## SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1044

State of Washington 67th Legislature 2021 Regular Session

By House College & Workforce Development (originally sponsored by Representatives Leavitt, Simmons, J. Johnson, Eslick, Lovick, Kloba, Lekanoff, Wylie, Bateman, Senn, Goodman, Bronoske, Valdez, Callan, Ramos, Hackney, Morgan, Ormsby, Fey, Frame, Santos, Davis, Pollet, and Bergquist)

READ FIRST TIME 01/27/21.

- AN ACT Relating to creating prison to postsecondary education pathways; amending RCW 72.09.270, 72.09.460, 72.09.465, 72.68.010, and 28B.15.067; amending 2019 c 397 s 1 (uncodified); adding a new section to chapter 72.68 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 72.09 RCW; creating a new section; and providing an expiration date.
- 6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 7 **Sec. 1.** 2019 c 397 s 1 (uncodified) is amended to read as 8 follows:
- (1) The legislature finds that incarceration is both a rural and 9 10 urban issue in the state. According to one recent report, the highest 11 rates of prison admissions are in rural counties. In addition, since 1980, the number of women in prison has increased more than eight 12 hundred percent. The legislature finds that studies clearly and 13 14 consistently demonstrate that <u>postsecondary education in prisons</u> 15 improves safety in facilities, and incarcerated adults who obtain 16 postsecondary education and training are more likely to be employed 17 following release, which leads to a ((<del>dramatic</del>)) significant 18 reduction in recidivism rates, ((significant)) improvements in public 19 safety, and a major return on investment. The legislature finds that 20 reducing recidivism ((would)) decreases the financial burden to 21 taxpayers and the emotional burden of victims.

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(2) The legislature finds that research indicates that postsecondary education and training is an effective evidence-based practice for reducing recidivism. An analysis commissioned by the United States department of justice determined that adults who received ((such)) an education while incarcerated were forty-three percent less likely to recidivate.

- (3) Ninety-five percent of incarcerated adults ultimately return to their communities to obtain employment and contribute to society. The legislature finds that according to the bureau of labor statistics, unemployment rates for people with only a high school education are twice that of those with an associate degree. Research has shown that adults who participated in ((such)) education programs while incarcerated were thirteen percent more likely to be employed.
- (4) The legislature further finds that correctional education is cost-effective. A 2014 study by the Washington state institute for public policy estimated that ((the state received)), based on a review of national research literature and cost-benefit analysis, there is a return on investment of twenty dollars for every dollar invested in correctional education.
- (5) It is the intent of the legislature to enhance public safety, including the safety of prison workers as findings show that violence rates are reduced in institutions where there are educational programs, to reduce crime, and to increase employment rates in a cost-effective manner by exploring benefits and costs associated with providing postsecondary education degree opportunities and training to incarcerated adults through expanded partnerships between ((the community and technical colleges)) postsecondary institutions and the department of corrections.
- (6) It is the intent of the legislature to support exploring the use of secure internet connections expressly for the purposes of furthering postsecondary education degree opportunities and training of incarcerated adults, including providing assistance to incarcerated adults with completing financial aid materials. The legislature intends for the department to be able to provide complete assurance that all ((offender-used)) internet connections used by incarcerated individuals are secure.
- (7) It is also the intent of the legislature, by requiring the study under section 2 of this act, to examine the effects of providing postsecondary education while incarcerated on enrollment in the postsecondary education system postrelease.

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. (1) (a) Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, the Washington state institute for public policy shall study enrollment, completion, and recidivism rates of incarcerated individuals in the postsecondary education system postrelease.

