommendations, if any, related to the statutory requirements of the violation hearing process that would enable the department of corrections and its community corrections officers to respond to an offender's behavior by imposing appropriate and timely sanctions when necessary;
 - (f) Make specific recommendations related to definitions and language used in the statutes, which would make the statutes easily readable and unambiguous;
- 36 (g) Receive input from the public and interested stakeholders to 37 assist in making suggested changes; and

- 1 (h) Report its findings to the governor and legislature in the form 2 of a final report to be submitted by November 1, 2007.
- 3 (i) The report shall propose specific amendatory language wherever 4 possible, when making recommendations;
 - (ii) Each recommendation in the report shall, whenever possible, site to specific evidence-based programs or promising programs which support the recommended change;
 - (iii) Each recommendation in the report shall, whenever possible, site to a specific study from the Washington institute for public policy, national institute for justice, bureau of justice assistance, or other academic study supporting the suggested change;
- 12 (iv) The report shall contain a summary of public comment.

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- (4) The task force shall use legislative facilities, and staff support shall be provided by the office of financial management, senate committee services, and house of representatives office of program research.
- (5) The Washington institute for public policy, the department of corrections, and the sentencing guidelines commission shall cooperate with the task force and provide all information and support reasonably requested by the task force.
- (6) Nonlegislative members of the task force shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided in RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.
- 24 (7) Legislative members of the task force shall be reimbursed for 25 travel expenses in accordance with RCW 44.04.120.
 - (8) This section expires December 31, 2007.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 307. The department of corrections shall conduct an updated community corrections workload study and report the results of that study to the governor and the legislature on or before November 1, 2007.

31 PART IV - EDUCATION

NEW SECTION. Sec. 401. Research and practice show that long-term success in helping offenders prepare for economic self-sufficiency requires strategies that address their education and employment needs.

Recent research suggests that a solid academic foundation and

employment- and career-focused programs can be cost-effective in reducing the likelihood of reoffense. To this end, the legislature intends that the state strive to provide every inmate with basic academic skills as well as educational and vocational training designed to meet the assessed needs of the offender.

Nonetheless, it is vital that offenders engaged in educational or vocational training contribute to their own success. An offender should financially contribute to his or her education, particularly postsecondary educational pursuits. The legislature intends to provide more flexibility for offenders in obtaining postsecondary education by allowing third parties to make contributions to the offender's education without mandatory deductions and by creating a loan program. In developing the loan program, the department is encouraged to adopt rules and standards similar to those that apply to students in noninstitutional settings for issues such as applying for a loan, maintaining accountability, and accruing interest on the loan obligation.

- **Sec. 402.** RCW 72.09.460 and 2004 c 167 s 5 are each amended to 19 read as follows:
 - (1) The legislature intends that all inmates be required to participate in department-approved education programs, work programs, or both, unless exempted ((under subsection (4) of)) as specifically provided in this section. Eligible inmates who refuse to participate in available education or work programs available at no charge to the inmates shall lose privileges according to the system established under RCW 72.09.130. Eligible inmates who are required to contribute financially to an education or work program and refuse to contribute shall be placed in another work program. Refusal to contribute shall not result in a loss of privileges.
 - (2) The legislature recognizes more inmates may agree to participate in education and work programs than are available. The department must make every effort to achieve maximum public benefit by placing inmates in available and appropriate education and work programs.
- (((2) The department shall provide access to a program of education to all offenders who are under the age of eighteen and who have not met high school graduation or general equivalency diploma requirements in

accordance with chapter 28A.193 RCW. The program of education established by the department and education provider under RCW 28A.193.020 for offenders under the age of eighteen must provide each offender a choice of curriculum that will assist the inmate in achieving a high school diploma or general equivalency diploma. The program of education may include but not be limited to basic education, prevocational training, work ethic skills, conflict resolution counseling, substance abuse intervention, and anger management counseling. The curriculum may balance these and other rehabilitation, work, and training components.)

- (3)(a) The department shall, to the extent possible and considering all available funds, prioritize its resources to meet the following goals for inmates in the order listed:
- $((\frac{a}{a}))$ (i) Achievement of basic academic skills through obtaining a high school diploma or its equivalent $(\frac{and}{a})$:
- (ii) Achievement of vocational skills necessary for purposes of work programs and for an inmate to qualify for work upon release;
- (((b) Additional work and education programs based on assessments and placements under subsection (5) of this section; and
 - (c) Other work and education programs as appropriate.
- (4) The department shall establish, by rule, objective medical standards to determine when an inmate is physically or mentally unable to participate in available education or work programs. When the department determines an inmate is permanently unable to participate in any available education or work program due to a medical condition, the inmate is exempt from the requirement under subsection (1) of this section. When the department determines an inmate is temporarily unable to participate in an education or work program due to a medical condition, the inmate is exempt from the requirement of subsection (1) of this section for the period of time he or she is temporarily disabled. The department shall periodically review the medical condition of all temporarily disabled inmates to ensure the earliest possible entry or reentry by inmates into available programming.
- (5) The department shall establish, by rule, standards for participation in department approved education and work programs. The standards shall address the following areas:
- (a) Assessment. The department shall assess all inmates for their basic academic skill levels using a professionally accepted method of

