HB 2719 - S AMD **327**

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By Senators Hargrove, Kline, and McCaslin

ADOPTED 03/12/2008

- Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 1 2 following:
- "NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. It is the legislature's intent to ensure 3 that offenders receive accurate sentences that are based on their 4 actual, complete criminal history. Accurate sentences further the 5 6 sentencing reform act's goals of:
- 7 (1) Ensuring that the punishment for a criminal offense is proportionate to the seriousness of the offense and the offender's criminal history;
 - (2) Ensuring punishment that is just; and
- (3) Ensuring that sentences are commensurate with the punishment 11 12 imposed on others for committing similar offenses.
- 13 Given the decisions in In re Cadwallader, 155 Wn.2d 867 (2005); State v. Lopez, 147 Wn.2d 515 (2002); State v. Ford, 137 Wn.2d 472 14 (1999); and State v. McCorkle, 137 Wn.2d 490 (1999), the legislature 15 16 finds it is necessary to amend the provisions in RCW 9.94A.500, 9.94A.525, and 9.94A.530 in order to ensure that sentences imposed 17 accurately reflect the offender's actual, complete criminal history, 18 19 whether imposed at sentencing or upon resentencing. These amendments 20 are consistent with the United States supreme court holding in Monge v. 21 California, 524 U.S. 721 (1998), that double jeopardy is not implicated 22 at resentencing following an appeal or collateral attack.
- Sec. 2. RCW 9.94A.500 and 2006 c 339 s 303 are each amended to 23 24 read as follows:
- (1) Before imposing a sentence upon a defendant, the court shall 25 26 conduct a sentencing hearing. The sentencing hearing shall be held 27 within forty court days following conviction. Upon the motion of 28 either party for good cause shown, or on its own motion, the court may extend the time period for conducting the sentencing hearing. 29

Except in cases where the defendant shall be sentenced to a term of total confinement for life without the possibility of release or, when authorized by RCW 10.95.030 for the crime of aggravated murder in the first degree, sentenced to death, the court may order the department to complete a risk assessment report. If available before sentencing, the report shall be provided to the court.

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Unless specifically waived by the court, the court shall order the department to complete a chemical dependency screening report before imposing a sentence upon a defendant who has been convicted of a violation of the uniform controlled substances act under chapter 69.50 RCW, a criminal solicitation to commit such a violation under chapter 9A.28 RCW, or any felony where the court finds that the offender has a chemical dependency that has contributed to his or her offense. addition, the court shall, at the time of plea or conviction, order the department to complete a presentence report before imposing a sentence upon a defendant who has been convicted of a felony sexual offense. The department of corrections shall give priority to presentence investigations for sexual offenders. If the court determines that the defendant may be a mentally ill person as defined in RCW 71.24.025, although the defendant has not established that at the time of the crime he or she lacked the capacity to commit the crime, was incompetent to commit the crime, or was insane at the time of the crime, the court shall order the department to complete a presentence report before imposing a sentence.

The court shall consider the risk assessment report and presentence reports, if any, including any victim impact statement and criminal history, and allow arguments from the prosecutor, the defense counsel, the offender, the victim, the survivor of the victim, or a representative of the victim or survivor, and an investigative law enforcement officer as to the sentence to be imposed.

A criminal history summary relating to the defendant from the prosecuting authority or from a state, federal, or foreign governmental agency shall be prima facie evidence of the existence and validity of the convictions listed therein. If the court is satisfied by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant has a criminal history, the court shall specify the convictions it has found to exist. All of this information shall be part of the record. Copies of all risk assessment reports and presentence reports presented to the

sentencing court and all written findings of facts and conclusions of law as to sentencing entered by the court shall be sent to the department by the clerk of the court at the conclusion of the sentencing and shall accompany the offender if the offender is committed to the custody of the department. Court clerks shall provide, without charge, certified copies of documents relating to criminal convictions requested by prosecuting attorneys.

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- (2) To prevent wrongful disclosure of information related to mental 8 health services, as defined in RCW 71.05.445 and 71.34.345, a court may 9 10 take only those steps necessary during a sentencing hearing or any hearing in which the department presents information related to mental 11 12 health services to the court. The steps may be taken on motion of the 13 defendant, the prosecuting attorney, or on the court's own motion. The 14 court may seal the portion of the record relating to information relating to mental health services, exclude the public from the hearing 15 during presentation or discussion of information relating to mental 16 17 health services, or grant other relief to achieve the result intended by this subsection, but nothing in this subsection shall be construed 18 to prevent the subsequent release of information related to mental 19 health services as authorized by RCW 71.05.445, 71.34.345, or 20 21 72.09.585. Any person who otherwise is permitted to attend any hearing 22 pursuant to chapter 7.69 or 7.69A RCW shall not be excluded from the hearing solely because the department intends to disclose or discloses 23 24 information related to mental health services.
 - Sec. 3. RCW 9.94A.525 and 2007 c 199 s 8 and 2007 c 116 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
 - The offender score is measured on the horizontal axis of the sentencing grid. The offender score rules are as follows:
 - The offender score is the sum of points accrued under this section rounded down to the nearest whole number.
 - (1) A prior conviction is a conviction which exists before the date of sentencing for the offense for which the offender score is being computed. Convictions entered or sentenced on the same date as the conviction for which the offender score is being computed shall be deemed "other current offenses" within the meaning of RCW 9.94A.589.
- 36 (2)(a) Class A and sex prior felony convictions shall always be 37 included in the offender score.

(b) Class B prior felony convictions other than sex offenses shall not be included in the offender score, if since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to a felony conviction, if any, or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender had spent ten consecutive years in the community without committing any crime that subsequently results in a conviction.

- (c) Except as provided in (e) of this subsection, class C prior felony convictions other than sex offenses shall not be included in the offender score if, since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to a felony conviction, if any, or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender had spent five consecutive years in the community without committing any crime that subsequently results in a conviction.
- (d) Except as provided in (e) of this subsection, serious traffic convictions shall not be included in the offender score if, since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to a felony conviction, if any, or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender spent five years in the community without committing any crime that subsequently results in a conviction.
- (e) If the present conviction is felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502(6)) or felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.504(6)), prior convictions of felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, and serious traffic offenses shall be included in the offender score if: (i) The prior convictions were committed within five years since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) or entry of judgment and sentence; or (ii) the prior convictions would be considered "prior offenses within ten years" as defined in RCW 46.61.5055.
- (f) This subsection applies to both adult and juvenile prior convictions.
- (3) Out-of-state convictions for offenses shall be classified according to the comparable offense definitions and sentences provided by Washington law. Federal convictions for offenses shall be classified according to the comparable offense definitions and

sentences provided by Washington law. If there is no clearly comparable offense under Washington law or the offense is one that is usually considered subject to exclusive federal jurisdiction, the offense shall be scored as a class C felony equivalent if it was a felony under the relevant federal statute.

- (4) Score prior convictions for felony anticipatory offenses (attempts, criminal solicitations, and criminal conspiracies) the same as if they were convictions for completed offenses.
- 9 (5)(a) In the case of multiple prior convictions, for the purpose 10 of computing the offender score, count all convictions separately, 11 except:
 - (i) Prior offenses which were found, under RCW 9.94A.589(1)(a), to encompass the same criminal conduct, shall be counted as one offense, the offense that yields the highest offender score. The current sentencing court shall determine with respect to other prior adult offenses for which sentences were served concurrently or prior juvenile offenses for which sentences were served consecutively, whether those offenses shall be counted as one offense or as separate offenses using the "same criminal conduct" analysis found in RCW 9.94A.589(1)(a), and if the court finds that they shall be counted as one offense, then the offense that yields the highest offender score shall be used. The current sentencing court may presume that such other prior offenses were not the same criminal conduct from sentences imposed on separate dates, or in separate counties or jurisdictions, or in separate complaints, indictments, or informations;
 - (ii) In the case of multiple prior convictions for offenses committed before July 1, 1986, for the purpose of computing the offender score, count all adult convictions served concurrently as one offense, and count all juvenile convictions entered on the same date as one offense. Use the conviction for the offense that yields the highest offender score.
 - (b) As used in this subsection (5), "served concurrently" means that: (i) The latter sentence was imposed with specific reference to the former; (ii) the concurrent relationship of the sentences was judicially imposed; and (iii) the concurrent timing of the sentences was not the result of a probation or parole revocation on the former offense.

(6) If the present conviction is one of the anticipatory offenses of criminal attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy, count each prior conviction as if the present conviction were for a completed offense. When these convictions are used as criminal history, score them the same as a completed crime.

- (7) If the present conviction is for a nonviolent offense and not covered by subsection (11), (12), or (13) of this section, count one point for each adult prior felony conviction and one point for each juvenile prior violent felony conviction and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior nonviolent felony conviction.
- (8) If the present conviction is for a violent offense and not covered in subsection (9), (10), (11), (12), or (13) of this section, count two points for each prior adult and juvenile violent felony conviction, one point for each prior adult nonviolent felony conviction, and 1/2 point for each prior juvenile nonviolent felony conviction.
- (9) If the present conviction is for a serious violent offense, count three points for prior adult and juvenile convictions for crimes in this category, two points for each prior adult and juvenile violent conviction (not already counted), one point for each prior adult nonviolent felony conviction, and 1/2 point for each prior juvenile nonviolent felony conviction.
- (10) If the present conviction is for Burglary 1, count prior convictions as in subsection (8) of this section; however count two points for each prior adult Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction, and one point for each prior juvenile Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction.
- (11) If the present conviction is for a felony traffic offense count two points for each adult or juvenile prior conviction for Vehicular Homicide or Vehicular Assault; for each felony offense count one point for each adult and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior conviction; for each serious traffic offense, other than those used for an enhancement pursuant to RCW 46.61.520(2), count one point for each adult and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior conviction; count one point for each adult and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior conviction for operation of a vessel while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug.

(12) If the present conviction is for homicide by watercraft or assault by watercraft count two points for each adult or juvenile prior conviction for homicide by watercraft or assault by watercraft; for each felony offense count one point for each adult and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior conviction; count one point for each adult and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior conviction for driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, or operation of a vessel while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug.

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- the present conviction is for Ιf manufacture of methamphetamine count three points for each adult prior manufacture of methamphetamine conviction and two points for each juvenile manufacture of methamphetamine offense. If the present conviction is for a drug offense and the offender has a criminal history that includes a sex offense or serious violent offense, count three points for each adult prior felony drug offense conviction and two points for each juvenile drug offense. All other adult and juvenile felonies are scored as in subsection (8) of this section if the current drug offense is violent, or as in subsection (7) of this section if the current drug offense is nonviolent.
- (14) If the present conviction is for Escape from Community Custody, RCW 72.09.310, count only prior escape convictions in the offender score. Count adult prior escape convictions as one point and juvenile prior escape convictions as 1/2 point.
- (15) If the present conviction is for Escape 1, RCW 9A.76.110, or Escape 2, RCW 9A.76.120, count adult prior convictions as one point and juvenile prior convictions as 1/2 point.
- (16) If the present conviction is for Burglary 2 or residential burglary, count priors as in subsection (7) of this section; however, count two points for each adult and juvenile prior Burglary 1 conviction, two points for each adult prior Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction, and one point for each juvenile prior Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction.
- (17) If the present conviction is for a sex offense, count priors as in subsections (7) through (11) and (13) through (16) of this section; however count three points for each adult and juvenile prior sex offense conviction.

(18) If the present conviction is for failure to register as a sex offender under RCW 9A.44.130(($\frac{10}{10}$)) (11), count priors as in subsections (7) through (11) and (13) through (16) of this section; however count three points for each adult and juvenile prior sex offense conviction, excluding prior convictions for failure to register as a sex offender under RCW 9A.44.130(($\frac{10}{10}$)) (11), which shall count as one point.

- (19) If the present conviction is for an offense committed while the offender was under community ((placement)) custody, add one point. For purposes of this subsection, community custody includes community placement or postrelease supervision, as defined in chapter 9.-- RCW (the new chapter created in section 56 of this act).
- (20) If the present conviction is for Theft of a Motor Vehicle, Possession of a Stolen Vehicle, Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 1, or Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 2, count priors as in subsections (7) through (18) of this section; however count one point for prior convictions of Vehicle Prowling 2, and three points for each adult and juvenile prior Theft 1 (of a motor vehicle), Theft 2 (of a motor vehicle), Possession of Stolen Property 1 (of a motor vehicle), Possession of Stolen Property 2 (of a motor vehicle), Theft of a Motor Vehicle, Possession of a Stolen Vehicle, Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 2 conviction.
- (21) The fact that a prior conviction was not included in an offender's offender score or criminal history at a previous sentencing shall have no bearing on whether it is included in the criminal history or offender score for the current offense. ((Accordingly,)) Prior convictions that were not counted in the offender score or included in criminal history under repealed or previous versions of the sentencing reform act shall be included in criminal history and shall count in the offender score if the current version of the sentencing reform act requires including or counting those convictions. Prior convictions that were not included in criminal history or in the offender score shall be included upon any resentencing to ensure imposition of an accurate sentence.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 9.94A.530 and 2005 c 68 s 2 are each amended to read 37 as follows:

(1) The intersection of the column defined by the offender score and the row defined by the offense seriousness score determines the standard sentence range (see RCW 9.94A.510, (Table 1) and RCW 9.94A.517, (Table 3)). The additional time for deadly weapon findings or for other adjustments as specified in RCW 9.94A.533 shall be added to the entire standard sentence range. The court may impose any sentence within the range that it deems appropriate. All standard sentence ranges are expressed in terms of total confinement.

- (2) In determining any sentence other than a sentence above the standard range, the trial court may rely on no more information than is admitted by the plea agreement, or admitted, acknowledged, or proved in a trial or at the time of sentencing, or proven pursuant to RCW 9.94A.537. Acknowledgment includes not objecting to information stated in the presentence reports and not objecting to criminal history presented at the time of sentencing. Where the defendant disputes material facts, the court must either not consider the fact or grant an evidentiary hearing on the point. The facts shall be deemed proved at the hearing by a preponderance of the evidence, except as otherwise specified in RCW 9.94A.537. On remand for resentencing following appeal or collateral attack, the parties shall have the opportunity to present and the court to consider all relevant evidence regarding criminal history, including criminal history not previously presented.
- (3) In determining any sentence above the standard sentence range, the court shall follow the procedures set forth in RCW 9.94A.537. Facts that establish the elements of a more serious crime or additional crimes may not be used to go outside the standard sentence range except upon stipulation or when specifically provided for in RCW $9.94A.535((\frac{(2)}{2}))$ (3) (d), (e), (g), and (h).
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. Sections 2 and 3 of this act apply to all sentencings and resentencings commenced before, on, or after the effective date of sections 1 through 4 of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. The existing sentencing reform act contains numerous provisions for supervision of different types of offenders.

