

CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT
ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6535

Chapter 42, Laws of 2002

57th Legislature
2002 Regular Session

CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY DISPOSITION ALTERNATIVE

EFFECTIVE DATE: 6/13/02

Passed by the Senate February 14, 2002
YEAS 48 NAYS 0

BRAD OWEN
President of the Senate

Passed by the House March 5, 2002
YEAS 97 NAYS 0

FRANK CHOPP
**Speaker of the
House of Representatives**

CERTIFICATE

I, Tony M. Cook, Secretary of the Senate of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6535** as passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives on the dates hereon set forth.

TONY M. COOK
Secretary

Approved March 14, 2002

FILED

March 14, 2002 - 11:25 a.m.

GARY LOCKE
Governor of the State of Washington

**Secretary of State
State of Washington**

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6535

Passed Legislature - 2002 Regular Session

State of Washington 57th Legislature 2002 Regular Session

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

READ FIRST TIME 02/07/2002.

1 AN ACT Relating to the chemical dependency disposition alternative;
2 and amending RCW 13.40.165.

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

4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 13.40.165 and 2001 c 164 s 1 are each amended to read
5 as follows:

6 (1) The purpose of this disposition alternative is to ensure that
7 successful treatment options to reduce recidivism are available to
8 eligible youth, pursuant to RCW 70.96A.520. The court must consider
9 eligibility for the chemical dependency disposition alternative when a
10 juvenile offender is subject to a standard range disposition of local
11 sanctions or 15 to 36 weeks of confinement and has not committed an A-
12 or B+ offense, other than a first time B+ offense under chapter 69.50
13 RCW. The court, on its own motion or the motion of the state or the
14 respondent if the evidence shows that the offender may be chemically
15 dependent or substance abusing, may order an examination by a chemical
16 dependency counselor from a chemical dependency treatment facility
17 approved under chapter 70.96A RCW to determine if the youth is
18 chemically dependent or substance abusing. The offender shall pay the
19 cost of any examination ordered under this subsection unless the court

1 finds that the offender is indigent and no third party insurance
2 coverage is available, in which case the state shall pay the cost.

3 (2) The report of the examination shall include at a minimum the
4 following: The respondent's version of the facts and the official
5 version of the facts, the respondent's offense history, an assessment
6 of drug-alcohol problems and previous treatment attempts, the
7 respondent's social, educational, and employment situation, and other
8 evaluation measures used. The report shall set forth the sources of
9 the examiner's information.

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

13 (a) Whether inpatient and/or outpatient treatment is recommended;

14 (b) Availability of appropriate treatment;

15 (c) Monitoring plans, including any requirements regarding living
16 conditions, lifestyle requirements, and monitoring by family members,
17 legal guardians, or others;

18 (d) Anticipated length of treatment; and

19 (e) Recommended crime-related prohibitions.

20 (4) The court on its own motion may order, or on a motion by the
21 state or the respondent shall order, a second examination. The
22 evaluator shall be selected by the party making the motion. The
23 requesting party shall pay the cost of any examination ordered under
24 this subsection unless the requesting party is the offender and the
25 court finds that the offender is indigent and no third party insurance
26 coverage is available, in which case the state shall pay the cost.

27 (5)(a) After receipt of reports of the examination, the court shall
28 then consider whether the offender and the community will benefit from
29 use of this chemical dependency disposition alternative and consider
30 the victim's opinion whether the offender should receive a treatment
31 disposition under this section.

32 (b) If the court determines that this chemical dependency
33 disposition alternative is appropriate, then the court shall impose the
34 standard range for the offense, or if the court concludes, and enters
35 reasons for its conclusion, that such disposition would effectuate a
36 manifest injustice, the court shall impose a disposition above the
37 standard range as indicated in option C of RCW 13.40.0357 if the
38 disposition is an increase from the standard range and the confinement
39 of the offender does not exceed a maximum of fifty-two weeks, suspend

1 execution of the disposition, and place the offender on community
2 supervision for up to one year. As a condition of the suspended
3 disposition, the court shall require the offender to undergo available
4 outpatient drug/alcohol treatment and/or inpatient drug/alcohol
5 treatment. For purposes of this section, inpatient treatment may not
6 exceed ninety days. As a condition of the suspended disposition, the
7 court may impose conditions of community supervision and other
8 sanctions, including up to thirty days of confinement, one hundred
9 fifty hours of community service, and payment of legal financial
10 obligations and restitution.

11 (6) The drug/alcohol treatment provider shall submit monthly
12 reports on the respondent's progress in treatment to the court and the
13 parties. The reports shall reference the treatment plan and include at
14 a minimum the following: Dates of attendance, respondent's compliance
15 with requirements, treatment activities, the respondent's relative
16 progress in treatment, and any other material specified by the court at
17 the time of the disposition.

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

20 If the offender violates any condition of the disposition or the
21 court finds that the respondent is failing to make satisfactory
22 progress in treatment, the court may impose sanctions pursuant to RCW
23 13.40.200 or revoke the suspension and order execution of the
24 disposition. The court shall give credit for any confinement time
25 previously served if that confinement was for the offense for which the
26 suspension is being revoked.

27 (7) For purposes of this section, "victim" means any person who has
28 sustained emotional, psychological, physical, or financial injury to
29 person or property as a direct result of the offense charged.

30 (8) Whenever a juvenile offender is entitled to credit for time
31 spent in detention prior to a dispositional order, the dispositional
32 order shall specifically state the number of days of credit for time
33 served.

34 (9) In no case shall the term of confinement imposed by the court
35 at disposition exceed that to which an adult could be subjected for the
36 same offense.

37 (10) A disposition under this section is not appealable under RCW
38 13.40.230.

Passed the Senate February 14, 2002.
Passed the House March 5, 2002.
Approved by the Governor March 14, 2002.
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