CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5746

61st Legislature 2009 Regular Session

CERTIFICATE
I, Thomas Hoemann, Secretary of the Senate of the State of Washington do hereby certify that the attached
 is ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5746 as passed by the Senate and
the House of Representatives on the dates hereon set forth.
Secretary
FILED
Secretary of State State of Washington

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5746

AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

Passed Legislature - 2009 Regular Session

State of Washington 61st Legislature 2009 Regular Session

By Senate Human Services & Corrections (originally sponsored by Senator Hargrove)

READ FIRST TIME 02/25/09.

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- 1 AN ACT Relating to sentencing provisions for juveniles adjudicated
- of certain crimes; amending RCW 13.40.020, 13.40.110, and 13.40.308;
- 3 reenacting and amending RCW 13.04.030; and prescribing penalties.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 Sec. 1. RCW 13.04.030 and 2005 c 290 s 1 and 2005 c 238 s 1 are 6 each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Except as provided in this section, the juvenile courts in this state shall have exclusive original jurisdiction over all proceedings:
 - (a) Under the interstate compact on placement of children as provided in chapter 26.34 RCW;
- 11 (b) Relating to children alleged or found to be dependent as 12 provided in chapter 26.44 RCW and in RCW 13.34.030 through 13 ((13.34.170)) 13.34.161;
- (c) Relating to the termination of a parent and child relationship
- as provided in RCW 13.34.180 through 13.34.210;

 (d) To approve or disapprove out-of-home placement as provided in
- 16 (d) To approve or disapprove out-of-home placement as provided in RCW 13.32A.170;
- 18 (e) Relating to juveniles alleged or found to have committed

- offenses, traffic or civil infractions, or violations as provided in RCW 13.40.020 through 13.40.230, unless:
 - (i) The juvenile court transfers jurisdiction of a particular juvenile to adult criminal court pursuant to RCW 13.40.110;
 - (ii) The statute of limitations applicable to adult prosecution for the offense, traffic or civil infraction, or violation has expired;
 - (iii) The alleged offense or infraction is a traffic, fish, boating, or game offense, or traffic or civil infraction committed by a juvenile sixteen years of age or older and would, if committed by an adult, be tried or heard in a court of limited jurisdiction, in which instance the appropriate court of limited jurisdiction shall have jurisdiction over the alleged offense or infraction, and no guardian ad litem is required in any such proceeding due to the juvenile's age((÷ PROVIDED, That)). If such an alleged offense or infraction and an alleged offense or infraction subject to juvenile court jurisdiction arise out of the same event or incident, the juvenile court may have jurisdiction of both matters((: PROVIDED FURTHER, That)). The jurisdiction under this subsection does not constitute "transfer" or a "decline" for purposes of RCW 13.40.110(1) or (e)(i) of this subsection((: PROVIDED FURTHER, That)). Courts of jurisdiction which confine juveniles for an alleged offense or infraction may place juveniles in juvenile detention facilities under an agreement with the officials responsible for the administration of the juvenile detention facility in RCW 13.04.035 and 13.20.060;
 - (iv) The alleged offense is a traffic or civil infraction, a violation of compulsory school attendance provisions under chapter 28A.225 RCW, or a misdemeanor, and a court of limited jurisdiction has assumed concurrent jurisdiction over those offenses as provided in RCW 13.04.0301; or
- 30 (v) The juvenile is sixteen or seventeen years old on the date the 31 alleged offense is committed and the alleged offense is:
 - (A) A serious violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030;
 - (B) A violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 and the juvenile has a criminal history consisting of: (I) One or more prior serious violent offenses; (II) two or more prior violent offenses; or (III) three or more of any combination of the following offenses: Any class A felony, any class B felony, vehicular assault, or manslaughter in the

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second degree, all of which must have been committed after the juvenile's thirteenth birthday and prosecuted separately;

