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HOUSE BILL 2184

State of Washington

65th Legislature

2017 Regular Session

By Representative Goodman

AN ACT Relating to the sentencing and incarceration of offenders; amending RCW 72.09.010, 9.94A.480, and 9.94A.585; adding new sections to chapter 72.09 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 9.94A RCW; adding a new chapter to Title 43 RCW; creating new sections; and providing expiration dates.

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

7 **PART 1**

8 CREATING THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS OMBUDS

9 Sec. 1. Subject to the availability of amounts NEW SECTION. 10 appropriated for this specific purpose, the office of the corrections ombuds is funded through the office of the state auditor for the 11 12 purpose of providing information to inmates, family members, 13 representatives of inmates, department employees, and others regarding the rights of inmates; providing technical assistance to 14 15 support inmate self-advocacy, alternative dispute resolution, and 16 individual representation; identifying systemic issues, reporting to 17 the legislature, and advocating for systemic reform; and monitoring promoting compliance with statutes, 18 rules, and pertaining to conditions of correctional facilities and the rights of 19 20 inmates.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- 4 (1) "Abuse" means any act or failure to act by a department 5 employee, subcontractor, or volunteer which was performed, or which 6 was failed to be performed, knowingly, recklessly, or intentionally, 7 and which caused, or may have caused, injury or death to an inmate.
- 8 (2) "Corrections ombuds" or "ombuds" means the corrections 9 ombuds, staff of the corrections ombuds, and volunteers with the 10 office of the corrections ombuds.
- 11 (3) "Council" means the ombuds advisory council established in 12 section 3(1) of this act.
 - (4) "Department" means the department of corrections.

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- (5) "Inmate" means a person committed to the custody of the department, including, but not limited to, persons residing in a correctional institution or facility; persons released from such facility on furlough, work release, or community custody; and persons received from another state, another state agency, a county, or the federal government.
- 20 (6) "Neglect" means a negligent act or omission by any department 21 employee, subcontractor, or volunteer which caused, or may have 22 caused, injury or death to an inmate.
- 23 (7) "Office" means the office of the corrections ombuds.
- 24 (8) "Organization" means the private nonprofit organization that 25 operates the office of the corrections ombuds.
- 26 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 3.** (1) No later than August 1, 2017, the governor shall convene an ombuds advisory council with several 27 purposes in support of the ombuds function. The council shall 28 participate in a priority setting process for the purpose of 29 30 developing priority recommendations to the ombuds, review data 31 collected by the ombuds, review reports issued by the ombuds prior to their release, and make recommendations to the ombuds regarding the 32 accomplishment of its purposes. The council also has authority to 33 its own reports and recommendations. The council must 34 biannually review ombuds performance, reporting to the governor and 35 the legislature regarding its findings. The council must provide the 36 37 legislature with recommendations regarding the ombuds budget and 38 changes in the law that would enhance ombuds effectiveness.

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- (2) The council initially consists of one democrat and one republican member of the legislature. The chairs of the senate committee on law and justice and the house of representatives committee on public safety shall make recommendations to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives, who shall make the final appointments. These appointed members shall select the following additional members:
- 8 (a) One former inmate who has successfully reintegrated into the community and is no longer in the custody of the department;
 - (b) Two family members of a current inmate;
 - (c) One expert with significant criminal justice or correctional experience who is not an employee or contractor with the state of Washington;
 - (d) A community member with extensive knowledge and experience in issues related to racial, ethnic, or religious diversity within the correctional system;
 - (e) A community member with extensive knowledge and experience in the accommodation needs of individuals with disabilities; and
 - (f) A community member with dispute resolution training who has experience working in the criminal justice or corrections field.
 - (3) The council also includes:

- 22 (a) The department staff serving as the internal ombuds, if any; 23 and
- 24 (b) A bargaining unit representative, as selected by the 25 membership of the bargaining unit.
 - (4) After the full membership is attained, the council shall develop a process for replacing members in case of resignation or expiration of terms.
 - (5) Councilmembers serve a term of three years, except that the council shall create and implement a system of staggered terms, and no member may serve more than two consecutive terms. The council shall convene at least quarterly. Councilmembers will serve without compensation, except that funds appropriated for the implementation of this act may be used to reimburse members who are not employees of Washington state for expenses necessary to the performance of their duties.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, the state auditor shall designate, by a competitive bidding process, the nonprofit