The department shall determine an inmate's education history, work history, and vocational or work skills. The initial assessment shall be conducted, whenever possible, within the first thirty days of an inmate's entry into the correctional system, except that initial assessments are not required for inmates who are sentenced to life without the possibility of release, assigned to an intensive management unit within the first thirty days after entry into the correctional system, are returning to the correctional system within one year of a prior release, or whose physical or mental condition renders them unable to complete the assessment process. The department shall track and record changes in the basic academic skill levels of all inmates reflected in any testing or assessment performed as part of their education programming;

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- (b) Placement. The department shall follow the policies set forth in subsection (1) of this section in establishing criteria for placing inmates in education and work programs. The department shall, to the extent possible, place all inmates whose composite grade level score for basic academic skills is below the eighth grade level in a combined education and work program. The placement criteria shall include at least the following factors)) (iii) Additional work and education programs necessary for compliance with an offender's individual reentry plan under section 203 of this act with the exception of postsecondary education degree programs as provided in section 403 of this act; and
- (iv) Other appropriate vocational, work, or education programs that are not necessary for compliance with an offender's individual reentry plan under section 203 of this act with the exception of postsecondary education degree programs as provided in section 403 of this act.
- (b) If programming is provided pursuant to (a)(i) through (iii) of this subsection, the department shall pay the cost of such programming, including but not limited to books, materials, supplies, and postage costs related to correspondence courses.
- (c) If programming is provided pursuant to (a)(iv) of this subsection, inmates shall be required to pay all or a portion of the costs, including books, fees, and tuition, for participation in any vocational, work, or education program as provided in department policies. Department policies shall include a formula for determining how much an offender shall be required to pay. The formula shall

- include steps which correlate to an offender average monthly income or average available balance in a personal inmate savings account and which are correlated to a prorated portion or percent of the per credit fee for tuition, books, or other ancillary costs. The formula shall be reviewed every two years. A third party may pay directly to the department all or a portion of costs and tuition for any programming provided pursuant to (a)(iv) of this subsection on behalf of an inmate. Such payments shall not be subject to any of the deductions as provided in this chapter.
 - (d) The department may accept any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services from any third party, including but not limited to nonprofit entities, and may receive, utilize, and dispose of same to complete the purposes of this section.

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- (e) Any funds collected by the department under (c) and (d) of this subsection and subsections (8) and (9) of this section shall be used solely for the creation, maintenance, or expansion of inmate educational and vocational programs.
- (4) The department shall provide access to a program of education to all offenders who are under the age of eighteen and who have not met high school graduation or general equivalency diploma requirements in accordance with chapter 28A.193 RCW. The program of education established by the department and education provider under RCW 28A.193.020 for offenders under the age of eighteen must provide each offender a choice of curriculum that will assist the inmate in achieving a high school diploma or general equivalency diploma. The program of education may include but not be limited to basic education, prevocational training, work ethic skills, conflict resolution counseling, substance abuse intervention, and anger management counseling. The curriculum may balance these and other rehabilitation, work, and training components.
- (5)(a) In addition to the policies set forth in this section, the department shall consider the following factors in establishing criteria for assessing the inclusion of education and work programs in an inmate's individual reentry plan and in placing inmates in education and work programs:
- 37 (i) An inmate's release date and custody level. An inmate shall 38 not be precluded from participating in an education or work program

- solely on the basis of his or her release date, except that inmates with a release date of more than one hundred twenty months in the future shall not comprise more than ten percent of inmates participating in a new class I correctional industry not in existence on June 10, 2004;
 - (ii) An inmate's education history and basic academic skills;
 - (iii) An inmate's work history and vocational or work skills;

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- 8 (iv) An inmate's economic circumstances, including but not limited 9 to an inmate's family support obligations; and
 - (v) Where applicable, an inmate's prior performance in departmentapproved education or work programs;
 - (((c) Performance and goals.)) (b) The department shall establish, and periodically review, inmate behavior standards and program goals for all education and work programs. Inmates shall be notified of applicable behavior standards and program goals prior to placement in an education or work program and shall be removed from the education or work program if they consistently fail to meet the standards or goals($(\dot{\tau})$
 - (d) Financial responsibility. (i) The department shall establish a formula by which inmates, based on their ability to pay, shall pay all or a portion of the costs or tuition of certain programs. Inmates shall, based on the formula, pay a portion of the costs or tuition of participation in:
 - (A) Second and subsequent vocational programs associated with an inmate's work programs; and
 - (B) An associate of arts or baccalaureate degree program when placement in a degree program is the result of a placement made under this subsection;
 - (ii) Inmates shall pay all costs and tuition for participation in:
 - (A) Any postsecondary academic degree program which is entered independently of a placement decision made under this subsection; and
 - (B) Second and subsequent vocational programs not associated with an inmate's work program.
 - Enrollment in any program specified in (d)(ii) of this subsection shall only be allowed by correspondence or if there is an opening in an education or work program at the institution where an inmate is incarcerated and no other inmate who is placed in a program under this subsection will be displaced; and