- (b) The goal of the study is to understand whether participation in postsecondary education while incarcerated contributes to greater enrollment and completion of postsecondary education and reduced recidivism postrelease. The scope of the study shall focus on postrelease enrollment and completion trends in the community and technical college sector for formerly incarcerated individuals of all ages. The timeline of the study may include data from 2015 to the present, to the extent possible. The study's findings shall be divided into a preliminary and final report. The reports shall complement similar studies conducted at the University of Washington or elsewhere. To the extent that it is not duplicative of other studies, the Washington state institute for public policy shall study the following:
  - (i) For the preliminary report, which is due October 1, 2024:
  - (A) Patterns and any effects on postrelease enrollment and participation in the community and technical college system by individuals who, while incarcerated, participated in postsecondary education programs, including those individuals that completed some coursework but did not earn a degree or certificate; and
- (B) Differential outcomes for individuals participating in different types of postsecondary education courses, certificate programs, and degree programs.
  - (ii) For the final report, which is due October 1, 2027, a continuation of the preliminary report in addition to:
- (A) Changes in enrollment and completion of postsecondary education courses, certificate programs, and degree programs due to the changes and expansion of educational programming in this act, to the extent possible; and
- (B) Recidivism outcomes beyond incarceration for those incarcerated individuals that participated in postsecondary certificate and degree programs while incarcerated, including arrests, charges, and convictions.
- 38 (iii) The preliminary and final reports shall be submitted to the 39 appropriate committees of the legislature and in accordance with RCW 40 43.01.036.

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- 1 (iv) The department of corrections, the student achievement 2 council, the state board for community and technical colleges, and 3 the education research and data center shall provide data necessary 4 to conduct the study.
  - (2) This section expires January 1, 2029.

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- 6 **Sec. 3.** RCW 72.09.270 and 2008 c 231 s 48 are each amended to 7 read as follows:
  - (1) The department of corrections shall develop an individual reentry plan as defined in RCW 72.09.015 for every ((offender)) incarcerated individual who is committed to the jurisdiction of the department except:
- 12 (a) ((Offenders)) <u>Incarcerated individuals</u> who are sentenced to 13 life without the possibility of release or sentenced to death under 14 chapter 10.95 RCW; and
- 15 (b) ((Offenders)) <u>Incarcerated individuals</u> who are subject to the provisions of 8 U.S.C. Sec. 1227.
  - (2) The individual reentry plan may be one document, or may be a series of individual plans that combine to meet the requirements of this section.
    - (3) In developing individual reentry plans, the department shall assess all ((offenders)) incarcerated individuals using standardized and comprehensive tools to identify the criminogenic risks, programmatic needs, and educational and vocational skill levels for each ((offender)) incarcerated individual. The assessment tool should take into account demographic biases, such as culture, age, and gender, as well as the needs of the ((offender)) incarcerated individual, including any learning disabilities, substance abuse or mental health issues, and social or behavior ((deficits)) challenges.
    - (4)(a) The initial assessment shall be conducted as early as sentencing, but, whenever possible, no later than forty-five days of being sentenced to the jurisdiction of the department of corrections.
    - (b) The ((offender's)) incarcerated individual's individual reentry plan shall be developed as soon as possible after the initial assessment is conducted, but, whenever possible, no later than sixty days after completion of the assessment, and shall be periodically reviewed and updated as appropriate.
      - (5) The individual reentry plan shall, at a minimum, include:
- 38 (a) A plan to maintain contact with the ((inmate's)) incarcerated 39 individual's children and family, if appropriate. The plan should

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determine whether parenting classes, or other services, are appropriate to facilitate successful reunification with the ((offender's)) incarcerated individual's children and family;

- (b) An individualized portfolio for each ((offender)) incarcerated individual that includes the ((offender's)) incarcerated individual's education achievements, certifications, employment, work experience, skills, and any training received prior to and during incarceration; and
- (c) A plan for the ((offender)) incarcerated individual during the period of incarceration through reentry into the community that addresses the needs of the ((offender)) incarcerated individual including education, employment, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, family reunification, and other areas which are needed to facilitate a successful reintegration into the community.
- 15 (6)(a) Prior to discharge of any ((<del>offender</del>)) <u>incarcerated</u> 16 <u>individual</u>, the department shall:
  - (i) Evaluate the ((offender's)) incarcerated individual's needs and, to the extent possible, connect the ((offender)) incarcerated individual with existing services and resources that meet those needs; and
  - (ii) Connect the ((offender)) incarcerated individual with a community justice center and/or community transition coordination network in the area in which the ((offender)) incarcerated individual will be residing once released from the correctional system if one exists.
  - (b) If the department recommends partial confinement in an ((offender's)) incarcerated individual's individual reentry plan, the department shall maximize the period of partial confinement for the ((offender)) incarcerated individual as allowed pursuant to RCW 9.94A.728 to facilitate the ((offender's)) incarcerated individual's transition to the community.
  - (7) The department shall establish mechanisms for sharing information from individual reentry plans to those persons involved with the ((offender's)) incarcerated individual's treatment, programming, and reentry, when deemed appropriate. When feasible, this information shall be shared electronically.
- (8) (a) (i) In determining the county of discharge for an ((offender)) incarcerated individual released to community custody, the department may not approve a residence location that is not in the ((offender's)) incarcerated individual's county of origin unless