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1 organization that will contract to operate the office of the corrections ombuds. The selection process must 2 include direct stakeholder participation in the development of the request for 3 proposals, evaluation of bids, and final selection. The state auditor 4 shall select an organization that possesses, directly or through 5 6 subcontracts, significant legal expertise, competence with mediation and alternative dispute resolution, and experience working within 7 criminal justice and correctional environments addressing issues 8 relating to chemical dependency treatment, disability and disability-9 related accommodation, respect for racial, ethnic, and religious 10 diversity, and other civil rights and conditions issues. The selected 11 12 organization must have experience and the capacity to effectively communicate regarding criminal justice issues with policymakers, 13 14 stakeholders, and the general public, and must be prepared and able to provide all program and staff support necessary, directly or 15 16 through subcontracts, to carry out all duties of the office.

- (2) The contracting organization and its subcontractors, if any, are not state agencies or departments, but instead are private, independent entities operating under contract with the state.
- (3) The state auditor or state may not revoke the designation of the organization contracted to provide the services of the office of the corrections ombuds except upon a showing of neglect of duty, misconduct, or inability to perform duties. Prior to revoking the designation, the state must provide notice and an opportunity for the organization, the ombuds, and the public to comment upon the proposed revocation, and must provide the organization an opportunity to appeal the decision to a court.

28 NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1) The ombuds shall:

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- 29 (a) Establish priorities for use of the limited resources 30 appropriated to implement this act;
- 31 (b) Maintain a statewide toll-free telephone number, a collect 32 telephone number, a web site, and a mailing address for the receipt 33 of complaints and inquiries;
- 34 (c) Provide information, as appropriate, to inmates, family 35 members, representatives of inmates, department employees, and others 36 regarding the rights of inmates;
- (d) Provide technical assistance to support inmate participation in self-advocacy, utilizing existing kite, grievance, and appeal procedures;

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- 1 (e) Monitor department compliance with applicable federal, state, 2 and local laws, rules, regulations, and policies with a view toward 3 protecting the rights of inmates;
 - (f) Monitor and participate in legislative and policy developments affecting correctional facilities and advocate for systemic reform aimed toward protecting the rights of inmates;
 - (g) Establish a statewide uniform reporting system to collect and analyze data related to complaints regarding the department;
- 9 (h) Establish procedures to receive, investigate, and resolve 10 complaints;
- (i) Submit annually to the council, by November 1st of each year, a report analyzing the work of the office, including any recommendations; and
- 14 (j) Adopt and comply with rules, policies, and procedures 15 necessary to implement this chapter.
 - (2)(a) The ombuds may initiate and attempt to resolve an investigation upon his or her own initiative, or upon receipt of a complaint from an inmate, a family member, a representative of an inmate, a department employee, or others, regarding:
 - (i) Abuse or neglect;

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- (ii) Department decisions or actions;
- 22 (iii) Inactions or omissions;
- 23 (iv) Policies, rules, or procedures; or
 - (v) Alleged violations of law.
- 25 (b) Prior to filing a complaint with the ombuds, an inmate shall 26 have reasonably pursued resolution of the complaint through the 27 internal grievance process with the department of corrections. However, in no event may an inmate be prevented from filing a 28 complaint more than ninety days after filing an internal grievance, 29 regardless of whether the department has completed the grievance 30 31 process. This subsection (2)(b) does not apply to complaints related to threats of bodily harm including, but not limited to, sexual or 32 physical assaults or the denial of necessary medical treatment. 33
 - (c) The ombuds may decline to investigate any complaint as provided by the rules adopted under this chapter.
- 36 (d) The ombuds may not investigate any complaints relating to an 37 inmate's underlying criminal conviction.
- (e) The ombuds may not investigate a complaint from a department employee that relates to the employee's employment relationship with the department.

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- 1 (f) The ombuds may refer complainants and others to appropriate 2 resources, agencies, or departments.
 - (g) The ombuds may not levy any fees for the submission or investigation of complaints.
- (h) At the conclusion of an investigation of a complaint, the 5 6 ombuds must render a public decision on the merits of each complaint, 7 except that the documents supporting the decision are subject to the confidentiality provisions of section 7 of this act. The ombuds must 8 communicate the decision to the inmate, if any, and to 9 department. The ombuds must state their recommendations and reasoning 10 11 if, in the ombuds' opinion, the department or any employee thereof 12 should:
- (i) Consider the matter further;
- 14 (ii) Modify or cancel any action;
- 15 (iii) Alter a rule, practice, or ruling;
- 16 (iv) Explain in detail the administrative action in question;
 - (v) Rectify an omission; or
- 18 (vi) Take any other action.