- (C) Robbery in the first degree, rape of a child in the first degree, or drive-by shooting, committed on or after July 1, 1997;
- (D) Burglary in the first degree committed on or after July 1, 1997, and the juvenile has a criminal history consisting of one or more prior felony or misdemeanor offenses; or
- (E) Any violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 committed on or after July 1, 1997, and the juvenile is alleged to have been armed with a firearm.
- (I) In such a case the adult criminal court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction, except as provided in (e)(v)(E)(II) and (III) of this subsection.
- (II) The juvenile court shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the disposition of any remaining charges in any case in which the juvenile is found not guilty in the adult criminal court of the charge or charges for which he or she was transferred, or is convicted in the adult criminal court of a lesser included offense that is not also an offense listed in (e)(v) of this subsection. The juvenile court shall enter an order extending juvenile court jurisdiction if the juvenile has turned eighteen years of age during the adult criminal court proceedings pursuant to RCW 13.40.300. However, once the case is returned to juvenile court, the court may hold a decline hearing pursuant to RCW 13.40.110 to determine whether to retain the case in juvenile court for the purpose of disposition or return the case to adult criminal court for sentencing.
- (III) The prosecutor and respondent may agree to juvenile court jurisdiction and waive application of exclusive adult criminal jurisdiction in (e)(v)(A) through (E) of this subsection and remove the proceeding back to juvenile court with the court's approval.
- If the juvenile challenges the state's determination of the juvenile's criminal history under (e)(v) of this subsection, the state may establish the offender's criminal history by a preponderance of the evidence. If the criminal history consists of adjudications entered upon a plea of guilty, the state shall not bear a burden of establishing the knowing and voluntariness of the plea;
- 37 (f) Under the interstate compact on juveniles as provided in 38 chapter 13.24 RCW;

- 1 (g) Relating to termination of a diversion agreement under RCW 13.40.080, including a proceeding in which the divertee has attained eighteen years of age;
 - (h) Relating to court validation of a voluntary consent to an outof-home placement under chapter 13.34 RCW, by the parent or Indian custodian of an Indian child, except if the parent or Indian custodian and child are residents of or domiciled within the boundaries of a federally recognized Indian reservation over which the tribe exercises exclusive jurisdiction;
 - (i) Relating to petitions to compel disclosure of information filed by the department of social and health services pursuant to RCW 74.13.042; and
 - (j) Relating to judicial determinations and permanency planning hearings involving developmentally disabled children who have been placed in out-of-home care pursuant to a voluntary placement agreement between the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian and the department of social and health services.
 - (2) The family court shall have concurrent original jurisdiction with the juvenile court over all proceedings under this section if the superior court judges of a county authorize concurrent jurisdiction as provided in RCW 26.12.010.
- 22 (3) The juvenile court shall have concurrent original jurisdiction 23 with the family court over child custody proceedings under chapter 24 26.10 RCW as provided for in RCW 13.34.155.
 - (4) A juvenile subject to adult superior court jurisdiction under subsection (1)(e)(i) through (v) of this section, who is detained pending trial, may be detained in a detention facility as defined in RCW 13.40.020 pending sentencing or a dismissal.
- 29 **Sec. 2.** RCW 13.40.020 and 2004 c 120 s 2 are each amended to read 30 as follows:

For the purposes of this chapter:

(1) "Community-based rehabilitation" means one or more of the following: Employment; attendance of information classes; literacy classes; counseling, outpatient substance abuse treatment programs, outpatient mental health programs, anger management classes, education or outpatient treatment programs to prevent animal cruelty, or other services; or attendance at school or other educational programs

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- 1 appropriate for the juvenile as determined by the school district.
- 2 Placement in community-based rehabilitation programs is subject to
- 3 available funds;