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it is determined by the department that the ((offender's)) incarcerated individual's return to his or her county of origin would inappropriate considering any court-ordered condition of the ((offender's)) incarcerated individual's sentence, victim safety concerns, negative influences on the ((offender)) incarcerated individual in the community, or the location of family or other sponsoring persons or organizations that will support the ((offender)) incarcerated individual. 

- (ii) Unless there are victim safety concerns, the department shall consider the incarcerated individual's return to their county of origin to be inappropriate if the incarcerated individual is enrolled in an educational program and a return to their county of origin would result in the incarcerated individual not being able to complete the program.
- (b) If the ((offender)) incarcerated individual is not returned to his or her county of origin, the department shall provide the law and justice council of the county in which the ((offender)) incarcerated individual is placed with a written explanation.
- (c) For purposes of this section, the ((offender's)) incarcerated individual's county of origin means the county of the ((offender's)) incarcerated individual's first felony conviction in Washington.
- 22 (9) Nothing in this section creates a vested right in 23 programming, education, or other services.
  - **Sec. 4.** RCW 72.09.460 and 2017 c 120 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:
    - (1) Recognizing that there is a positive correlation between education opportunities and reduced recidivism, it is the intent of the legislature to offer appropriate ((associate)) postsecondary degree or certificate opportunities to ((inmates designed to prepare the inmate to enter the workforce)) incarcerated individuals.
    - individuals be required to participate in department-approved education programs, work programs, or both, unless exempted as specifically provided in this section. Eligible ((inmates)) incarcerated individuals who refuse to participate in available education or work programs available at no charge to the ((inmates)) incarcerated individuals shall lose privileges according to the system established under RCW 72.09.130. Eligible ((inmates)) incarcerated individuals who are required to contribute financially

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to an education or work program and refuse to contribute shall be placed in another work program. Refusal to contribute shall not result in a loss of privileges.

- (3) The legislature recognizes more ((inmates)) incarcerated individuals may agree to participate in education and work programs than are available. The department must make every effort to achieve maximum public benefit by placing ((inmates)) incarcerated individuals in available and appropriate education and work programs.
- 9 (4)(a) The department shall, to the extent possible and considering all available funds, prioritize its resources to meet the following goals for ((inmates)) incarcerated individuals in the order listed:
  - (i) Achievement of basic academic skills through obtaining a high school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate as provided in RCW 28B.50.536, including achievement by those incarcerated individuals eligible for special education services pursuant to state or federal law;
  - (ii) Achievement of vocational skills necessary for purposes of work programs and for an ((inmate)) incarcerated individual to qualify for work upon release;
  - (iii) Additional work and education programs necessary for compliance with an ((offender's)) incarcerated individual's individual reentry plan under RCW 72.09.270, including special education services and postsecondary degree or certificate education programs; and
  - (iv) Other appropriate vocational, work, or education programs that are not necessary for compliance with an ((offender's)) incarcerated individual's individual reentry plan under RCW 72.09.270 including ((associate)) postsecondary degree or certificate education programs.
- 31 (b) If programming is provided pursuant to (a)(i) through (iii)
  32 of this subsection, the department shall pay the cost of such
  33 programming, including but not limited to books, materials, and
  34 supplies.
  - (c) If programming is provided pursuant to (a)(iv) of this subsection, ((inmates)) incarcerated individuals shall be required to pay all or a portion of the costs, including books, fees, and tuition, for participation in any vocational, work, or education program as provided in department policies. Department policies shall include a formula for determining how much an ((offender))

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1 incarcerated individual shall be required to pay. The formula shall include steps which correlate to an ((offender)) incarcerated 2 individual's average monthly income or average available balance in a 3 personal ((inmate)) savings account and which are correlated to a 4 prorated portion or percent of the per credit fee for tuition, books, 5 6 or other ancillary <u>educational</u> costs. The formula shall be reviewed every two years. A third party may pay directly to the department all 7 or a portion of costs and tuition for any programming provided 8 pursuant to (a) (iv) of this subsection on behalf of an ((inmate)) 9 10 incarcerated individual. Such payments shall not be subject to any of 11 the deductions as provided in this chapter.

