## CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

## ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5891

# 62nd Legislature 2011 1st Special Session

| Passed by the Senate May 25, 2011 YEAS 26 NAYS 20  President of the Senate  Passed by the House May 24, 2011 YEAS 50 NAYS 43 | I, Thomas Hoemann, Secretary of the Senate of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is <b>ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILI 5891</b> as passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives on the dates hereon set forth. |   |           |
|--|--|---|-----------|
|  |  |   |           |
|  |  | Speaker of the House of Representatives | Secretary |
|  |  | Approved                                | FILED     |
|  |  |   |           |
|  | Secretary of State   |   |           |
| Governor of the State of Washington  | State of Washington  |   |           |

### \_\_\_\_\_

#### ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5891

#### AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

Passed Legislature - 2011 1st Special Session

State of Washington 62nd Legislature 2011 1st Special Session

By Senate Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Senator Murray)

READ FIRST TIME 05/19/11.

1 AN ACT Relating to criminal justice cost savings; amending RCW 9.94A.171, 9.94A.729, 9.92.060, 9.95.210, 9.94A.650, 9.94A.780, 2. 9.95.214, 72.04A.120, 72.11.040, 9.94A.74504, 9.95.003, 9.95.005, 3 9.95.007, 9.95.140, 9.95.280, 9.95.300, 9.96.050, 71.05.385, 72.09.585, 4 9.94A.480, 13.50.010, 9.94A.74501, 10.98.140, 10.98.160, 72.66.016, 5 6 9.94A.860, 9.94A.8673, 9A.52.025, 9.95.011, and 9.95.009; reenacting and amending RCW 9.94A.501, 9.95.204, 9.94A.030, and 70.96A.350; adding 7 new sections to chapter 9.94A RCW; adding new sections to chapter 8 9 43.88C RCW; creating new sections; decodifying RCW 4.24.5502; repealing RCW 13.40.005, 9.94A.850, 9.94A.855, 9.94A.863, 9.94A.8671, 9.94A.8672, 10 11 9.94A.8674, 9.94A.8675, 9.94A.8676, 9.94A.8677, 9.94A.8678, 43.131.411, and 43.131.412; repealing 2011 c 96 s 11; providing an effective date; 12 13 providing an expiration date; and declaring an emergency.

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

15 PART I
16 Offender Supervision

17 **Sec. 1.** RCW 9.94A.171 and 2008 c 231 s 28 are each amended to read 18 as follows:

- (1) A term of confinement ordered in a sentence pursuant to this chapter shall be tolled by any period of time during which the offender has absented himself or herself from confinement without the prior approval of the entity in whose custody the offender has been placed. A term of partial confinement shall be tolled during any period of time spent in total confinement pursuant to a new conviction ((or pursuant to sanctions for violation of sentence conditions on a separate felony conviction)).
- (2) Any term of community custody shall be tolled by any period of time during which the offender has absented himself or herself from supervision without prior approval of the entity under whose supervision the offender has been placed.
- (3)(a) For offenders other than sex offenders serving a sentence for a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, any period of community custody shall be tolled during any period of time the offender is in confinement for any reason((. However, if an)) unless the offender is detained pursuant to RCW 9.94A.740 or 9.94A.631 ((and is later found not to have violated a condition or requirement of community custody, time spent in confinement due to such detention shall not toll the period of community custody)) for the period of time prior to the hearing or for confinement pursuant to sanctions imposed for violation of sentence conditions, in which case, the period of community custody shall not toll. However, sanctions that result in the imposition of the remaining sentence or the original sentence will continue to toll the period of community custody. In addition, inpatient treatment ordered by the court in lieu of jail time shall not toll the period of community custody.
- (b) For sex offenders serving a sentence for a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, any period of community custody shall be tolled during any period of time the sex offender is in confinement for any reason.
- (4) For terms of confinement or community custody, the date for the tolling of the sentence shall be established by the entity responsible for the confinement or supervision.
- 35 (5) For the purposes of this section, "tolling" means the period of 36 time in which community custody or confinement time is paused and for 37 which the offender does not receive credit towards the term ordered.

- Sec. 2. RCW 9.94A.501 and 2010 c 267 s 10 and 2010 c 224 s 3 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
  - (1) The department shall supervise ((every offender convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense who is)) the following offenders who are sentenced to probation in superior court, pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210((, for an offense included in (a) and (b) of this subsection. The superior court shall order probation for:
- 9 (a) Offenders convicted of fourth degree assault, violation of a
  10 domestic violence court order pursuant to RCW 10.99.040, 10.99.050,
  11 26.09.300, 26.10.220, 26.26.138, 26.50.110, 26.52.070, or 74.34.145,
  12 and who also have a prior conviction for one or more of the following:
- 13 (i) A violent offense;
- 14 (ii) A sex offense;
- 15 (iii) A crime against a person as provided in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 16 (iv) Fourth degree assault; or
- 17 (v) Violation of a domestic violence court order; and
- 18 <del>(b)</del>))<u>:</u>

4

5

6 7

- 19 (a) Offenders convicted of:
- 20 (i) Sexual misconduct with a minor second degree;
- 21 (ii) Custodial sexual misconduct second degree;
- (iii) Communication with a minor for immoral purposes; and
- 23 (iv) Violation of RCW 9A.44.132(2) (failure to register); and
- (b) Offenders who have:
- 25 <u>(i) A current conviction for a repetitive domestic violence offense</u> 26 <u>where domestic violence has been plead and proven after August 1, 2011;</u> 27 and
- 28 <u>(ii) A prior conviction for a repetitive domestic violence offense</u> 29 <u>or domestic violence felony offense where domestic violence has been</u> 30 plead and proven after August 1, 2011.
- 31 (2) Misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenders supervised by the 32 department pursuant to this section shall be placed on community 33 custody.
- 34 (3) The department shall supervise every felony offender sentenced 35 to community custody <u>pursuant to RCW 9.94A.701 or 9.94A.702</u> whose risk 36 assessment((<del>, conducted pursuant to subsection (6) of this section,</del>)) 37 classifies the offender as one who is at a high risk to reoffend.

- 1 (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the 2 department shall supervise an offender sentenced to community custody 3 regardless of risk classification if the offender:
  - (a) Has a current conviction for a sex offense or a serious violent offense ((as defined in RCW 9.94A.030)) and was sentenced to a term of community custody pursuant to RCW 9.94A.701, 9.94A.702, or 9.94A.507;
  - (b) Has been identified by the department as a dangerous mentally ill offender pursuant to RCW 72.09.370;
- 9 (c) Has an indeterminate sentence and is subject to parole pursuant to RCW 9.95.017;
- (d) Has a current conviction for violating RCW 9A.44.132(1)
  (failure to register) and was sentenced to a term of community custody
  pursuant to RCW 9.94A.701;
  - (e) <u>Has a current conviction for a domestic violence felony offense</u> where domestic violence has been plead and proven after August 1, 2011, and a prior conviction for a repetitive domestic violence offense or domestic violence felony offense where domestic violence has been plead and proven after August 1, 2011;
- 19 (f) Was sentenced under RCW 9.94A.650, 9.94A.655, 9.94A.660, or 9.94A.670; or
- 21  $((\frac{f}{}))$  (g) Is subject to supervision pursuant to RCW 9.94A.745.
  - (5) The department is not authorized to, and may not, supervise any offender sentenced to a term of community custody or any probationer unless the offender or probationer is one for whom supervision is required under ((subsection (1), (2), (3), or (4) of)) this section or section 3 of this act.
- 27 (6) The department shall conduct a risk assessment for every felony 28 offender sentenced to a term of community custody who may be subject to 29 supervision under this section or section 3 of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:
- (1) The department shall supervise every offender convicted prior to August 2, 2011, of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense who is sentenced to probation in superior court, pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210, for an offense as provided in this subsection.
- 36 The superior court shall order probation for offenders who have:

5

6

7

14

15

16

17

18

22

23

24

- 1 (a) A current conviction for fourth degree assault or violation of 2 a domestic violence court order pursuant to RCW 10.99.040, 10.99.050, 3 26.09.300, 26.10.220, 26.26.138, 26.50.110, 26.52.070, or 74.34.145; 4 and
  - (b) A prior conviction for one or more of the following:
  - (i) A violent offense;
- 7 (ii) A sex offense;

6

14

15 16

17

18

1920

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

2829

3031

32

33

3435

36

- 8 (iii) A crime against a person as provided in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 9 (iv) Fourth degree assault; or
- 10 (v) Violation of a domestic violence court order.
- 11 (2) This section expires August 1, 2014.
- 12 **Sec. 4.** RCW 9.94A.729 and 2010 c 224 s 7 are each amended to read 13 as follows:
  - (1)(a) 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 adopted by the correctional agency having 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.
  - (b) 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. The department may approve a jail certification from a correctional agency that calculates earned release time based on the actual amount of confinement time served by the offender before sentencing when an erroneous calculation of confinement time served by the offender before sentencing appears on the judgment and sentence.
  - (2) An 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.

- 1 (3) An offender may earn early release time as follows:
  - (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 release time may not exceed fifteen percent of the sentence.
    - (b) 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, 2003, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed ten percent of the sentence.
  - (c) An offender is qualified to earn up to fifty percent of aggregate earned release time if he or she:
- 12 (i) Is not classified as an offender who is at a high risk to 13 reoffend as provided in subsection (4) of this section;
  - (ii) Is not confined pursuant to a sentence for:
- 15 (A) A sex offense;

3

4

6 7

8

10

11

14

16 17

2324

25

26

27

28

- (B) A violent offense;
  - (C) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 18 (D) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020;
- 19 (E) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);
- 20 (F) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to 21 violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with 22 intent to deliver methamphetamine; or
  - (G) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor);
  - (iii) Has no prior conviction for the offenses listed in (c)(ii) of this subsection;
  - (iv) Participates in programming or activities as directed by the offender's individual reentry plan as provided under RCW 72.09.270 to the extent that such programming or activities are made available by the department; and
- 31 (v) Has not committed a new felony after July 22, 2007, while under 32 community custody.
- 33 (d) In no other case shall the aggregate earned release time exceed 34 one-third of the total sentence.
- 35 (4) The department shall perform a risk assessment of each offender 36 who may qualify for earned early release under subsection (3)(c) of 37 this section utilizing the risk assessment tool recommended by the

Washington state institute for public policy. Subsection (3)(c) of this section does not apply to offenders convicted after July 1, 2010.

- (5)(a) A person who is eligible for earned early release as provided in this section and who ((is 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)) will be supervised by the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.501 or section 3 of this act, shall be transferred to community custody in lieu of earned release time;
- (b) 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 custody terms eligible for release to community custody in lieu of earned release shall provide an approved residence and living arrangement prior to release to the community;
- (c) The department may deny transfer to community custody in lieu of earned release time 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;
- (d) If the department is unable to approve the offender's release plan, the department may do one or more of the following:
- (i) Transfer an offender to partial confinement in lieu of earned early release for a period not to exceed 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 RCW 9.94A.728(5);
- (ii) Provide rental vouchers to the offender for a period not to exceed three months if rental assistance will result in an approved release plan. The voucher must be provided in conjunction with additional transition support programming or services that enable an offender to participate in services including, but not limited to,

p. 7

substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, sex offender treatment, educational programming, or employment programming;

- (e) For each offender who is the recipient of a rental voucher, the department shall include, concurrent with the data that the department otherwise obtains and records, the housing status of the offender for the duration of the offender's supervision.
- (6) An offender serving a term of confinement imposed under RCW 9.94A.670(5)(a) is not eligible for earned release credits under this section.
- **Sec. 5.** RCW 9.92.060 and 2005 c 362 s 2 are each amended to read 11 as follows:
  - (1) Whenever any person is convicted of any crime except murder, burglary in the first degree, arson in the first degree, robbery, rape of a child, or rape, the superior court may, in its discretion, at the time of imposing sentence upon such person, direct that such sentence be stayed and suspended until otherwise ordered by the superior court, and, upon such terms as the superior court may determine, that the sentenced person be placed under the charge of:
  - (a) A community corrections officer employed by the department of corrections, if the person is subject to supervision under RCW 9.94A.501 or section 3 of this act; or ((if the county elects to assume responsibility for the supervision of all superior court misdemeanant probationers))
  - (b) A probation officer employed or contracted for by the county, ((upon such terms as the superior court may determine)) if the county has elected to assume responsibility for the supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers.
  - (2) As a condition to suspension of sentence, the superior court shall require the payment of the penalty assessment required by RCW 7.68.035. In addition, the superior court may require the convicted person to make such monetary payments, on such terms as the superior court deems appropriate under the circumstances, as are necessary: (a) To comply with any order of the court for the payment of family support; (b) to make restitution to any person or persons who may have suffered loss or damage by reason of the commission of the crime in question or when the offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the

offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement; (c) to pay any fine imposed and not suspended and the court or other costs incurred in the prosecution of the case, including reimbursement of the state for costs of extradition if return to this state by extradition was required; and (d) to contribute to a county or interlocal drug fund.