 This duplication has caused great confusion for judges, lawyers, offenders, and the department of corrections, and often results in inaccurate sentences. The clarifications in this act are intended to

support continued discussions by the sentencing guidelines commission with the courts and the criminal justice community to identify and propose policy changes that will further simplify and improve the sentencing reform act relating to the supervision of offenders. The sentencing guidelines commission shall submit policy change proposals to the legislature on or before December 1, 2008.

Sections 7 through 58 of this act are intended to simplify the supervision provisions of the sentencing reform act and increase the uniformity of its application. These sections are not intended to either increase or decrease the authority of sentencing courts or the department relating to supervision, except for those provisions instructing the court to apply the provisions of the current community custody law to offenders sentenced after July 1, 2009, but who committed their crime prior to the effective date of this section to the extent that such application is constitutionally permissible.

This will effect a change for offenders who committed their crimes prior to the offender accountability act, chapter 196, Laws of 1999. These offenders will be ordered to a term of community custody rather than community placement or community supervision. To the extent constitutionally permissible, the terms of the offender's supervision will be as provided in current law. With the exception of this change, the legislature does not intend to make, and no provision of sections 7 through 58 of this act may be construed as making, a substantive change to the supervision provisions of the sentencing reform act.

It is the intent of the legislature to reaffirm that section 3, chapter 379, Laws of 2003, expires July 1, 2010.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:

- (1) If an offender is sentenced to the custody of the department for one of the following crimes, the court shall impose a term of community custody for the community custody range established under RCW 9.94A.850 or up to the period of earned release awarded pursuant to RCW 9.94A.728 (1) and (2), whichever is longer:
- 34 (a) A sex offense not sentenced under RCW 9.94A.712;
- 35 (b) A violent offense;

- 36 (c) A crime against persons under RCW 9.94A.411(2);
- 37 (d) A felony offender under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW.

- 1 (2) If an offender is sentenced to a term of confinement of one 2 year or less for a violation of RCW 9A.44.130(11)(a), the court shall 3 impose a term of community custody for the community custody range 4 established under RCW 9.94A.850 or up to the period of earned release 5 awarded pursuant to RCW 9.94A.728 (1) and (2), whichever is longer.
 - (3) If an offender is sentenced under the drug offender sentencing alternative, the court shall impose community custody as provided in RCW 9.94A.660.
- 9 (4) If an offender is sentenced under the special sexual offender 10 sentencing alternative, the court shall impose community custody as 11 provided in RCW 9.94A.670.
- 12 (5) If an offender is sentenced to a work ethic camp, the court shall impose community custody as provided in RCW 9.94A.690.
- 14 (6) If a sex offender is sentenced as a nonpersistent offender 15 pursuant to RCW 9.94A.712, the court shall impose community custody as 16 provided in that section.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:
- 19 (1) If an offender is sentenced to a term of confinement for one 20 year or less for one of the following offenses, the court may impose up 21 to one year of community custody:
- 22 (a) A sex offense, other than failure to register under RCW 23 9A.44.130(1);
- 24 (b) A violent offense;

- 25 (c) A crime against a person under RCW 9.94A.411; or
- 26 (d) A felony violation of chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, or an attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit such a crime.
- 28 (2) If an offender is sentenced to a first-time offender waiver, 29 the court may impose community custody as provided in RCW 9.94A.650.
- 30 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 9.** A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:
- When a court sentences a person to a term of community custody, the court shall impose conditions of community custody as provided in this section.
- 35 (1) Mandatory conditions. As part of any term of community 36 custody, the court shall:

- 1 (a) Require the offender to inform the department of court-ordered 2 treatment upon request by the department;
 - (b) Require the offender to comply with any conditions imposed by the department under section 10 of this act;
 - (c) If the offender was sentenced under RCW 9.94A.712 for an offense listed in RCW 9.94A.712(1)(a), and the victim of the offense was under eighteen years of age at the time of the offense, prohibit the offender from residing in a community protection zone.
 - (2) Waivable conditions. Unless waived by the court, as part of any term of community custody, the court shall order an offender to:
 - (a) Report to and be available for contact with the assigned community corrections officer as directed;
 - (b) Work at department-approved education, employment, or community restitution, or any combination thereof;
 - (c) Refrain from possessing or consuming controlled substances except pursuant to lawfully issued prescriptions;
 - (d) Pay supervision fees as determined by the department; and
 - (e) Obtain prior approval of the department for the offender's residence location and living arrangements.
 - (3) **Discretionary conditions.** As part of any term of community custody, the court may order an offender to:
 - (a) Remain within, or outside of, a specified geographical boundary;
 - (b) Refrain from direct or indirect contact with the victim of the crime or a specified class of individuals;
 - (c) Participate in crime-related treatment or counseling services;
 - (d) Participate in rehabilitative programs or otherwise perform affirmative conduct reasonably related to the circumstances of the offense, the offender's risk of reoffending, or the safety of the community;
 - (e) Refrain from consuming alcohol; or
 - (f) Comply with any crime-related prohibitions.
 - (4) Special conditions.

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34 (a) In sentencing an offender convicted of a crime of domestic 35 violence, as defined in RCW 10.99.020, if the offender has a minor 36 child, or if the victim of the offense for which the offender was 37 convicted has a minor child, the court may order the offender to

- participate in a domestic violence perpetrator program approved under RCW 26.50.150.
- (b)(i) In sentencing an offender convicted of an alcohol or drug 3 related traffic offense, the court shall require the offender to 4 complete a diagnostic evaluation by an alcohol or drug dependency 5 agency approved by the department of social and health services or a 6 7 qualified probation department, defined under RCW 46.61.516, that has been approved by the department of social and health services. 8 offense was pursuant to chapter 46.61 RCW, the report shall be 9 forwarded to the department of licensing. If the offender is found to 10 have an alcohol or drug problem that requires treatment, the offender 11 12 shall complete treatment in a program approved by the department of 13 social and health services under chapter 70.96A RCW. If the offender 14 is found not to have an alcohol or drug problem that requires treatment, the offender shall complete a course in an information 15 school approved by the department of social and health services under 16 17 chapter 70.96A RCW. The offender shall pay all costs for any evaluation, education, or treatment required by this section, unless 18 the offender is eligible for an existing program offered or approved by 19 the department of social and health services. 20
- (ii) For purposes of this section, "alcohol or drug related traffic offense" means the following: Driving while under the influence as defined by RCW 46.61.502, actual physical control while under the influence as defined by RCW 46.61.504, vehicular homicide as defined by RCW 46.61.520(1)(a), vehicular assault as defined by RCW 46.61.522(1)(b), homicide by watercraft as defined by RCW 79A.60.050, or assault by watercraft as defined by RCW 79A.60.060.
- (iii) This subsection (4)(b) does not require the department of social and health services to add new treatment or assessment facilities nor affect its use of existing programs and facilities authorized by law.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:
- 34 (1) Every person who is sentenced to a period of community custody 35 shall report to and be placed under the supervision of the department, 36 subject to RCW 9.94A.501.

- (2)(a) The department shall assess the offender's risk of reoffense and may establish and modify additional conditions of community custody based upon the risk to community safety.
- (b) Within the funds available for community custody, the department shall determine conditions and duration of community custody on the basis of risk to community safety, and shall supervise offenders during community custody on the basis of risk to community safety and conditions imposed by the court. The secretary shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this subsection (2)(b).
- 10 (3) If the offender is supervised by the department, the department shall at a minimum instruct the offender to:
 - (a) Report as directed to a community corrections officer;
 - (b) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries;
 - (c) Notify the community corrections officer of any change in the offender's address or employment;
 - (d) Pay the supervision fee assessment; and

- (e) Disclose the fact of supervision to any mental health or chemical dependency treatment provider, as required by RCW 9.94A.722.
- (4) The department may require the offender to participate in rehabilitative programs, or otherwise perform affirmative conduct, and to obey all laws.
- (5) If the offender was sentenced pursuant to a conviction for a sex offense, the department may impose electronic monitoring. Within the resources made available by the department for this purpose, the department shall carry out any electronic monitoring using the most appropriate technology given the individual circumstances of the offender. As used in this section, "electronic monitoring" means the monitoring of an offender using an electronic offender tracking system including, but not limited to, a system using radio frequency or active or passive global positioning system technology.
- (6) The department may not impose conditions that are contrary to those ordered by the court and may not contravene or decrease court imposed conditions.
- (7)(a) The department shall notify the offender in writing of any additional conditions or modifications.
- (b) By the close of the next business day after receiving notice of a condition imposed or modified by the department, an offender may request an administrative review under rules adopted by the department.

The condition shall remain in effect unless the reviewing officer finds that it is not reasonably related to the crime of conviction, the offender's risk of reoffending, or the safety of the community.

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- (8) The department may require offenders to pay for special services rendered including electronic monitoring, day reporting, and telephone reporting, dependent on the offender's ability to pay. The department may pay for these services for offenders who are not able to pay.
- 9 (9)(a) When a sex offender has been sentenced pursuant to RCW 9.94A.712, the board shall exercise the authority prescribed in RCW 9.95.420 through 9.95.435.
- 12 (b) The department shall assess the offender's risk of recidivism 13 and shall recommend to the board any additional or modified conditions 14 based upon the risk to community safety. The board must consider and 15 may impose department-recommended conditions.
 - (c) If the department finds that an emergency exists requiring the immediate imposition of additional conditions in order to prevent the offender from committing a crime, the department may impose such conditions. The department may not impose conditions that are contrary to those set by the board or the court and may not contravene or decrease court-imposed or board-imposed conditions. Conditions imposed under this subsection shall take effect immediately after notice to the offender by personal service, but shall not remain in effect longer than seven working days unless approved by the board.
- (10) In setting, modifying, and enforcing conditions of community custody, the department shall be deemed to be performing a quasi-judicial function.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:
 - No offender sentenced to a term of community custody under the supervision of the department may own, use, or possess firearms or ammunition. Offenders who own, use, or are found to be in actual or constructive possession of firearms or ammunition shall be subject to the violation process and sanctions under sections 15 and 21 of this act and RCW 9.94A.737.
- 36 "Constructive possession" as used in this section means the power

- and intent to control the firearm or ammunition. "Firearm" as used in this section has the same definition as in RCW 9.41.010.
- 3 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 12.** A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW 4 to read as follows:

- (1) Community custody shall begin: (a) Upon completion of the term of confinement; (b) at such time as the offender is transferred to community custody in lieu of earned release in accordance with RCW 9.94A.728 (1) or (2); or (c) at the time of sentencing if no term of confinement is ordered.
- (2) When an offender is sentenced to community custody, the offender is subject to the conditions of community custody as of the date of sentencing, unless otherwise ordered by the court.
- (3) When an offender is sentenced to a community custody range pursuant to section 7 (1) or (2) of this act, the department shall discharge the offender from community custody on a date determined by the department, which the department may modify, based on risk and performance of the offender, within the range or at the end of the period of earned release, whichever is later.
- 19 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 13.** A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW 20 to read as follows:
 - (1) When an offender is under community custody, the community corrections officer may obtain information from the offender's mental health treatment provider on the offender's status with respect to evaluation, application for services, registration for services, and compliance with the supervision plan, without the offender's consent, as described under RCW 71.05.630.
 - (2) An offender under community custody who is civilly detained under chapter 71.05 RCW, and subsequently discharged or conditionally released to the community, shall be under the supervision of the department for the duration of his or her period of community custody. During any period of inpatient mental health treatment that falls within the period of community custody, the inpatient treatment provider and the supervising community corrections officer shall notify each other about the offender's discharge, release, and legal status, and shall share other relevant information.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:

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- (1) At any time prior to the completion or termination of a sex offender's term of community custody, if the court finds that public safety would be enhanced, the court may impose and enforce an order extending any or all of the conditions of community custody for a period up to the maximum allowable sentence for the crime as it is classified in chapter 9A.20 RCW, regardless of the expiration of the offender's term of community custody.
- (2) If a violation of a condition extended under this section occurs after the expiration of the offender's term of community custody, it shall be deemed a violation of the sentence for the purposes of RCW 9.94A.631 and may be punishable as contempt of court as provided for in RCW 7.21.040.
- 15 (3) If the court extends a condition beyond the expiration of the 16 term of community custody, the department is not responsible for 17 supervision of the offender's compliance with the condition.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:
- 20 (1)(a) An offender who violates any condition or requirement of a 21 sentence may be sanctioned with up to sixty days' confinement for each 22 violation.
 - (b) In lieu of confinement, an offender may be sanctioned with work release, home detention with electronic monitoring, work crew, community restitution, inpatient treatment, daily reporting, curfew, educational or counseling sessions, supervision enhanced through electronic monitoring, or any other sanctions available in the community.
- 29 (2) If an offender was under community custody pursuant to one of 30 the following statutes, the offender may be sanctioned as follows:
- 31 (a) If the offender was transferred to community custody in lieu of 32 earned early release in accordance with RCW 9.94A.728(2), the offender 33 may be transferred to a more restrictive confinement status to serve up 34 to the remaining portion of the sentence, less credit for any period 35 actually spent in community custody or in detention awaiting 36 disposition of an alleged violation.

1 (b) If the offender was sentenced under the drug offender 2 sentencing alternative set out in RCW 9.94A.660, the offender may be 3 sanctioned in accordance with that section.