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision in this section, an inmate sentenced to life without the possibility of release:

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- (i) Shall not be required to participate in education programming;
- (ii) May receive not more than one postsecondary academic degree in a program offered by the department or its contracted providers.
- If an inmate sentenced to life without the possibility of release requires prevocational or vocational training for a work program, he or she may participate in the training subject to this section.
- (6) The department shall coordinate education and work programs among its institutions, to the greatest extent possible, to facilitate continuity of programming among inmates transferred between institutions. Before transferring an inmate enrolled in a program, the department shall consider the effect the transfer will have on the inmate's ability to continue or complete a program. This subsection shall not be used to delay or prohibit a transfer necessary for legitimate safety or security concerns.
- (7) Before construction of a new correctional institution or expansion of an existing correctional institution, the department shall adopt a plan demonstrating how cable, closed-circuit, and satellite television will be used for education and training purposes in the institution. The plan shall specify how the use of television in the education and training programs will improve inmates' preparedness for available work programs and job opportunities for which inmates may qualify upon release.
- (8) The department shall adopt a plan to reduce the per pupil cost of instruction by, among other methods, increasing the use of volunteer instructors and implementing technological efficiencies. The plan shall be adopted by December 1996 and shall be transmitted to the legislature upon adoption. The department shall, in adoption of the plan, consider distance learning, satellite instruction, video tape usage, computer aided instruction, and flexible scheduling of offender instruction.
- (9) Following completion of the review required by section 27(3), chapter 19, Laws of 1995 1st sp. sess. the department shall take all necessary steps to assure the vocation and education programs are relevant to work programs and skills necessary to enhance the employability of inmates upon release)).

(6) Eligible inmates who refuse to participate in available education or work programs available at no charge to the inmates shall lose privileges according to the system established under RCW 72.09.130. Eligible inmates who are required to contribute financially to an education or work program and refuse to contribute shall be placed in another work program. Refusal to contribute shall not result in a loss of privileges.

- (7) The department shall establish, by rule, objective medical standards to determine when an inmate is physically or mentally unable to participate in available education or work programs. When the department determines an inmate is permanently unable to participate in any available education or work program due to a health condition, the inmate is exempt from the requirement under subsection (1) of this section. When the department determines an inmate is temporarily unable to participate in an education or work program due to a medical condition, the inmate is exempt from the requirement of subsection (1) of this section for the period of time he or she is temporarily disabled. The department shall periodically review the medical condition of all inmates with temporary disabilities to ensure the earliest possible entry or reentry by inmates into available programming.
 - (8) The department shall establish policies requiring an offender to pay all or a portion of the costs and tuition for any vocational training or postsecondary education program if the offender previously abandoned coursework related to education or vocational training without excuse as defined in rule by the department. Department policies shall include a formula for determining how much an offender shall be required to pay. The formula shall include steps which correlate to an offender average monthly income or average available balance in a personal inmate savings account and which are correlated to a prorated portion or percent of the per credit fee for tuition, books, or other ancillary costs. The formula shall be reviewed every two years. A third party may pay directly to the department all or a portion of costs and tuition for any program on behalf of an inmate under this subsection. Such payments shall not be subject to any of the deductions as provided in this chapter.
 - (9) Notwithstanding any other provision in this section, an inmate

- sentenced to life without the possibility of release, sentenced to death under chapter 10.95 RCW, or subject to the provisions of 8 U.S.C.
- 3 Sec. 1227:

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- 4 <u>(a) Shall not be required to participate in education programming</u>
 5 <u>except as may be necessary for the maintenance of discipline and</u>
 6 <u>security;</u>
 - (b) May receive not more than one postsecondary academic degree in a program offered by the department or its contracted providers;
- 9 <u>(c) May participate in prevocational or vocational training that</u>
 10 may be necessary to participate in a work program;
- 11 (d) Shall be subject to the applicable provisions of this chapter
 12 relating to inmate financial responsibility for programming except the
 13 postsecondary education degree loan program as provided in section
 14 403(3) of this act.
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 403.** A new section is added to chapter 72.09 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) The department shall, if funds are appropriated for the specific purpose, implement postsecondary education degree programs within state correctional institutions, including the state correctional institution with the largest population of female inmates. The department shall consider for inclusion in any postsecondary education degree program, any postsecondary education degree program from an accredited community college, college, or university that is part of an associate of arts, baccalaureate, masters of arts, or other graduate degree program.
 - (2) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, inmates shall be required to pay the costs for participation in any postsecondary education degree programs established under this subsection, including books, fees, tuition, or any other appropriate ancillary costs, by one or more of the following means:
 - (a) The inmate who is participating in the postsecondary education degree program shall, during confinement, provide the required payment or payments to the department;
- 34 (b) A third party shall provide the required payment or payments 35 directly to the department on behalf of an inmate, and such payments 36 shall not be subject to any of the deductions as provided in this 37 chapter; or

(c) The inmate who is participating in the postsecondary education degree program shall provide the required payment or payments to the department using loan funds obtained from the department's postsecondary education degree loan program created pursuant to subsection (3) of this section.