- (3) As a condition of the suspended sentence, the superior court may order the probationer to report to the secretary of corrections or such officer as the secretary may designate and as a condition of the probation to follow the instructions of the secretary. If the county legislative authority has elected to assume responsibility for the supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers within its jurisdiction, the superior court misdemeanant probationer shall report to a probation officer employed or contracted for by the county. In cases where a superior court misdemeanant probationer is sentenced in one county, but resides within another county, there must be provisions for the probationer to report to the agency having supervision responsibility for the probationer's county of residence.
- (4) If restitution to the victim has been ordered under subsection (2)(b) of this section and the superior court has ordered supervision, the officer supervising the probationer shall make a reasonable effort to ascertain whether restitution has been made as ordered. If the superior court has ordered supervision and restitution has not been made, the officer shall inform the prosecutor of that violation of the terms of the suspended sentence not less than three months prior to the termination of the suspended sentence.
- ((<del>(5) The provisions of RCW 9.94A.501 apply to sentences imposed under this section.</del>))
- **Sec. 6.** RCW 9.95.204 and 2005 c 400 s 2 and 2005 c 362 s 3 are 31 each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 32 (1) When a superior court places a defendant convicted of a 33 misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor on probation and orders supervision 34 under RCW 9.92.060 or 9.95.210, the department of corrections has 35 ((initial)) responsibility for supervision of ((that)) defendants 36 pursuant to RCW 9.94A.501 and section 3 of this act.

- (2) A county legislative authority may assume responsibility for the supervision of ((all)) defendants within its jurisdiction who have been convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor and sentenced to probation by a superior court. If a county legislative authority chooses to assume responsibility for defendants supervised by the department, the assumption of responsibility shall be made by contract with the department of corrections on a biennial basis.
- (3) ((If a county assumes supervision responsibility, the county shall supervise all superior court misdemeanant probationers within that county for the duration of the biennium, as set forth in the contract with the department of corrections.
- (4) A contract between a county legislative authority and the department of corrections for the transfer of supervision responsibility must include, at a minimum, the following provisions:
- (a) The county's agreement to supervise all misdemeanant probationers who are sentenced by a superior court within that county and who reside within that county;
- (b) A reciprocal agreement regarding the supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers sentenced in one county but who reside in another county;
- (c) The county's agreement to comply with the minimum standards for classification and supervision of offenders as required under RCW 9.95.206;
- (d) The amount of funds available from the department of corrections to the county for supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers, calculated according to a formula established by the department of corrections;
- (e) A method for the payment of funds by the department of corrections to the county:
- (f) The county's agreement that any funds received by the county under the contract will be expended only to cover costs of supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers;
- (g) The county's agreement to account to the department of corrections for the expenditure of all funds received under the contract and to submit to audits for compliance with the supervision standards and financial requirements of this section:
- 37 (h) Provisions regarding rights and remedies in the event of a 38 possible breach of contract or default by either party; and

(i) Provisions allowing for voluntary termination of the contract by either party, with good cause, after sixty days' written notice.

- (5) If the contract between the county and the department of corrections is terminated for any reason, the department of corrections shall reassume responsibility for supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers within that county. In such an event, the department of corrections retains any and all rights and remedies available by law and under the contract.
- (6)) The state of Washington, the department of corrections and its employees, community corrections officers, and volunteers who assist community corrections officers are not liable for any harm caused by the actions of a superior court misdemeanant probationer who is under the supervision of a county. A county, its probation department and employees, probation officers, and volunteers who assist probation officers are not liable for any harm caused by the actions of a superior court misdemeanant probationer who is under the supervision of the department of corrections. ((This subsection applies regardless of whether the supervising entity is in compliance with the standards of supervision at the time of the misdemeanant probationer's actions.
- (7)) (4) The state of Washington, the department of corrections and its employees, community corrections officers, any county ((under contract with the department of corrections)) providing supervision services pursuant to this section and its employees, probation officers, and volunteers who assist community corrections officers and probation officers in the superior court misdemeanant probation program are not liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission in the rendering of superior court misdemeanant probation activities unless the act or omission constitutes gross negligence. For purposes of this section, "volunteers" is defined according to RCW 51.12.035.
- ((<del>8) The provisions of RCW 9.94A.501 apply to sentences imposed under this section.</del>
- (9))) (5)(a) If a misdemeanant probationer requests permission to travel or transfer to another state, the assigned probation officer employed or contracted for by the county shall determine whether such request is subject to RCW 9.94A.745, the interstate compact for adult offender supervision. If such request is subject to the compact, the probation officer shall:

- 1 (i) Notify the department of corrections of the probationer's 2 request;
  - (ii) Provide the department of corrections with the supporting documentation it requests for processing an application for transfer;
  - (iii) Notify the probationer of the fee due to the department of corrections for processing an application under the compact;
  - (iv) Cease supervision of the probationer while another state supervises the probationer pursuant to the compact;
  - (v) Resume supervision if the probationer returns to this state before the term of probation expires.
- 11 (b) The probationer shall receive credit for time served while 12 being supervised by another state.
- 13 **Sec. 7.** RCW 9.95.210 and 2005 c 362 s 4 are each amended to read 14 as follows:
  - (1) In granting probation, the superior court may suspend the imposition or the execution of the sentence and may direct that the suspension may continue upon such conditions and for such time as it shall designate, not exceeding the maximum term of sentence or two years, whichever is longer.
  - (2) In the order granting probation and as a condition thereof, the superior court may in its discretion imprison the defendant in the county jail for a period not exceeding one year and may fine the defendant any sum not exceeding the statutory limit for the offense committed, and court costs. As a condition of probation, the superior court shall require the payment of the penalty assessment required by RCW 7.68.035. The superior court may also require the defendant to make such monetary payments, on such terms as it deems appropriate under the circumstances, as are necessary: (a) To comply with any order of the court for the payment of family support; (b) to make restitution to any person or persons who may have suffered loss or damage by reason of the commission of the crime in question or when the offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement; (c) to pay such fine as may be imposed and court costs, including reimbursement of the state for costs of extradition if return to this state by extradition was required; (d)

5

6 7

8

9

10

15 16

17

18

1920

21

22

23

2425

26

27

2829

30

31

32

3334

35

36

following consideration of the financial condition of the person subject to possible electronic monitoring, to pay for the costs of electronic monitoring if that monitoring was required by the court as a condition of release from custody or as a condition of probation; (e) to contribute to a county or interlocal drug fund; and (f) to make restitution to a public agency for the costs of an emergency response under RCW 38.52.430, and may require bonds for the faithful observance of any and all conditions imposed in the probation.

- (3) The superior court shall order restitution in all cases where the victim is entitled to benefits under the crime victims' compensation act, chapter 7.68 RCW. If the superior court does not order restitution and the victim of the crime has been determined to be entitled to benefits under the crime victims' compensation act, the department of labor and industries, as administrator of the crime victims' compensation program, may petition the superior court within one year of imposition of the sentence for entry of a restitution order. Upon receipt of a petition from the department of labor and industries, the superior court shall hold a restitution hearing and shall enter a restitution order.
- (4) In granting probation, the superior court may order the probationer to report to the secretary of corrections or such officer as the secretary may designate and as a condition of the probation to follow the instructions of the secretary. If the county legislative authority has elected to assume responsibility for the supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers within its jurisdiction, the superior court misdemeanant probationer shall report to a probation officer employed or contracted for by the county. In cases where a superior court misdemeanant probationer is sentenced in one county, but resides within another county, there must be provisions for the probationer to report to the agency having supervision responsibility for the probationer's county of residence.
- (5) If the probationer has been ordered to make restitution and the superior court has ordered supervision, the officer supervising the probationer shall make a reasonable effort to ascertain whether restitution has been made. If the superior court has ordered supervision and restitution has not been made as ordered, the officer shall inform the prosecutor of that violation of the terms of probation not less than three months prior to the termination of the probation

- 1 period. The secretary of corrections will promulgate rules and
- 2 regulations for the conduct of the person during the term of probation.
- 3 For defendants found guilty in district court, like functions as the
- 4 secretary performs in regard to probation may be performed by probation
- officers employed for that purpose by the county legislative authority
- 6 of the county wherein the court is located.
- 7 (6) The provisions of RCW 9.94A.501 and section 3 of this act apply 8 to sentences imposed under this section.
- 9 **Sec. 8.** RCW 9.94A.030 and 2010 c 274 s 401, 2010 c 267 s 9, 2010 c 227 s 11, and 2010 c 224 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 12 Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in 13 this section apply throughout this chapter.
- 14 (1) "Board" means the indeterminate sentence review board created 15 under chapter 9.95 RCW.
  - (2) "Collect," or any derivative thereof, "collect and remit," or "collect and deliver," when used with reference to the department, means that the department, either directly or through a collection agreement authorized by RCW 9.94A.760, is responsible for monitoring and enforcing the offender's sentence with regard to the legal financial obligation, receiving payment thereof from the offender, and, consistent with current law, delivering daily the entire payment to the superior court clerk without depositing it in a departmental account.
    - (3) "Commission" means the sentencing guidelines commission.
  - (4) "Community corrections officer" means an employee of the department who is responsible for carrying out specific duties in supervision of sentenced offenders and monitoring of sentence conditions.
  - (5) "Community custody" means that portion of an offender's sentence of confinement in lieu of earned release time or imposed as part of a sentence under this chapter and served in the community subject to controls placed on the offender's movement and activities by the department.
- 34 (6) "Community protection zone" means the area within eight hundred 35 eighty feet of the facilities and grounds of a public or private 36 school.

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

2829

3031

32

- 1 (7) "Community restitution" means compulsory service, without 2 compensation, performed for the benefit of the community by the 3 offender.
  - (8) "Confinement" means total or partial confinement.

- (9) "Conviction" means an adjudication of guilt pursuant to Title 10 or 13 RCW and includes a verdict of guilty, a finding of guilty, and acceptance of a plea of guilty.
- (10) "Crime-related prohibition" means an order of a court prohibiting conduct that directly relates to the circumstances of the crime for which the offender has been convicted, and shall not be construed to mean orders directing an offender affirmatively to participate in rehabilitative programs or to otherwise perform affirmative conduct. However, affirmative acts necessary to monitor compliance with the order of a court may be required by the department.
- (11) "Criminal history" means the list of a defendant's prior convictions and juvenile adjudications, whether in this state, in federal court, or elsewhere.
- (a) The history shall include, where known, for each conviction (i) whether the defendant has been placed on probation and the length and terms thereof; and (ii) whether the defendant has been incarcerated and the length of incarceration.
- (b) A conviction may be removed from a defendant's criminal history only if it is vacated pursuant to RCW 9.96.060, 9.94A.640, 9.95.240, or a similar out-of-state statute, or if the conviction has been vacated pursuant to a governor's pardon.
- (c) The determination of a defendant's criminal history is distinct from the determination of an offender score. A prior conviction that was not included in an offender score calculated pursuant to a former version of the sentencing reform act remains part of the defendant's criminal history.
- (12) "Criminal street gang" means any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, having as one of its primary activities the commission of criminal acts, and whose members or associates individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal street gang activity. This definition does not apply to employees engaged in

concerted activities for their mutual aid and protection, or to the activities of labor and bona fide nonprofit organizations or their members or agents.

- (13) "Criminal street gang associate or member" means any person who actively participates in any criminal street gang and who intentionally promotes, furthers, or assists in any criminal act by the criminal street gang.
- (14) "Criminal street gang-related offense" means any felony or misdemeanor offense, whether in this state or elsewhere, that is committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, or is committed with the intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by the gang, or is committed for one or more of the following reasons:
  - (a) To gain admission, prestige, or promotion within the gang;
- 15 (b) To increase or maintain the gang's size, membership, prestige, dominance, or control in any geographical area;
  - (c) To exact revenge or retribution for the gang or any member of the gang;
- 19 (d) To obstruct justice, or intimidate or eliminate any witness 20 against the gang or any member of the gang;
  - (e) To directly or indirectly cause any benefit, aggrandizement, gain, profit, or other advantage for the gang, its reputation, influence, or membership; or
  - (f) To provide the gang with any advantage in, or any control or dominance over any criminal market sector, including, but not limited to, manufacturing, delivering, or selling any controlled substance (chapter 69.50 RCW); arson (chapter 9A.48 RCW); trafficking in stolen property (chapter 9A.82 RCW); promoting prostitution (chapter 9A.88 RCW); human trafficking (RCW 9A.40.100); or promoting pornography (chapter 9.68 RCW).
  - (15) "Day fine" means a fine imposed by the sentencing court that equals the difference between the offender's net daily income and the reasonable obligations that the offender has for the support of the offender and any dependents.
- 35 (16) "Day reporting" means a program of enhanced supervision 36 designed to monitor the offender's daily activities and compliance with 37 sentence conditions, and in which the offender is required to report