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- (c) If the offender was sentenced under the special sexual offender sentencing alternative set out in RCW 9.94A.670, the suspended sentence may be revoked and the offender committed to serve the original sentence of confinement.
- (d) If the offender was sentenced to a work ethic camp pursuant to RCW 9.94A.690, the offender may be reclassified to serve the unexpired term of his or her sentence in total confinement.
- 11 (e) If a sex offender was sentenced pursuant to RCW 9.94A.712, the 12 offender may be transferred to a more restrictive confinement status to 13 serve up to the remaining portion of the sentence, less credit for any 14 period actually spent in community custody or in detention awaiting 15 disposition of an alleged violation.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:

- (1) If an offender has not completed his or her maximum term of total confinement and is subject to a third violation hearing pursuant to RCW 9.94A.737 for any violation of community custody and is found to have committed the violation, the department shall return the offender to total confinement in a state correctional facility to serve up to the remaining portion of his or her sentence, unless it is determined that returning the offender to a state correctional facility would substantially interfere with the offender's ability to maintain necessary community supports or to participate in necessary treatment or programming and would substantially increase the offender's likelihood of reoffending.
- (2) The department may work with the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs to establish and operate an electronic monitoring program for low-risk offenders who violate the terms of their community custody.
- (3) Local governments, their subdivisions and employees, the department and its employees, and the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs and its employees are immune from civil liability for damages arising from incidents involving low-risk

- 1 offenders who are placed on electronic monitoring unless it is shown
- 2 that an employee acted with gross negligence or bad faith.
- 3 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 17.** A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW 4 to read as follows:
- 5 (1) If a sanction of confinement is imposed by the court, the following applies:
- 7 (a) If the sanction was imposed pursuant to section 15(1) of this 8 act, the sanction shall be served in a county facility.
- 9 (b) If the sanction was imposed pursuant to section 15(2) of this 10 act, the sanction shall be served in a state facility.
- (2) If a sanction of confinement is imposed by the department, and 11 if the offender is an inmate as defined by RCW 72.09.015, no more than 12 eight days of the sanction, including any credit for time served, may 13 be served in a county facility. The balance of the sanction shall be 14 served in a state facility. In computing the eight-day period, 15 16 weekends and holidays shall be excluded. The department may negotiate 17 with local correctional authorities for an additional period of detention. 18
- 19 (3) If a sanction of confinement is imposed by the board, it shall 20 be served in a state facility.
- 21 (4) Sanctions imposed pursuant to RCW 9.94A.670(3) shall be served 22 in a county facility.
- (5) As used in this section, "county facility" means a facility operated, licensed, or utilized under contract by the county, and "state facility" means a facility operated, licensed, or utilized under contract by the state.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:
- The procedure for imposing sanctions for violations of sentence conditions or requirements is as follows:
- 31 (1) If the offender was sentenced under the drug offender 32 sentencing alternative, any sanctions shall be imposed by the 33 department or the court pursuant to RCW 9.94A.660.
- 34 (2) If the offender was sentenced under the special sexual offender 35 sentencing alternative, any sanctions shall be imposed by the 36 department or the court pursuant to RCW 9.94A.670.

1 (3) If a sex offender was sentenced pursuant to RCW 9.94A.712, any sanctions shall be imposed by the board pursuant to RCW 9.95.435.

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- (4) In any other case, if the offender is being supervised by the department, any sanctions shall be imposed by the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.737.
- 6 (5) If the offender is not being supervised by the department, any sanctions shall be imposed by the court pursuant to section 19 of this act.
- 9 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 19.** A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) If an offender violates any condition or requirement of a sentence, and the offender is not being supervised by the department, the court may modify its order of judgment and sentence and impose further punishment in accordance with this section.
 - (2) If an offender fails to comply with any of the conditions or requirements of a sentence the following provisions apply:
 - (a) The court, upon the motion of the state, or upon its own motion, shall require the offender to show cause why the offender should not be punished for the noncompliance. The court may issue a summons or a warrant of arrest for the offender's appearance;
- 21 (b) The state has the burden of showing noncompliance by a 22 preponderance of the evidence;
- (c) If the court finds that a violation has been proved, it may impose the sanctions specified in section 15(1) of this act. Alternatively, the court may:
 - (i) Convert a term of partial confinement to total confinement;
 - (ii) Convert community restitution obligation to total or partial confinement; or
 - (iii) Convert monetary obligations, except restitution and the crime victim penalty assessment, to community restitution hours at the rate of the state minimum wage as established in RCW 49.46.020 for each hour of community restitution;
- 33 (d) If the court finds that the violation was not willful, the 34 court may modify its previous order regarding payment of legal 35 financial obligations and regarding community restitution obligations; 36 and

(e) If the violation involves a failure to undergo or comply with a mental health status evaluation and/or outpatient mental health treatment, the court shall seek a recommendation from the treatment provider or proposed treatment provider. Enforcement of orders concerning outpatient mental health treatment must reflect the availability of treatment and must pursue the least restrictive means of promoting participation in treatment. If the offender's failure to receive care essential for health and safety presents a risk of serious physical harm or probable harmful consequences, the civil detention and commitment procedures of chapter 71.05 RCW shall be considered in preference to incarceration in a local or state correctional facility.

- (3) Any time served in confinement awaiting a hearing on noncompliance shall be credited against any confinement ordered by the court.
- 15 (4) Nothing in this section prohibits the filing of escape charges 16 if appropriate.
- **Sec. 20.** RCW 9.94A.737 and 2007 c 483 s 305 are each amended to 18 read as follows:
 - (1) ((If an offender violates any condition or requirement of community custody, the department may transfer the offender to a more restrictive confinement status to serve up to the remaining portion of the sentence, less credit for any period actually spent in community custody or in detention awaiting disposition of an alleged violation and subject to the limitations of subsection (3) of this section.
 - (2) If an offender has not completed his or her maximum term of total confinement and is subject to a third violation hearing for any violation of community custody and is found to have committed the violation, the department shall return the offender to total confinement in a state correctional facility to serve up to the remaining portion of his or her sentence, unless it is determined that returning the offender to a state correctional facility would substantially interfere with the offender's ability to maintain necessary community supports or to participate in necessary treatment or programming and would substantially increase the offender's likelihood of reoffending.
 - (3)(a) For a sex offender sentenced to a term of community custody under RCW 9.94A.670 who violates any condition of community custody,

the department may impose a sanction of up to sixty days' confinement in a local correctional facility for each violation. If the department imposes a sanction, the department shall submit within seventy two hours a report to the court and the prosecuting attorney outlining the violation or violations and the sanctions imposed.

(b) For a sex offender sentenced to a term of community custody under RCW 9.94A.710 who violates any condition of community custody after having completed his or her maximum term of total confinement, including time served on community custody in lieu of earned release, the department may impose a sanction of up to sixty days in a local correctional facility for each violation.

(c) For an offender sentenced to a term of community custody under RCW 9.94A.505(2)(b), 9.94A.650, or 9.94A.715, or under RCW 9.94A.545, for a crime committed on or after July 1, 2000, who violates any condition of community custody after having completed his or her maximum term of total confinement, including time served on community custody in lieu of earned release, the department may impose a sanction of up to sixty days in total confinement for each violation. The department may impose sanctions such as work release, home detention with electronic monitoring, work crew, community restitution, inpatient treatment, daily reporting, curfew, educational or counseling sessions, supervision enhanced through electronic monitoring, or any other sanctions available in the community.

(d) For an offender sentenced to a term of community placement under RCW 9.94A.705 who violates any condition of community placement after having completed his or her maximum term of total confinement, including time served on community custody in lieu of earned release, the department may impose a sanction of up to sixty days in total confinement for each violation. The department may impose sanctions such as work release, home detention with electronic monitoring, work crew, community restitution, inpatient treatment, daily reporting, curfew, educational or counseling sessions, supervision enhanced through electronic monitoring, or any other sanctions available in the community.

(4) If an offender has been arrested for a new felony offense while under community supervision, community custody, or community placement, the department shall hold the offender in total confinement until a hearing before the department as provided in this section or until the

offender has been formally charged for the new felony offense, whichever is earlier. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as to permit the department to hold an offender past his or her maximum term of total confinement if the offender has not completed the maximum term of total confinement or to permit the department to hold an offender past the offender's term of community supervision, community custody, or community placement.

- (5) The department shall be financially responsible for any portion of the sanctions authorized by this section that are served in a local correctional facility as the result of action by the department.
- (6))) If an offender is accused of violating any condition or requirement of community custody, he or she is entitled to a hearing before the department prior to the imposition of sanctions. The hearing shall be considered as offender disciplinary proceedings and shall not be subject to chapter 34.05 RCW. The department shall develop hearing procedures and a structure of graduated sanctions.
- $((\frac{(7)}{)})$ (2) The hearing procedures required under subsection $((\frac{(6)}{)})$ (1) of this section shall be developed by rule and include the following:
- (a) Hearing officers shall report through a chain of command separate from that of community corrections officers;
- (b) The department shall provide the offender with written notice of the violation, the evidence relied upon, and the reasons the particular sanction was imposed. The notice shall include a statement of the rights specified in this subsection, and the offender's right to file a personal restraint petition under court rules after the final decision of the department;
- (c) The hearing shall be held unless waived by the offender, and shall be electronically recorded. For offenders not in total confinement, the hearing shall be held within fifteen working days, but not less than twenty-four hours, after notice of the violation. For offenders in total confinement, the hearing shall be held within five working days, but not less than twenty-four hours, after notice of the violation;
- 35 (d) The offender shall have the right to: (i) Be present at the 36 hearing; (ii) have the assistance of a person qualified to assist the 37 offender in the hearing, appointed by the hearing officer if the

offender has a language or communications barrier; (iii) testify or remain silent; (iv) call witnesses and present documentary evidence; and (v) question witnesses who appear and testify; and

- (e) The sanction shall take effect if affirmed by the hearing officer. Within seven days after the hearing officer's decision, the offender may appeal the decision to a panel of three reviewing officers designated by the secretary or by the secretary's designee. The sanction shall be reversed or modified if a majority of the panel finds that the sanction was not reasonably related to any of the following: (i) The crime of conviction; (ii) the violation committed; (iii) the offender's risk of reoffending; or (iv) the safety of the community.
- ((+8))) (3) For purposes of this section, no finding of a violation of conditions may be based on unconfirmed or unconfirmable allegations.
- (((9) The department shall work with the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs to establish and operate an electronic monitoring program for low-risk offenders who violate the terms of their community custody. Between January 1, 2006, and December 31, 2006, the department shall endeavor to place at least one hundred low-risk community custody violators on the electronic monitoring program per day if there are at least that many low-risk offenders who qualify for the electronic monitoring program.
- (10) Local governments, their subdivisions and employees, the department and its employees, and the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs and its employees shall be immune from civil liability for damages arising from incidents involving low-risk offenders who are placed on electronic monitoring unless it is shown that an employee acted with gross negligence or bad faith.))
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 21. (1) The secretary may issue warrants for the arrest of any offender who violates a condition of community custody. The arrest warrants shall authorize any law enforcement or peace officer or community corrections officer of this state or any other state where such offender may be located, to arrest the offender and place him or her in total confinement pending disposition of the alleged violation.
- (2) A community corrections officer, if he or she has reasonable cause to believe an offender has violated a condition of community custody, may suspend the person's community custody status and arrest

or cause the arrest and detention in total confinement of the offender, pending the determination of the secretary as to whether the violation has occurred. The community corrections officer shall report to the secretary all facts and circumstances and the reasons for the action of suspending community custody status.

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- (3) If an offender has been arrested for a new felony offense while under community custody the department shall hold the offender in total confinement until a hearing before the department as provided in this section or until the offender has been formally charged for the new felony offense, whichever is earlier. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as to permit the department to hold an offender past his or her maximum term of total confinement if the offender has not completed the maximum term of total confinement or to permit the department to hold an offender past the offender's term of community custody.
- (4) A violation of a condition of community custody shall be deemed a violation of the sentence for purposes of RCW 9.94A.631. The authority granted to community corrections officers under this section shall be in addition to that set forth in RCW 9.94A.631.
- 20 **Sec. 22.** RCW 9.94A.740 and 1999 c 196 s 9 are each amended to read 21 as follows:
 - (1) ((The secretary may issue warrants for the arrest of any offender who violates a condition of community placement or community custody. The arrest warrants shall authorize any law enforcement or peace officer or community corrections officer of this state or any other state where such offender may be located, to arrest the offender and place him or her in total confinement pending disposition of the alleged violation.)) When an offender is arrested pursuant to section 21 of this act, the department shall compensate the local jurisdiction at the office of financial management's adjudicated rate, in accordance with RCW 70.48.440. ((A community corrections officer, if he or she has reasonable cause to believe an offender in community placement or community custody has violated a condition of community placement or community custody, may suspend the person's community placement or community custody status and arrest or cause the arrest and detention in total confinement of the offender, pending the determination of the secretary as to whether the violation has occurred. The community

corrections officer shall report to the secretary all facts and circumstances and the reasons for the action of suspending community placement or community custody status. A violation of a condition of community placement or community custody shall be deemed a violation of the sentence for purposes of RCW 9.94A.631. The authority granted to community corrections officers under this section shall be in addition to that set forth in RCW 9.94A.631.)

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- (2) Inmates, as defined in RCW 72.09.015, who have been transferred to community custody and who are detained in a local correctional facility are the financial responsibility of the department of corrections, except as provided in subsection (3) of this section. ((The community custody inmate shall be removed from the local correctional facility, except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, not later than eight days, excluding weekends and holidays, following admittance to the local correctional facility and notification that the inmate is available for movement to a state correctional institution.))
- (3) ((The department may negotiate with local correctional authorities for an additional period of detention; however, sex offenders sanctioned for community custody violations under RCW 9.94A.737(2) to a term of confinement shall remain in the local correctional facility for the complete term of the sanction.)) by the department sanctions imposed ((9.94A.737(2)(a))) 9.94A.670, the local correctional facility shall be financially responsible. ((For confinement sanctions imposed under RCW 9.94A.737(2)(b), the department of corrections shall be financially responsible for that portion of the sanction served during the time in which the sex offender is on community custody in lieu of earned release, and the local correctional facility shall be financially responsible for that portion of the sanction served by the sex offender after the time in which the sex offender is on community custody in lieu of earned release.))
- (4) The department, in consultation with the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs and those counties in which the sheriff does not operate a correctional facility, shall establish a methodology for determining the department's local correctional facilities bed utilization rate, for each county in calendar year 1998, for offenders

- being held for violations of conditions of community custody((7 community placement, or community supervision)). ((For confinement sanctions imposed under RCW 9.94A.737(2) (c) or (d)))
- (5) Except as provided in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, 4 the local correctional facility shall continue to be financially 5 responsible to the extent of the calendar year 1998 bed utilization 6 7 rate for confinement sanctions imposed by the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.737. If the department's use of bed space in local 8 correctional facilities of any county for <u>such</u> confinement sanctions 9 10 ((imposed on offenders sentenced to a term of community custody under RCW 9.94A.737(2) (c) or (d))) exceeds the 1998 bed utilization rate for 11 12 the county, the department shall compensate the county for the excess 13 use at the per diem rate equal to the lowest rate charged by the county 14 under its contract with a municipal government during the year in which 15 the use occurs.

19 Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in 20 this section apply throughout this chapter.

