H-4034.1			

HOUSE BILL 2570

State of Washington 60th Legislature 2008 Regular Session

By Representatives Dickerson, O'Brien, Appleton, McCoy, Hasegawa, Roberts, Goodman, and Kagi

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AN ACT Relating to repealing minimum sentences for juveniles who commit offenses related to motor vehicle theft; amending RCW 13.40.160;

3 creating a new section; and repealing RCW 13.40.308.

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- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 13.40.160 and 2007 c 199 s 14 are each amended to read 6 as follows:
- 7 (1) The standard range disposition for a juvenile adjudicated of an 8 offense is determined according to RCW 13.40.0357.
 - (a) When the court sentences an offender to a local sanction as provided in RCW 13.40.0357 option A, the court shall impose a determinate disposition within the standard ranges, except as provided in subsection (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6) of this section. The disposition may be comprised of one or more local sanctions.
 - (b) When the court sentences an offender to a standard range as provided in RCW 13.40.0357 option A that includes a term of confinement exceeding thirty days, commitment shall be to the department for the standard range of confinement, except as provided in subsection (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6) of this section.

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(2) If the court concludes, and enters reasons for its conclusion, that disposition within the standard range would effectuate a manifest injustice the court shall impose a disposition outside the standard range, as indicated in option D of RCW 13.40.0357. The court's finding of manifest injustice shall be supported by clear and convincing evidence.

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

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

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

The examiner shall assess and report regarding the respondent's amenability to treatment and relative risk to the community. A proposed treatment plan shall be provided and shall include, at a minimum:

- (a)(i) Frequency and type of contact between the offender and therapist;
- 35 (ii) Specific issues to be addressed in the treatment and description of planned treatment modalities;
- 37 (iii) Monitoring plans, including any requirements regarding living

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conditions, lifestyle requirements, and monitoring by family members, legal guardians, or others;

(iv) Anticipated length of treatment; and

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(v) Recommended crime-related prohibitions.

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

After receipt of reports of the examination, the court shall then consider whether the offender and the community will benefit from use of this special sex offender disposition alternative and consider the victim's opinion whether the offender should receive a treatment disposition under this section. If the court determines that this special sex offender disposition alternative is appropriate, then the court shall impose a determinate disposition within the standard range for the offense, or if the court concludes, and enters reasons for its conclusions, that such disposition would cause a manifest injustice, the court shall impose a disposition under option D, and the court may suspend the execution of the disposition and place the offender on community supervision for at least two years. As a condition of the suspended disposition, the court may impose the conditions of community supervision and other conditions, including up to thirty days of confinement and requirements that the offender do any one or more of the following:

- (b)(i) Devote time to a specific education, employment, or occupation;
- (ii) Undergo available outpatient sex offender treatment for up to two years, or inpatient sex offender treatment not to exceed the standard range of confinement for that offense. A community mental health center may not be used for such treatment unless it has an appropriate program designed for sex offender treatment. The respondent shall not change sex offender treatment providers or treatment conditions without first notifying the prosecutor, the probation counselor, and the court, and shall not change providers without court approval after a hearing if the prosecutor or probation counselor object to the change;

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(iii) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the court or the probation counselor prior to any change in the offender's address, educational program, or employment;

- (iv) Report to the prosecutor and the probation counselor prior to any change in a sex offender treatment provider. This change shall have prior approval by the court;
 - (v) Report as directed to the court and a probation counselor;
- 8 (vi) Pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations, perform 9 community restitution, or any combination thereof;
- 10 (vii) Make restitution to the victim for the cost of any counseling 11 reasonably related to the offense;
- 12 (viii) Comply with the conditions of any court-ordered probation 13 bond; or
 - (ix) The court shall order that the offender shall not attend the public or approved private elementary, middle, or high school attended by the victim or the victim's siblings. The parents or legal guardians of the offender are responsible for transportation or other costs associated with the offender's change of school that would otherwise be paid by the school district. The court shall send notice of the disposition and restriction on attending the same school as the victim or victim's siblings to the public or approved private school the juvenile will attend, if known, or if unknown, to the approved private schools and the public school district board of directors of the district in which the juvenile resides or intends to reside. This notice must be sent at the earliest possible date but not later than ten calendar days after entry of the disposition.

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

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

Except as provided in this subsection (3), after July 1, 1991, examinations and treatment ordered pursuant to this subsection shall only be conducted by certified sex offender treatment providers or

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

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

For purposes of this section, "victim" means any person who has sustained emotional, psychological, physical, or financial injury to person or property as a direct result of the crime charged. "Victim" may also include a known parent or guardian of a victim who is a minor child unless the parent or guardian is the perpetrator of the offense.

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

- (4) If the juvenile offender is subject to a standard range disposition of local sanctions or 15 to 36 weeks of confinement and has not committed an A- or B+ offense, the court may impose the disposition alternative under RCW 13.40.165.
- (5) If a juvenile is subject to a commitment of 15 to 65 weeks of confinement, the court may impose the disposition alternative under RCW 13.40.167.
- 37 (6) When the offender is subject to a standard range commitment of 38 15 to 36 weeks and is ineligible for a suspended disposition

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- 1 alternative, a manifest injustice disposition below the standard range,
- 2 special sex offender disposition alternative, chemical dependency
- 3 disposition alternative, or mental health disposition alternative, the
- 4 court in a county with a pilot program under RCW 13.40.169 may impose
- 5 the disposition alternative under RCW 13.40.169.
- 6 (7) RCW 13.40.193 shall govern the disposition of any juvenile 7 adjudicated of possessing a firearm in violation of RCW 8 9.41.040(2)(a)(iii) or any crime in which a special finding is entered
- 9 that the juvenile was armed with a firearm.
- 10 (8) ((RCW 13.40.308 shall govern the disposition of any juvenile
- 11 adjudicated of theft of a motor vehicle as defined under RCW 9A.56.065,
- 12 possession of a stolen motor vehicle as defined under RCW 9A.56.068,
- 13 taking a motor vehicle without permission in the first degree under RCW
- 14 9A.56.070, and taking a motor vehicle without permission in the second
- 15 degree under RCW 9A.56.075.
- 16 (9))) Whenever a juvenile offender is entitled to credit for time
- spent in detention prior to a dispositional order, the dispositional
- 18 order shall specifically state the number of days of credit for time
- 19 served.
- 20 $((\frac{10}{10}))$ Except as provided under subsection (3), (4), (5), or
- 21 (6) of this section, or option B of RCW 13.40.0357, or RCW 13.40.127,
- 22 the court shall not suspend or defer the imposition or the execution of
- 23 the disposition.
- $((\frac{11}{11}))$ In no case shall the term of confinement imposed by
- 25 the court at disposition exceed that to which an adult could be
- 26 subjected for the same offense.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. RCW 13.40.308 (Juvenile offender adjudicated
- 28 of taking motor vehicle without permission in the first degree, theft
- 29 of motor vehicle, possession of a stolen vehicle, taking motor vehicle
- 30 without permission in the second degree--Minimum sentences) and 2007 c
- 31 199 s 15 are each repealed.
- 32 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 3.** This act is retroactive, and applies to
- 33 offenses committed prior to the effective date of this section, to the
- 34 extent that it leads to the imposition of a more lenient sentence than
- 35 would be imposed under the law existing prior to the effective date of

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- 1 this section. In all other respects, this act applies prospectively
- 2 only.

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