4

6 7

8

9

1112

13

14

17

18

21

22

23

24

2526

27

28

29

30

3132

- 1 daily to a specific location designated by the department or the 2 sentencing court.
  - (17) "Department" means the department of corrections.
  - (18) "Determinate sentence" means a sentence that states with exactitude the number of actual years, months, or days of total confinement, of partial confinement, of community custody, the number of actual hours or days of community restitution work, or dollars or terms of a legal financial obligation. The fact that an offender through earned release can reduce the actual period of confinement shall not affect the classification of the sentence as a determinate sentence.
  - (19) "Disposable earnings" means that part of the earnings of an offender remaining after the deduction from those earnings of any amount required by law to be withheld. For the purposes of this definition, "earnings" means compensation paid or payable for personal services, whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonuses, or otherwise, and, notwithstanding any other provision of law making the payments exempt from garnishment, attachment, or other process to satisfy a court-ordered legal financial obligation, specifically includes periodic payments pursuant to pension or retirement programs, or insurance policies of any type, but does not include payments made under Title 50 RCW, except as provided in RCW 50.40.020 and 50.40.050, or Title 74 RCW.
- 24 (20) "Domestic violence" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 25 10.99.020 and 26.50.010.
  - (21) "Drug offender sentencing alternative" is a sentencing option available to persons convicted of a felony offense other than a violent offense or a sex offense and who are eligible for the option under RCW 9.94A.660.
    - (22) "Drug offense" means:

- (a) Any felony violation of chapter 69.50 RCW except possession of a controlled substance (RCW 69.50.4013) or forged prescription for a controlled substance (RCW 69.50.403);
- (b) Any offense defined as a felony under federal law that relates to the possession, manufacture, distribution, or transportation of a controlled substance; or
- 37 (c) Any out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws

- of this state would be a felony classified as a drug offense under (a) of this subsection.
- 3 (23) "Earned release" means earned release from confinement as 4 provided in RCW 9.94A.728.
  - (24) "Escape" means:

15

22

2324

25

26

27

28

29

30

3132

- 6 (a) Sexually violent predator escape (RCW 9A.76.115), escape in the first degree (RCW 9A.76.110), escape in the second degree (RCW 9A.76.120), willful failure to return from furlough (RCW 72.66.060), willful failure to return from work release (RCW 72.65.070), or willful failure to be available for supervision by the department while in community custody (RCW 72.09.310); or
- 12 (b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that 13 under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as an escape 14 under (a) of this subsection.
  - (25) "Felony traffic offense" means:
- (a) Vehicular homicide (RCW 46.61.520), vehicular assault (RCW 46.61.522), eluding a police officer (RCW 46.61.024), felony hit-and-run injury-accident (RCW 46.52.020(4)), felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502(6)), or felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.504(6)); or
  - (b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a felony traffic offense under (a) of this subsection.
  - (26) "Fine" means a specific sum of money ordered by the sentencing court to be paid by the offender to the court over a specific period of time.
  - (27) "First-time offender" means any person who has no prior convictions for a felony and is eligible for the first-time offender waiver under RCW 9.94A.650.
  - (28) "Home detention" means a program of partial confinement available to offenders wherein the offender is confined in a private residence subject to electronic surveillance.
- 34 (29) "Legal financial obligation" means a sum of money that is 35 ordered by a superior court of the state of Washington for legal 36 financial obligations which may include restitution to the victim, 37 statutorily imposed crime victims' compensation fees as assessed 38 pursuant to RCW 7.68.035, court costs, county or interlocal drug funds,

- court-appointed attorneys' fees, and costs of defense, fines, and any 1 2 other financial obligation that is assessed to the offender as a result of a felony conviction. Upon conviction for vehicular assault while 3 under the influence of intoxicating liquor or 4 any drug, RCW 46.61.522(1)(b), or vehicular homicide while under the influence of 5 intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.520(1)(a), legal financial 6 7 obligations may also include payment to a public agency of the expense 8 of an emergency response to the incident resulting in the conviction,
- 10 (30) "Minor child" means a biological or adopted child of the 11 offender who is under age eighteen at the time of the offender's 12 current offense.
- 13 (31) "Most serious offense" means any of the following felonies or 14 a felony attempt to commit any of the following felonies:
- 15 (a) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or 16 criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A 17 felony;
- 18 (b) Assault in the second degree;
  - (c) Assault of a child in the second degree;
- 20 (d) Child molestation in the second degree;
- 21 (e) Controlled substance homicide;
- 22 (f) Extortion in the first degree;
  - (g) Incest when committed against a child under age fourteen;
- 24 (h) Indecent liberties;

subject to RCW 38.52.430.

9

19

23

- 25 (i) Kidnapping in the second degree;
- 26 (j) Leading organized crime;
- 27 (k) Manslaughter in the first degree;
  - (1) Manslaughter in the second degree;
- 29 (m) Promoting prostitution in the first degree;
- 30 (n) Rape in the third degree;
- 31 (o) Robbery in the second degree;
- 32 (p) Sexual exploitation;
- 33 (q) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of 34 a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor 35 or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless 36 manner;
- 37 (r) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of

- any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502, or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner;
  - (s) Any other class B felony offense with a finding of sexual motivation;
- 6 (t) Any other felony with a deadly weapon verdict under RCW 7 9.94A.825;
  - (u) Any felony offense in effect at any time prior to December 2, 1993, that is comparable to a most serious offense under this subsection, or any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a most serious offense under this subsection;
- 13 (v)(i) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW ((9A.88.100)) 9A.44.100(1) (a), (b), and (c), chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as it existed until July 1, 1979, RCW 9A.44.100(1) (a), (b), and (c) as it existed from July 1, 1979, until June 11, 1986, and RCW 9A.44.100(1) (a), (b), and (d) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988;
- (ii) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under 19 RCW 20 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988, 21 if: (A) The crime was committed against a child under the age of 22 fourteen; or (B) the relationship between the victim and perpetrator is included in the definition of indecent liberties under RCW 23 24 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from July 1, 1988, through July 27, 1997, 25 or RCW 9A.44.100(1) (d) or (e) as it existed from July 25, 1993, 26 through July 27, 1997;
  - (w) Any out-of-state conviction for a felony offense with a finding of sexual motivation if the minimum sentence imposed was ten years or more; provided that the out-of-state felony offense must be comparable to a felony offense under Title 9 or 9A RCW and the out-of-state definition of sexual motivation must be comparable to the definition of sexual motivation contained in this section.
- 33 (32) "Nonviolent offense" means an offense which is not a violent 34 offense.
- 35 (33) "Offender" means a person who has committed a felony 36 established by state law and is eighteen years of age or older or is 37 less than eighteen years of age but whose case is under superior court 38 jurisdiction under RCW 13.04.030 or has been transferred by the

8 9

10

1112

27

28

29

3031

- appropriate juvenile court to a criminal court pursuant to RCW 1 2 13.40.110. In addition, for the purpose of community custody requirements under this chapter, "offender" also means a ((misdemeanor 3 4 or gross misdemeanor)) misdemeanant or gross misdemeanant probationer ((convicted of an offense included in RCW 9.94A.501(1) and)) ordered by 5 a superior court to probation ((under the supervision of the 6 department)) pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210 and 7 8 supervised by the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.501 and section 3 of Throughout this chapter, the terms "offender" 9 this act. and 10 "defendant" are used interchangeably.
  - (34) "Partial confinement" means confinement for no more than one year in a facility or institution operated or utilized under contract by the state or any other unit of government, or, if home detention or work crew has been ordered by the court or home detention has been ordered by the department as part of the parenting program, in an approved residence, for a substantial portion of each day with the balance of the day spent in the community. Partial confinement includes work release, home detention, work crew, and a combination of work crew and home detention.
  - (35) "Pattern of criminal street gang activity" means:
- (a) The commission, attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation of, or any prior juvenile adjudication of or adult conviction of, two or more of the following criminal street gang-related offenses:
- (i) Any "serious violent" felony offense as defined in this section, excluding Homicide by Abuse (RCW 9A.32.055) and Assault of a Child 1 (RCW 9A.36.120);
- 27 (ii) Any "violent" offense as defined by this section, excluding 28 Assault of a Child 2 (RCW 9A.36.130);
- 29 (iii) Deliver or Possession with Intent to Deliver a Controlled 30 Substance (chapter 69.50 RCW);
- 31 (iv) Any violation of the firearms and dangerous weapon act 32 (chapter 9.41 RCW);
  - (v) Theft of a Firearm (RCW 9A.56.300);

12

13

14

15

16 17

18 19

20

- 34 (vi) Possession of a Stolen Firearm (RCW 9A.56.310);
- 35 (vii) Malicious Harassment (RCW 9A.36.080);
- (viii) Harassment where a subsequent violation or deadly threat is made (RCW 9A.46.020(2)(b));
- 38 (ix) Criminal Gang Intimidation (RCW 9A.46.120);

- (x) Any felony conviction by a person eighteen years of age or 1 2 older with a special finding of involving a juvenile in a felony offense under RCW 9.94A.833; 3 4 (xi) Residential Burglary (RCW 9A.52.025); (xii) Burglary 2 (RCW 9A.52.030); 5 (xiii) Malicious Mischief 1 (RCW 9A.48.070); 6 (xiv) Malicious Mischief 2 (RCW 9A.48.080); 7 8 (xv) Theft of a Motor Vehicle (RCW 9A.56.065); (xvi) Possession of a Stolen Motor Vehicle (RCW 9A.56.068); 9 10 (xvii) Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 1 (RCW 9A.56.070); Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 2 (RCW 11 (xviii) 12 9A.56.075); 13 (xix) Extortion 1 (RCW 9A.56.120); (xx) Extortion 2 (RCW 9A.56.130); 14 (xxi) Intimidating a Witness (RCW 9A.72.110); 15 (xxii) Tampering with a Witness (RCW 9A.72.120); 16 17 (xxiii) Reckless Endangerment (RCW 9A.36.050); (xxiv) Coercion (RCW 9A.36.070); 18 (xxv) Harassment (RCW 9A.46.020); or 19 (xxvi) Malicious Mischief 3 (RCW 9A.48.090); 20 21 (b) That at least one of the offenses listed in (a) of this 22 subsection shall have occurred after July 1, 2008;
- 23 (c) That the most recent committed offense listed in (a) of this
  - subsection occurred within three years of a prior offense listed in (a) of this subsection; and
- 26 (d) Of the offenses that were committed in (a) of this subsection, 27 the offenses occurred on separate occasions or were committed by two or 28 more persons.
  - (36) "Persistent offender" is an offender who:
- 30 (a)(i) Has been convicted in this state of any felony considered a most serious offense; and 31
- (ii) Has, before the commission of the offense under (a) of this 32 subsection, been convicted as an offender on at least two separate 33 occasions, whether in this state or elsewhere, of felonies that under 34 35 the laws of this state would be considered most serious offenses and 36 would be included in the offender score under RCW 9.94A.525; provided 37 that of the two or more previous convictions, at least one conviction

25

must have occurred before the commission of any of the other most serious offenses for which the offender was previously convicted; or

(b)(i) Has been convicted of: (A) Rape in the first degree, rape of a child in the first degree, child molestation in the first degree, rape in the second degree, rape of a child in the second degree, or indecent liberties by forcible compulsion; (B) any of the following offenses with a finding of sexual motivation: Murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, homicide by abuse, kidnapping in the first degree, kidnapping in the second degree, assault in the first degree, assault in the second degree, assault of a child in the first degree, assault of a child in the second degree, or burglary in the first degree; or (C) an attempt to commit any crime listed in this subsection (36)(b)(i); and

(ii) Has, before the commission of the offense under (b)(i) of this subsection, been convicted as an offender on at least one occasion, whether in this state or elsewhere, of an offense listed in (b)(i) of this subsection or any federal or out-of-state offense or offense under prior Washington law that is comparable to the offenses listed in (b)(i) of this subsection. A conviction for rape of a child in the first degree constitutes a conviction under (b)(i) of this subsection only when the offender was sixteen years of age or older when the offender committed the offense. A conviction for rape of a child in the second degree constitutes a conviction under (b)(i) of this subsection only when the offender was eighteen years of age or older when the offender committed the offense.