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- (1) "Board" means the indeterminate sentence review board created under chapter 9.95 RCW.
 - (2) "Collect," or any derivative thereof, "collect and remit," or "collect and deliver," when used with reference to the department, means that the department, either directly or through a collection agreement authorized by RCW 9.94A.760, is responsible for monitoring and enforcing the offender's sentence with regard to the legal financial obligation, receiving payment thereof from the offender, and, consistent with current law, delivering daily the entire payment to the superior court clerk without depositing it in a departmental account.
 - (3) "Commission" means the sentencing guidelines commission.
- 32 (4) "Community corrections officer" means an employee of the 33 department who is responsible for carrying out specific duties in 34 supervision of sentenced offenders and monitoring of sentence 35 conditions.
- 36 (5) "Community custody" means that portion of an offender's 37 sentence of confinement in lieu of earned release time or imposed

- ((pursuant to RCW 9.94A.505(2)(b), 9.94A.650 through 9.94A.670, 9.94A.690, 9.94A.700 through 9.94A.715, or 9.94A.545,)) as part of a sentence and served in the community subject to controls placed on the offender's movement and activities by the department. ((For offenders placed on community custody for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2000, the department shall assess the offender's risk of reoffense and may establish and modify conditions of community custody, in addition to those imposed by the court, based upon the risk to community safety.))
 - (6) "Community custody range" means the minimum and maximum period of community custody included as part of a sentence under RCW 9.94A.715, as established by the commission or the legislature under RCW 9.94A.850 ((for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2000)).

- (7) (("Community placement" means that period during which the offender is subject to the conditions of community custody and/or postrelease supervision, which begins either upon completion of the term of confinement (postrelease supervision) or at such time as the offender is transferred to community custody in lieu of earned release. Community placement may consist of entirely community custody, entirely postrelease supervision, or a combination of the two.
- (8))) "Community protection zone" means the area within eight hundred eighty feet of the facilities and grounds of a public or private school.
 - ((+9))) (8) "Community restitution" means compulsory service, without compensation, performed for the benefit of the community by the offender.
- (((10) "Community supervision" means a period of time during which a convicted offender is subject to crime related prohibitions and other sentence conditions imposed by a court pursuant to this chapter or RCW 16.52.200(6) or 46.61.524. Where the court finds that any offender has a chemical dependency that has contributed to his or her offense, the conditions of supervision may, subject to available resources, include treatment. For purposes of the interstate compact for out-of-state supervision of parolees and probationers, RCW 9.95.270, community supervision is the functional equivalent of probation and should be considered the same as probation by other states.
 - (11))) (9) "Confinement" means total or partial confinement.

 $((\frac{12}{12}))$ (10) "Conviction" means an adjudication of guilt pursuant to Titles 10 or 13 RCW and includes a verdict of guilty, a finding of guilty, and acceptance of a plea of guilty.

- (((13))) (11) "Crime-related prohibition" means an order of a court prohibiting conduct that directly relates to the circumstances of the crime for which the offender has been convicted, and shall not be construed to mean orders directing an offender affirmatively to participate in rehabilitative programs or to otherwise perform affirmative conduct. However, affirmative acts necessary to monitor compliance with the order of a court may be required by the department.
- $((\frac{14}{1}))$ (12) "Criminal history" means the list of a defendant's prior convictions and juvenile adjudications, whether in this state, in federal court, or elsewhere.
- (a) The history shall include, where known, for each conviction (i) whether the defendant has been placed on probation and the length and terms thereof; and (ii) whether the defendant has been incarcerated and the length of incarceration.
- (b) A conviction may be removed from a defendant's criminal history only if it is vacated pursuant to RCW 9.96.060, 9.94A.640, 9.95.240, or a similar out-of-state statute, or if the conviction has been vacated pursuant to a governor's pardon.
- (c) The determination of a defendant's criminal history is distinct from the determination of an offender score. A prior conviction that was not included in an offender score calculated pursuant to a former version of the sentencing reform act remains part of the defendant's criminal history.
- $((\frac{15}{15}))$ (13) "Day fine" means a fine imposed by the sentencing court that equals the difference between the offender's net daily income and the reasonable obligations that the offender has for the support of the offender and any dependents.
- (((16))) (14) "Day reporting" means a program of enhanced supervision designed to monitor the offender's daily activities and compliance with sentence conditions, and in which the offender is required to report daily to a specific location designated by the department or the sentencing court.
 - $((\frac{17}{17}))$ (15) "Department" means the department of corrections.
- $((\frac{(18)}{(18)}))$ <u>(16)</u> "Determinate sentence" means a sentence that states with exactitude the number of actual years, months, or days of total

- confinement, of partial confinement, of community ((supervision))
 custody, the number of actual hours or days of community restitution
 work, or dollars or terms of a legal financial obligation. The fact
 that an offender through earned release can reduce the actual period of
 confinement shall not affect the classification of the sentence as a
 determinate sentence.
- 7 (((19))) (17) "Disposable earnings" means that part of the earnings of an offender remaining after the deduction from those earnings of any 8 amount required by law to be withheld. For the purposes of this 9 definition, "earnings" means compensation paid or payable for personal 10 services, whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonuses, or 11 otherwise, and, notwithstanding any other provision of law making the 12 payments exempt from garnishment, attachment, or other process to 13 satisfy a court-ordered legal financial obligation, specifically 14 includes periodic payments pursuant to pension or retirement programs, 15 16 or insurance policies of any type, but does not include payments made 17 under Title 50 RCW, except as provided in RCW 50.40.020 and 50.40.050, or Title 74 RCW. 18
- 19 $((\frac{(20)}{(20)}))$ (18) "Drug offender sentencing alternative" is a 20 sentencing option available to persons convicted of a felony offense 21 other than a violent offense or a sex offense and who are eligible for 22 the option under RCW 9.94A.660.
- 23 $\left(\left(\frac{21}{21}\right)\right)$ "Drug offense" means:

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- (a) Any felony violation of chapter 69.50 RCW except possession of a controlled substance (RCW 69.50.4013) or forged prescription for a controlled substance (RCW 69.50.403);
 - (b) Any offense defined as a felony under federal law that relates to the possession, manufacture, distribution, or transportation of a controlled substance; or
- 30 (c) Any out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws 31 of this state would be a felony classified as a drug offense under (a) 32 of this subsection.
- 33 $((\frac{(22)}{)})$ "Earned release" means earned release from confinement as provided in RCW 9.94A.728.
- 35 $((\frac{(23)}{23}))$ <u>(21)</u> "Escape" means:
- 36 (a) Sexually violent predator escape (RCW 9A.76.115), escape in the 37 first degree (RCW 9A.76.110), escape in the second degree (RCW 9A.76.120), willful failure to return from furlough (RCW 72.66.060),

- willful failure to return from work release (RCW 72.65.070), or willful failure to be available for supervision by the department while in community custody (RCW 72.09.310); or
 - (b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as an escape under (a) of this subsection.
 - (((24))) (22) "Felony traffic offense" means:

- (a) Vehicular homicide (RCW 46.61.520), vehicular assault (RCW 46.61.522), eluding a police officer (RCW 46.61.024), felony hit-and-run injury-accident (RCW 46.52.020(4)), felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502(6)), or felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.504(6)); or
- (b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a felony traffic offense under (a) of this subsection.
- $((\frac{25}{1}))$ <u>(23)</u> "Fine" means a specific sum of money ordered by the sentencing court to be paid by the offender to the court over a specific period of time.
- $((\frac{(26)}{)})$ (24) "First-time offender" means any person who has no prior convictions for a felony and is eligible for the first-time offender waiver under RCW 9.94A.650.
- $((\frac{27}{1}))$ <u>(25)</u> "Home detention" means a program of partial confinement available to offenders wherein the offender is confined in a private residence subject to electronic surveillance.
- ((\(\frac{(28)}{)}\)) (26) "Legal financial obligation" means a sum of money that is ordered by a superior court of the state of Washington for legal financial obligations which may include restitution to the victim, statutorily imposed crime victims' compensation fees as assessed pursuant to RCW 7.68.035, court costs, county or interlocal drug funds, court-appointed attorneys' fees, and costs of defense, fines, and any other financial obligation that is assessed to the offender as a result of a felony conviction. Upon conviction for vehicular assault while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.522(1)(b), or vehicular homicide while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.520(1)(a), legal financial obligations may also include payment to a public agency

- of the expense of an emergency response to the incident resulting in the conviction, subject to RCW 38.52.430.
- 3 $((\frac{(29)}{)})$ "Most serious offense" means any of the following 4 felonies or a felony attempt to commit any of the following felonies:
 - (a) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A felony;
 - (b) Assault in the second degree;
- 9 (c) Assault of a child in the second degree;
- 10 (d) Child molestation in the second degree;
- (e) Controlled substance homicide;
- 12 (f) Extortion in the first degree;
- 13 (g) Incest when committed against a child under age fourteen;
- (h) Indecent liberties;

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- 15 (i) Kidnapping in the second degree;
- 16 (j) Leading organized crime;
- 17 (k) Manslaughter in the first degree;
 - (1) Manslaughter in the second degree;
- 19 (m) Promoting prostitution in the first degree;
- 20 (n) Rape in the third degree;
- 21 (o) Robbery in the second degree;
- 22 (p) Sexual exploitation;
- (q) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless manner;
 - (r) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502, or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner;
- 31 (s) Any other class B felony offense with a finding of sexual 32 motivation;
- 33 (t) Any other felony with a deadly weapon verdict under RCW 9.94A.602;
- 35 (u) Any felony offense in effect at any time prior to December 2, 36 1993, that is comparable to a most serious offense under this 37 subsection, or any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense

- that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a most serious offense under this subsection;
- 3 (v)(i) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW 9A.88.100(1) (a), (b), and (c), chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess.
- 5 as it existed until July 1, 1979, RCW 9A.44.100(1) (a), (b), and (c) as
- 6 it existed from July 1, 1979, until June 11, 1986, and RCW 9A.44.100(1) 7 (a), (b), and (d) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988;
- 8 (ii) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW
- 9 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988,
- 10 if: (A) The crime was committed against a child under the age of
- 11 fourteen; or (B) the relationship between the victim and perpetrator is
- 12 included in the definition of indecent liberties under RCW
- 13 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from July 1, 1988, through July 27, 1997,
- or RCW 9A.44.100(1) (d) or (e) as it existed from July 25, 1993,
- 15 through July 27, 1997.
- 16 $((\frac{30}{30}))$ (28) "Nonviolent offense" means an offense which is not a violent offense.
- 18 $((\frac{31}{1}))$ <u>(29)</u> "Offender" means a person who has committed a felony 19 established by state law and is eighteen years of age or older or is
- 20 less than eighteen years of age but whose case is under superior court
- 21 jurisdiction under RCW 13.04.030 or has been transferred by the
- 22 appropriate juvenile court to a criminal court pursuant to RCW
- 23 13.40.110. Throughout this chapter, the terms "offender" and
- 24 "defendant" are used interchangeably.
- $((\frac{32}{2}))$ <u>(30)</u> "Partial confinement" means confinement for no more than one year in a facility or institution operated or utilized under
- 27 contract by the state or any other unit of government, or, if home
- 28 detention or work crew has been ordered by the court, in an approved
- 29 residence, for a substantial portion of each day with the balance of
- 30 the day spent in the community. Partial confinement includes work
- 31 release, home detention, work crew, and a combination of work crew and
- 32 home detention.
- (((33))) <u>(31)</u> "Persistent offender" is an offender who:
- 34 (a)(i) Has been convicted in this state of any felony considered a 35 most serious offense; and
- (ii) Has, before the commission of the offense under (a) of this subsection, been convicted as an offender on at least two separate occasions, whether in this state or elsewhere, of felonies that under

the laws of this state would be considered most serious offenses and would be included in the offender score under RCW 9.94A.525; provided that of the two or more previous convictions, at least one conviction must have occurred before the commission of any of the other most serious offenses for which the offender was previously convicted; or

(b)(i) Has been convicted of: (A) Rape in the first degree, rape of a child in the first degree, child molestation in the first degree, rape in the second degree, rape of a child in the second degree, or indecent liberties by forcible compulsion; (B) any of the following offenses with a finding of sexual motivation: Murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, homicide by abuse, kidnapping in the first degree, kidnapping in the second degree, assault in the first degree, assault in the second degree, assault of a child in the first degree, assault of a child in the second degree, or burglary in the first degree; or (C) an attempt to commit any crime listed in this subsection (((33))) (31)(b)(i); and

(ii) Has, before the commission of the offense under (b)(i) of this subsection, been convicted as an offender on at least one occasion, whether in this state or elsewhere, of an offense listed in (b)(i) of this subsection or any federal or out-of-state offense or offense under prior Washington law that is comparable to the offenses listed in (b)(i) of this subsection. A conviction for rape of a child in the first degree constitutes a conviction under (b)(i) of this subsection only when the offender was sixteen years of age or older when the offender committed the offense. A conviction for rape of a child in the second degree constitutes a conviction under (b)(i) of this subsection only when the offender was eighteen years of age or older when the offender committed the offense.

(((34) "Postrelease supervision" is that portion of an offender's community placement that is not community custody.

(35))) (32) "Predatory" means: (a) The perpetrator of the crime was a stranger to the victim, as defined in this section; (b) the perpetrator established or promoted a relationship with the victim prior to the offense and the victimization of the victim was a significant reason the perpetrator established or promoted the relationship; or (c) the perpetrator was: (i) A teacher, counselor, volunteer, or other person in authority in any public or private school and the victim was a student of the school under his or her authority

- or supervision. For purposes of this subsection, "school" does not include home-based instruction as defined in RCW 28A.225.010; (ii) a coach, trainer, volunteer, or other person in authority in any recreational activity and the victim was a participant in the activity under his or her authority or supervision; or (iii) a pastor, elder, volunteer, or other person in authority in any church or religious organization, and the victim was a member or participant of the
- 9 $((\frac{(36)}{)})$ "Private school" means a school regulated under 10 chapter 28A.195 or 28A.205 RCW.

organization under his or her authority.