- (3) The department shall, if funds are appropriated for the specific purpose, establish by rule a postsecondary education degree loan program for inmates seeking to participate in available associate or two-year postsecondary education degree programs to prepare the inmate for employment. The department shall establish a process for awarding loans to inmates, including an application process and criteria for awarding loans. The department shall collect repayment as provided in RCW 72.09.450(4). A third party may pay directly to the department all or a portion of any loan on behalf of an inmate. Such payments shall not be subject to any of the deductions as provided in this chapter. Inmates under RCW 72.09.460(9) are not eligible to participate in the postsecondary education degree loan program.
- (4) The department may accept any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services from any third party, including but not limited to nonprofit entities, and may receive, utilize, and dispose of same to provide postsecondary education to inmates.
- (5) Any funds collected by the department under this section and RCW 72.09.450(4) shall be used solely for the creation, maintenance, or expansion of inmate postsecondary education degree programs.
- **Sec. 404.** RCW 72.09.480 and 2003 c 271 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:
- 28 (1) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions 29 in this section apply to this section.
 - (a) "Cost of incarceration" means the cost of providing an inmate with shelter, food, clothing, transportation, supervision, and other services and supplies as may be necessary for the maintenance and support of the inmate while in the custody of the department, based on the average per inmate costs established by the department and the office of financial management.
 - (b) "Minimum term of confinement" means the minimum amount of time

an inmate will be confined in the custody of the department, considering the sentence imposed and adjusted for the total potential earned early release time available to the inmate.

- (c) "Program" means any series of courses or classes necessary to achieve a proficiency standard, certificate, or postsecondary degree.
- (2) When an inmate, except as provided in subsection (7) of this section, receives any funds in addition to his or her wages or gratuities, except settlements or awards resulting from legal action, the additional funds shall be subject to the following deductions and the priorities established in chapter 72.11 RCW:
- (a) Five percent to the public safety and education account for the purpose of crime victims' compensation;
 - (b) Ten percent to a department personal inmate savings account;
- (c) Twenty percent to the department to contribute to the cost of incarceration;
- (d) Twenty percent for payment of legal financial obligations for all inmates who have legal financial obligations owing in any Washington state superior court; and
- (e) Fifteen percent for any child support owed under a support order.
 - (3) When an inmate, except as provided in subsection (7) of this section, receives any funds from a settlement or award resulting from a legal action, the additional funds shall be subject to the deductions in RCW 72.09.111(1)(a) and the priorities established in chapter 72.11 RCW.
 - (4) The amount deducted from an inmate's funds under subsection (2) of this section shall not exceed the department's total cost of incarceration for the inmate incurred during the inmate's minimum or actual term of confinement, whichever is longer.
 - (5)(a) The deductions required under subsection (2) of this section shall not apply to funds received by the department <u>from an offender or from a third party</u> on behalf of an offender for payment of ((one feebased)) education or vocational programs ((that is associated with an inmate's work program or a placement decision made by the department under RCW 72.09.460 to prepare an inmate for work upon release.

An inmate may, prior to the completion of the fee-based education or vocational program authorized under this subsection, apply to a person designated by the secretary for permission to make a change in

- his or her program. The secretary, or his or her designee, may approve the application based solely on the following criteria: (a) The inmate has been transferred to another institution by the department for reasons unrelated to education or a change to a higher security classification and the offender's current program is unavailable in the offender's new placement; (b) the inmate entered an academic program as an undeclared major and wishes to declare a major. No inmate may apply for more than one change to his or her major and receive the exemption from deductions specified in this subsection; (c) the educational or vocational institution is terminating the inmate's current program; or (d) the offender's training or education has demonstrated that the current program is not the appropriate program to assist the offender to achieve a placement decision made by the department under RCW 72.09.460 to prepare the inmate for work upon release)) postsecondary education degree programs as provided in RCW 72.09.460 and section 403 of this act.
 - (b) The deductions required under subsection (2) of this section shall not apply to funds received by the department from a third party, including but not limited to a nonprofit entity on behalf of the department's education, vocation, or postsecondary education degree programs.