(37) "Predatory" means: (a) The perpetrator of the crime was a stranger to the victim, as defined in this section; (b) the perpetrator established or promoted a relationship with the victim prior to the offense and the victimization of the victim was a significant reason the perpetrator established or promoted the relationship; or (c) the perpetrator was: (i) A teacher, counselor, volunteer, or other person in authority in any public or private school and the victim was a student of the school under his or her authority or supervision. For purposes of this subsection, "school" does not include home-based instruction as defined in RCW 28A.225.010; (ii) a coach, trainer, volunteer, or other person in authority in any recreational activity and the victim was a participant in the activity under his or her authority or supervision; (iii) a pastor, elder, volunteer, or other

- 1 person in authority in any church or religious organization, and the
- 2 victim was a member or participant of the organization under his or her
- 3 authority; or (iv) a teacher, counselor, volunteer, or other person in
- 4 authority providing home-based instruction and the victim was a student
- 5 receiving home-based instruction while under his or her authority or
- 6 supervision. For purposes of this subsection: (A) "Home-based
- 7 instruction" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 28A.225.010; and
- 8 (B) "teacher, counselor, volunteer, or other person in authority" does
- 9 not include the parent or legal guardian of the victim.
- 10 (38) "Private school" means a school regulated under chapter 11 28A.195 or 28A.205 RCW.
- 12 (39) "Public school" has the same meaning as in RCW 28A.150.010.
- 13 (40) "Repetitive domestic violence offense" means any:
- (a)(i) Domestic violence assault that is not a felony offense under
- 15 RCW 9A.36.041;

19

28

29

3031

32

3334

35

- 16 (ii) Domestic violence violation of a no-contact order under 17 chapter 10.99 RCW that is not a felony offense;
  - (iii) Domestic violence violation of a protection order under chapter 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 26.50 RCW that is not a felony offense;
- 20 (iv) Domestic violence harassment offense under RCW 9A.46.020 that 21 is not a felony offense; or
- (v) Domestic violence stalking offense under RCW 9A.46.110 that is not a felony offense; or
- (b) Any federal, out-of-state, tribal court, military, county, or municipal conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a repetitive domestic violence offense under (a) of this subsection.
  - (41) "Restitution" means a specific sum of money ordered by the sentencing court to be paid by the offender to the court over a specified period of time as payment of damages. The sum may include both public and private costs.
  - (42) "Risk assessment" means the application of the risk instrument recommended to the department by the Washington state institute for public policy as having the highest degree of predictive accuracy for assessing an offender's risk of reoffense.
    - (43) "Serious traffic offense" means:
- 37 (a) Nonfelony driving while under the influence of intoxicating 38 liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502), nonfelony actual physical control

- while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.504), reckless driving (RCW 46.61.500), or hit-and-run an attended vehicle (RCW 46.52.020(5)); or
  - (b) Any federal, out-of-state, county, or municipal conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a serious traffic offense under (a) of this subsection.
- 7 (44) "Serious violent offense" is a subcategory of violent offense 8 and means:
  - (a)(i) Murder in the first degree;
- 10 (ii) Homicide by abuse;

5

6

9

- 11 (iii) Murder in the second degree;
- 12 (iv) Manslaughter in the first degree;
- 13 (v) Assault in the first degree;
- 14 (vi) Kidnapping in the first degree;
- 15 (vii) Rape in the first degree;
- 16 (viii) Assault of a child in the first degree; or
- 17 (ix) An attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to 18 commit one of these felonies; or
- 19 (b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that 20 under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a serious 21 violent offense under (a) of this subsection.
  - (45) "Sex offense" means:
- 23 (a)(i) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9A.44 RCW other than 24 RCW 9A.44.132;
- 25 (ii) A violation of RCW 9A.64.020;
- 26 (iii) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9.68A RCW other than 27 RCW 9.68A.080;
- (iv) A felony that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit such crimes; or
- (v) A felony violation of RCW 9A.44.132(1) (failure to register) if the person has been convicted of violating RCW 9A.44.132(1) (failure to register) on at least one prior occasion;
- 33 (b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior 34 to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a sex 35 offense in (a) of this subsection;
- 36 (c) A felony with a finding of sexual motivation under RCW 37 9.94A.835 or 13.40.135; or

- 1 (d) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that 2 under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a sex 3 offense under (a) of this subsection.
  - (46) "Sexual motivation" means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of his or her sexual gratification.
  - (47) "Standard sentence range" means the sentencing court's discretionary range in imposing a nonappealable sentence.
  - (48) "Statutory maximum sentence" means the maximum length of time for which an offender may be confined as punishment for a crime as prescribed in chapter 9A.20 RCW, RCW 9.92.010, the statute defining the crime, or other statute defining the maximum penalty for a crime.
- 13 (49) "Stranger" means that the victim did not know the offender 14 twenty-four hours before the offense.
  - (50) "Total confinement" means confinement inside the physical boundaries of a facility or institution operated or utilized under contract by the state or any other unit of government for twenty-four hours a day, or pursuant to RCW 72.64.050 and 72.64.060.
  - (51) "Transition training" means written and verbal instructions and assistance provided by the department to the offender during the two weeks prior to the offender's successful completion of the work ethic camp program. The transition training shall include instructions in the offender's requirements and obligations during the offender's period of community custody.
  - (52) "Victim" means any person who has sustained emotional, psychological, physical, or financial injury to person or property as a direct result of the crime charged.
    - (53) "Violent offense" means:
    - (a) Any of the following felonies:
- 30 (i) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or an attempt to commit a class A felony;
- 32 (ii) Criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a 33 class A felony;
  - (iii) Manslaughter in the first degree;
- 35 (iv) Manslaughter in the second degree;
- 36 (v) Indecent liberties if committed by forcible compulsion;
- 37 (vi) Kidnapping in the second degree;
- 38 (vii) Arson in the second degree;

5

6

7

9 10

1112

15

16 17

18

19

2021

22

2324

25

26

27

2829

- 1 (viii) Assault in the second degree;
- 2 (ix) Assault of a child in the second degree;
- 3 (x) Extortion in the first degree;
- 4 (xi) Robbery in the second degree;
- 5 (xii) Drive-by shooting;

18

19

2021

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

- 6 (xiii) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving 7 of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating 8 liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a 9 reckless manner; and
- 10 (xiv) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of 11 any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating 12 liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502, or by the operation of 13 any vehicle in a reckless manner;
- 14 (b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior 15 to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a violent 16 offense in (a) of this subsection; and
  - (c) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a violent offense under (a) or (b) of this subsection.
  - (54) "Work crew" means a program of partial confinement consisting of civic improvement tasks for the benefit of the community that complies with RCW 9.94A.725.
    - (55) "Work ethic camp" means an alternative incarceration program as provided in RCW 9.94A.690 designed to reduce recidivism and lower the cost of corrections by requiring offenders to complete a comprehensive array of real-world job and vocational experiences, character-building work ethics training, life management skills development, substance abuse rehabilitation, counseling, literacy training, and basic adult education.
- 30 (56) "Work release" means a program of partial confinement 31 available to offenders who are employed or engaged as a student in a 32 regular course of study at school.
- 33 **Sec. 9.** RCW 9.94A.650 and 2008 c 231 s 29 are each amended to read as follows:
- 35 (1) This section applies to offenders who have never been 36 previously convicted of a felony in this state, federal court, or

- another state, and who have never participated in a program of deferred prosecution for a felony, and who are convicted of a felony that is not:
  - (a) Classified as a violent offense or a sex offense under this chapter;
  - (b) Manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II that is a narcotic drug or flunitrazepam classified in Schedule IV;
  - (c) Manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to deliver a methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, and salts of its isomers as defined in RCW 69.50.206(d)(2);
    - (d) The selling for profit of any controlled substance or counterfeit substance classified in Schedule I, RCW 69.50.204, except leaves and flowering tops of marihuana; or
      - (e) Felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug.
      - (2) In sentencing a first-time offender the court may waive the imposition of a sentence within the standard sentence range and impose a sentence which may include up to ninety days of confinement in a facility operated or utilized under contract by the county and a requirement that the offender refrain from committing new offenses.
      - (3) The court may impose up to ((one year)) six months of community custody unless treatment is ordered, in which case the period of community custody may include up to the period of treatment, but shall not exceed ((two years)) one year.
    - (4) As a condition of community custody, in addition to any conditions authorized in RCW 9.94A.703, the court may order the offender to pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations and/or perform community restitution work.

# 31 PART II

# 32 Cost Of Supervision

- 33 **Sec. 10.** RCW 9.94A.780 and 2008 c 231 s 37 are each amended to read as follows:
- 35 (1) Whenever a punishment imposed under this chapter requires 36 supervision services to be provided, the offender shall pay to the

4

5

6 7

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19

2021

22

2324

25

2627

28

29

department of corrections the ((monthly assessment)) supervision intake
fee, prescribed under subsection (2) of this section, ((which shall be
for the duration of the terms of supervision and)) which shall be
considered as payment or part payment of the cost of ((providing))
sestablishing supervision to the offender. The department may exempt or
defer a person from the payment of all or any part of the
((assessment)) intake fee based upon any of the following factors:

- (a) The offender has diligently attempted but has been unable to obtain employment that provides the offender sufficient income to make such a payment((s)).
- (b) The offender is a student in a school, college, university, or a course of vocational or technical training designed to fit the student for gainful employment.
- (c) The offender has an employment handicap, as determined by an examination acceptable to or ordered by the department.
- (d) The offender's age prevents him or her from obtaining employment.
  - (e) The offender is responsible for the support of dependents and the payment of the ((assessment)) intake fee constitutes an undue hardship on the offender.
- (f) Other extenuating circumstances as determined by the department.
  - (2) The department of corrections shall adopt a rule prescribing the amount of the assessment. The ((department may, if it finds it appropriate, prescribe a schedule of assessments that shall vary in accordance with the intensity or cost of the supervision. The department may not prescribe any assessment that is less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars)) supervision intake fee shall be imposed after the determination of eligibility for supervision has been completed. For offenders whose crime was committed on or after October 1, 2011, the intake fee prescribed shall be not less than four hundred dollars or more than six hundred dollars, and shall be assessed for each judgment and sentence imposed by the superior court in which supervision by the department is required.
  - (3) For offenders whose offense date was before October 1, 2011, the monthly rate shall be converted to a one-time fee. The amount due shall be based upon the most recent monthly fee amount by the months of

1 supervision left to serve, but in no case shall exceed six hundred
2 dollars.

(4) Nothing in this act shall affect the amount or dates payments are due for any prior balances owed by an offender for the cost of supervision.

 $((\frac{3}{2}))$  (5) All amounts required to be paid under this section shall be collected by the department of corrections and deposited by the department in the dedicated fund established pursuant to RCW 72.11.040.

 $((\frac{4}{1}))$  (6) This section shall not apply to probation services provided under an interstate compact pursuant to chapter 9.95 RCW or to probation services provided for persons placed on probation prior to June 10, 1982.

((\(\frac{(5)}{)}\)) (7) If a county clerk assumes responsibility for collection of unpaid legal financial obligations under RCW 9.94A.760, or under any agreement with the department under that section, whether before or after the completion of any period of community custody, the clerk may impose a monthly or annual assessment for the cost of collections. The amount of the assessment shall not exceed the actual cost of collections. The county clerk may exempt or defer payment of all or part of the assessment based upon any of the factors listed in subsection (1) of this section. The offender shall pay the assessment under this subsection to the county clerk who shall apply it to the cost of collecting legal financial obligations under RCW 9.94A.760.

**Sec. 11.** RCW 9.95.214 and 2005 c 400 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

Whenever a defendant convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor is placed on probation under RCW 9.92.060 or 9.95.210, and the defendant is supervised by ((the department of corrections or)) a county probation department, the ((department or)) county probation department may assess and collect from the defendant for the duration of the term of supervision a monthly assessment not to exceed one hundred dollars per month. Whenever a defendant convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor is placed on probation under RCW 9.92.060 or 9.95.210, and the defendant is supervised by the department of corrections, the department may collect supervision intake fees pursuant to RCW 9.94A.780. This assessment shall be paid to the agency

- 1 supervising the defendant and shall be applied, along with funds
- 2 appropriated by the legislature, toward the payment or part payment of
- 3 the cost of supervising the defendant. The ((department or)) county
- 4 probation department shall suspend such assessment while the defendant
- 5 is being supervised by another state pursuant to RCW 9.94A.745, the
- 6 interstate compact for adult offender supervision.
- 7 **Sec. 12.** RCW 72.04A.120 and 1991 c 104 s 2 are each amended to 8 read as follows:
- 9 (1) Any person placed on parole shall be required to pay the ((monthly assessment)) supervision intake fee, prescribed under ((subsection (2) of this section, which shall be for the duration of
- 11 ((subsection (2) of this section, which shall be for the duration of 12 the parole and which shall be considered as payment or part payment of
- 13 the cost of providing parole supervision to the parolee)) RCW
- 14 9.94A.780(3). The department may exempt a person from the payment of
- 15 all or any part of the assessment based upon any of the following
- 16 factors:

26

27

- 17 (a) The offender has diligently attempted but has been unable to 18 obtain employment which provides the offender sufficient income to make 19 such payments.
- 20 (b) The offender is a student in a school, college, university, or 21 a course of vocational or technical training designed to fit the 22 student for gainful employment.
- 23 (c) The offender has an employment handicap, as determined by an 24 examination acceptable to or ordered by the department.
  - (d) The offender's age prevents him from obtaining employment.
  - (e) The offender is responsible for the support of dependents and the payment of the assessment constitutes an undue hardship on the offender.
- 29 (f) Other extenuating circumstances as determined by the 30 department.
- 31 (2) The department of corrections shall adopt a rule prescribing 32 the amount of the assessment. ((The department may, if it finds it 33 appropriate, prescribe a schedule of assessments which shall vary in 34 accordance with the intensity or cost of the supervision. The 35 department may not prescribe any assessment which is less than ten 36 dollars nor more than fifty dollars.))

- (3) Payment of the assessed amount shall constitute a condition of 1 2 parole for purposes of the application of RCW 72.04A.090.
  - (4) All amounts required to be paid under this section shall be collected by the department of corrections and deposited by the department in the dedicated fund established pursuant to RCW 72.11.040.
- (((5) This section shall not apply to parole services provided 7 under an interstate compact pursuant to chapter 9.95 RCW or to parole 8 services provided for offenders paroled before June 10, 1982.))
- 9 Sec. 13. RCW 72.11.040 and 2005 c 518 s 943 are each amended to 10 read as follows:

11 The cost of supervision fund is created in the custody of the state 12 treasurer. All receipts from assessments made under RCW 9.94A.780, 9.94A.74504, and 72.04A.120 shall be deposited into the fund. 13 14 Expenditures from the fund may be used only to support the collection of legal financial obligations. ((During the 2005-2007 biennium, funds 15 from the account may also be used for costs associated with the 16 department's supervision of the offenders in the community.)) Only the 17 18 secretary of the department of corrections or the secretary's designee may authorize expenditures from the fund. The fund is subject to 19 20 allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but no appropriation is

- 22 Sec. 14. RCW 9.94A.74504 and 2005 c 400 s 1 are each amended to read as follows: 23
  - (1) The department may supervise nonfelony offenders transferred to Washington pursuant to RCW 9.94A.745, the interstate compact for adult offender supervision, and shall supervise these offenders according to the provisions of this chapter.
  - (2) The department shall process applications for interstate transfer of felony and nonfelony offenders requesting transfer of supervision out-of-state pursuant to RCW 9.94A.745, the interstate compact for adult offender supervision, and may charge offenders a reasonable fee for processing the application.
- 33 (3) The department shall adopt a rule prescribing the amount of the 34 interstate transfer application fee.

required for expenditures.