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- 11 $((\frac{37}{1}))$ <u>(34)</u> "Public school" has the same meaning as in RCW 28A.150.010.
- (((38))) <u>(35)</u> "Restitution" means a specific sum of money ordered by the sentencing court to be paid by the offender to the court over a specified period of time as payment of damages. The sum may include both public and private costs.
 - (((39))) <u>(36)</u> "Risk assessment" means the application of an objective instrument supported by research and adopted by the department for the purpose of assessing an offender's risk of reoffense, taking into consideration the nature of the harm done by the offender, place and circumstances of the offender related to risk, the offender's relationship to any victim, and any information provided to the department by victims. The results of a risk assessment shall not be based on unconfirmed or unconfirmable allegations.
 - $((\frac{40}{100}))$ (37) "Serious traffic offense" means:
- (a) Nonfelony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502), nonfelony actual physical control while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.504), reckless driving (RCW 46.61.500), or hit-and-run an attended vehicle (RCW 46.52.020(5)); or
- 31 (b) Any federal, out-of-state, county, or municipal conviction for 32 an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a 33 serious traffic offense under (a) of this subsection.
- (((41))) (38) "Serious violent offense" is a subcategory of violent offense and means:
- 36 (a)(i) Murder in the first degree;
- 37 (ii) Homicide by abuse;
- 38 (iii) Murder in the second degree;

- 1 (iv) Manslaughter in the first degree;
- 2 (v) Assault in the first degree;
- 3 (vi) Kidnapping in the first degree;
- 4 (vii) Rape in the first degree;
- 5 (viii) Assault of a child in the first degree; or
- 6 (ix) An attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to
 7 commit one of these felonies; or
- 8 (b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that 9 under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a serious 10 violent offense under (a) of this subsection.
- 11 $((\frac{42}{1}))$ <u>(39)</u> "Sex offense" means:
- 12 (a)(i) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9A.44 RCW other than 13 RCW 9A.44.130($(\frac{(11)}{(12)})$) $(\underline{12})$;
- 14 (ii) A violation of RCW 9A.64.020;

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- 15 (iii) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9.68A RCW other than 16 RCW 9.68A.080; or
- 17 (iv) A felony that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, 18 criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit such crimes;
- 19 (b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior 20 to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a sex 21 offense in (a) of this subsection;
- 22 (c) A felony with a finding of sexual motivation under RCW 23 9.94A.835 or 13.40.135; or
 - (d) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a sex offense under (a) of this subsection.
- $((\frac{43}{}))$ $\underline{(40)}$ "Sexual motivation" means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of his or her sexual gratification.
- 30 (((44))) (41) "Standard sentence range" means the sentencing 31 court's discretionary range in imposing a nonappealable sentence.
- $((\frac{45}{1}))$ $(\frac{42}{1})$ "Statutory maximum sentence" means the maximum length of time for which an offender may be confined as punishment for a crime as prescribed in chapter 9A.20 RCW, RCW 9.92.010, the statute defining the crime, or other statute defining the maximum penalty for a crime.
- 36 (((46))) (43) "Stranger" means that the victim did not know the 37 offender twenty-four hours before the offense.

- 1 $((\frac{47}{1}))$ $(\frac{44}{1})$ "Total confinement" means confinement inside the 2 physical boundaries of a facility or institution operated or utilized 3 under contract by the state or any other unit of government for twenty-4 four hours a day, or pursuant to RCW 72.64.050 and 72.64.060.
 - (((48))) <u>(45)</u> "Transition training" means written and verbal instructions and assistance provided by the department to the offender during the two weeks prior to the offender's successful completion of the work ethic camp program. The transition training shall include instructions in the offender's requirements and obligations during the offender's period of community custody.
- $((\frac{49}{1}))$ $\underline{(46)}$ "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.
 - $((\frac{50}{100}))$ <u>(47)</u> "Violent offense" means:
- 15 (a) Any of the following felonies:

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- 16 (i) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or an 17 attempt to commit a class A felony;
- 18 (ii) Criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a 19 class A felony;
- 20 (iii) Manslaughter in the first degree;
- 21 (iv) Manslaughter in the second degree;
- 22 (v) Indecent liberties if committed by forcible compulsion;
- 23 (vi) Kidnapping in the second degree;
- 24 (vii) Arson in the second degree;
- 25 (viii) Assault in the second degree;
- 26 (ix) Assault of a child in the second degree;
- 27 (x) Extortion in the first degree;
- 28 (xi) Robbery in the second degree;
- 29 (xii) Drive-by shooting;
- 30 (xiii) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving 31 of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating 32 liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a 33 reckless manner; and
- (xiv) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502, or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner;

- 1 (b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior 2 to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a violent 3 offense in (a) of this subsection; and
 - (c) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a violent offense under (a) or (b) of this subsection.
 - $((\frac{51}{1}))$ $\underline{(48)}$ "Work crew" means a program of partial confinement consisting of civic improvement tasks for the benefit of the community that complies with RCW 9.94A.725.
 - (((52))) <u>(49)</u> "Work ethic camp" means an alternative incarceration program as provided in RCW 9.94A.690 designed to reduce recidivism and lower the cost of corrections by requiring offenders to complete a comprehensive array of real-world job and vocational experiences, character-building work ethics training, life management skills development, substance abuse rehabilitation, counseling, literacy training, and basic adult education.
- (((53))) (50) "Work release" means a program of partial confinement available to offenders who are employed or engaged as a student in a regular course of study at school.
- 20 **Sec. 24.** RCW 9.94A.501 and 2005 c 362 s 1 are each amended to read 21 as follows:
 - (1) When the department performs a risk assessment pursuant to RCW 9.94A.500, or to determine a person's conditions of supervision, the risk assessment shall classify the offender or a probationer sentenced in superior court into one of at least four risk categories.
 - (2) The department shall supervise every offender sentenced to a term of community custody((, community placement, or community supervision)) and every misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor probationer ordered by a superior court to probation under the supervision of the department pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210:
- 31 (a) Whose risk assessment places that offender or probationer in 32 one of the two highest risk categories; or
 - (b) Regardless of the offender's or probationer's risk category if:
- 34 (i) The offender's or probationer's current conviction is for:
- 35 (A) A sex offense;

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- 36 (B) A violent offense;
- 37 (C) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;

- 1 (D) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020;
- 2 (E) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);
- 3 (F) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to 4 violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with 5 intent to deliver methamphetamine; or
 - (G) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor);
 - (ii) The offender or probationer has a prior conviction for:
 - (A) A sex offense;
- 10 (B) A violent offense;

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- (C) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 12 (D) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020;
- 13 (E) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);
- 14 (F) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to 15 violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with 16 intent to deliver methamphetamine; or
- 17 (G) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor);
 - (iii) The conditions of the offender's community custody((\(\tau \) community placement, or community supervision)) or the probationer's supervision include chemical dependency treatment;
- (iv) The offender was sentenced under RCW 9.94A.650 or 9.94A.670; or
- 24 (v) The offender is subject to supervision pursuant to RCW 25 9.94A.745.
 - (3) The department is not authorized to, and may not, supervise any offender sentenced to a term of community custody((, community placement, or community supervision)) or any probationer unless the offender or probationer is one for whom supervision is required under subsection (2) of this section.
- 31 (4) This section expires July 1, 2010.
- 32 **Sec. 25.** RCW 9.94A.505 and 2006 c 73 s 6 are each amended to read 33 as follows:
- 34 (1) When a person is convicted of a felony, the court shall impose 35 punishment as provided in this chapter.
- 36 (2)(a) The court shall impose a sentence as provided in the 37 following sections and as applicable in the case:

- 1 (i) Unless another term of confinement applies, ((the court shall impose)) a sentence within the standard sentence range established in RCW 9.94A.510 or 9.94A.517;
- 4 (ii) ((RCW 9.94A.700 and 9.94A.705, relating to community
 5 placement)) Sections 7 and 8 of this act, relating to community
 6 custody;
- 7 (iii) ((RCW 9.94A.710 and 9.94A.715, relating to community custody;
- 8 (iv) RCW 9.94A.545, relating to community custody for offenders
 9 whose term of confinement is one year or less;
- 10 $\frac{(v)}{(v)}$) RCW 9.94A.570, relating to persistent offenders;
- 11 (((vi))) (iv) RCW 9.94A.540, relating to mandatory minimum terms;
- 12 $((\frac{(\text{vii})}{)})$ <u>(v)</u> RCW 9.94A.650, relating to the first-time offender waiver;
- 14 $((\frac{\text{(viii)}}{\text{)}})$ <u>(vi)</u> RCW 9.94A.660, relating to the drug offender 15 sentencing alternative;
- 16 $((\frac{(ix)}{(ix)}))$ (vii) RCW 9.94A.670, relating to the special sex offender sentencing alternative;
- 18 $((\frac{x}{x}))$ (viii) RCW 9.94A.712, relating to certain sex offenses;
- 19 $((\frac{(xi)}{)})$ (ix) RCW 9.94A.535, relating to exceptional sentences;

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- 20 $((\frac{(xii)}{)})$ (x) RCW 9.94A.589, relating to consecutive and concurrent sentences;
 - (((xiii))) <u>(xi)</u> RCW 9.94A.603, relating to felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug and felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug.
- (b) If a standard sentence range has not been established for the 26 27 offender's crime, the court shall impose a determinate sentence which may include not more than one year of confinement; community 28 restitution work; ((until July 1, 2000,)) a term of community 29 ((supervision)) custody not to exceed one year ((and on and after July 30 31 1, 2000, a term of community custody not to exceed one year, subject to 32 conditions and sanctions as authorized in RCW 9.94A.710 (2) and (3)); and/or other legal financial obligations. The court may impose a 33 sentence which provides more than one year of confinement if the court 34 finds reasons justifying an exceptional sentence as provided in RCW 35 9.94A.535. 36
- 37 (3) If the court imposes a sentence requiring confinement of thirty 38 days or less, the court may, in its discretion, specify that the

- sentence be served on consecutive or intermittent days. A sentence requiring more than thirty days of confinement shall be served on consecutive days. Local jail administrators may schedule court-ordered intermittent sentences as space permits.
 - (4) If a sentence imposed includes payment of a legal financial obligation, it shall be imposed as provided in RCW 9.94A.750, 9.94A.753, 9.94A.760, and 43.43.7541.

- (5) Except as provided under RCW 9.94A.750(4) and 9.94A.753(4), a court may not impose a sentence providing for a term of confinement or ((community supervision, community placement, or)) community custody ((which)) that exceeds the statutory maximum for the crime as provided in chapter 9A.20 RCW.
- (6) The sentencing court shall give the offender credit for all confinement time served before the sentencing if that confinement was solely in regard to the offense for which the offender is being sentenced.
- 17 (7) The court shall order restitution as provided in RCW 9.94A.750 and 9.94A.753.
 - (8) As a part of any sentence, the court may impose and enforce crime-related prohibitions and affirmative conditions as provided in this chapter.
 - (9) ((The court may order an offender whose sentence includes community placement or community supervision to undergo a mental status evaluation and to participate in available outpatient mental health treatment, if the court finds that reasonable grounds exist to believe that the offender is a mentally ill person as defined in RCW 71.24.025, and that this condition is likely to have influenced the offense. An order requiring mental status evaluation or treatment must be based on a presentence report and, if applicable, mental status evaluations that have been filed with the court to determine the offender's competency or eligibility for a defense of insanity. The court may order additional evaluations at a later date if deemed appropriate.
 - (10))) In any sentence of partial confinement, the court may require the offender to serve the partial confinement in work release, in a program of home detention, on work crew, or in a combined program of work crew and home detention.
- 37 (((11) In sentencing an offender convicted of a crime of domestic 38 violence, as defined in RCW 10.99.020, if the offender has a minor

- child, or if the victim of the offense for which the offender was
 convicted has a minor child, the court may, as part of any term of
 community supervision, community placement, or community custody, order
 the offender to participate in a domestic violence perpetrator program
 approved under RCW 26.50.150.))
- 6 Sec. 26. RCW 9.94A.610 and 2003 c 53 s 61 are each amended to read 7 as follows:

- (1) At the earliest possible date, and in no event later than ten days before release except in the event of escape or emergency furloughs as defined in RCW 72.66.010, the department of corrections shall send written notice of parole, community ((placement)) custody, work release placement, furlough, or escape about a specific inmate convicted of a serious drug offense to the following if such notice has been requested in writing about a specific inmate convicted of a serious drug offense:
- (a) Any witnesses who testified against the inmate in any court proceedings involving the serious drug offense; and
 - (b) Any person specified in writing by the prosecuting attorney. Information regarding witnesses requesting the notice, information regarding any other person specified in writing by the prosecuting attorney to receive the notice, and the notice are confidential and shall not be available to the inmate.
- (2) If an inmate convicted of a serious drug offense escapes from a correctional facility, the department of corrections shall immediately notify, by the most reasonable and expedient means available, the chief of police of the city and the sheriff of the county in which the inmate resided immediately before the inmate's arrest and conviction. If previously requested, the department shall also notify the witnesses who are entitled to notice under this section. If the inmate is recaptured, the department shall send notice to the persons designated in this subsection as soon as possible but in no event later than two working days after the department learns of such recapture.
- 34 (3) If any witness is under the age of sixteen, the notice required 35 by this section shall be sent to the parents or legal guardian of the 36 child.

- 1 (4) The department of corrections shall send the notices required 2 by this section to the last address provided to the department by the 3 requesting party. The requesting party shall furnish the department 4 with a current address.
 - (5) For purposes of this section, "serious drug offense" means an offense under RCW 69.50.401(2) (a) or (b) or 69.50.4011(2) (a) or (b).

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- 7 **Sec. 27.** RCW 9.94A.612 and 1996 c 215 s 4 are each amended to read 8 as follows:
 - (1) At the earliest possible date, and in no event later than thirty days before release except in the event of escape or emergency furloughs as defined in RCW 72.66.010, the department of corrections shall send written notice of parole, release, community ((placement)) custody, work release placement, furlough, or escape about a specific inmate convicted of a violent offense, a sex offense as defined by RCW 9.94A.030, or a felony harassment offense as defined by RCW 9A.46.060 or 9A.46.110, to the following:
- 17 (a) The chief of police of the city, if any, in which the inmate 18 will reside or in which placement will be made in a work release 19 program; and
 - (b) The sheriff of the county in which the inmate will reside or in which placement will be made in a work release program.

The sheriff of the county where the offender was convicted shall be notified if the department does not know where the offender will reside. The department shall notify the state patrol of the release of all sex offenders, and that information shall be placed in the Washington crime information center for dissemination to all law enforcement.

- (2) The same notice as required by subsection (1) of this section shall be sent to the following if such notice has been requested in writing about a specific inmate convicted of a violent offense, a sex offense as defined by RCW 9.94A.030, or a felony harassment offense as defined by RCW 9A.46.060 or 9A.46.110:
- 33 (a) The victim of the crime for which the inmate was convicted or 34 the victim's next of kin if the crime was a homicide;
- 35 (b) Any witnesses who testified against the inmate in any court 36 proceedings involving the violent offense;

1 (c) Any person specified in writing by the prosecuting attorney; 2 and

(d) Any person who requests such notice about a specific inmate convicted of a sex offense as defined by RCW 9.94A.030 from the department of corrections at least sixty days prior to the expected release date of the offender.

Information regarding victims, next of kin, or witnesses requesting the notice, information regarding any other person specified in writing by the prosecuting attorney to receive the notice, and the notice are confidential and shall not be available to the inmate. Whenever the department of corrections mails notice pursuant to this subsection and the notice is returned as undeliverable, the department shall attempt alternative methods of notification, including a telephone call to the person's last known telephone number.