- (6) The deductions required under subsection (2) of this section shall not apply to any money received by the department, on behalf of an inmate, from family or other outside sources for the payment of postage expenses. Money received under this subsection may only be used for the payment of postage expenses and may not be transferred to any other account or purpose. Money that remains unused in the inmate's postage fund at the time of release shall be subject to the deductions outlined in subsection (2) of this section.
- (7) When an inmate sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of release or parole, or to death under chapter 10.95 RCW, receives any funds in addition to his or her gratuities, except settlements or awards resulting from legal action, the additional funds shall be subject to: Deductions of five percent to the public safety and education account for the purpose of crime victims' compensation, twenty percent to the department to contribute to the cost of incarceration, and fifteen percent to child support payments.

(8) When an inmate sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of release or parole, or to death under chapter 10.95 RCW, receives any funds from a settlement or award resulting from a legal action in addition to his or her gratuities, the additional funds shall be subject to: Deductions of five percent to the public safety and education account for the purpose of crime victims' compensation and twenty percent to the department to contribute to the cost of incarceration.

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- 9 (9) The interest earned on an inmate savings account created as a 10 result of the plan in section 4, chapter 325, Laws of 1999 shall be 11 exempt from the mandatory deductions under this section and RCW 12 72.09.111.
- 13 (10) Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the 14 department of social and health services division of child support from 15 taking collection action against an inmate's moneys, assets, or 16 property pursuant to chapter 26.23, 74.20, or 74.20A RCW including, but 17 not limited to, the collection of moneys received by the inmate from 18 settlements or awards resulting from legal action.
- 19 **Sec. 405.** RCW 72.09.450 and 1996 c 277 s 1 are each amended to 20 read as follows:
 - (1) An inmate shall not be denied access to services or supplies required by state or federal law solely on the basis of his or her inability to pay for them.
 - (2) The department shall record all lawfully authorized assessments for services or supplies as a debt to the department. The department shall recoup the assessments when the inmate's institutional account exceeds the indigency standard, and may pursue other remedies to recoup the assessments after the period of incarceration.
 - (3) The department shall record as a debt any costs assessed by a court against an inmate plaintiff where the state is providing defense pursuant to chapter 4.92 RCW. The department shall recoup the debt when the inmate's institutional account exceeds the indigency standard and may pursue other remedies to recoup the debt after the period of incarceration.
- 35 (4) The department shall record as a debt any loan recorded against 36 an inmate participating in the postsecondary education degree loan 37 program as provided under section 403 of this act. The department

shall attempt to recoup the debt not sooner than two years from an inmate's date of release from total or partial confinement. The loan shall accrue interest from the time of collection at a rate set by the department in rule. The department may pursue collection of the debt as provided in subsection (5) of this section.

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- (5) In order to maximize the cost-efficient collection of unpaid 6 7 offender debt existing after the period of an offender's incarceration, the department is authorized to use the following nonexclusive options: 8 (a) Use the collection services available through the department of 9 10 general administration, or (b) notwithstanding any provision of chapter 41.06 RCW, contract with collection agencies for collection of the 11 12 debts. The costs for general administration or collection agency 13 services shall be paid by the debtor. Any contract with a collection agency shall only be awarded after competitive bidding. 14 Factors the department shall consider in awarding a collection contract include but 15 are not limited to a collection agency's history and reputation in the 16 17 community; and the agency's access to a local database that may increase the efficiency of its collections. The servicing of an unpaid 18 obligation to the department does not constitute assignment of a debt, 19 and no contract with a collection agency may remove the department's 20 21 control over unpaid obligations owed to the department.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 406. (1) The department of corrections and the state board for community and technical colleges, in cooperation with the unions representing academic employees in corrections education programs, shall investigate and review methods to optimize educational and vocational programming opportunities to meet the needs of each offender as identified in his or her individual reentry plan while an offender is under the jurisdiction of the department.
 - (2) In conducting its review, the department and state board shall consider and make recommendations regarding:
 - (a) Technological advances which could serve to expand educational programs and vocational training including, but not limited to, distance learning, satellite instruction, videotape usage, computer aided instruction, and flexible scheduling and also considering the infrastructure, resources, and security that would be needed to implement the program or training. These advances shall be assessed

- 1 for their ability to provide the most cost-efficient and effective 2 programming for offenders;
- 3 (b) Methods to ensure that educational programs and vocational 4 training are relevant to enhance the employability of offenders upon 5 release; and
- 6 (c) Long-term methods for maintaining channels of communication 7 between the department, state board administration, academic employees, 8 and students.
- 9 (3) The department and state board shall report to the governor and the legislature no later than July 1, 2008.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 407. (1) The Washington state institute for public policy shall conduct a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of evidence-based, research-based, and promising correctional education programs and the extent to which Washington's programs are in accord with these practices. In gathering data regarding correctional education programs, the institute may consult with academic employees from correctional education programs.
- 18 (2) The institute shall report to the governor and the legislature 19 no later than November 15, 2007.