3 4

5

6

21

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

31

PART III

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

1011

12

13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

2425

26

27

2829

30

31

3233

34

35

36

37

#### Indeterminate Sentence Review Board

Sec. 15. RCW 9.95.003 and 2007 c 362 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board is created within the department. The board shall consist of a ((chairman)) chair and four other members, each of whom shall be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. Each member shall hold office for a term of five years, and until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. The terms shall expire on April 15th of the expiration year. Vacancies in the membership of the board shall be filled by appointment by the governor with the consent of the senate. In the event of the inability of any member to act, the governor shall appoint some competent person to act in his stead during the continuance of such inability. The members shall not be removable during their respective terms except for cause determined by the superior court of Thurston county. The governor in appointing the members shall designate one of them to serve as ((chairman)) chair at the governor's pleasure. The appointed ((chairman)) chair shall serve as a fully participating board member ((and as the director of the agency)).
- (2) The department shall provide administrative and staff support for the board. The secretary may employ a senior administrative officer and such other personnel as may be necessary to assist the board in carrying out its duties.
  - (3) The members of the board and ((its officers and employees)) staff assigned to the board shall not engage in any other business or profession or hold any other public office without the prior approval of the executive ethics board indicating compliance with RCW 42.52.020, 42.52.030, 42.52.040 and 42.52.120; nor shall they, at the time of appointment or employment or during their incumbency, serve as the representative of any political party on an executive committee or other governing body thereof, or as an executive officer or employee of any political committee or association. The members of the board shall each severally receive salaries fixed by the governor in accordance with the provisions of RCW 43.03.040, and in addition shall receive travel expenses incurred in the discharge of their official duties in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

p. 33 ESSB 5891.PL

((The board may employ, and fix, with the approval of the governor, the compensation of and prescribe the duties of a senior administrative officer and such officers, employees, and assistants as may be necessary, and provide necessary quarters, supplies, and equipment.))

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. (1) The indeterminate sentence review board is transferred to the department of corrections.

- (2)(a) All reports, documents, surveys, books, records, files, papers, or written materials in the possession of the indeterminate sentence review board shall be delivered to the custody of the department of corrections. All cabinets, furniture, office equipment, motor vehicles, and other tangible property employed by the indeterminate sentence review board shall be made available to the department of corrections. All funds, credits, or other assets held by the indeterminate sentence review board shall be assigned to the department of corrections.
- (b) Any appropriations made to the indeterminate sentence review board shall, on the effective date of this section, be transferred and credited to the department of corrections.
- (c) If any question arises as to the transfer of any personnel, funds, books, documents, records, papers, files, equipment, or other tangible property used or held in the exercise of the powers and the performance of the duties and functions transferred, the director of financial management shall make a determination as to the proper allocation and certify the same to the state agencies concerned.
- (3) All employees of the indeterminate sentence review board are transferred to the jurisdiction of the department of corrections. All employees classified under chapter 41.06 RCW, the state civil service law, are assigned to the department of corrections to perform their usual duties upon the same terms as formerly, without any loss of rights, subject to any action that may be appropriate thereafter in accordance with the laws and rules governing state civil service.
- (4) All rules and all pending business before the indeterminate sentence review board shall be continued and acted upon by the department of corrections. All existing contracts and obligations shall remain in full force and shall be performed by the department of corrections.

(5) The transfer of the powers, duties, functions, and personnel of the indeterminate sentence review board shall not affect the validity of any act performed before the effective date of this section.

- (6) If apportionments of budgeted funds are required because of the transfers directed by this section, the director of financial management shall certify the apportionments to the agencies affected, the state auditor, and the state treasurer. Each of these shall make the appropriate transfer and adjustments in funds and appropriation accounts and equipment records in accordance with the certification.
- (7) All classified employees of the indeterminate sentence review board assigned to the department of corrections under this act whose positions are within an existing bargaining unit description at the department of corrections shall become a part of the existing bargaining unit at the department of corrections and shall be considered an appropriate inclusion or modification of the existing bargaining unit under the provisions of chapter 41.80 RCW.
- (8) Notwithstanding any provision of this act and despite the transfer of the indeterminate sentence review board to the department of corrections, the members of the indeterminate sentence review board will possess and shall exercise independent judgment when making any decisions concerning offenders. These decisions include, but are not limited to, decisions concerning offenders' release, revocation, reinstatement, or the imposition of conditions of supervision.
- Sec. 17. RCW 9.95.005 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 318 are each amended to read as follows:

The board shall meet at major state correctional institutions at such times as may be necessary for a full and complete study of the cases of all convicted persons whose durations of confinement are to be determined by it; whose community custody supervision is under the board's authority; or whose applications for parole come before it. Other times and places of meetings may also be fixed by the board.

The superintendents of the different institutions shall provide suitable quarters for the board ((and assistants)) while in the discharge of their duties.

**Sec. 18.** RCW 9.95.007 and 1986 c 224 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

The board may meet and transact business in panels. Each board 1 2 panel shall consist of at least two members of the board. matters concerning the internal affairs of the board and policy-making 3 4 decisions, a majority of the full board must concur in such matters. 5 The ((chairman)) chair of the board with the consent of a majority of the board may designate any two members to exercise all the powers and 6 7 duties of the board in connection with any hearing before the board. 8 If the two members so designated cannot unanimously agree as to the disposition of the hearing assigned to them, such hearing shall be 9 10 reheard by the full board. All actions of the full board shall be by 11 concurrence of a majority of the sitting board members.

## 12 **Sec. 19.** RCW 9.95.140 and 2009 c 28 s 29 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The board shall cause a complete record to be kept of every prisoner under the jurisdiction of the board released on parole or community custody. Such records shall be organized in accordance with the most modern methods of filing and indexing so that there will be always immediately available complete information about each such Subject to information sharing provisions related to prisoner. ((mentally ill)) offenders((7)) with mental illness and the end of sentence review committee, ((and the department of corrections,)) the board may make rules as to the privacy of such records and their use by others than the board and ((its)) the department staff assigned to perform board-related duties. Sex offenders convicted of crimes committed before July 1, 1984, who are under the board's jurisdiction shall be subject to the determinations of the end of sentence review committee regarding risk level and subject to sex offender registration and community notification. The board and the department staff assigned to perform board-related duties shall be immune from liability for the release of information concerning sex offenders as provided in RCW 4.24.550.

The superintendents of state correctional facilities and all officers and employees thereof and all other public officials shall at all times cooperate with the board and furnish to the board((, its officers, and employees)) and staff assigned to perform board-related duties such information as may be necessary to enable it to perform its functions, and such superintendents and other employees shall at all

14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21

2223

2425

26

27

28

2930

31

32

3334

35

36

times give the members of the board((, its officers, and employees))

and staff assigned to perform board-related duties free access to all

prisoners confined in the state correctional facilities.

- (2) Offenders sentenced under RCW 9.94A.507 shall be subject to the determinations of the end of sentence review committee regarding risk level and subject to sex offender registration and community notification.
- (3) The end of sentence review committee shall make law enforcement notifications for offenders under board jurisdiction on the same basis that it notifies law enforcement regarding offenders sentenced under chapter 9.94A RCW for crimes committed after July 1, 1984.
- **Sec. 20.** RCW 9.95.280 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 344 are each 13 amended to read as follows:

The <u>secretary</u>, upon recommendation by the board, may deputize any person (regularly employed by another state) to act as an officer and agent of this state in effecting the return of any person convicted of a crime committed before July 1, 1984, who has violated the terms and conditions of parole or probation as granted by this state. In any matter relating to the return of such a person, any agent so deputized shall have all the powers of a police officer of this state.

**Sec. 21.** RCW 9.95.300 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 346 are each 22 amended to read as follows:

The <u>secretary</u>, <u>upon recommendation by the</u> board, may enter into contracts with similar officials of any other state or states for the purpose of sharing an equitable portion of the cost of effecting the return of any person who has violated the terms and conditions of parole, probation, or community custody as granted by this state.

- **Sec. 22.** RCW 9.96.050 and 2009 c 325 s 4 are each amended to read 29 as follows:
- (1)(a) When an offender on parole has performed all obligations of his or her release, including any and all legal financial obligations, for such time as shall satisfy the indeterminate sentence review board that his or her final release is not incompatible with the best interests of society and the welfare of the paroled individual, the

board may make a final order of discharge and issue a certificate of
discharge to the offender.

- (b) The board retains the jurisdiction to issue a certificate of discharge after the expiration of the offender's or parolee's maximum statutory sentence. If not earlier granted and any and all legal financial obligations have been paid, the board shall issue a final order of discharge three years from the date of parole unless the parolee is on suspended or revoked status at the expiration of the three years.
- 10 (c) The discharge, regardless of when issued, shall have the effect 11 of restoring all civil rights not already restored by RCW 29A.08.520, 12 and the certification of discharge shall so state.
- 13 (d) This restoration of civil rights shall not restore the right to 14 receive, possess, own, or transport firearms.
- 15 (e) The board shall issue a certificate of discharge to the offender in person or by mail to the offender's last known address.
  - (2) ((The board shall send to the department of corrections)) A copy of every signed certificate of discharge for offender sentences under the authority of the department of corrections shall be placed in the department's files.
  - (3) The discharge provided for in this section shall be considered as a part of the sentence of the convicted person and shall not in any manner be construed as affecting the powers of the governor to pardon any such person.
  - Sec. 23. RCW 71.05.385 and 2009 c 320 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
  - (1) A mental health service provider shall release to the persons authorized under subsection (2) of this section, upon request:
  - (a) The fact, place, and date of an involuntary commitment, the fact and date of discharge or release, and the last known address of a person who has been committed under this chapter.
  - (b) Information related to mental health services, in the format determined under subsection (9) of this section, concerning a person who:
- 35 (i) Is currently committed to the custody or supervision of the 36 department of corrections or the indeterminate sentence review board 37 under chapter 9.94A or 9.95 RCW;

3

4 5

6 7

8

17

18

19

2021

22

2324

25

26

27

28

2930

31

32

1 (ii) Has been convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity 2 of a serious violent offense; or

(iii) Was charged with a serious violent offense and such charges were dismissed under RCW 10.77.086.

Legal counsel may release such information to the persons authorized under subsection (2) of this section on behalf of the mental health service provider, provided that nothing in this subsection shall require the disclosure of attorney work product or attorney-client privileged information.

- (2) The information subject to release under subsection (1) of this section shall be released to law enforcement officers, personnel of a county or city jail, designated mental health professionals, public health officers, therapeutic court personnel, or personnel of the department of corrections, ((or personnel of)) including the indeterminate sentence review board and personnel assigned to perform board-related duties, when such information is requested during the course of business and for the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities of the requesting person's office. No mental health service provider or person employed by a mental health service provider, or its legal counsel, shall be liable for information released to or used under the provisions of this section or rules adopted under this section except under RCW 71.05.440.
- (3) A person who requests information under subsection (1)(b) of this section must comply with the following restrictions:
  - (a) Information must be requested only for the purposes permitted by this subsection and for the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities of the requesting person's office. Appropriate purposes for requesting information under this section include:
- 29 (i) Completing presentence investigations or risk assessment 30 reports;
  - (ii) Assessing a person's risk to the community;
  - (iii) Assessing a person's risk of harm to self or others when confined in a city or county jail;
  - (iv) Planning for and provision of supervision of an offender, including decisions related to sanctions for violations of conditions of community supervision; and
- 37 (v) Responding to an offender's failure to report for department of 38 corrections supervision.

- (b) Information shall not be requested under this section unless the requesting person has reasonable suspicion that the individual who is the subject of the information:
  - (i) Has engaged in activity indicating that a crime or a violation of community custody or parole has been committed or, based upon his or her current or recent past behavior, is likely to be committed in the near future; or
- (ii) Is exhibiting signs of a deterioration in mental functioning which may make the individual appropriate for civil commitment under this chapter.
- (c) Any information received under this section shall be held confidential and subject to the limitations on disclosure outlined in this chapter, except:
- (i) Such information may be shared with other persons who have the right to request similar information under subsection (2) of this section, solely for the purpose of coordinating activities related to the individual who is the subject of the information in a manner consistent with the official responsibilities of the persons involved;
- (ii) Such information may be shared with a prosecuting attorney acting in an advisory capacity for a person who receives information under this section. A prosecuting attorney under this subsection shall be subject to the same restrictions and confidentiality limitations as the person who requested the information; and
  - (iii) As provided in RCW 72.09.585.
- (4) A request for information related to mental health services under this section shall not require the consent of the subject of the records. Such request shall be provided in writing, except to the extent authorized in subsection (5) of this section. A written request may include requests made by e-mail or facsimile so long as the requesting person is clearly identified. The request must specify the information being requested.
- (5) In the event of an emergency situation that poses a significant risk to the public or the offender, a mental health service provider, or its legal counsel, shall release information related to mental health services delivered to the offender and, if known, information regarding where the offender is likely to be found to the department of corrections or law enforcement upon request. The initial request may be written or oral. All oral requests must be subsequently confirmed

in writing. Information released in response to an oral request is limited to a statement as to whether the offender is or is not being treated by the mental health service provider and the address or information about the location or whereabouts of the offender.