- (3) The existence of the notice requirements contained in subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall not require an extension of the release date in the event that the release plan changes after notification.
- (4) If an inmate convicted of a violent offense, a sex offense as defined by RCW 9.94A.030, or a felony harassment offense as defined by RCW 9A.46.060 or 9A.46.110, escapes from a correctional facility, the department of corrections shall immediately notify, by the most reasonable and expedient means available, the chief of police of the city and the sheriff of the county in which the inmate resided immediately before the inmate's arrest and conviction. If previously requested, the department shall also notify the witnesses and the victim of the crime for which the inmate was convicted or the victim's next of kin if the crime was a homicide. If the inmate is recaptured, the department shall send notice to the persons designated in this subsection as soon as possible but in no event later than two working days after the department learns of such recapture.
- (5) If the victim, the victim's next of kin, or any witness is under the age of sixteen, the notice required by this section shall be sent to the parents or legal guardian of the child.
- (6) The department of corrections shall send the notices required by this chapter to the last address provided to the department by the requesting party. The requesting party shall furnish the department with a current address.

1 (7) The department of corrections shall keep, for a minimum of two 2 years following the release of an inmate, the following:

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- (a) A document signed by an individual as proof that that person is registered in the victim or witness notification program; and
- (b) A receipt showing that an individual registered in the victim or witness notification program was mailed a notice, at the individual's last known address, upon the release or movement of an inmate.
- 9 (8) For purposes of this section the following terms have the 10 following meanings:
 - (a) "Violent offense" means a violent offense under RCW 9.94A.030;
- 12 (b) "Next of kin" means a person's spouse, parents, siblings and 13 children.
- 14 (9) Nothing in this section shall impose any liability upon a chief 15 of police of a city or sheriff of a county for failing to request in 16 writing a notice as provided in subsection (1) of this section.
- 17 **Sec. 28.** RCW 9.94A.625 and 2000 c 226 s 5 are each amended to read 18 as follows:
 - (1) A term of confinement ordered in a sentence pursuant to this chapter shall be tolled by any period of time during which the offender has absented himself or herself from confinement without the prior approval of the entity in whose custody the offender has been placed. A term of partial confinement shall be tolled during any period of time spent in total confinement pursuant to a new conviction or pursuant to sanctions for violation of sentence conditions on a separate felony conviction.
 - (2) Any term of community custody((, community placement, or community supervision)) shall be tolled by any period of time during which the offender has absented himself or herself from supervision without prior approval of the entity under whose supervision the offender has been placed.
 - (3) Any period of community custody((, community placement, or community supervision)) shall be tolled during any period of time the offender is in confinement for any reason. However, if an offender is detained pursuant to RCW 9.94A.740 or 9.94A.631 and is later found not to have violated a condition or requirement of community custody((,

community placement, or community supervision)), time spent in confinement due to such detention shall not toll the period of community custody((, community placement, or community supervision)).

- (4) For terms of confinement or community custody((, community placement, or community supervision)), the date for the tolling of the sentence shall be established by the entity responsible for the confinement or supervision.
- **Sec. 29.** RCW 9.94A.650 and 2006 c 73 s 9 are each amended to read 9 as follows:
 - (1) This section applies to offenders who have never been previously convicted of a felony in this state, federal court, or another state, and who have never participated in a program of deferred prosecution for a felony, and who are convicted of a felony that is not:
- 15 (a) Classified as a violent offense or a sex offense under this 16 chapter;
 - (b) Manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II that is a narcotic drug or flunitrazepam classified in Schedule IV;
 - (c) Manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to deliver a methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, and salts of its isomers as defined in RCW 69.50.206(d)(2);
 - (d) The selling for profit of any controlled substance or counterfeit substance classified in Schedule I, RCW 69.50.204, except leaves and flowering tops of marihuana; or
 - (e) Felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug.
 - (2) In sentencing a first-time offender the court may waive the imposition of a sentence within the standard sentence range and impose a sentence which may include up to ninety days of confinement in a facility operated or utilized under contract by the county and a requirement that the offender refrain from committing new offenses. ((The sentence may also include a term of community supervision or community custody as specified in subsection (3) of this section,
- 36 which, in addition to crime-related prohibitions, may include

- 1 requirements that the offender perform any one or more of the 2 following:
 - (a) Devote time to a specific employment or occupation;

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- (b) Undergo available outpatient treatment for up to the period specified in subsection (3) of this section, or inpatient treatment not to exceed the standard range of confinement for that offense;
- (c) Pursue a prescribed, secular course of study or vocational training;
- (d) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the community corrections officer prior to any change in the offender's address or employment;
 - (e) Report as directed to a community corrections officer; or
- 13 (f) Pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations as provided 14 in RCW 9.94A.030 and/or perform community restitution work.))
- 15 (3) ((The terms and statuses applicable to sentences under 16 subsection (2) of this section are:
 - (a) For sentences imposed on or after July 25, 1999, for crimes committed before July 1, 2000, up to one year of community supervision. If treatment is ordered, the period of community supervision may include up to the period of treatment, but shall not exceed two years; and
 - (b) For crimes committed on or after July 1, 2000,)) The court may impose up to one year of community custody unless treatment is ordered, in which case the period of community custody may include up to the period of treatment, but shall not exceed two years. ((Any term of community custody imposed under this section is subject to conditions and sanctions as authorized in this section and in RCW 9.94A.715 (2) and (3).))
- (4) ((The department shall discharge from community supervision any offender sentenced under this section before July 25, 1999, who has served at least one year of community supervision and has completed any treatment ordered by the court.)) As a condition of community custody, in addition to any conditions authorized in section 9 of this act, the court may order the offender to pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations and/or perform community restitution work.
- 36 Sec. 30. RCW 9.94A.660 and 2006 c 339 s 302 and 2006 c 73 s 10 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

1 (1) An offender is eligible for the special drug offender 2 sentencing alternative if:

- (a) The offender is convicted of a felony that is not a violent offense or sex offense and the violation does not involve a sentence enhancement under RCW 9.94A.533 (3) or (4);
- (b) The offender is convicted of a felony that is not a felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug under RCW 46.61.502(6) or felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug under RCW 46.61.504(6);
- (c) The offender has no current or prior convictions for a sex offense at any time or violent offense within ten years before conviction of the current offense, in this state, another state, or the United States;
 - (d) For a violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act under chapter 69.50 RCW or a criminal solicitation to commit such a violation under chapter 9A.28 RCW, the offense involved only a small quantity of the particular controlled substance as determined by the judge upon consideration of such factors as the weight, purity, packaging, sale price, and street value of the controlled substance;
 - (e) The offender has not been found by the United States attorney general to be subject to a deportation detainer or order and does not become subject to a deportation order during the period of the sentence;
- (f) The standard sentence range for the current offense is greater than one year; and
- (g) The offender has not received a drug offender sentencing alternative more than once in the prior ten years before the current offense.
- (2) A motion for a sentence under this section may be made by the court, the offender, or the state. If the sentencing court determines that the offender is eligible for this alternative, the court may order an examination of the offender. The examination shall, at a minimum, address the following issues:
 - (a) Whether the offender suffers from drug addiction;
- 36 (b) Whether the addiction is such that there is a probability that 37 criminal behavior will occur in the future;

- 1 (c) Whether effective treatment for the offender's addiction is 2 available from a provider that has been licensed or certified by the 3 division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and 4 health services; and
 - (d) Whether the offender and the community will benefit from the use of the alternative.
 - (3) The examination report must contain:

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- 8 (a) Information on the issues required to be addressed in 9 subsection (2) of this section; and
 - (b) A proposed treatment plan that must, at a minimum, contain:
 - (i) A proposed treatment provider that has been licensed or certified by the division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health services;
- (ii) The recommended frequency and length of treatment, including both residential chemical dependency treatment and treatment in the community;
- 17 (iii) A proposed monitoring plan, including any requirements 18 regarding living conditions, lifestyle requirements, and monitoring by 19 family members and others; and
- 20 (iv) Recommended crime-related prohibitions and affirmative 21 conditions.
 - (4) After receipt of the examination report, if the court determines that a sentence under this section is appropriate, the court shall waive imposition of a sentence within the standard sentence range and impose a sentence consisting of either a prison-based alternative under subsection (5) of this section or a residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative under subsection (6) of this section. The residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative is only available if the midpoint of the standard range is twenty-four months or less.
 - (5) The prison-based alternative shall include:
- 32 (a) A period of total confinement in a state facility for one-half 33 of the midpoint of the standard sentence range or twelve months, 34 whichever is greater. During incarceration in the state facility, 35 offenders sentenced under this subsection shall undergo a comprehensive 36 substance abuse assessment and receive, within available resources, 37 treatment services appropriate for the offender. The treatment

services shall be designed by the division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health services, in cooperation with the department of corrections;

- (b) The remainder of the midpoint of the standard range as a term of community custody which must include appropriate substance abuse treatment in a program that has been approved by the division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health services. If the department finds that conditions of community custody have been willfully violated, the offender may be reclassified to serve the remaining balance of the original sentence. An offender who fails to complete the program or who is administratively terminated from the program shall be reclassified to serve the unexpired term of his or her sentence as ordered by the sentencing court;
- 14 (c) Crime-related prohibitions including a condition not to use 15 illegal controlled substances;
 - (d) A requirement to submit to urinalysis or other testing to monitor that status; and
 - (e) A term of community custody pursuant to ((RCW 9.94A.715)) section 7 of this act to be imposed upon failure to complete or administrative termination from the special drug offender sentencing alternative program.
 - (6) The residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative shall include:
 - (a) A term of community custody equal to one-half of the midpoint of the standard sentence range or two years, whichever is greater, conditioned on the offender entering and remaining in residential chemical dependency treatment certified under chapter 70.96A RCW for a period set by the court between three and six months. If the court imposes a term of community custody, the department shall, within available resources, make chemical dependency assessment and treatment services available to the offender during the term of community custody. The court shall impose, as conditions of community custody, treatment and other conditions as proposed in the plan under subsection (3)(b) of this section. ((The department may impose conditions and sanctions as authorized in RCW 9.94A.715 (2), (3), (6), and (7), 9.94A.737, and 9.94A.740.)) The court shall schedule a progress hearing during the period of residential chemical dependency treatment,

and schedule a treatment termination hearing for three months before the expiration of the term of community custody;

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- (b) Before the progress hearing and treatment termination hearing, the treatment provider and the department shall submit written reports to the court and parties regarding the offender's compliance with treatment and monitoring requirements, and recommendations regarding termination from treatment. At the hearing, the court may:
- (i) Authorize the department to terminate the offender's community custody status on the expiration date determined under (a) of this subsection; or
- (ii) Continue the hearing to a date before the expiration date of community custody, with or without modifying the conditions of community custody; or
- (iii) Impose a term of total confinement equal to one-half the midpoint of the standard sentence range, followed by a term of community custody under ((RCW 9.94A.715)) section 7 of this act;
- (c) If the court imposes a term of total confinement under (b)(iii) of this subsection, the department shall, within available resources, make chemical dependency assessment and treatment services available to the offender during the terms of total confinement and community custody.
- (7) ((If the court imposes a sentence under this section, the court may prohibit the offender from using alcohol or controlled substances and may require that the monitoring for controlled substances be conducted by the department or by a treatment alternatives to street crime program or a comparable court or agency referred program.)) The offender may be required to pay thirty dollars per month while on community custody to offset the cost of monitoring for alcohol or controlled substances. ((In addition,))
 - (8) The court may impose any of the following conditions:
 - (a) ((Devote time to a specific employment or training;
- 32 (b) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the 33 court or the community corrections officer before any change in the 34 offender's address or employment;
- 35 (c) Report as directed to a community corrections officer;
- 36 (d))) Pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations; or
- (((+))) (b) Perform community restitution work((+
- 38 (f) Stay out of areas designated by the sentencing court;

1 (g) Such other conditions as the court may require such as 2 affirmative conditions)).

- ((+8))) (9)(a) The court may bring any offender sentenced under this section back into court at any time on its own initiative to evaluate the offender's progress in treatment or to determine if any violations of the conditions of the sentence have occurred.
- (b) If the offender is brought back to court, the court may modify the ((terms)) conditions of the community custody or impose sanctions under (c) of this subsection.
- (c) The court may order the offender to serve a term of total confinement within the standard range of the offender's current offense at any time during the period of community custody if the offender violates the conditions or requirements of the sentence or if the offender is failing to make satisfactory progress in treatment.
- (d) An offender ordered to serve a term of total confinement under(c) of this subsection shall receive credit for any time previously served under this section.
- (((9))) (10) In serving a term of community custody imposed upon failure to complete, or administrative termination from, the special drug offender sentencing alternative program, the offender shall receive no credit for time served in community custody prior to termination of the offender's participation in the program.
- (11) If an offender sentenced to the prison-based alternative under subsection (5) of this section is found by the United States attorney general to be subject to a deportation order, a hearing shall be held by the department unless waived by the offender, and, if the department finds that the offender is subject to a valid deportation order, the department may administratively terminate the offender from the program and reclassify the offender to serve the remaining balance of the original sentence.
- (((10))) <u>(12)</u> An offender sentenced under this section shall be subject to all rules relating to earned release time with respect to any period served in total confinement.
- (((11))) <u>(13)</u> Costs of examinations and preparing treatment plans under subsections (2) and (3) of this section may be paid, at the option of the county, from funds provided to the county from the criminal justice treatment account under RCW 70.96A.350.