- 4 (2) Community-based sanctions may include one or more of the following:
 - (a) A fine, not to exceed five hundred dollars;
- 7 (b) Community restitution not to exceed one hundred fifty hours of 8 community restitution;
 - (3) "Community restitution" means compulsory service, without compensation, performed for the benefit of the community by the offender as punishment for committing an offense. Community restitution may be performed through public or private organizations or through work crews;
 - (4) "Community supervision" means an order of disposition by the court of an adjudicated youth not committed to the department or an order granting a deferred disposition. A community supervision order for a single offense may be for a period of up to two years for a sex offense as defined by RCW 9.94A.030 and up to one year for other offenses. As a mandatory condition of any term of community supervision, the court shall order the juvenile to refrain from committing new offenses. As a mandatory condition of community supervision, the court shall order the juvenile to comply with the mandatory school attendance provisions of chapter 28A.225 RCW and to inform the school of the existence of this requirement. Community supervision is an individualized program comprised of one or more of the following:
 - (a) Community-based sanctions;
 - (b) Community-based rehabilitation;
 - (c) Monitoring and reporting requirements;
 - (d) Posting of a probation bond;
 - (5) "Confinement" means physical custody by the department of social and health services in a facility operated by or pursuant to a contract with the state, or physical custody in a detention facility operated by or pursuant to a contract with any county. The county may operate or contract with vendors to operate county detention facilities. The department may operate or contract to operate detention facilities for juveniles committed to the department.

- Pretrial confinement or confinement of less than thirty-one days imposed as part of a disposition or modification order may be served consecutively or intermittently, in the discretion of the court;
 - (6) "Court," when used without further qualification, means the
 juvenile court judge(s) or commissioner(s);
 - (7) "Criminal history" includes all criminal complaints against the respondent for which, prior to the commission of a current offense:
 - (a) The allegations were found correct by a court. If a respondent is convicted of two or more charges arising out of the same course of conduct, only the highest charge from among these shall count as an offense for the purposes of this chapter; or
 - (b) The criminal complaint was diverted by a prosecutor pursuant to the provisions of this chapter on agreement of the respondent and after an advisement to the respondent that the criminal complaint would be considered as part of the respondent's criminal history. A successfully completed deferred adjudication that was entered before July 1, 1998, or a deferred disposition shall not be considered part of the respondent's criminal history;
- (8) "Department" means the department of social and health services;
 - (9) "Detention facility" means a county facility, paid for by the county, for the physical confinement of a juvenile alleged to have committed an offense or an adjudicated offender subject to a disposition or modification order. "Detention facility" includes county group homes, inpatient substance abuse programs, juvenile basic training camps, and electronic monitoring;
- (10) "Diversion unit" means any probation counselor who enters into a diversion agreement with an alleged youthful offender, or any other person, community accountability board, youth court under the supervision of the juvenile court, or other entity except a law enforcement official or entity, with whom the juvenile court administrator has contracted to arrange and supervise such agreements pursuant to RCW 13.40.080, or any person, community accountability board, or other entity specially funded by the legislature to arrange and supervise diversion agreements in accordance with the requirements of this chapter. For purposes of this subsection, "community accountability board" means a board comprised of members of the local community in which the juvenile offender resides. The superior court

shall appoint the members. The boards shall consist of at least three and not more than seven members. If possible, the board should include a variety of representatives from the community, such as a law enforcement officer, teacher or school administrator, high school student, parent, and business owner, and should represent the cultural diversity of the local community;

- (11) "Foster care" means temporary physical care in a foster family home or group care facility as defined in RCW 74.15.020 and licensed by the department, or other legally authorized care;
- (12) "Institution" means a juvenile facility established pursuant to chapters 72.05 and 72.16 through 72.20 RCW;
- (13) "Intensive supervision program" means a parole program that requires intensive supervision and monitoring, offers an array of individualized treatment and transitional services, and emphasizes community involvement and support in order to reduce the likelihood a juvenile offender will commit further offenses;
- (14) "Juvenile," "youth," and "child" mean any individual who is under the chronological age of eighteen years and who has not been previously transferred to adult court pursuant to RCW 13.40.110, unless the individual was convicted of a lesser charge or acquitted of the charge for which he or she was previously transferred pursuant to RCW 13.40.110 or who is not otherwise under adult court jurisdiction;
- (15) "Juvenile offender" means any juvenile who has been found by the juvenile court to have committed an offense, including a person eighteen years of age or older over whom jurisdiction has been extended under RCW 13.40.300;
- (16) "Local sanctions" means one or more of the following: (a) 0-30 days of confinement; (b) 0-12 months of community supervision; (c) 0-150 hours of community restitution; or (d) \$0-\$500 fine;
- (17) "Manifest injustice" means a disposition that would either impose an excessive penalty on the juvenile or would impose a serious, and clear danger to society in light of the purposes of this chapter;
- (18) "Monitoring and reporting requirements" means one or more of the following: Curfews; requirements to remain at home, school, work, or court-ordered treatment programs during specified hours; restrictions from leaving or entering specified geographical areas; requirements to report to the probation officer as directed and to

remain under the probation officer's supervision; and other conditions or limitations as the court may require which may not include confinement;