- (6) Disclosure under this section to state or local law enforcement authorities is mandatory for the purposes of the health insurance portability and accountability act.
- (7) Whenever federal law or federal regulations restrict the release of information contained in the treatment records of any patient who receives treatment for alcoholism or drug dependency, the release of the information may be restricted as necessary to comply with federal law and regulations.
- (8) This section does not modify the terms and conditions of disclosure of information related to sexually transmitted diseases under chapter 70.24 RCW.
- (9) In collaboration with interested organizations, the department shall develop a standard form for requests for information related to mental health services made under this section and a standard format for information provided in response to such requests. Consistent with the goals of the health information privacy provisions of the federal health insurance portability and accountability act, in developing the standard form for responsive information, the department shall design the form in such a way that the information disclosed is limited to the minimum necessary to serve the purpose for which the information is requested.
- **Sec. 24.** RCW 72.09.585 and 2004 c 166 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) When the department is determining an offender's risk management level, the department shall inquire of the offender and shall be told whether the offender is subject to court-ordered treatment for mental health services or chemical dependency services. The department shall request and the offender shall provide an authorization to release information form that meets applicable state and federal requirements and shall provide the offender with written notice that the department will request the offender's mental health and substance abuse treatment information. An offender's failure to inform the department of court-ordered treatment is a violation of the

conditions of supervision if the offender is in the community and an infraction if the offender is in confinement, and the violation or infraction is subject to sanctions.

- (2) When an offender discloses that he or she is subject to courtordered mental health services or chemical dependency treatment, the
  department shall provide the mental health services provider or
  chemical dependency treatment provider with a written request for
  information and any necessary authorization to release information
  forms. The written request shall comply with rules adopted by the
  department of social and health services or protocols developed jointly
  by the department and the department of social and health services. A
  single request shall be valid for the duration of the offender's
  supervision in the community. Disclosures of information related to
  mental health services made pursuant to a department request shall not
  require consent of the offender.
- (3) The information received by the department under RCW 71.05.445 or ((71.34.225)) 71.34.345 may be released to the indeterminate sentence review board as relevant to carry out its responsibility of planning and ensuring community protection with respect to persons under its jurisdiction. Further disclosure by the indeterminate sentence review board is subject to the limitations set forth in subsections (5) and (6) of this section and must be consistent with the written policy of the indeterminate sentence review board. The decision to disclose or not shall not result in civil liability for the indeterminate sentence review board or ((its employees)) staff assigned to perform board-related duties provided that the decision was reached in good faith and without gross negligence.
- (4) The information received by the department under RCW 71.05.445 or ((71.34.225)) 71.34.345 may be used to meet the statutory duties of the department to provide evidence or report to the court. Disclosure to the public of information provided to the court by the department related to mental health services shall be limited in accordance with RCW 9.94A.500 or this section.
- (5) The information received by the department under RCW 71.05.445 or ((71.34.225)) 71.34.345 may be disclosed by the department to other state and local agencies as relevant to plan for and provide offenders transition, treatment, and supervision services, or as relevant and necessary to protect the public and counteract the danger created by a

- particular offender, and in a manner consistent with the written policy established by the secretary. The decision to disclose or not shall not result in civil liability for the department or its employees so long as the decision was reached in good faith and without gross negligence. The information received by a state or local agency from the department shall remain confidential and subject to the limitations on disclosure set forth in chapters 70.02, 71.05, and 71.34 RCW and, subject to these limitations, may be released only as relevant and necessary to counteract the danger created by a particular offender.
- (6) The information received by the department under RCW 71.05.445 or ((71.34.225)) 71.34.345 may be disclosed by the department to individuals only with respect to offenders who have been determined by the department to have a high risk of reoffending by a risk assessment, as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, only as relevant and necessary for those individuals to take reasonable steps for the purpose of selfprotection, or as provided in RCW 72.09.370(2). The information may not be disclosed for the purpose of engaging the public in a system of supervision, monitoring, and reporting offender behavior to the department. The department must limit the disclosure of information related to mental health services to the public to descriptions of an offender's behavior, risk he or she may present to the community, and need for mental health treatment, including medications, and shall not disclose or release to the public copies of treatment documents or records, except as otherwise provided by law. All disclosure of information to the public must be done in a manner consistent with the written policy established by the secretary. The decision to disclose or not shall not result in civil liability for the department or its employees so long as the decision was reached in good faith and without gross negligence. Nothing in this subsection prevents any person from reporting to law enforcement or the department behavior that he or she believes creates a public safety risk.
- 32 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 25.** RCW 4.24.5502 is decodified.
- 33 PART IV

3

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

1415

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

2526

27

28

29

30

31

34 Sentencing Guidelines Commission and Related Duties

NEW SECTION. Sec. 26. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:

The standard sentence ranges of total and partial confinement under this chapter, except as provided in RCW 9.94A.517, are subject to the following limitations:

- (1) If the maximum term in the range is one year or less, the minimum term in the range shall be no less than one-third of the maximum term in the range, except that if the maximum term in the range is ninety days or less, the minimum term may be less than one-third of the maximum;
- (2) If the maximum term in the range is greater than one year, the minimum term in the range shall be no less than seventy-five percent of the maximum term in the range, except that for murder in the second degree in seriousness level XIV under RCW 9.94A.510, the minimum term in the range shall be no less than fifty percent of the maximum term in the range; and
- 17 (3) The maximum term of confinement in a range may not exceed the statutory maximum for the crime as provided in RCW 9A.20.021.
- **Sec. 27.** RCW 9.94A.480 and 2002 c 290 s 16 are each amended to 20 read as follows:
  - (1) A current, newly created or reworked judgment and sentence document for each felony sentencing shall record any and all recommended sentencing agreements or plea agreements and the sentences for any and all felony crimes kept as public records under RCW 9.94A.475 shall contain the clearly printed name and legal signature of the sentencing judge. The judgment and sentence document as defined in this section shall also provide additional space for the sentencing judge's reasons for going either above or below the presumptive sentence range for any and all felony crimes covered as public records under RCW 9.94A.475. Both the sentencing judge and the prosecuting attorney's office shall each retain or receive a completed copy of each sentencing document as defined in this section for their own records.
  - (2) The ((sentencing guidelines commission)) caseload forecast council shall be sent a completed copy of the judgment and sentence document upon conviction for each felony sentencing under subsection (1) of this section ((and shall compile a yearly and cumulative

judicial record of each sentencing judge in regards to his or her sentencing practices for any and all felony crimes involving:

- (a) Any violent offense as defined in this chapter;
- (b) Any most serious offense as defined in this chapter;
- (c) Any felony with any deadly weapon special verdict under RCW 9.94A.602;
- (d) Any felony with any deadly weapon enhancements under RCW 9.94A.533 (3) or (4), or both; and/or
- (e) The felony crimes of possession of a machine gun, possessing a stolen firearm, drive by shooting, theft of a firearm, unlawful possession of a firearm in the first or second degree, and/or use of a machine gun in a felony.
- (3) The sentencing guidelines commission shall compare each individual judge's sentencing practices to the standard or presumptive sentence range for any and all felony crimes listed in subsection (2) of this section for the appropriate offense level as defined in RCW 9.94A.515 or 9.94A.518, offender score as defined in RCW 9.94A.525, and any applicable deadly weapon enhancements as defined in RCW 9.94A.533 (3) or (4), or both. These comparative records shall be retained and made available to the public for review in a current, newly created or reworked official published document by the sentencing guidelines commission.
- (4) Any and all felony sentences which are either above or below the standard or presumptive sentence range in subsection (3) of this section shall also mark whether the prosecuting attorney in the case also recommended a similar sentence, if any, which was either above or below the presumptive sentence range and shall also indicate if the sentence was in conjunction with an approved alternative sentencing option including a first time offender waiver, sex offender sentencing alternative, or other prescribed sentencing option.

 $\frac{(5)}{(5)}$ ).

(3) If any completed judgment and sentence document as defined in subsection (1) of this section is not sent to the ((sentencing guidelines commission)) caseload forecast council as required in subsection (2) of this section, the ((sentencing guidelines commission)) caseload forecast council shall have the authority and shall undertake reasonable and necessary steps to assure that all past,

- 1 current, and future sentencing documents as defined in subsection (1)
- 2 of this section are received by the ((sentencing quidelines
- 3 commission)) caseload forecast council.

8

10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

26

2728

- 4 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 28.** A new section is added to chapter 43.88C 5 RCW to read as follows:
  - (1) The caseload forecast council shall develop and maintain a computerized adult and juvenile sentencing information system consisting of offender, offense, history, and sentence information entered from the judgment and sentence forms for all adult felons.
  - (2) As part of its duties in maintaining the sentencing information system, the caseload forecast council shall:
  - (a) On an annual basis, publish a statistical summary of adult felony sentencing and juvenile dispositions;
    - (b) Publish and maintain an adult felony sentencing manual; and
    - (c) Publish and maintain a juvenile sentencing manual.
  - (3) The sentencing manuals are intended only as a guide to assist practitioners in determining appropriate sentencing ranges. The manuals are not a substitute for the actual statutes, which list the sentencing ranges, or for any other information contained within this chapter. The caseload forecast council is not liable for errors or omissions in the manual, for sentences that may be inappropriately calculated as a result of a practitioner's or court's reliance on the manual, or for any other written or verbal information provided by the caseload forecast council or its staff related to adult or juvenile sentencing.
  - (4) In publishing materials required by this section, the caseload forecast council shall make the materials available on its web site. The caseload forecast council may charge a reasonable cost for producing and distributing hard copies of any materials.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 29. A new section is added to chapter 43.88C RCW to read as follows:
- The caseload forecast council shall appoint a research staff of sufficient size and with sufficient resources to accomplish its duties. The caseload forecast council may request from the administrative office of the courts and the department of social and health services

- 1 such data, information, and data processing assistance as it may need
- 2 to accomplish its duties, and such services shall be provided without
- 3 cost to the caseload forecast council.

7

8

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

1920

23

24

25

26

27

- 4 **Sec. 30.** RCW 13.50.010 and 2010 c 150 s 3 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
  - (1) For purposes of this chapter:
  - (a) "Juvenile justice or care agency" means any of the following: Police, diversion units, court, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, detention center, attorney general, the legislative children's oversight committee, the office of the family and children's ombudsman, the department of social and health services and its contracting agencies, schools; persons or public or private agencies having children committed to their custody; and any placement oversight committee created under RCW 72.05.415;
  - (b) "Official juvenile court file" means the legal file of the juvenile court containing the petition or information, motions, memorandums, briefs, findings of the court, and court orders;
  - (c) "Records" means the official juvenile court file, the social file, and records of any other juvenile justice or care agency in the case;
- 21 (d) "Social file" means the juvenile court file containing the 22 records and reports of the probation counselor.
  - (2) Each petition or information filed with the court may include only one juvenile and each petition or information shall be filed under a separate docket number. The social file shall be filed separately from the official juvenile court file.
  - (3) It is the duty of any juvenile justice or care agency to maintain accurate records. To this end:
- 29 (a) The agency may never knowingly record inaccurate information.
  30 Any information in records maintained by the department of social and
  31 health services relating to a petition filed pursuant to chapter 13.34
  32 RCW that is found by the court to be false or inaccurate shall be
  33 corrected or expunged from such records by the agency;
- 34 (b) An agency shall take reasonable steps to assure the security of its records and prevent tampering with them; and
- 36 (c) An agency shall make reasonable efforts to insure the

completeness of its records, including action taken by other agencies with respect to matters in its files.

- (4) Each juvenile justice or care agency shall implement procedures consistent with the provisions of this chapter to facilitate inquiries concerning records.
- (5) Any person who has reasonable cause to believe information concerning that person is included in the records of a juvenile justice or care agency and who has been denied access to those records by the agency may make a motion to the court for an order authorizing that person to inspect the juvenile justice or care agency record concerning that person. The court shall grant the motion to examine records unless it finds that in the interests of justice or in the best interests of the juvenile the records or parts of them should remain confidential.
- (6) A juvenile, or his or her parents, or any person who has reasonable cause to believe information concerning that person is included in the records of a juvenile justice or care agency may make a motion to the court challenging the accuracy of any information concerning the moving party in the record or challenging the continued possession of the record by the agency. If the court grants the motion, it shall order the record or information to be corrected or destroyed.
- (7) The person making a motion under subsection (5) or (6) of this section shall give reasonable notice of the motion to all parties to the original action and to any agency whose records will be affected by the motion.
- (8) The court may permit inspection of records by, or release of information to, any clinic, hospital, or agency which has the subject person under care or treatment. The court may also permit inspection by or release to individuals or agencies, including juvenile justice advisory committees of county law and justice councils, engaged in legitimate research for educational, scientific, or public purposes. The court shall release to the ((sentencing quidelines commission)) caseload forecast council records needed for its research and data-gathering functions ((under RCW 9.94A.850 and other statutes)). Access to records or information for research purposes shall be permitted only if the anonymity of all persons mentioned in the records or information will be preserved. Each person granted permission to inspect juvenile

justice or care agency records for research purposes shall present a notarized statement to the court stating that the names of juveniles and parents will remain confidential.