Sec. 31. RCW 9.94A.670 and 2006 c 133 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

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- (1) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this subsection apply to this section only.
 - (a) "Sex offender treatment provider" or "treatment provider" means a certified sex offender treatment provider or a certified affiliate sex offender treatment provider as defined in RCW 18.155.020.
 - (b) "Substantial bodily harm" means bodily injury that involves a temporary but substantial disfigurement, or that causes a temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of any body part or organ, or that causes a fracture of any body part or organ.
- (c) "Victim" means any person who has sustained emotional, psychological, physical, or financial injury to person or property as a result of the crime charged. "Victim" also means a parent or guardian of a victim who is a minor child unless the parent or guardian is the perpetrator of the offense.
- (2) An offender is eligible for the special sex offender sentencing alternative if:
 - (a) The offender has been convicted of a sex offense other than a violation of RCW 9A.44.050 or a sex offense that is also a serious violent offense. If the conviction results from a guilty plea, the offender must, as part of his or her plea of guilty, voluntarily and affirmatively admit he or she committed all of the elements of the crime to which the offender is pleading guilty. This alternative is not available to offenders who plead guilty to the offense charged under North Carolina v. Alford, 400 U.S. 25, 91 S.Ct. 160, 27 L.Ed.2d 162 (1970) and State v. Newton, 87 Wash.2d 363, 552 P.2d 682 (1976);
 - (b) The offender has no prior convictions for a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 or any other felony sex offenses in this or any other state;
- 31 (c) The offender has no prior adult convictions for a violent 32 offense that was committed within five years of the date the current 33 offense was committed;
- 34 (d) The offense did not result in substantial bodily harm to the victim;
- 36 (e) The offender had an established relationship with, or 37 connection to, the victim such that the sole connection with the victim 38 was not the commission of the crime; and

- 1 (f) The offender's standard sentence range for the offense includes 2 the possibility of confinement for less than eleven years.
 - (3) If the court finds the offender is eligible for this alternative, the court, on its own motion or the motion of the state or the offender, may order an examination to determine whether the offender is amenable to treatment.
- 7 (a) The report of the examination shall include at a minimum the 8 following:
- 9 (i) The offender's version of the facts and the official version of the facts;
 - (ii) The offender's offense history;
- 12 (iii) An assessment of problems in addition to alleged deviant 13 behaviors;
 - (iv) The offender's social and employment situation; and
- 15 (v) Other evaluation measures used.

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- 16 The report shall set forth the sources of the examiner's information.
 - (b) The examiner shall assess and report regarding the offender's amenability to treatment and relative risk to the community. A proposed treatment plan shall be provided and shall include, at a minimum:
- (i) Frequency and type of contact between offender and therapist;
- 23 (ii) Specific issues to be addressed in the treatment and description of planned treatment modalities;
 - (iii) Monitoring plans, including any requirements regarding living conditions, lifestyle requirements, and monitoring by family members and others;
 - (iv) Anticipated length of treatment; and
- (v) Recommended crime-related prohibitions and affirmative conditions, which must include, to the extent known, an identification of specific activities or behaviors that are precursors to the offender's offense cycle, including, but not limited to, activities or behaviors such as viewing or listening to pornography or use of alcohol or controlled substances.
- 35 (c) The court on its own motion may order, or on a motion by the 36 state shall order, a second examination regarding the offender's 37 amenability to treatment. The examiner shall be selected by the party

making the motion. The offender 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.

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(4) After receipt of the reports, the court shall consider whether the offender and the community will benefit from use of this alternative, consider whether the alternative is too lenient in light of the extent and circumstances of the offense, consider whether the offender has victims in addition to the victim of the offense, consider whether the offender is amenable to treatment, consider the risk the offender would present to the community, to the victim, or to persons of similar age and circumstances as the victim, and consider the victim's opinion whether the offender should receive a treatment disposition under this section. The court shall give great weight to the victim's opinion whether the offender should receive a treatment disposition under this section. If the sentence imposed is contrary to the victim's opinion, the court shall enter written findings stating its reasons for imposing the treatment disposition. The fact that the offender admits to his or her offense does not, by itself, constitute amenability to treatment. If the court determines that this alternative is appropriate, the court shall then impose a sentence or, pursuant to RCW 9.94A.712, a minimum term of sentence, within the standard sentence range. If the sentence imposed is less than eleven years of confinement, the court may suspend the execution of the sentence ((and impose the following conditions of suspension:)) as provided in this section.

(5) As conditions of the suspended sentence, the court must impose the following:

(a) ((The court shall order the offender to serve)) \underline{A} term of confinement of up to twelve months or the maximum term within the standard range, whichever is less. The court may order the offender to serve a term of confinement greater than twelve months or the maximum term within the standard range based on the presence of an aggravating circumstance listed in RCW 9.94A.535(3). In no case shall the term of confinement exceed the statutory maximum sentence for the offense. The court may order the offender to serve all or part of his or her term of confinement in partial confinement. An offender sentenced to a term of confinement under this subsection is not eligible for earned release under RCW 9.92.151 or 9.94A.728.

- (b) ((The court shall place the offender on)) A term of community custody ((for)) equal to the length of the suspended sentence, the length of the maximum term imposed pursuant to RCW 9.94A.712, or three years, whichever is greater, and require the offender to comply with any conditions imposed by the department under ((RCW 9.94A.720)) section 9 of this act.
- (c) ((The court shall order)) Treatment for any period up to five years in duration. The court, in its discretion, shall order outpatient sex offender treatment or inpatient sex offender treatment, if available. A community mental health center may not be used for such treatment unless it has an appropriate program designed for sex offender treatment. The offender shall not change sex offender treatment providers or treatment conditions without first notifying the prosecutor, the community corrections officer, and the court. If any party or the court objects to a proposed change, the offender shall not change providers or conditions without court approval after a hearing.
- ((+5))) (6) As conditions of the suspended sentence, the court may impose one or more of the following:
 - (a) Crime-related prohibitions;

- (b) Require the offender to devote time to a specific employment or occupation;
- (c) Require the offender to remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the court or the community corrections officer prior to any change in the offender's address or employment;
- (d) Require the offender to report as directed to the court and a community corrections officer;
- (e) Require the offender to pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations as provided in RCW 9.94A.030;
 - (f) Require the offender to perform community restitution work; or
- 35 (g) Require the offender to reimburse the victim for the cost of 36 any counseling required as a result of the offender's crime.
- $((\frac{(6)}{(6)}))$ At the time of sentencing, the court shall set a

treatment termination hearing for three months prior to the anticipated date for completion of treatment.

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((+7)) (8)(a) The sex offender treatment provider shall submit quarterly reports on the offender's progress in treatment to the court and the parties. The report shall reference the treatment plan and include at a minimum the following: Dates of attendance, offender's compliance with requirements, treatment activities, the offender's relative progress in treatment, and any other material specified by the court at sentencing.

(b) The court shall conduct a hearing on the offender's progress in treatment at least once a year. At least fourteen days prior to the hearing, notice of the hearing shall be given to the victim. The victim shall be given the opportunity to make statements to the court regarding the offender's supervision and treatment. At the hearing, the court may modify conditions of community custody including, but not limited to, crime-related prohibitions and affirmative conditions relating to activities and behaviors identified as part of, or relating to precursor activities and behaviors in, the offender's offense cycle or revoke the suspended sentence.

 $((\frac{8}{1}))$ At least fourteen days prior to the treatment termination hearing, notice of the hearing shall be given to the The victim shall be given the opportunity to make statements to the court regarding the offender's supervision and treatment. Prior to the treatment termination hearing, the treatment provider and community corrections officer shall submit written reports to the court and parties regarding the offender's compliance with treatment and monitoring requirements, and recommendations regarding termination from treatment, including proposed community custody conditions. may order an evaluation regarding the advisability of termination from treatment by a sex offender treatment provider who may not be the same person who treated the offender under subsection $((\frac{4}{1}))$ of this section or any person who employs, is employed by, or shares profits with the person who treated the offender under subsection ((4))of this section unless the court has entered written findings that such evaluation is in the best interest of the victim and that a successful evaluation of the offender would otherwise be impractical. offender shall pay the cost of the evaluation. At the treatment termination hearing the court may: (a) Modify conditions of community

custody, and either (b) terminate treatment, or (c) extend treatment in two-year increments for up to the remaining period of community custody.

(((9))) (10)(a) If a violation of conditions other than a second violation of the prohibitions or affirmative conditions relating to precursor behaviors or activities imposed under subsection (((4))) (5)(d) or (((7))) (8)(b) of this section occurs during community custody, the department shall either impose sanctions as provided for in ((RCW 9.94A.737(2)(a))) section 15(1) of this act or refer the violation to the court and recommend revocation of the suspended sentence as provided for in subsections (((6))) (7) and (((8))) (9) of this section.

(b) If a second violation of the prohibitions or affirmative conditions relating to precursor behaviors or activities imposed under subsection $((\frac{4}{1}))$ $(\frac{5}{1})$ $(\frac{$

((\(\frac{(10)}{10}\))) (11) The court may revoke the suspended sentence at any time during the period of community custody and order execution of the sentence if: (a) The offender violates the conditions of the suspended sentence, or (b) the court finds that the offender is failing to make satisfactory progress in treatment. All confinement time served during the period of community custody shall be credited to the offender if the suspended sentence is revoked.

((\(\frac{(11)}{11}\))) (12) If the offender violates a requirement of the sentence that is not a condition of the suspended sentence pursuant to subsection (5) or (6) of this section, the department may impose sanctions pursuant to section 15(1) of this act.

(13) The offender's sex offender treatment provider may not be the same person who examined the offender under subsection (3) of this section or any person who employs, is employed by, or shares profits with the person who examined the offender under subsection (3) of this section, unless the court has entered written findings that such treatment is in the best interests of the victim and that successful treatment of the offender would otherwise be impractical. Examinations and treatment ordered pursuant to this subsection shall only be

conducted by certified sex offender treatment providers or certified affiliate sex offender treatment providers under chapter 18.155 RCW unless the court finds that:

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- (a) The offender has already moved to another state or plans to move to another state for reasons other than circumventing the certification requirements; or
- (b)(i) 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
- 10 (ii) The evaluation and treatment plan comply with this section and 11 the rules adopted by the department of health.
- $((\frac{(12)}{(12)}))$ (14) If the offender is less than eighteen years of age when the charge is filed, the state shall pay for the cost of initial evaluation and treatment.
- 15 **Sec. 32.** RCW 9.94A.690 and 2006 c 73 s 11 are each amended to read 16 as follows:
- 17 (1)(a) An offender is eligible to be sentenced to a work ethic camp 18 if the offender:
- 19 (i) Is sentenced to a term of total confinement of not less than 20 twelve months and one day or more than thirty-six months;
- 21 (ii) Has no current or prior convictions for any sex offenses or 22 for violent offenses; and
 - (iii) Is not currently subject to a sentence for, or being prosecuted for, a violation of felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502(6)), a violation of physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.504(6)), a violation of the uniform controlled substances act, or a criminal solicitation to commit such a violation under chapter 9A.28 or 69.50 RCW.
 - (b) The length of the work ethic camp shall be at least one hundred twenty days and not more than one hundred eighty days.
 - (2) If the sentencing court determines that the offender is eligible for the work ethic camp and is likely to qualify under subsection (3) of this section, the judge shall impose a sentence within the standard sentence range and may recommend that the offender serve the sentence at a work ethic camp. In sentencing an offender to the work ethic camp, the court shall specify: (a) That upon completion

- of the work ethic camp the offender shall be released on community custody for any remaining time of total confinement; (b) the applicable conditions of ((supervision on)) community custody ((status)) as ((required by RCW 9.94A.700(4) and)) authorized by ((RCW 9.94A.700(5))) section 9 of this act; and (c) that violation of the conditions may result in a return to total confinement for the balance of the offender's remaining time of confinement.
 - (3) The department shall place the offender in the work ethic camp program, subject to capacity, unless: (a) The department determines that the offender has physical or mental impairments that would prevent participation and completion of the program; (b) the department determines that the offender's custody level prevents placement in the program; (c) the offender refuses to agree to the terms and conditions of the program; (d) the offender has been found by the United States attorney general to be subject to a deportation detainer or order; or (e) the offender has participated in the work ethic camp program in the past.
 - (4) An offender who fails to complete the work ethic camp program, who is administratively terminated from the program, or who otherwise violates any conditions of supervision, as defined by the department, shall be reclassified to serve the unexpired term of his or her sentence as ordered by the sentencing court and shall be subject to all rules relating to earned release time.
 - (5) During the last two weeks prior to release from the work ethic camp program the department shall provide the offender with comprehensive transition training.
- **Sec. 33.** RCW 9.94A.712 and 2006 c 124 s 3, 2006 c 122 s 5, and 28 2005 c 436 s 2 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 29 (1) An offender who is not a persistent offender shall be sentenced 30 under this section if the offender:
 - (a) Is convicted of:

- (i) Rape in the first degree, rape in the second degree, rape of a child in the first degree, child molestation in the first degree, rape of a child in the second degree, or indecent liberties by forcible compulsion;
- 36 (ii) Any of the following offenses with a finding of sexual 37 motivation: Murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree,

- 1 homicide by abuse, kidnapping in the first degree, kidnapping in the
- 2 second degree, assault in the first degree, assault in the second
- 3 degree, assault of a child in the first degree, assault of a child in
- 4 the second degree, or burglary in the first degree; or
- 5 (iii) An attempt to commit any crime listed in this subsection 6 (1)(a);
 - ((committed on or after September 1, 2001;)) or

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- 8 (b) Has a prior conviction for an offense listed in RCW 9.94A.030((33))) (31)(b), and is convicted of any sex offense ((which was committed after September 1, 2001.
- For purposes of this subsection (1)(b),)) other than failure to register ((is not a sex offense)).
 - (2) An offender convicted of rape of a child in the first or second degree or child molestation in the first degree who was seventeen years of age or younger at the time of the offense shall not be sentenced under this section.
 - (3)(a) Upon a finding that the offender is subject to sentencing under this section, the court shall impose a sentence to a maximum term and a minimum term.
- 20 (b) The maximum term shall consist of the statutory maximum 21 sentence for the offense.
 - (c)(i) Except as provided in (c)(ii) of this subsection, the minimum term shall be either within the standard sentence range for the offense, or outside the standard sentence range pursuant to RCW 9.94A.535, if the offender is otherwise eligible for such a sentence.
 - (ii) If the offense that caused the offender to be sentenced under this section was rape of a child in the first degree, rape of a child in the second degree, or child molestation in the first degree, and there has been a finding that the offense was predatory under RCW 9.94A.836, the minimum term shall be either the maximum of the standard sentence range for the offense or twenty-five years, whichever is greater. If the offense that caused the offender to be sentenced under this section was rape in the first degree, rape in the second degree, indecent liberties by forcible compulsion, or kidnapping in the first degree with sexual motivation, and there has been a finding that the victim was under the age of fifteen at the time of the offense under RCW 9.94A.837, the minimum term shall be either the maximum of the standard sentence range for the offense or twenty-five years, whichever

- is greater. If the offense that caused the offender to be sentenced under this section is rape in the first degree, rape in the second degree with forcible compulsion, indecent liberties with forcible compulsion, or kidnapping in the first degree with sexual motivation, and there has been a finding under RCW 9.94A.838 that the victim was, at the time of the offense, developmentally disabled, mentally disordered, or a frail elder or vulnerable adult, the minimum sentence shall be either the maximum of the standard sentence range for the offense or twenty-five years, whichever is greater.
- (d) The minimum terms in (c)(ii) of this subsection do not apply to a juvenile tried as an adult pursuant to RCW 13.04.030(1)(e) (i) or (v). The minimum term for such a juvenile shall be imposed under (c)(i) of this subsection.