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- 19 (i) If the ombuds so requests, the department must, within the 20 time specified, inform the ombuds about any action taken on the 21 recommendations or the reasons for not complying with the 22 recommendations.
- 23 (j) After the conclusion of an investigation, if the ombuds 24 believes that additional action is warranted, the ombuds may:
 - (i) Report a finding of abuse, neglect, or other rights violation to the appropriate committees of the legislature.
- 27 (ii) Take any additional action that the ombuds considers 28 appropriate.
 - (k) Before announcing a conclusion or recommendation that expressly, or by implication, criticizes a person or the department, the ombuds must attempt to notify the person or the department. The ombuds may request to be notified by the department, within a specified time, of any action taken on any recommendation presented. The ombuds must notify the inmate, if any, of the actions taken by the department in response to the ombuds' recommendations.
- 36 (3) This chapter does not require inmates to file a complaint 37 with the ombuds in order to exhaust available administrative remedies 38 for purposes of the prison litigation reform act of 1995, P.L. 39 104-134.

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) The ombuds must have reasonable access to correctional facilities at all times necessary to conduct a full investigation of an incident of abuse or neglect. This authority includes the opportunity to interview any inmate, department employee, or other person, including the person thought to be the victim of such abuse, who might be reasonably believed to have knowledge of the incident under investigation. Such access must be afforded, upon request by the ombuds, when:

- (a) An incident is reported or a complaint is made to the office;
- 10 (b) The ombuds determines there is reasonable suspicion that an incident has or may have occurred; or
 - (c) The ombuds determines that there is or may be imminent danger of serious abuse or neglect of an inmate.
 - (2) The ombuds must have reasonable access to department facilities, including all areas which are used by inmates, all areas which are accessible to inmates, and to programs for inmates at reasonable times, which at a minimum must include normal working hours and visiting hours. This access is for the purpose of:
- 19 (a) Providing information about individual rights and the 20 services available from the office, including the name, address, and 21 telephone number of the office;
- 22 (b) Monitoring compliance with respect to the rights and safety 23 of inmates; and
 - (c) Inspecting, viewing, photographing, and video recording all areas of the facility which are used by inmates or are accessible to inmates.
 - (3) Reasonable access to inmates includes the opportunity to meet and communicate privately and confidentially with individuals regularly, both formally and informally, by telephone, mail, and in person.
 - (4) The ombuds has the right to access, inspect, and obtain copies of all relevant information, records, or documents in the possession or control of the department that the ombuds considers necessary in an investigation of a complaint filed under this chapter, and the department must assist the ombuds in obtaining the necessary releases for those documents which are specifically restricted or privileged for use by the ombuds.
- 38 (a) When conducting an investigation of potential abuse or 39 neglect, the ombuds must have access to relevant records not later

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than ten business days after the ombuds makes a written request for such records.

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- (b) The ombuds must have immediate access, not later than seventy-two hours after the ombuds makes such a request, to relevant records, without consent from another party, if the ombuds determines there is reasonable suspicion that the health or safety of an inmate is in serious and immediate jeopardy, or in any case of death of an inmate while in department custody.
- 9 (5) A state or local government agency or entity that has records 10 that are relevant to a complaint or an investigation conducted by the 11 ombuds must provide the ombuds with access to such records.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. (1) Correspondence and communication with the office is confidential and must be protected as privileged correspondence in the same manner as legal correspondence or communication.
- 16 (2) The office shall establish confidentiality rules and 17 procedures for all information maintained by the office.
 - (3) The office shall preserve the confidentiality of information obtained while providing services, including general information, technical assistance, and investigations, to individuals, including inmates, family members and representatives of inmates, department employees, and others. Confidential information may not be disclosed unless the individual gives informed consent, the disclosure is impliedly authorized in order to carry out ombuds services, or the disclosure is authorized by subsection (4) of this section.
 - (4) To the extent the ombuds reasonably believes necessary, the ombuds:
 - (a) Must reveal information obtained in the course of providing ombuds services to prevent reasonably certain death or substantial bodily harm; and
- 31 (b) May reveal information obtained in the course of providing 32 ombuds services to prevent the commission of a crime.
 - (5) If the ombuds receives personally identifying information about individual corrections staff during the course of an investigation that the ombuds determines is unrelated or unnecessary to the subject of the investigation or recommendation for action, the ombuds will not further disclose such information. If the ombuds determines that such disclosure is necessary to an investigation or