- (9) Juvenile detention facilities shall release records to the ((sentencing guidelines commission under RCW 9.94A.850)) caseload forecast council upon request. The commission shall not disclose the names of any juveniles or parents mentioned in the records without the named individual's written permission.
- (10) Requirements in this chapter relating to the court's authority to compel disclosure shall not apply to the legislative children's oversight committee or the office of the family and children's ombudsman.
- (11) For the purpose of research only, the administrative office of the courts shall maintain an electronic research copy of all records in the judicial information system related to juveniles. Access to the research copy is restricted to the Washington state center for court research. The Washington state center for court research shall maintain the confidentiality of all confidential records and shall preserve the anonymity of all persons identified in the research copy. The research copy may not be subject to any records retention schedule and must include records destroyed or removed from the judicial information system pursuant to RCW 13.50.050 (17) and (18) and 13.50.100(3).
  - (12) The court shall release to the Washington state office of public defense records needed to implement the agency's oversight, technical assistance, and other functions as required by RCW 2.70.020. Access to the records used as a basis for oversight, technical assistance, or other agency functions is restricted to the Washington state office of public defense. The Washington state office of public defense shall maintain the confidentiality of all confidential information included in the records.
- **Sec. 31.** RCW 9.94A.74501 and 2001 c 35 s 3 are each amended to 33 read as follows:
- (1) The ((sentencing guidelines commission)) department of corrections shall serve as the state council for interstate adult offender supervision as required under article IV of RCW 9.94A.745, the interstate compact for adult offender supervision. ((To assist the

- commission in performing its functions as the state council, the 1 department of corrections shall provide staffing and support 2 services.)) The ((commission)) department of corrections may form a 3 4 subcommittee, including members representing the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of state government, and victims' groups((, and 5 6 the secretary of corrections,)) to perform the functions of the state 7 Any such subcommittee shall include representation of both 8 houses and at least two of the four largest political caucuses in the 9 legislature.
- 10 (2) The ((commission,)) department or a subcommittee if formed for that purpose, shall:
  - (a) Review department operations and procedures under RCW 9.94A.745, and recommend policies to the compact administrator, including policies to be pursued in the administrator's capacity as the state's representative on the interstate commission created under article III of RCW 9.94A.745; and
- (b) Report annually to the legislature on interstate supervision operations and procedures under RCW 9.94A.745, including recommendations for policy changes((; and
  - (c) Not later than December 1, 2004, report to the legislature on the effectiveness of its functioning as the state council under article IV of RCW 9.94A.745, and recommend any legislation it deems appropriate)).
    - (3) The ((commission, or a subcommittee if formed for that purpose,)) secretary shall appoint ((one of its members, or)) an employee of the department ((designated by the secretary)), or a subcommittee if formed for that purpose shall appoint one of its members, to represent the state at meetings of the interstate commission created under article III of RCW 9.94A.745 when the compact administrator cannot attend.
  - Sec. 32. RCW 10.98.140 and 1987 c 462 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:
- 33 (1) The section, the department, and the office of financial 34 management shall be the primary sources of information for criminal 35 justice forecasting. The information maintained by these agencies 36 shall be complete, accurate, and sufficiently timely to support state 37 criminal justice forecasting.

13 14

15

16

2021

2223

24

25

26

27

28

2930

31

(2) The ((office of financial management shall be the official state agency for the sentenced felon jail forecast. This forecast shall provide at least a six-year projection and shall be published by December 1 of every even-numbered year beginning with 1986. The office of financial management shall seek advice regarding the assumptions in the forecast from criminal justice agencies and associations.

- (3) The sentencing guidelines commission)) caseload forecast council shall keep records on all sentencings above or below the standard range defined by chapter 9.94A RCW. As a minimum, the records shall include the name of the offender, the crimes for which the offender was sentenced, the name and county of the sentencing judge, and the deviation from the standard range. Such records shall be made available to public officials upon request.
- **Sec. 33.** RCW 10.98.160 and 2005 c 282 s 25 are each amended to read as follows:

In the development and modification of the procedures, definitions, and reporting capabilities of the section, the department, the office of financial management, and the responsible agencies and persons shall consider the needs of other criminal justice agencies such as the administrative office of the courts, local law enforcement agencies, local jails, ((the sentencing guidelines commission,)) the indeterminate sentence review board, the clemency board, prosecuting attorneys, and affected state agencies such as the office of financial management and legislative committees dealing with criminal justice issues. The Washington integrated justice information board shall review and provide recommendations to state justice agencies and the courts for development and modification of the statewide justice information network.

- **Sec. 34.** RCW 70.96A.350 and 2009 c 479 s 50 and 2009 c 445 s 1 are 30 each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
  - (1) The criminal justice treatment account is created in the state treasury. Moneys in the account may be expended solely for: (a) Substance abuse treatment and treatment support services for offenders with an addiction or a substance abuse problem that, if not treated, would result in addiction, against whom charges are filed by a prosecuting attorney in Washington state; (b) the provision of drug and

- alcohol treatment services and treatment 1 support services for 2 nonviolent offenders within a drug court program; the administrative and overhead costs associated with the operation of a 3 4 drug court; and (d) during the 2007-2009 biennium, operation of the integrated crisis response and intensive case management pilots 5 6 contracted with the department of social and health services division of alcohol and substance abuse. Moneys in the account may be spent 7 8 only after appropriation.
  - (2) For purposes of this section:

10

1112

13

1415

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

2829

30

3132

- (a) "Treatment" means services that are critical to a participant's successful completion of his or her substance abuse treatment program, but does not include the following services: Housing other than that provided as part of an inpatient substance abuse treatment program, vocational training, and mental health counseling; and
- (b) "Treatment support" means transportation to or from inpatient or outpatient treatment services when no viable alternative exists, and child care services that are necessary to ensure a participant's ability to attend outpatient treatment sessions.
- (3) Revenues to the criminal justice treatment account consist of:
  (a) Funds transferred to the account pursuant to this section; and (b) any other revenues appropriated to or deposited in the account.
- (4)(a) For the fiscal biennium beginning July 1, 2003, the state treasurer shall transfer eight million nine hundred fifty thousand dollars from the general fund into the criminal justice treatment account, divided into eight equal quarterly payments. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, and each subsequent fiscal year, the state treasurer shall transfer eight million two hundred fifty thousand dollars from the general fund to the criminal justice treatment account, divided into four equal quarterly payments. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006, and each subsequent fiscal year, the amount transferred shall be increased on an annual basis by the implicit price deflator as published by the federal bureau of labor statistics.
- 34 (b) In each odd-numbered year, the legislature shall appropriate 35 the amount transferred to the criminal justice treatment account in (a) 36 of this subsection to the division of alcohol and substance abuse for 37 the purposes of subsection (5) of this section.

(5) Moneys appropriated to the division of alcohol and substance abuse from the criminal justice treatment account shall be distributed as specified in this subsection. The department shall serve as the fiscal agent for purposes of distribution. Until July 1, 2004, the department may not use moneys appropriated from the criminal justice treatment account for administrative expenses and shall distribute all amounts appropriated under subsection (4)(b) of this section in accordance with this subsection. Beginning in July 1, 2004, the department may retain up to three percent of the amount appropriated under subsection (4)(b) of this section for its administrative costs.

- (a) Seventy percent of amounts appropriated to the division from the account shall be distributed to counties pursuant to the distribution formula adopted under this section. The division of alcohol and substance abuse, in consultation with the department of corrections, ((the sentencing guidelines commission,)) the Washington state association of counties, the Washington state association of drug court professionals, the superior court judges' association, the Washington association of prosecuting attorneys, representatives of the criminal defense bar, representatives of substance abuse treatment providers, and any other person deemed by the division to be necessary, shall establish a fair and reasonable methodology for distribution to counties of moneys in the criminal justice treatment account. County or regional plans submitted for the expenditure of formula funds must be approved by the panel established in (b) of this subsection.
- (b) Thirty percent of the amounts appropriated to the division from the account shall be distributed as grants for purposes of treating offenders against whom charges are filed by a county prosecuting attorney. The division shall appoint a panel of representatives from the Washington association of prosecuting attorneys, the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs, the superior court judges' association, the Washington state association of counties, the Washington defender's association or the Washington association of criminal defense lawyers, the department of corrections, the Washington state association of drug court professionals, substance abuse treatment providers, and the division. The panel shall review county or regional plans for funding under (a) of this subsection and grants approved under this subsection. The panel shall attempt to ensure that treatment as funded by the grants is available to offenders statewide.

- (6) The county alcohol and drug coordinator, county prosecutor, 1 2 county sheriff, county superior court, a substance abuse treatment provider appointed by the county legislative authority, a member of the 3 criminal defense bar appointed by the county legislative authority, 4 5 and, in counties with a drug court, a representative of the drug court shall jointly submit a plan, approved by the county legislative 6 7 authority or authorities, to the panel established in subsection (5)(b) 8 of this section, for disposition of all the funds provided from the 9 criminal justice treatment account within that county. The funds shall 10 be used solely to provide approved alcohol and substance abuse treatment pursuant to RCW 70.96A.090, treatment support services, and 11 12 for the administrative and overhead costs associated with the operation 13 of a drug court.
  - (a) No more than ten percent of the total moneys received under subsections (4) and (5) of this section by a county or group of counties participating in a regional agreement shall be spent on the administrative and overhead costs associated with the operation of a drug court.
  - (b) No more than ten percent of the total moneys received under subsections (4) and (5) of this section by a county or group of counties participating in a regional agreement shall be spent for treatment support services.
  - (7) Counties are encouraged to consider regional agreements and submit regional plans for the efficient delivery of treatment under this section.
  - (8) Moneys allocated under this section shall be used to supplement, not supplant, other federal, state, and local funds used for substance abuse treatment.
- 29 (9) Counties must meet the criteria established in RCW 30 2.28.170(3)(b).
- 31 (10) The authority under this section to use funds from the 32 criminal justice treatment account for the administrative and overhead 33 costs associated with the operation of a drug court expires June 30, 34 2013.
- 35 **Sec. 35.** RCW 72.66.016 and 1983 c 255 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

15 16

17

18

19 20

21

22

2324

25

26

27

(1) A furlough shall not be granted to a resident if the furlough would commence prior to the time the resident has served the minimum amounts of time provided under this section:

1 2

3

5

6

7

8

9 10

1112

20

21

2223

2425

26

27

2829

30

- (a) If his <u>or her</u> minimum term of imprisonment is longer than twelve months, he <u>or she</u> shall have served at least six months of the term;
- (b) If his <u>or her</u> minimum term of imprisonment is less than twelve months, he <u>or she</u> shall have served at least ninety days and shall have no longer than six months left to serve on his <u>or her</u> minimum term;
- (c) If he <u>or she</u> is serving a mandatory minimum term of confinement, he <u>or she</u> shall have served all but the last six months of such term.
- (2) A person convicted and sentenced for a violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 is not eligible for furlough until the person has served at least one-half of the minimum term ((as established by the board of prison terms and paroles or the sentencing guidelines commission)).
- 18 **Sec. 36.** RCW 9.94A.860 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 311 are each 19 amended to read as follows:
  - (1) The sentencing guidelines commission is hereby created, located within the office of financial management. Except as provided in RCW 9.94A.875, the commission shall serve to advise the governor and the legislature as necessary on issues relating to adult and juvenile sentencing. The commission may meet, as necessary, to accomplish these purposes within funds appropriated.
  - (2) The commission consists of twenty voting members, one of whom the governor shall designate as chairperson. With the exception of ex officio voting members, the voting members of the commission shall be appointed by the governor, or his or her designee, subject to confirmation by the senate.
    - $((\frac{2}{2}))$  (3) The voting membership consists of the following:
- 32 (a) The head of the state agency having general responsibility for 33 adult correction programs, as an ex officio member;
- 34 (b) The director of financial management or designee, as an ex 35 officio member;
- 36 (c) The chair of the indeterminate sentence review board, as an ex officio member;

- 1 (d) The head of the state agency, or the agency head's designee, 2 having responsibility for juvenile corrections programs, as an ex 3 officio member;
  - (e) Two prosecuting attorneys;

5

6

9

10

1112

13

14

15

16 17

18 19

2021

22

23

24

25

26

27

2829

30

3132

33

3435

36

37

- (f) Two attorneys with particular expertise in defense work;
- (g) Four persons who are superior court judges;
- 7 (h) One person who is the chief law enforcement officer of a county 8 or city;
  - (i) Four members of the public who are not prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, or law enforcement officers, one of whom is a victim of crime or a crime victims' advocate;
  - (j) One person who is an elected official of a county government, other than a prosecuting attorney or sheriff;
    - (k) One person who is an elected official of a city government;
    - (1) One person who is an administrator of juvenile court services.