(d) The department may accept any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services from any third party, including but not limited to nonprofit entities, and may receive, utilize, and dispose of same to complete the purposes of this section.

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- (e) Any funds collected by the department under (c) and (d) of this subsection and subsections ((9) and) (10) and (11) of this section shall be used solely for the creation, maintenance, or expansion of ((inmate)) incarcerated individual educational and vocational programs.
- (5) The department shall provide access to a program of education to all ((offenders)) incarcerated individuals who are under the age of eighteen and who have not met high school graduation requirements or requirements to earn a high school equivalency certificate as provided in RCW 28B.50.536 in accordance with chapter 28A.193 RCW. The program of education established by the department and education provider under RCW 28A.193.020 for ((offenders)) incarcerated individuals under the age of eighteen must provide each ((offender)) incarcerated individual a choice of curriculum that will assist the ((inmate)) incarcerated individual in achieving a high school diploma or high school equivalency certificate. The program of education may include but not be limited to basic education, prevocational training, work ethic skills, conflict resolution counseling, substance abuse intervention, and anger management counseling. The curriculum may balance these and other rehabilitation, work, and training components.
- (6)(a) In addition to the policies set forth in this section, the department shall consider the following factors in establishing criteria for assessing the inclusion of education and work programs

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in an ((inmate's)) incarcerated individual's individual reentry plan and in placing ((inmates)) incarcerated individuals in education and work programs:

- (i) An ((inmate's)) incarcerated individual's release date and custody level. An ((inmate)) incarcerated individual shall not be precluded from participating in an education or work program solely on the basis of his or her release date, except that ((inmates)) incarcerated individuals with a release date of more than one hundred twenty months in the future shall not comprise more than ten percent of ((inmates)) incarcerated individuals participating in a new class I correctional industry not in existence on June 10, 2004;
- 12 (ii) An ((inmate's)) incarcerated individual's education history 13 and basic academic skills;
- 14 (iii) An ((inmate's)) incarcerated individual's work history and vocational or work skills;
  - (iv) An ((inmate's)) incarcerated individual's economic circumstances, including but not limited to an ((inmate's)) incarcerated individual's family support obligations; and
  - (v) Where applicable, an ((inmate's)) incarcerated individual's prior performance in department-approved education or work programs;
  - (b) The department shall establish, and periodically review, ((inmate)) incarcerated individual behavior standards and program ((goals)) outcomes for all education and work programs. ((Inmates)) Incarcerated individuals shall be notified of applicable behavior standards and program goals prior to placement in an education or work program and shall be removed from the education or work program if they consistently fail to meet the standards or ((goals)) outcomes.
  - (7) Eligible ((inmates)) incarcerated individuals who refuse to participate in available education or work programs available at no charge to the ((inmates)) incarcerated individuals shall lose privileges according to the system established under RCW 72.09.130. Eligible ((inmates)) incarcerated individuals who are required to contribute financially to an education or work program and refuse to contribute shall be placed in another work program. Refusal to contribute shall not result in a loss of privileges.
  - (8) The department shall establish, by rule, a process for identifying and assessing incarcerated individuals with learning disabilities, traumatic brain injuries, and other cognitive impairments to determine whether the person requires accommodations

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in order to effectively participate in educational programming, including general educational development tests and postsecondary education. The department shall establish a process to provide such accommodations to eligible incarcerated individuals.

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(9) The department shall establish, by rule, objective medical standards to determine when an ((inmate)) incarcerated individual is physically or mentally unable to participate in available education or work programs. When the department determines an ((inmate)) incarcerated individual is permanently unable to participate in any available education or work program due to a health condition, the ((inmate)) incarcerated individual is exempt from the requirement under subsection (2) of this section. When the department determines an ((inmate)) incarcerated individual is temporarily unable to participate in an education or work program due to a medical condition, the ((inmate)) incarcerated individual is exempt from the requirement of subsection (2) of this section for the period of time he or she is temporarily disabled. The department shall periodically review the medical condition of all ((inmates)) incarcerated <u>individuals</u> with temporary disabilities to ensure the earliest possible entry or reentry by ((inmates)) incarcerated individuals into available programming.