20 PART V - EMPLOYMENT BARRIERS

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 501. On or before October 1, 2007, the department of corrections and the department of licensing shall enter into an agreement establishing expedited procedures to assist offenders in obtaining a driver's license or identification card upon their release from a department of corrections' institution.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 502. (1) The director of the department of licensing, or the director's designee, shall, within existing resources, convene and chair a work group to review and recommend changes to occupational licensing laws and policies to encourage the employment of individuals with criminal convictions while ensuring the safety of the public.
- 32 (2) In addition to the director of the department of licensing, the 33 following shall be members of the work group: A representative from 34 the employment security department, a representative from the

- 1 department of corrections, a representative from the Washington state
- 2 association of prosecuting attorneys, and up to five members appointed
- 3 by the governor from state agencies that issue occupational licenses.
- 4 The department shall also invite participation from victim service
- 5 agencies, the state board for community and technical colleges,
- 6 association of Washington business, nonprofit organizations providing
- 7 workforce training to released offenders, and legislative staff who
- 8 provide support to the human services and human services and
- 9 corrections committees. Members of the work group shall serve without
- 10 compensation.

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- (3) In conducting its review, the work group must:
- 12 (a) Review approaches used by other states and jurisdictions for 13 awarding occupational licenses to those with criminal convictions;
 - (b) Develop a process and standards by which the department of licensing and licensing agencies will determine whether a criminal conviction renders an applicant an unsuitable candidate for a license or whether a conviction warrants revocation or suspension of a license previously granted;
 - (c) Develop guidelines for potential applicants that reflect the most common or well-known categories of crimes and their relation to specific license types;
 - (d) Establish mechanisms for making information regarding the process and guidelines easily accessible to potential applicants with criminal histories.
- 25 (4) The department of licensing shall present a report of its 26 findings and recommendations to the governor and the appropriate 27 committees of the legislature, including any proposed legislation, by 28 November 15, 2008.
 - (5) This section expires December 15, 2008.

30 PART VI - HOUSING

NEW SECTION. Sec. 601. The legislature finds that, in order to improve the safety of our communities, more housing needs to be made available to offenders returning to the community. The legislature intends to increase the housing available to offenders by providing that landlords who rent to offenders shall be immune from civil

- 1 liability for damages that may result from the criminal conduct of the
- 2 tenant.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 602. A new section is added to chapter 59.18
 RCW to read as follows:
- A landlord who rents to an offender is not liable for civil damages arising from the criminal conduct of the tenant. In order for a landlord to be protected from liability as provided under this section,
- 8 a landlord must:
- 9 (1) Disclose to residents of the property that he or she rents or 10 has a policy of renting to offenders; and
- 11 (2) Take steps to report or halt criminal activity if the landlord 12 has actual knowledge of criminal activity on the landlord's premises.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 603. A new section is added to chapter 35.82 RCW to read as follows:
- 15 The legislature recognizes that stable, habitable, and supportive housing is a critical factor that increases a previously incarcerated 16 individual's access to treatment and services as well as the likelihood 17 18 of success in the community. Housing authorities are therefore encouraged to formulate rental policies that are not unduly burdensome 19 20 to previously incarcerated individuals attempting to reenter the 21 community, particularly when the individual's family may already reside in government subsidized housing. 22
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 604. A new section is added to chapter 43.185C RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) The department of community, trade, and economic development shall establish a pilot program to provide grants to eligible organizations, as described in RCW 43.185.060, to provide transitional housing assistance to offenders who are reentering the community and are in need of housing.
- 30 (2) There shall be a minimum of two pilot programs established in 31 two counties. The pilot programs shall be selected through a request 32 for proposal process and in consultation with the department of 33 corrections. The department shall select the pilot sites by January 1, 34 2008.
 - (3) The pilot program shall:

- 1 (a) Be operated in collaboration with the community justice center 2 existing in the location of the pilot site;
 - (b) Offer transitional supportive housing that includes individual support and mentoring available on an ongoing basis, life skills training, and close working relationships with community justice centers and community corrections officers. Supportive housing services can be provided directly by the housing operator, or in partnership with community-based organizations;
 - (c) In providing assistance, give priority to offenders who are designated as high risk or high needs as well as those determined not to have a viable release plan by the department of corrections;
 - (d) Optimize available funding by utilizing cost-effective community-based shared housing arrangements or other noninstitutional living arrangements; and
- 15 (e) Provide housing assistance for a period of time not to exceed 16 twelve months for a participating offender.
 - (4) The department may also use up to twenty percent of the funding appropriated in the operating budget for this section to support the development of additional supportive housing resources for offenders who are reentering the community.
 - (5) The department shall:

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- (a) Collaborate with the department of corrections in developing criteria to determine who will qualify for housing assistance; and
- (b) Gather data, and report to the legislature by November 1, 2008, on the number of offenders seeking housing, the number of offenders eligible for housing, the number of offenders who receive the housing, and the number of offenders who commit new crimes while residing in the housing to the extent information is available.
- 29 (6) The department of corrections shall collaborate with 30 organizations receiving grant funds to:
- 31 (a) Help identify appropriate housing solutions in the community 32 for offenders;
- 33 (b) Where possible, facilitate an offender's application for 34 housing prior to discharge;
- 35 (c) Identify enhancements to training provided to offenders prior 36 to discharge that may assist an offender in effectively transitioning 37 to the community;