In making the appointments, the governor shall endeavor to assure that the commission membership includes adequate representation and expertise relating to both the adult criminal justice system and the juvenile justice system. In making the appointments, the governor shall seek the recommendations of Washington prosecutors in respect to the prosecuting attorney members, of the Washington state bar association in respect to the defense attorney members, of the association of superior court judges in respect to the members who are judges, of the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs in respect to the member who is a law enforcement officer, of the Washington state association of counties in respect to the member who is a county official, of the association of Washington cities in respect to the member who is a city official, of the office of crime victims advocacy and other organizations of crime victims in respect to the member who is a victim of crime or a crime victims' advocate, and of the Washington association of juvenile court administrators in respect to the member who is an administrator of juvenile court services.

- $((\frac{3}{3}))$   $(\frac{4}{3})$  All voting members of the commission, except ex officio voting members, shall serve terms of three years and until their successors are appointed and confirmed.
- (b) The governor shall stagger the terms of the members appointed

under subsection  $((\frac{(2)}{2}))$   $\underline{(3)}(j)$ , (k), and (1) of this section by appointing one of them for a term of one year, one for a term of two years, and one for a term of three years.

1

2

4

5

6 7

8

- ((4)) (5) The speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the senate may each appoint two nonvoting members to the commission, one from each of the two largest caucuses in each house. The members so appointed shall serve two-year terms, or until they cease to be members of the house from which they were appointed, whichever occurs first.
- $((\frac{(5)}{)})$  <u>(6)</u> The members of the commission  $(\frac{(shall)}{nay})$  be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided in RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060. Legislative members  $(\frac{(shall)}{nay})$  be reimbursed by their respective houses as provided under RCW 44.04.120. Except for the reimbursement of travel expenses, members shall not be compensated  $(\frac{(in)}{nay})$  accordance with RCW 43.03.250).
- 16 **Sec. 37.** RCW 9.94A.8673 and 2008 c 249 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:
- 18 (1) <u>Within funds appropriated for this purpose, the sentencing</u>
  19 <u>guidelines commission shall establish and maintain a sex offender</u>
  20 <u>policy board.</u>
- 21 (2)(a) The board shall serve to advise the governor and the 22 legislature as necessary on issues relating to sex offender management.
- 23 (b) At such times as the governor or a legislative committee of jurisdiction may request, the sex offender policy board may be convened to:
- 26 <u>(i) Undertake projects to assist policymakers in making informed</u>
  27 judgments about issues relating to sex offender policy; and
- 28 <u>(ii) Conduct case reviews of sex offense incidents to understand</u>
  29 <u>performance of Washington's sex offender prevention and response</u>
  30 <u>systems.</u>
- 31 (3) The sex offender policy board shall consist of thirteen voting 32 members. Unless the member is specifically named in this section, the 33 following organizations shall designate a person to sit on the board. 34 The voting membership shall consist of the following:
- 35 (a) <u>A representative of the Washington association of sheriffs and</u> 36 police chiefs;

- 1 (b) <u>A representative of the Washington association of prosecuting</u> 2 attorneys;
- 3 (c) <u>A representative of the Washington association of criminal</u> 4 defense lawyers;
- 5 (d) The chair of the indeterminate sentence review board or his or 6 her designee;
- 7 (e) <u>A representative of the Washington association for the</u> 8 treatment of sex abusers;
- 9 (f) The secretary of the department of corrections or his or her 10 designee;
- 11 (g) <u>A representative of the Washington state superior court judge's</u>
  12 association;
- 13 (h) The assistant secretary of the juvenile rehabilitation 14 administration or his or her designee;
- 15 (i) The office of crime victims advocacy in the department of ((community, trade, and economic development)) commerce;
- 17 (j) <u>A representative of the Washington state association of</u> 18 counties;
  - (k) A representative of the association of Washington cities;
- 20 (1) <u>A representative of the Washington association of sexual</u> 21 assault programs; and
- 22 (m) The director of the special commitment center or his or her 23 designee.
  - ((2) The person so named in subsection (1) of this section has the authority to make decisions on behalf of the organization he or she represents.
    - (3) The nonvoting membership shall consist of the following:
- 28 (a) Two members of the sentencing guidelines commission chosen by
  29 the chair of the commission; and
- 30 (b) A representative of the criminal justice division in the 31 attorney general's office.))
- 32 (4) The board shall choose its chair by majority vote from among 33 its voting membership. The chair's term shall be two years.
- 34 (5) ((The chair of the sentencing guidelines commission shall convene the first meeting.
- 36 (6)) As appropriate, the board shall consult with the criminal justice division in the attorney general's office and the Washington institute for public policy ((shall act as an advisor to the board)).

24

25

26

- 1 (6) Members of the board shall receive no compensation but may be
- 2 reimbursed for travel expenses as provided in RCW 43.03.050 and
- 3 43.03.060.

7

- 4 Sec. 38. RCW 9A.52.025 and 1989 2nd ex.s. c 1 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
  - (1) A person is guilty of residential burglary if, with intent to commit a crime against a person or property therein, the person enters or remains unlawfully in a dwelling other than a vehicle.
- 9 (2) Residential burglary is a class B felony. In establishing
  10 sentencing guidelines and disposition standards, ((the sentencing
  11 guidelines commission and the juvenile disposition standards commission
  12 shall consider)) residential burglary ((as)) is to be considered a more
  13 serious offense than second degree burglary.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 39. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:
- 16 (1) RCW 13.40.005 (Juvenile disposition standards commission-17 Abolished--References to commission--Transfer of powers, duties, and
  18 functions) and 1995 c 269 s 301;
- 19 (2) RCW 9.94A.850 (Sentencing guidelines commission--Established-20 Powers and duties) and 2009 c 375 s 8, 2009 c 28 s 17, & 2005 c 282 s
  21 19;
- 22 (3) RCW 9.94A.855 (Sentencing guidelines commission--Research 23 staff--Data, information, assistance--Bylaws--Salary of executive 24 officer) and 2005 c 282 s 20, 1999 c 143 s 10, 1982 c 192 s 3, & 1981 c 137 s 5;
- 26 (4) RCW 9.94A.863 (Monetary threshold amounts of property crimes--27 Review--Report) and 2009 c 431 s 2;
- 28 (5) RCW 9.94A.8671 (Sex offender policy board--Findings--Intent) 29 and 2008 c 249 s 1;
- 30 (6) RCW 9.94A.8672 (Sex offender policy board--Establishment) and 31 2008 c 249 s 2;
- 32 (7) RCW 9.94A.8674 (Sex offender policy board--Terms--Vacancies) 33 and 2008 c 249 s 4;
- 34 (8) RCW 9.94A.8675 (Sex offender policy board--Authority) and 2008 35 c 249 s 5;

- 1 (9) RCW 9.94A.8676 (Sex offender policy board--Duties) and 2008 c 2 249 s 6;
- 3 (10) RCW 9.94A.8677 (Sex offender policy board--Travel expenses) 4 and 2008 c 249 s 7;
- 5 (11) RCW 9.94A.8678 (Sex offender policy board--Meeting 6 attendance--Member replacement) and 2008 c 249 s 8;
- 7 (12) RCW 43.131.411 (Sex offender policy board--Termination) and 8 2008 c 249 s 9; and
- 9 (13) RCW 43.131.412 (Sex offender policy board--Repeal) and 2008 c  $10 249 \pm 10$ .
- 11 **Sec. 40.** RCW 9.95.011 and 2009 c 28 s 21 are each amended to read 12 as follows:
  - (1) When the court commits a convicted person to the department of corrections on or after July 1, 1986, for an offense committed before July 1, 1984, the court shall, at the time of sentencing or revocation of probation, fix the minimum term. The term so fixed shall not exceed the maximum sentence provided by law for the offense of which the person is convicted.
    - The court shall attempt to set the minimum term reasonably consistent with the purposes, standards, and sentencing ranges ((adopted under RCW 9.94A.850)) under chapter 9.94A RCW of the sentencing reform act, but the court is subject to the same limitations as those placed on the board under RCW 9.92.090, 9.95.040 (1) through (4), 9.95.115, 9A.32.040, 9A.44.045, and chapter 69.50 RCW. The court's minimum term decision is subject to review to the same extent as a minimum term decision by the parole board before July 1, 1986.
    - Thereafter, the expiration of the minimum term set by the court minus any time credits earned under RCW 9.95.070 and 9.95.110 constitutes the parole eligibility review date, at which time the board may consider the convicted person for parole under RCW 9.95.100 and 9.95.110 and chapter 72.04A RCW. Nothing in this section affects the board's authority to reduce or increase the minimum term, once set by the court, under RCW 9.95.040, 9.95.052, 9.95.055, 9.95.070, 9.95.080, 9.95.100, 9.95.115, 9.95.125, or 9.95.047.
- 35 (2)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, not less than 36 ninety days prior to the expiration of the minimum term of a person 37 sentenced under RCW 9.94A.507, for a sex offense committed on or after

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

2425

26

27

2829

3031

3233

September 1, 2001, less any time credits permitted by statute, the board shall review the person for conditional release to community custody as provided in RCW 9.95.420. If the board does not release the person, it shall set a new minimum term not to exceed an additional five years. The board shall review the person again not less than ninety days prior to the expiration of the new minimum term.

- (b) If at the time a person sentenced under RCW 9.94A.507 for a sex offense committed on or after September 1, 2001, arrives at a department of corrections facility, the offender's minimum term has expired or will expire within one hundred twenty days of the offender's arrival, then no later than one hundred twenty days after the offender's arrival at a department of corrections facility, but after the board receives the results from the end of sentence review process and the recommendations for additional or modified conditions of community custody from the department, the board shall review the person for conditional release to community custody as provided in RCW 9.95.420. If the board does not release the person, it shall set a new minimum term not to exceed an additional five years. The board shall review the person again not less than ninety days prior to the expiration of the new minimum term.
- (c) In setting a new minimum term, the board may consider the length of time necessary for the offender to complete treatment and programming as well as other factors that relate to the offender's release under RCW 9.95.420. The board's rules shall permit an offender to petition for an earlier review if circumstances change or the board receives new information that would warrant an earlier review.
- **Sec. 41.** RCW 9.95.009 and 1990 c 3 s 707 are each amended to read as follows:
  - (1) On July 1, 1986, the board of prison terms and paroles shall be redesignated as the indeterminate sentence review board. The board's membership shall be reduced as follows: On July 1, 1986, and on July 1st of each year until 1998, the number of board members shall be reduced in a manner commensurate with the board's remaining workload as determined by the office of financial management based upon its population forecast for the indeterminate sentencing system and in conjunction with the budget process. To meet the statutory obligations of the indeterminate sentence review board, the number of board members

shall not be reduced to fewer than three members, although the office of financial management may designate some or all members as part-time members and specify the extent to which they shall be less than full-time members. Any reduction shall take place by the expiration, on that date, of the term or terms having the least time left to serve.

- (2) After July 1, 1984, the board shall continue its functions with respect to persons convicted of crimes committed prior to July 1, 1984, and committed to the department of corrections. When making decisions on duration of confinement, including those relating to persons committed under a mandatory life sentence, and parole release under RCW 9.95.100 and 9.95.110, the board shall consider the purposes, standards, and sentencing ranges ((adopted pursuant to RCW 9.94A.850)) under chapter 9.94A RCW of the sentencing reform act and the minimum term recommendations of the sentencing judge and prosecuting attorney, and shall attempt to make decisions reasonably consistent with those ranges, standards, purposes, and recommendations: PROVIDED, That the board and its successors shall give adequate written reasons whenever a minimum term or parole release decision is made which is outside the sentencing ranges ((adopted pursuant to RCW 9.94A.850)) under chapter 9.94A RCW of the sentencing reform act. In making such decisions, the board and its successors shall consider the different charging and disposition practices under the indeterminate sentencing system.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, the indeterminate sentence review board shall give public safety considerations the highest priority when making all discretionary decisions on the remaining indeterminate population regarding the ability for parole, parole release, and conditions of parole.

29 PART V
30 Miscellaneous

- <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 42.** (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the provisions of this act apply to persons convicted before, on, or after the effective date of this section.
- 34 (2) By January 1, 2012, consistent with RCW 9.94A.171, 9.94A.501, 35 and section 3 of this act, the department of corrections shall 36 recalculate the term of community custody for offenders currently in

1 2

3

4

5

6 7

8

9

10

1112

13

14

15 16

17

18

19

2021

22

2324

25

26

27

28

31

32

- confinement or serving a term of community custody. The department of corrections shall reset the date that community custody will end for those offenders. The recalculation shall not extend a term of community custody beyond that to which an offender is currently subject.
- (3) By January 1, 2012, consistent with the provisions of RCW 6 9.94A.650, the department of corrections shall recalculate the term of 7 8 community custody for each offender sentenced to a first-time offender waiver under RCW 9.94A.650 and currently in confinement or serving a 9 10 term of community custody. The department of corrections shall reset the date that community custody will end for those offenders. 11 12 recalculation shall not extend a term of community custody beyond that 13 to which an offender is currently subject.
- 14 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 43.** 2011 c 96 s 11 is repealed.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 44. Sections 1 through 9 and 42 of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and take effect immediately.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 45. Section 43 of this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect July 1, 2011.

--- END ---