- (19) "Offense" means an act designated a violation or a crime if committed by an adult under the law of this state, under any ordinance of any city or county of this state, under any federal law, or under the law of another state if the act occurred in that state;
- (20) "Probation bond" means a bond, posted with sufficient security by a surety justified and approved by the court, to secure the offender's appearance at required court proceedings and compliance with court-ordered community supervision or conditions of release ordered pursuant to RCW 13.40.040 or 13.40.050. It also means a deposit of cash or posting of other collateral in lieu of a bond if approved by the court;
- 15 (21) "Respondent" means a juvenile who is alleged or proven to have committed an offense;
 - (22) "Restitution" means financial reimbursement by the offender to the victim, and shall be limited to easily ascertainable damages for injury to or loss of property, actual expenses incurred for medical treatment for physical injury to persons, lost wages resulting from physical injury, and costs of the victim's counseling reasonably related to the offense. Restitution shall not include reimbursement for damages for mental anguish, pain and suffering, or other intangible losses. Nothing in this chapter shall limit or replace civil remedies or defenses available to the victim or offender;
 - (23) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of social and health services. "Assistant secretary" means the assistant secretary for juvenile rehabilitation for the department;
 - (24) "Services" means services which provide alternatives to incarceration for those juveniles who have pleaded or been adjudicated guilty of an offense or have signed a diversion agreement pursuant to this chapter;
- 33 (25) "Sex offense" means an offense defined as a sex offense in RCW 9.94A.030;
- 35 (26) "Sexual motivation" means that one of the purposes for which 36 the respondent committed the offense was for the purpose of his or her 37 sexual gratification;

1 (27) "Surety" means an entity licensed under state insurance laws 2 or by the state department of licensing, to write corporate, property, 3 or probation bonds within the state, and justified and approved by the 4 superior court of the county having jurisdiction of the case;

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- (28) "Violation" means an act or omission, which if committed by an adult, must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt, and is punishable by sanctions which do not include incarceration;
- 8 (29) "Violent offense" means a violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030;
- 10 (30) "Youth court" means a diversion unit under the supervision of the juvenile court.
- 12 **Sec. 3.** RCW 13.40.110 and 1997 c 338 s 20 are each amended to read 13 as follows:
 - (1) <u>Discretionary decline hearing -</u> The prosecutor, respondent, or the court on its own motion may, before a hearing on the information on its merits, file a motion requesting the court to transfer the respondent for adult criminal prosecution and the matter shall be set for a hearing on the question of declining jurisdiction.
 - (2) Mandatory decline hearing Unless waived by the court, the parties, and their counsel, a decline hearing shall be held when:
 - (a) The respondent is ((fifteen,)) sixteen((,)) or seventeen years of age and the information alleges a class A felony or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit a class A felony;
 - (b) The respondent is seventeen years of age and the information alleges assault in the second degree, extortion in the first degree, indecent liberties, child molestation in the second degree, kidnapping in the second degree, or robbery in the second degree; or
 - (c) The information alleges an escape by the respondent and the respondent is serving a minimum juvenile sentence to age twenty-one.
 - $((\frac{1}{2}))$ (3) The court after a decline hearing may order the case transferred for adult criminal prosecution upon a finding that the declination would be in the best interest of the juvenile or the public. The court shall consider the relevant reports, facts, opinions, and arguments presented by the parties and their counsel.
- $((\frac{3}{3}))$ (4) When the respondent is transferred for criminal prosecution or retained for prosecution in juvenile court, the court

shall set forth in writing its finding which shall be supported by relevant facts and opinions produced at the hearing.