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- 1 recommendation, the ombuds will contact the staff member as well as
- 2 the bargaining unit representative before any disclosure.
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 8.** (1) A civil action may not be brought against any employee of the office for good faith performance of responsibilities under this chapter.
 - (2) No discriminatory, disciplinary, or retaliatory action may be taken against a department employee, subcontractor, or volunteer, an inmate, or a family member or representative of an inmate for any communication made, or information given or disclosed, to aid the office in carrying out its responsibilities, unless the communication or information is made, given, or disclosed maliciously or without good faith.
- 13 (3) The department may not hinder the lawful actions of the 14 ombuds or employees of the office, or willfully refuse to comply with 15 lawful demands of the office.
- 16 (4) This section is not intended to infringe on the rights of an 17 employer to supervise, discipline, or terminate an employee for other 18 reasons.

19 **PART 2**

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DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

- 21 **Sec. 9.** RCW 72.09.010 and 1995 1st sp.s. c 19 s 2 are each 22 amended to read as follows:
- It is the intent of the legislature to establish a comprehensive system of corrections for convicted law violators within the state of Washington to accomplish the following objectives.
 - (1) The ((system should)) highest duty of the department and the secretary is to ensure the public safety. The system should be designed and managed to provide the maximum feasible safety for the persons and property of the general public, the staff, and the inmates.
- 31 (2) The system should punish the offender for violating the laws 32 of the state of Washington. This punishment should generally be 33 limited to the denial of liberty of the offender.
- 34 (3) The system should positively impact offenders by stressing 35 personal responsibility and accountability and by discouraging 36 recidivism.

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1 (4) The system should treat all offenders fairly and equitably 2 without regard to race, religion, sex, national origin, residence, or 3 social condition.

- (5) The system, as much as possible, should reflect the values of the community including:
- (a) Avoiding idleness. Idleness is not only wasteful but destructive to the individual and to the community.
- 8 (b) Adoption of the work ethic. It is the community expectation 9 that all individuals should work and through their efforts benefit 10 both themselves and the community.
 - (c) Providing opportunities for self improvement. All individuals should have opportunities to grow and expand their skills and abilities so as to fulfill their role in the community.
 - (d) Linking the receipt or denial of privileges to responsible behavior and accomplishments. The individual who works to improve himself or herself and the community should be rewarded for these efforts. As a corollary, there should be no rewards for no effort.
 - (e) Sharing in the obligations of the community. All citizens, the public and inmates alike, have a personal and fiscal obligation in the corrections system. All communities must share in the responsibility of the corrections system.
 - (6) The system should provide for prudent management of resources. The avoidance of unnecessary or inefficient public expenditures on the part of offenders and the department is essential. Offenders must be accountable to the department, and the department to the public and the legislature. The human and fiscal resources of the community are limited. The management and use of these resources can be enhanced by wise investment, productive programs, the reduction of duplication and waste, and the joining together of all involved parties in a common endeavor. Since most offenders return to the community, it is wise for the state and the communities to make an investment in effective rehabilitation programs for offenders and the wise use of resources.
 - (7) The system should provide for restitution. Those who have damaged others, persons or property, have a responsibility to make restitution for these damages.
 - (8) The system should be accountable to the citizens of the state. In return, the individual citizens and local units of government must meet their responsibilities to make the corrections system effective.

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- 1 (9) The system should meet those national standards which the 2 state determines to be appropriate.
- 3 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 10.** A new section is added to chapter 72.09 4 RCW to read as follows:

To ensure public safety and the administration of justice, if the department has actual knowledge or reason to believe that a computer calculation error is or has caused an error in the calculation of the release date for any prisoner, the department shall immediately manually calculate the release date of that prisoner as well as the release dates of any similarly sentenced prisoners.

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. A new section is added to chapter 72.09
 RCW to read as follows:
- On December 1st of each year, and in compliance with RCW 43.01.036, the department must submit a report to the governor and relevant policy and fiscal committees of the legislature that details any information technology backlog at the department along with specific requirements and plans to address such backlog.

18 PART 3

19 JOINT LEGISLATIVE AUDIT AND REVIEW COMMITTEE

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. (1) Pursuant to chapter 43.09 RCW, the joint legislative audit and review committee must conduct a performance audit of the information technology and records related units at the department of corrections, including:
- 24 (a) The administrative structure of the units, including whether 25 the units should be restructured to respond efficiently to changes in 26 sentencing laws and other emergent issues;
- 27 (b) The sufficiency of staffing levels and expertise at each of 28 the units; and
- 29 (c) An evaluation of the advance corrections project's impact on 30 workload and staff resources at each of the units.
- 31 (2) The joint legislative audit and review committee shall report 32 its findings to the governor and relevant policy and fiscal 33 committees of the legislature by December 1, 2018.