 $((\frac{9}{1}))$  (10) The department shall establish policies requiring an ((offender)) incarcerated individual to pay all or a portion of the costs and tuition for any vocational training or postsecondary education program if the ((offender)) incarcerated individual previously abandoned coursework related to ((<del>associate</del>)) postsecondary degree or certificate education or vocational training without excuse as defined in rule by the department. Department policies shall include a formula for determining how much an ((offender)) incarcerated individual shall be required to pay. The formula shall include steps which correlate to an ((offender)) incarcerated individual's average monthly income or average available balance in a personal ((inmate)) savings account and which are correlated to a prorated portion or percent of the per credit fee for tuition, books, or other ancillary costs. The formula shall be reviewed every two years. A third party may pay directly to the department all or a portion of costs and tuition for any program on of an ((inmate)) incarcerated individual under subsection. Such payments shall not be subject to any of the deductions as provided in this chapter.

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((<del>(10)</del>)) <u>(11)</u> Notwithstanding any other provision in this section, an ((<del>inmate</del>)) <u>incarcerated individual</u> sentenced to life without the possibility of release, sentenced to death under chapter 10.95 RCW, or subject to the provisions of 8 U.S.C. Sec. 1227:

- (a) Shall not be required to participate in education programming except as may be necessary for the maintenance of discipline and security;
- (b) May not participate in ((an associate)) a postsecondary degree education program offered by the department or its contracted providers, unless the incarcerated individual's participation in the program is paid for by a third party;
- (c) May participate in prevocational or vocational training that may be necessary to participate in a work program;
- (d) Shall be subject to the applicable provisions of this chapter relating to ((inmate)) incarcerated individual financial responsibility for programming.
- (12) If an incarcerated individual has participated in postsecondary education programs, the department shall provide the incarcerated individual with a copy of the incarcerated individual's unofficial transcripts, at no cost to the individual, upon the incarcerated individual's release or transfer to a different facility. Upon the incarcerated individual's completion of a postsecondary education program, the department shall provide to the incarcerated individual, at no cost to the individual, a copy of the incarcerated individual's unofficial transcripts. This requirement applies regardless of whether the incarcerated individual became ineligible to participate in or abandoned a postsecondary education program.
- **Sec. 5.** RCW 72.09.465 and 2017 c 120 s 4 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
- (1) (a) The department may implement ((associate)) postsecondary degree or certificate education programs at state correctional institutions. ((During the 2015-2017 fiscal biennium, the department may implement postsecondary degree programs within state institutions, including the state correctional institution with the largest population of females, within its existing funds and under the limitations in this section, to include any funding provided under subsection (3) of this section.))

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((associate)) postsecondary degree or certificate education program, any education program from an accredited community or technical college, college, or university that is ((part of an associate workforce degree program designed to prepare the inmate to enter the workforce)) limited to no more than a bachelor's degree. Washington state-recognized preapprenticeship programs may also be included as appropriate postsecondary education programs.

- (2) ((Inmates)) Incarcerated individuals not meeting the department's priority criteria for the state-funded ((associate)) postsecondary degree education program shall be required to pay the costs for participation in a postsecondary education degree program if he or she elects to participate through self-pay, including costs of books, fees, tuition, or any other appropriate ancillary costs, by one or more of the following means:
- (a) The ((inmate)) incarcerated individual who is participating in the postsecondary education degree program may, during confinement, provide the required payment or payments to the department; or
- (b) A third party shall provide the required payment or payments directly to the department on behalf of an ((inmate)) incarcerated individual, and such payments shall not be subject to any of the deductions as provided in this chapter.
- (3) The department may accept any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services from any third party, including but not limited to nonprofit entities, and may receive, utilize, and dispose of same to provide postsecondary education to ((inmates)) incarcerated individuals.
- (4) An ((inmate)) incarcerated individual may be selected to participate in a state-funded ((associate)) postsecondary degree or certificate education program, based on priority criteria determined by the department, in which the following conditions may be considered:
- (a) Priority should be given to ((inmates)) incarcerated individuals within ((five)) ten years or less of release;
- 36 (b) The ((inmate)) incarcerated individual does not already possess a postsecondary education degree; and
- 38 (c) The ((inmate's)) incarcerated individual's individual reentry 39 plan includes participation in ((an associate)) a postsecondary 40 degree or certificate education program that is:

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1 (i) Offered at the ((inmate's)) incarcerated individual's state correctional institution;

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- (ii) Approved by the department as an eligible and effective postsecondary education degree program; and
- 5 (iii) Limited to ((an associate workforce)) a postsecondary 6 degree or certificate program.
  - (5) ((During the 2015-2017 fiscal biennium, an inmate may be selected to participate in a state-funded postsecondary education degree program, based on priority criteria determined by the department, in which the following conditions may be considered:
- 11 (a) Priority should be given to inmates within five years of release;
- 13 (b) The inmate does not already possess a postsecondary education degree; and
- 15 (c) The inmate's individual reentry plan includes participation 16 in a postsecondary education degree program that is:
  - (i) Offered at the inmate's state correctional institution; and
  - (ii) Approved by the department as an eligible and effective postsecondary education degree program.)) The department shall assist incarcerated individuals selected to participate in state-funded postsecondary degree or certificate programs with filing a free application for federal student aid or the Washington application for state financial aid.
- 24 (6) Any funds collected by the department under this section 25 shall be used solely for the creation, maintenance, or expansion of 26 ((inmate)) postsecondary education degree programs for incarcerated 27 individuals.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 72.68
  RCW to read as follows:
  - (1) In determining whether to transfer an incarcerated individual to a different facility in the state, the department shall consider whether the incarcerated individual is enrolled in a vocational or educational program, including those operated by approved outside providers, which cannot be continued at the receiving facility. The department shall work with the incarcerated individual's case manager, counselor, education navigator, or other appropriate person to attempt to meet the needs of the department and the incarcerated individual regarding transfer.

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- 1 (2) Nothing in this section creates a vested right in 2 programming, education, or other services.
- 3 **Sec. 7.** RCW 72.68.010 and 2020 c 318 s 4 are each amended to 4 read as follows:
- 5 (1) Whenever in its judgment the best interests of the state or the welfare of any ((prisoner)) incarcerated individual confined in 6 7 any penal institution will be better served by his or her transfer to another institution or to a foreign country of which the ((prisoner)) 8 9 incarcerated individual is a citizen or national, the secretary may effect such transfer consistent with applicable federal laws and 10 11 treaties. The secretary has the authority to transfer ((offenders)) incarcerated individuals between in-state correctional facilities or 12 to out-of-state governmental institutions if the secretary determines 13 that transfer is in the best interest of the state or the 14 ((<del>offender</del>)) <u>incarcerated individual</u>. The determination of what is in 15 16 best interest of the state or ((offender)) incarcerated individual may include but is not limited to considerations of 17 overcrowding, emergency conditions, or hardship to the ((offender)) 18 incarcerated individual. In determining whether the transfer will 19 20 impose a hardship on the ((offender)) incarcerated individual, the secretary shall consider: (a) The location of the ((offender's)) 21 22 <u>incarcerated individual's</u> family and whether the ((offender)) incarcerated individual has maintained contact with members of his or 23 24 her family; (b) whether, if the ((offender)) incarcerated individual has maintained contact, the contact will be significantly disrupted 25 by the transfer due to the family's inability to maintain the contact 26 27 as a result of the transfer; and (c) whether the ((offender)) incarcerated individual is enrolled in a vocational or educational 28 program that cannot reasonably be resumed or completed if the 29 30 ((offender)) incarcerated individual is transferred to another 31 correctional institution or returned to the state.
  - (2)(a) The secretary has the authority to transfer ((offenders)) incarcerated individuals to an out-of-state private correctional entity only if:

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- (i) The governor finds that an emergency exists such that the population of a state correctional facility exceeds its reasonable, maximum capacity, resulting in safety and security concerns;
- 38 (ii) The governor has considered all other legal options to 39 address capacity, including those pursuant to RCW 9.94A.870;

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1 (iii) The secretary determines that transfer is in the best 2 interest of the state or the ((offender)) incarcerated individual; 3 and