1 (d) Maintain communication between the organization receiving grant 2 funds, the housing provider, and corrections staff supervising the 3 offender; and

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- (e) Assist the offender in accessing resources and services available through the department of corrections and a community justice center.
- (7) The state, department of community, trade, and economic development, department of corrections, local governments, local housing authorities, eligible organizations as described in RCW 43.185.060, and their employees are not liable for civil damages arising from the criminal conduct of an offender solely due to the placement of an offender in housing provided under this section or the provision of housing assistance.
- 14 (8) Nothing in this section allows placement of an offender into 15 housing without an analysis of the risk the offender may pose to that 16 particular community or other residents.
- 17 **Sec. 605.** RCW 72.09.111 and 2004 c 167 s 7 are each amended to 18 read as follows:
 - (1) The secretary shall deduct taxes and legal financial obligations from the gross wages, gratuities, or workers' compensation benefits payable directly to the inmate under chapter 51.32 RCW, of each inmate working in correctional industries work programs, or otherwise receiving such wages, gratuities, or benefits. The secretary shall also deduct child support payments from the gratuities of each inmate working in class II through class IV correctional industries work programs. The secretary shall develop a formula for the distribution of offender wages, gratuities, and benefits. The formula shall not reduce the inmate account below the indigency level, as defined in RCW 72.09.015.
 - (a) The formula shall include the following minimum deductions from class I gross wages and from all others earning at least minimum wage:
 - (i) Five percent to the public safety and education account for the purpose of crime victims' compensation;
 - (ii) Ten percent to a department personal inmate savings account;
- 35 (iii) Twenty percent to the department to contribute to the cost of incarceration; and

(iv) Twenty percent for payment of legal financial obligations for 1 2 all inmates who have legal financial obligations owing in any Washington state superior court. 3

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- (b) The formula shall include the following minimum deductions from class II gross gratuities:
- (i) Five percent to the public safety and education account for the purpose of crime victims' compensation;
 - (ii) Ten percent to a department personal inmate savings account;
- 9 (iii) Fifteen percent to the department to contribute to the cost of incarceration; 10
- (iv) Twenty percent for payment of legal financial obligations for 11 all inmates who have legal financial obligations owing in any 12 Washington state superior court; and 13
- (v) Fifteen percent for any child support owed under a support 14 15 order.
- 16 (c) The formula shall include the following minimum deductions from 17 any workers' compensation benefits paid pursuant to RCW 51.32.080:
- (i) Five percent to the public safety and education account for the 18 purpose of crime victims' compensation; 19
 - (ii) Ten percent to a department personal inmate savings account;
- 21 (iii) Twenty percent to the department to contribute to the cost of 22 incarceration; and
- 23 (iv) An amount equal to any legal financial obligations owed by the inmate established by an order of any Washington state superior court 24 25 up to the total amount of the award.
- (d) The formula shall include the following minimum deductions from 26 27 class III gratuities:
- (i) Five percent for the purpose of crime victims' compensation; 28 29 and
- 30 (ii) Fifteen percent for any child support owed under a support 31 order.
- 32 (e) The formula shall include the following minimum deduction from class IV gross gratuities: 33
- (i) Five percent to the department to contribute to the cost of 34 incarceration; and 35
- (ii) Fifteen percent for any child support owed under a support 36 37 order.

- (2) Any person sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of release or parole under chapter 10.95 RCW or sentenced to death shall be exempt from the requirement under subsection (1)(a)(ii), (b)(ii), or (c)(ii).
 - (3)(a) The department personal inmate savings account, together with any accrued interest, shall only be available to an inmate at the following times:

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- (i) The time of his or her release from confinement((, unless));
- 9 <u>(ii) Prior to his or her release from confinement in order to</u>
 10 secure approved housing; or
- (iii) When the secretary determines that an emergency exists for the inmate((, at which time the funds can be)).
- 13 <u>(b) If funds are made available pursuant to (a)(ii) or (iii) of</u>
 14 <u>this subsection, the funds shall be</u> made available to the inmate in an
 15 amount determined by the secretary.
 - (c) The management of classes I, II, and IV correctional industries may establish an incentive payment for offender workers based on productivity criteria. This incentive shall be paid separately from the hourly wage/gratuity rate and shall not be subject to the specified deduction for cost of incarceration.
 - (4)(a) Subject to availability of funds for the correctional industries program, the expansion of inmate employment in class I and class II correctional industries shall be implemented according to the following schedule:
 - (i) Not later than June 30, 2005, the secretary shall achieve a net increase of at least two hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 2003;
 - (ii) Not later than June 30, 2006, the secretary shall achieve a net increase of at least four hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 2003;
- (iii) Not later than June 30, 2007, the secretary shall achieve a net increase of at least six hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 2003;
- 37 (iv) Not later than June 30, 2008, the secretary shall achieve a

net increase of at least nine hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 2003;