34 PART 4
35 SENTENCING REFORM

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NEW SECTION. **Sec. 13.** A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:

In consultation with the administrative office of the courts, 3 superior court judges' association, Washington association 4 prosecuting attorneys, Washington association of criminal defense 5 6 lawyers, Washington public defenders' association, and Washington 7 association of county clerks, the department shall develop a mandatory sentencing elements worksheet. The worksheet shall be used 8 to identify and record the elements of the court's order that are 9 required by the department to calculate an offender's confinement 10 11 term, and community custody term when ordered. The Washington 12 administrative office of the courts must include the mandatory sentencing elements worksheet in a specific section within its felony 13 14 judgment and sentence forms.

15 **Sec. 14.** RCW 9.94A.480 and 2011 1st sp.s. c 40 s 27 are each 16 amended to read as follows:

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- (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. In addition, each felony judgment and sentence document must contain in a specific section the mandatory sentencing elements worksheet developed by the department of corrections in section 13 of this act. 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 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.
- (3) If any completed judgment and sentence document as defined in subsection (1) of this section is not sent to the caseload forecast council as required in subsection (2) of this section, the caseload forecast council shall have the authority and shall undertake

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- 1 reasonable and necessary steps to assure that all past, current, and
- 2 future sentencing documents as defined in subsection (1) of this
- 3 section are received by the caseload forecast council.

- **Sec. 15.** RCW 9.94A.585 and 2002 c 290 s 19 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A sentence within the standard sentence range, under RCW 9.94A.510 or 9.94A.517, for an offense shall not be appealed. For purposes of this section, a sentence imposed on a first-time offender under RCW 9.94A.650 shall also be deemed to be within the standard sentence range for the offense and shall not be appealed.
 - (2) A sentence outside the standard sentence range for the offense is subject to appeal by the defendant or the state. The appeal shall be to the court of appeals in accordance with rules adopted by the supreme court.
 - (3) Pending review of the sentence, the sentencing court or the court of appeals may order the defendant confined or placed on conditional release, including bond.
 - (4) To reverse a sentence which is outside the standard sentence range, the reviewing court must find: (a) Either that the reasons supplied by the sentencing court are not supported by the record which was before the judge or that those reasons do not justify a sentence outside the standard sentence range for that offense; or (b) that the sentence imposed was clearly excessive or clearly too lenient.
 - (5) A review under this section shall be made solely upon the record that was before the sentencing court. Written briefs shall not be required and the review and decision shall be made in an expedited manner according to rules adopted by the supreme court.
 - (6) The court of appeals shall issue a written opinion in support of its decision whenever the judgment of the sentencing court is reversed and may issue written opinions in any other case where the court believes that a written opinion would provide guidance to sentencing courts and others in implementing this chapter and in developing a common law of sentencing within the state.
 - (7) The department may petition for a review of a sentence committing an offender to the custody or jurisdiction of the department. The review shall be limited to errors of law or to address a missing, incomplete, or illegible mandatory sentencing elements section required pursuant to RCW 9.94A.480(1). Such petition

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- 1 shall be filed with the court of appeals no later than ninety days
- 2 after the department has actual knowledge of terms of the sentence.
- 3 The petition shall include a certification by the department that all
- 4 reasonable efforts to resolve the dispute at the superior court level
- 5 have been exhausted.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. (1) Subject to the availability of 6 amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, by December 1, 2017, 7 the sentencing guidelines commission shall contract for the services 8 9 of an external consultant to evaluate the state's sentencing laws and practices. The consultant must have demonstrated experience and 10 11 knowledge in Washington's sentencing system and other sentencing systems and models in other states and nations. The consultant must 12 have demonstrated experience in conducting significant research 13
- 15 (a) An assessment of sentencing complexities in law and in 16 implementation, including an assessment of possible challenges faced 17 by the courts, jails, and the department of corrections;

studies. The evaluation must include:

- 18 (b) An assessment of whether the sentencing reform act conforms 19 to its intended purposes, including reducing disparity between 20 similarly situated offenders;
- 21 (c) An assessment of the sentencing changes adopted by the 22 legislature since 1981, including frequency, nature, and impact;
- (d) An assessment of sentence lengths among different categories of offenders and whether those sentences conform to current research literature on the relationship between sentences lengths and recidivism;
 - (e) An assessment of the consistent or inconsistent application and impact of sentencing laws on offenders and the community;
 - (f) An assessment of the state's sentencing laws and practices as compared to other states and other sentencing models including, but not limited to, whether the current sentencing laws and practices promote public safety, fairness, and equity as compared to other models of sentencing;
 - (g) An assessment of whether the elimination of the parole system and establishment of determinate sentencing is connected to or has resulted in excessive incarceration of low-risk offenders;
- 37 (h) Recommendations for changing and improving sentencing laws 38 and practices to address implementation challenges, promote public 39 safety, reduce recidivism, reduce disparity, reduce incarceration

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- rates for low-risk offenders, reduce costs to taxpayers, and promote fairness and equity, including a phased implementation plan for possible retroactive and prospective changes; and
 - (i) Recommendations for establishing an ongoing review of sentencing laws and practices.
- 6 (2) The consultant shall complete its evaluation and submit a 7 report to the commission, the joint legislative task force on 8 criminal sentencing under section 17 of this act, the appropriate 9 committees of the legislature, and the governor by September 1, 2018. 10 The contract for services must include a requirement for three
- 11 briefings before the legislature to take place during the 2018
- 12 interim and 2019 regular legislative session, including for the joint
- 13 legislative task force on sentencing, the house of representatives,
- 14 and the senate.

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- 15 (3) This section expires July 1, 2019.
- 16 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 17.** (1) A joint legislative task force on criminal sentencing is established.
- 18 (2) The task force is composed of members as provided in this 19 subsection.
- 20 (a) The president of the senate shall appoint one member from 21 each of the two largest caucuses of the senate.
- (b) The speaker of the house of representatives shall appoint one member from each of the two largest caucuses of the house of representatives.
- 25 (c) The president of the senate and the speaker of the house of 26 representatives jointly shall appoint members representing the:
 - (i) Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs;
- 28 (ii) Washington state patrol;
- 29 (iii) Caseload forecast council;
 - (iv) Washington association of prosecuting attorneys;
- 31 (v) Washington association of criminal defense attorneys or the 32 Washington defender association;
- 33 (vi) Washington state association of counties;
- 34 (vii) Office of the attorney general;
- 35 (viii) American civil liberties union of Washington;
- 36 (ix) Sentencing guidelines commission;
- 37 (x) Department of corrections;
- 38 (xi) Superior court judges' association; and
- 39 (xii) Administrative office of the courts.

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- (3) The task force shall review sentencing laws after consideration of the study under section 16 of this act and the consultant's recommendations. The task force shall develop recommendations to reduce sentencing implementation complexities and errors, improve the effectiveness and fairness of the sentencing system, and promote public safety. The task force shall submit a report, including findings and recommendations, to the governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1, 2019.
- 9 (4) The legislative membership shall convene the initial meeting 10 of the task force no later than September 2018.
 - (5) The legislative members of the task force shall choose the task force's cochairs, which must include one senator and one representative from among the legislative membership of the task force.
 - (6) Staff support for the task force must be provided by the senate committee services and the house office of program research.
 - (7) Legislative members of the task force are reimbursed for travel expenses in accordance with RCW 44.04.120. Nonlegislative members are not entitled to be reimbursed for travel expenses if they are elected officials or are participating on behalf of an employer, governmental entity, or other organization. Any reimbursement for other nonlegislative members is subject to chapter 43.03 RCW.
 - (8) The expenses of the task force shall be paid jointly by the senate and the house of representatives. Task force expenditures are subject to approval by the senate facilities and operations committee and the house executive rules committee, or their successor committees.
 - (9) This section expires July 1, 2020.

29 PART 5 30 GENERAL PROVISIONS

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. In the contract for the next regularly scheduled performance audit under RCW 42.40.110 following the effective date of this section, the office of financial management must require the audit to review any relevant documentation regarding the department of corrections early release error, with particular focus on the ability of department of corrections employees to use the state employee whistleblower program. The audit must include

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- 1 findings and recommendations, including possible changes to improve
- 2 the effectiveness of the whistleblower program.
- 3 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 19.** Sections 1 through 8 of this act
- 4 constitute a new chapter in Title 43 RCW.
- 5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 20.** Sections 13 through 15 of this act apply
- 6 to sentences imposed on or after January 1, 2018.

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