- (iv) The contract with the out-of-state private correctional entity includes requirements for access to public records to the same extent as if the facility were operated by the department, ((inmate)) incarcerated individual access to the office of the corrections ombuds, and inspections and visits without notice.
- 9 (b) Should any of these requirements in this subsection not be 10 met, the contract with the private correctional entity shall be 11 terminated.
- (3) If directed by the governor, the secretary shall, in carrying out this section and RCW 43.06.350, adopt rules under chapter 34.05 RCW to effect the transfer of ((prisoners)) incarcerated individuals requesting transfer to foreign countries.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. A new section is added to chapter 72.09
  RCW to read as follows:
  - (1) The department, the state board for community and technical colleges, the student achievement council, and the Washington statewide reentry council, in collaboration with an organization representing the presidents of the public four-year institutions of higher education, shall submit a combined report, pursuant to RCW 43.01.036, by December 1, 2021, and annually thereafter, to the appropriate committees of the legislature having oversight over higher education issues and correctional matters.
    - (2) At a minimum, the combined report must include:
  - (a) The number of incarcerated individuals served in the department's postsecondary education system, the number of individuals not served, the number of individuals leaving the department's custody without a high school equivalency who were in the department's custody longer than one year, and the number of individuals released without any postsecondary education, each disaggregated by demographics;
  - (b) A review of the department's identification and assessment of incarcerated individuals with learning disabilities, traumatic brain injuries, and other cognitive impairments or disabilities that may limit their ability to participate in educational programming, including general educational development testing and postsecondary education. The report shall identify barriers to the identification

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and assessment of these individuals and include recommendations that will further facilitate access to educational programming for these individuals;

- (c) An identification of issues related to ensuring that credits earned in credit-bearing courses are transferable. The report must also include the number of transferable credits awarded and the number of credits awarded that are not transferable;
- (d) A review of policies on transfer, in order to create recommendations to institutions and the legislature that to ensure postsecondary education credits earned while incarcerated transfer seamlessly upon postrelease enrollment in a postsecondary education institution. The review must identify barriers or challenges on transferring credits experienced by individuals and the number of credits earned while incarcerated that transferred to the receiving colleges postrelease;
- (e) The number of individuals participating in correspondence courses and completion rates of correspondence courses, disaggregated by demographics;
- (f) An examination of the collaboration between correctional facilities, the educational programs, and the institutions, with the goal of ensuring that roles and responsibilities are clearly defined, including the roles and responsibilities of each entity in relation to ensuring incarcerated individual access to, and accommodations in, educational programming; and
- (g) A review of the partnerships with nonprofit organizations at state correctional facilities that provide accredited certificate and degree granting programs and those that provide reentry services in support of educational programs and goals.
- 29 (3) The report shall strive to include, where possible, the 30 voices and experiences of current or formerly incarcerated 31 individuals.
- **Sec. 9.** RCW 28B.15.067 and 2020 c 114 s 4 are each amended to 33 read as follows:
- 34 (1) Tuition fees shall be established under the provisions of 35 this chapter.
  - (2) Tuition operating fees for resident undergraduates at institutions of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.10.016, excluding applied baccalaureate degrees as defined in RCW 28B.50.030, may increase by no more than the average annual percentage growth

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rate in the median hourly wage for Washington for the previous fourteen years as the wage is determined by the federal bureau of labor statistics.

- (3) The governing boards of the state universities, regional universities, and The Evergreen State College; and the state board for community and technical colleges may reduce or increase full-time tuition fees for all students other than resident undergraduates, including nonresident students, summer school students, and students in other self-supporting degree programs. Percentage increases in full-time tuition may exceed the fiscal growth factor. Except during the 2013-2015 fiscal biennium, the state board for community and technical colleges may pilot or institute differential tuition models. The board may define scale, scope, and rationale for the models.
- (4) The tuition fees established under this chapter shall not apply to high school students enrolling in participating institutions of higher education under RCW 28A.600.300 through 28A.600.400.
  - (5) (a) The tuition fees established under this chapter shall not apply to eligible students enrolling in a dropout reengagement program through an interlocal agreement between a school district and a community or technical college under RCW 28A.175.100 through 28A.175.110.
  - (b) The tuition fees established under this chapter shall not apply to students incarcerated with the department of corrections who are participating in credit-eligible postsecondary education courses and degree programs when the program expenses are funded by nontuition resources such as, but not limited to, grants, contracts, and donations.
  - (6) As a result of any changes in tuition under section 3, chapter 36, Laws of 2015 3rd sp. sess., the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, and The Evergreen State College shall not reduce resident undergraduate enrollment below the 2014-15 academic year levels.

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