- Sec. 4. RCW 13.40.308 and 2007 c 199 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) If a respondent is adjudicated of taking a motor vehicle without permission in the first degree as defined in RCW 9A.56.070, the court shall impose the following minimum sentence, in addition to any restitution the court may order payable to the victim:
- (a) Juveniles with a prior criminal history score of zero to one-half points shall be sentenced to a standard range sentence that includes no less than ((five days of home detention)) three months of community supervision, forty-five hours of community restitution, ((and)) a two hundred dollar fine, and a requirement that the juvenile remain at home such that the juvenile is confined to a private residence for no less than five days. The juvenile may be subject to electronic monitoring where available. If the juvenile is enrolled in school, the confinement shall be served on nonschool days;
- (b) Juveniles with a prior criminal history score of three-quarters to one and one-half points shall be sentenced to $((\{a\}))$ <u>a</u> standard range sentence that includes <u>six months of community supervision</u>, no less than ten days of detention, ninety hours of community restitution, and a four hundred dollar fine; and
- (c) Juveniles with a prior criminal history score of two or more points shall be sentenced to no less than fifteen to thirty-six weeks ((of confinement, seven days of home detention)) commitment to the juvenile rehabilitation administration, four months of parole supervision, ninety hours of community restitution, and a four hundred dollar fine.
- (2) If a respondent is adjudicated of theft of a motor vehicle as defined under RCW 9A.56.065, or possession of a stolen vehicle as defined under RCW 9A.56.068, the court shall impose the following minimum sentence, in addition to any restitution the court may order payable to the victim:
- (a) Juveniles with a prior criminal history score of zero to onehalf points shall be sentenced to a standard range sentence that includes ((either: (i) No less than five days of home detention and)) no less than three months of community supervision, forty-five hours of

community restitution((; or (ii) no home detention and ninety hours of community restitution)), a two hundred dollar fine, and either ninety hours of community restitution or a requirement that the juvenile remain at home such that the juvenile is confined in a private residence for no less than five days. The juvenile may be subject to electronic monitoring where available;

- (b) Juveniles with a prior criminal history score of three-quarters to one and one-half points shall be sentenced to $((\{a\}))$ <u>a</u> standard range sentence that includes <u>no less than six months of community supervision</u>, no less than ten days of detention, ninety hours of community restitution, and a four hundred dollar fine; and
- (c) Juveniles with a prior criminal history score of two or more points shall be sentenced to no less than fifteen to thirty-six weeks ((of confinement, seven days of home detention)) commitment to the juvenile rehabilitation administration, four months of parole supervision, ninety hours of community restitution, and a four hundred dollar fine.
- (3) If a respondent is adjudicated of taking a motor vehicle without permission in the second degree as defined in RCW 9A.56.075, the court shall impose a standard range as follows:
- (a) Juveniles with a prior criminal history score of zero to one-half points shall be sentenced to a standard range sentence that includes ((either: (i) No less than one day of home detention, one)) three months of community supervision, ((and)) fifteen hours of community restitution((; or (ii) no home detention, one month of supervision, and thirty hours of community restitution)), and a requirement that the juvenile remain at home such that the juvenile is confined in a private residence for no less than one day. If the juvenile is enrolled in school, the confinement shall be served on nonschool days. The juvenile may be subject to electronic monitoring where available;
- (b) Juveniles with a prior criminal history score of three-quarters to one and one-half points shall be sentenced to a standard range sentence that includes no less than one day of detention, ((two days of home detention, two)) three months of community supervision, thirty hours of community restitution, ((and)) a one hundred fifty dollar fine, and a requirement that the juvenile remain at home such that the juvenile is confined in a private residence for no less than two days.

If the juvenile is enrolled in school, the confinement shall be served on nonschool days. The juvenile may be subject to electronic monitoring where available; and

(c) Juveniles with a prior criminal history score of two or more points shall be sentenced to no less than three days of detention, ((seven days of home detention, three)) six months of community supervision, forty-five hours of community restitution, ((and)) a one hundred fifty dollar fine, and a requirement that the juvenile remain at home such that the juvenile is confined in a private residence for no less than seven days. If the juvenile is enrolled in school, the confinement shall be served on nonschool days. The juvenile may be subject to electronic monitoring where available.

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