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- (v) Not later than June 30, 2009, the secretary shall achieve a net increase of at least one thousand two hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 2003;
- (vi) Not later than June 30, 2010, the secretary shall achieve a net increase of at least one thousand five hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 2003.
- (b) Failure to comply with the schedule in this subsection does not create a private right of action.
- (5) In the event that the offender worker's wages, gratuity, or workers' compensation benefit is subject to garnishment for support enforcement, the crime victims' compensation, savings, and cost of incarceration deductions shall be calculated on the net wages after taxes, legal financial obligations, and garnishment.
- (6) The department shall explore other methods of recovering a portion of the cost of the inmate's incarceration and for encouraging participation in work programs, including development of incentive programs that offer inmates benefits and amenities paid for only from wages earned while working in a correctional industries work program.
- (7) The department shall develop the necessary administrative structure to recover inmates' wages and keep records of the amount inmates pay for the costs of incarceration and amenities. All funds deducted from inmate wages under subsection (1) of this section for the purpose of contributions to the cost of incarceration shall be deposited in a dedicated fund with the department and shall be used only for the purpose of enhancing and maintaining correctional industries work programs.
- (8) It shall be in the discretion of the secretary to apportion the inmates between class I and class II depending on available contracts and resources.
- (9) Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the department of social and health services division of child support from taking collection action against an inmate's moneys, assets, or property pursuant to chapter 26.23, 74.20, or 74.20A RCW.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 701. Part headings used in this act are not any 2 3 part of the law.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 702. If any provision of this act or its 4 5 application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other 6 persons or circumstances is not affected." 7

SSB 6157 - S AMD

By Senators Hargrove, Carrell, Regala, Brown

ADOPTED AS AMENDED 04/20/2007

On page 1, line 1 of the title, after "Relating to" strike the remainder of the title and insert "reducing offender recidivism by increasing access and coordination of offender services in communities through inventories of services and community transition coordination network pilot programs; by improving local law and justice councils to focus their efforts on effective use of correctional resources and coordination between state and local law enforcement and corrections agencies; by developing and implementing individual reentry plans that describe actions and services to prepare offenders for release from jail or prison and require an offender to participate in available programming directed in their plan in order to qualify for fifty percent earned early release; by excluding the use of an individual reentry plan as the basis in civil actions against local governments; by requiring an offender released to community supervision to be returned to the county of origin unless it is inappropriate due to matters of victim safety, lack of family or other supports for the offender in other locations, or negative influences on the offender in that community; by requiring the department of corrections to prepare a list of counties and rural multicounty areas for anticipated siting of work release, community justice centers and other community-based correctional facilities while making substantial efforts to provide for

the equitable distribution of the facilities; by studying and 1 2 identifying evidence-based practices for work release; by increasing the use of effective practices in residential and nonresidential 3 transition facilities for offenders under the jurisdiction of the 4 department of corrections; by permitting partial confinement in lieu of 5 earned early release up to three months; by requiring, upon a finding 6 7 at a third violation hearing that the offender committed a violation, the return of an offender to total confinement to serve up to the 8 remaining portion of his or her sentence unless it is determined that 9 returning the offender would interfere with the offender's ability to 10 maintain community supports or participate in treatment and would 11 12 increase the likelihood of reoffending; by requiring an offender 13 arrested for a new felony while under community custody, community placement, or community supervision to be held in confinement until a 14 15 hearing before the department or until a formal charge is filed, whichever is earlier; by prohibiting an offender under community 16 17 custody, community placement, or community supervision who is found guilty of a new felony after the effective date of this act from 18 qualifying for fifty percent earned early release; by creating a task 19 force to study and review the current laws and policy regarding 20 21 community custody and community supervision; by conducting a community 22 corrections workload study; by improving educational opportunities; by providing liability protection for landlords who rent to former 23 24 offenders and entities participating in the transitional housing 25 program under certain conditions; by encouraging housing authorities to 26 formulate rental policies not overly burdensome to previously 27 incarcerated individuals; by establishing a transitional housing program for offenders in need of stable housing; by allowing funds to 28 be disbursed from a personal inmate savings account in order to assist 29 an offender to secure appropriate housing; by establishing expedited 30 procedures for released offenders to obtain a driver's license or 31 32 identification card; and by reviewing and recommending changes to occupational licensing laws; amending RCW 72.09.300, 72.09.015, 33 9.94A.728, 9.94A.737, 72.09.460, 72.09.480, 72.09.450, and 72.09.111; 34 35 adding new sections to chapter 72.09 RCW; adding a new section to 36 chapter 59.18 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 35.82 RCW; adding a 37 new section to chapter 43.185C RCW; adding a new chapter to Title 72 RCW; creating new sections; and providing expiration dates." 38