- (4) A person sentenced under subsection (3) of this section shall serve the sentence in a facility or institution operated, or utilized under contract, by the state.
- (5) When a court sentences a person to the custody of the department under this section, the court shall, in addition to the other terms of the sentence, sentence the offender to community custody under the supervision of the department and the authority of the board for any period of time the person is released from total confinement before the expiration of the maximum sentence.
- (6)(a)(((i) Unless a condition is waived by the court, the conditions of community custody shall include those provided for in RCW 9.94A.700(4). The conditions may also include those provided for in RCW 9.94A.700(5). The court may also order the offender to participate in rehabilitative programs or otherwise perform affirmative conduct reasonably related to the circumstances of the offense, the offender's risk of reoffending, or the safety of the community, and the department and the board shall enforce such conditions pursuant to RCW 9.94A.713, 9.95.425, and 9.95.430.
- (ii) If the offense that caused the offender to be sentenced under this section was an offense listed in subsection (1)(a) of this section and the victim of the offense was under eighteen years of age at the time of the offense, the court shall, as a condition of community custody, prohibit the offender from residing in a community protection zone.

(b)) As part of any sentence under this section, the court shall also require the offender to comply with any conditions imposed by the board under RCW ((9.94A.713 and)) 9.95.420 through 9.95.435.

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- (b) An offender released by the board under RCW 9.95.420 is subject to the supervision of the department until the expiration of the maximum term of the sentence. The department shall monitor the offender's compliance with conditions of community custody imposed by the court, department, or board, and promptly report any violations to the board. Any violation of conditions of community custody established or modified by the board are subject to the provisions of RCW 9.95.425 through 9.95.440.
- 12 **Sec. 34.** RCW 9.94A.728 and 2007 c 483 s 304 are each amended to 13 read as follows:

No person serving a sentence imposed pursuant to this chapter and committed to the custody of the department shall leave the confines of the correctional facility or be released prior to the expiration of the sentence except as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided for in subsection (2) of this section, the term of the sentence of an offender committed to a correctional facility operated by the department may be reduced by earned release time in accordance with procedures that shall be developed and promulgated by the correctional agency having jurisdiction in which the offender is confined. The earned release time shall be for good behavior and good performance, as determined by the correctional agency having jurisdiction. The correctional agency shall not credit the offender with earned release credits in advance of the offender actually earning the credits. Any program established pursuant to this section shall allow an offender to earn early release credits for presentence incarceration. If an offender is transferred from a county jail to the department, the administrator of a county jail facility shall certify to the department the amount of time spent in custody at the facility and the amount of earned release time. offender who has been convicted of a felony committed after July 23, 1995, that involves any applicable deadly weapon enhancements under RCW 9.94A.533 (3) or (4), or both, shall not receive any good time credits or earned release time for that portion of his or her sentence that results from any deadly weapon enhancements.

- (a) In the case of an offender convicted of a serious violent 1 2 offense, or a sex offense that is a class A felony, committed on or after July 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, the aggregate earned 3 release time may not exceed fifteen percent of the sentence. In the 4 5 case of an offender convicted of a serious violent offense, or a sex offense that is a class A felony, committed on or after July 1, 2003, 6 7 the aggregate earned release time may not exceed ten percent of the 8 sentence.
- 9 (b)(i) In the case of an offender who qualifies under (b)(ii) of 10 this subsection, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed fifty 11 percent of the sentence.
- (ii) An offender is qualified to earn up to fifty percent of aggregate earned release time under this subsection (1)(b) if he or she:
- 15 (A) Is classified in one of the two lowest risk categories under (b)(iii) of this subsection;
 - (B) Is not confined pursuant to a sentence for:
- 18 (I) A sex offense;

- 19 (II) A violent offense;
- 20 (III) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 21 (IV) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 22 10.99.020;
- 23 (V) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);
- (VI) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine; or
- (VII) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor);
- 29 (C) Has no prior conviction for:
- 30 (I) A sex offense;
 - (II) A violent offense;
- 32 (III) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 33 (IV) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 34 10.99.020;
- 35 (V) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);
- (VI) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with
- intent to deliver methamphetamine; or

(VII) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor);

- (D) Participates in programming or activities as directed by the offender's individual reentry plan as provided under RCW 72.09.270 to the extent that such programming or activities are made available by the department; and
- (E) Has not committed a new felony after July 22, 2007, while under ((community supervision, community placement, or)) community custody.
- (iii) For purposes of determining an offender's eligibility under this subsection (1)(b), the department shall perform a risk assessment of every offender committed to a correctional facility operated by the department who has no current or prior conviction for a sex offense, a violent offense, a crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411, a felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020, a violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary), a violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine, or a violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor). The department must classify each assessed offender in one of four risk categories between highest and lowest risk.
- (iv) The department shall recalculate the earned release time and reschedule the expected release dates for each qualified offender under this subsection (1)(b).
 - (v) This subsection (1)(b) applies retroactively to eligible offenders serving terms of total confinement in a state correctional facility as of July 1, 2003.
- 29 (vi) This subsection (1)(b) does not apply to offenders convicted 30 after July 1, 2010.
- 31 (c) In no other case shall the aggregate earned release time exceed 32 one-third of the total sentence;
 - (2)(a) ((A person convicted of a sex offense or an offense categorized as a serious violent offense, assault in the second degree, vehicular homicide, vehicular assault, assault of a child in the second degree, any crime against persons where it is determined in accordance with RCW 9.94A.602 that the offender or an accomplice was armed with a deadly weapon at the time of commission, or any felony offense under

chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, committed before July 1, 2000, may become eligible, in accordance with a program developed by the department, for transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section;

(b))) A person convicted of a sex offense, a violent offense, any crime against persons under RCW 9.94A.411(2), or a felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, ((committed on or after July 1, 2000,)) may become eligible, in accordance with a program developed by the department, for transfer to community custody ((status)) in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section;

((\(\frac{(c)}{c}\)) (b) The department shall, as a part of its program for release to the community in lieu of earned release, require the offender to propose a release plan that includes an approved residence and living arrangement. All offenders with ((\(\frac{community}{community}\) placement or)) community custody terms eligible for release to community custody ((\(\frac{status}{c}\))) in lieu of earned release shall provide an approved residence and living arrangement prior to release to the community;

((\(\frac{(d)}{(d)}\)) (c) The department may deny transfer to community custody ((\(\frac{status}{(status}\))\)) in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section if the department determines an offender's release plan, including proposed residence location and living arrangements, may violate the conditions of the sentence or conditions of supervision, place the offender at risk to violate the conditions of the sentence, place the offender at risk to reoffend, or present a risk to victim safety or community safety. The department's authority under this section is independent of any court-ordered condition of sentence or statutory provision regarding conditions for community custody ((\(\frac{community}{community}\));

 $((\frac{e}{e}))$ (d) If the department denies transfer to community custody $(\frac{e}{e})$ in lieu of earned early release pursuant to $(\frac{e}{e})$ (c) of this subsection, the department may transfer an offender to partial confinement in lieu of earned early release up to three months. The three months in partial confinement is in addition to that portion of the offender's term of confinement that may be served in partial confinement as provided in this section;

 $((\frac{f}{f}))$ (e) An offender serving a term of confinement imposed under RCW 9.94A.670(($\frac{f}{f}$)) (5)(a) is not eligible for earned release credits under this section;

(3) An offender may leave a correctional facility pursuant to an authorized furlough or leave of absence. In addition, offenders may leave a correctional facility when in the custody of a corrections officer or officers;

- (4)(a) The secretary may authorize an extraordinary medical placement for an offender when all of the following conditions exist:
- (i) The offender has a medical condition that is serious enough to require costly care or treatment;
- (ii) The offender poses a low risk to the community because he or she is physically incapacitated due to age or the medical condition; and
- 12 (iii) Granting the extraordinary medical placement will result in 13 a cost savings to the state.
 - (b) An offender sentenced to death or to life imprisonment without the possibility of release or parole is not eligible for an extraordinary medical placement.
 - (c) The secretary shall require electronic monitoring for all offenders in extraordinary medical placement unless the electronic monitoring equipment interferes with the function of the offender's medical equipment or results in the loss of funding for the offender's medical care. The secretary shall specify who shall provide the monitoring services and the terms under which the monitoring shall be performed.
 - (d) The secretary may revoke an extraordinary medical placement under this subsection at any time;
 - (5) The governor, upon recommendation from the clemency and pardons board, may grant an extraordinary release for reasons of serious health problems, senility, advanced age, extraordinary meritorious acts, or other extraordinary circumstances;
 - (6) No more than the final six months of the offender's term of confinement may be served in partial confinement designed to aid the offender in finding work and reestablishing himself or herself in the community. This is in addition to that period of earned early release time that may be exchanged for partial confinement pursuant to subsection $(2)((\frac{(e)}{(e)}))$ (d) of this section;
 - (7) The governor may pardon any offender;
 - (8) The department may release an offender from confinement any

time within ten days before a release date calculated under this section; ((and))

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- (9) An offender may leave a correctional facility prior to completion of his or her sentence if the sentence has been reduced as provided in RCW 9.94A.870((-)); and
- (10) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, an offender sentenced for a felony crime listed in RCW 9.94A.540 as subject to a mandatory minimum sentence of total confinement shall not be released from total confinement before the completion of the listed mandatory minimum sentence for that felony crime of conviction unless allowed under RCW 9.94A.540, however persistent offenders are not eligible for extraordinary medical placement.
- 13 **Sec. 35.** RCW 9.94A.760 and 2005 c 263 s 1 are each amended to read 14 as follows:
 - (1) Whenever a person is convicted in superior court, the court may order the payment of a legal financial obligation as part of the sentence. The court must on either the judgment and sentence or on a subsequent order to pay, designate the total amount of a legal financial obligation and segregate this amount among the separate assessments made for restitution, costs, fines, and other assessments required by law. On the same order, the court is also to set a sum that the offender is required to pay on a monthly basis towards satisfying the legal financial obligation. If the court fails to set the offender monthly payment amount, the department shall set the amount if the department has active supervision of the offender, otherwise the county clerk shall set the amount. Upon receipt of an offender's monthly payment, restitution shall be paid prior to any payments of other monetary obligations. After restitution is satisfied, the county clerk shall distribute the payment proportionally among all other fines, costs, and assessments imposed, unless otherwise ordered by the court.
 - (2) If the court determines that the offender, at the time of sentencing, has the means to pay for the cost of incarceration, the court may require the offender to pay for the cost of incarceration at a rate of fifty dollars per day of incarceration, if incarcerated in a prison, or the court may require the offender to pay the actual cost of incarceration per day of incarceration, if incarcerated in a county

jail. In no case may the court require the offender to pay more than one hundred dollars per day for the cost of incarceration. Payment of other court-ordered financial obligations, including all legal financial obligations and costs of supervision shall take precedence over the payment of the cost of incarceration ordered by the court. All funds recovered from offenders for the cost of incarceration in the county jail shall be remitted to the county and the costs of incarceration in a prison shall be remitted to the department.

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- (3) The court may add to the judgment and sentence or subsequent order to pay a statement that a notice of payroll deduction is to be issued immediately. If the court chooses not to order the immediate issuance of a notice of payroll deduction at sentencing, the court shall add to the judgment and sentence or subsequent order to pay a statement that a notice of payroll deduction may be issued or other income-withholding action may be taken, without further notice to the offender if a monthly court-ordered legal financial obligation payment is not paid when due, and an amount equal to or greater than the amount payable for one month is owed.
- If a judgment and sentence or subsequent order to pay does not include the statement that a notice of payroll deduction may be issued or other income-withholding action may be taken if a monthly legal financial obligation payment is past due, the department or the county clerk may serve a notice on the offender stating such requirements and authorizations. Service shall be by personal service or any form of mail requiring a return receipt.
- (4) Independent of the department or the county clerk, the party or entity to whom the legal financial obligation is owed shall have the authority to use any other remedies available to the party or entity to collect the legal financial obligation. These remedies include enforcement in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action by the party or entity to whom the legal financial obligation is owed. Restitution collected through civil enforcement must be paid through the registry of the court and must be distributed proportionately according to each victim's loss when there is more than one victim. The judgment and sentence shall identify the party or entity to whom restitution is owed so that the state, party, or entity may enforce the judgment. If restitution is ordered pursuant to RCW 9.94A.750(6) or 9.94A.753(6) to a victim of rape of a child or a victim's child born

from the rape, the Washington state child support registry shall be 1 2 identified as the party to whom payments must be made. Restitution obligations arising from the rape of a child in the first, second, or 3 third degree that result in the pregnancy of the victim may be enforced 4 for the time periods provided under RCW 9.94A.750(6) and 9.94A.753(6). 5 All other legal financial obligations for an offense committed prior to 6 7 July 1, 2000, may be enforced at any time during the ten-year period following the offender's release from total confinement or within ten 8 years of entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever period ends 9 later. Prior to the expiration of the initial ten-year period, the 10 superior court may extend the criminal judgment an additional ten years 11 12 for payment of legal financial obligations including crime victims' 13 assessments. All other legal financial obligations for an offense committed on or after July 1, 2000, may be enforced at any time the 14 For an offense offender remains under the court's jurisdiction. 15 committed on or after July 1, 2000, the court shall retain jurisdiction 16 17 over the offender, for purposes of the offender's compliance with payment of the legal financial obligations, until the obligation is 18 completely satisfied, regardless of the statutory maximum for the 19 crime. The department may only supervise the offender's compliance 20 21 with payment of the legal financial obligations during any period in 22 which the department is authorized to supervise the offender in the community under RCW 9.94A.728, 9.94A.501, or in which the offender is 23 24 confined in a state correctional institution or a correctional facility 25 pursuant to a transfer agreement with the department, and the department shall supervise the offender's compliance during any such 26 27 The department is not responsible for supervision of the offender during any subsequent period of time the offender remains 28 under the court's jurisdiction. The county clerk is authorized to 29 collect unpaid legal financial obligations at any time the offender 30 remains under the jurisdiction of the court for purposes of his or her 31 32 legal financial obligations.

(5) In order to assist the court in setting a monthly sum that the offender must pay during the period of supervision, the offender is required to report to the department for purposes of preparing a recommendation to the court. When reporting, the offender is required, under oath, to respond truthfully and honestly to all questions

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concerning present, past, and future earning capabilities and the location and nature of all property or financial assets. The offender is further required to bring all documents requested by the department.

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- (6) After completing the investigation, the department shall make a report to the court on the amount of the monthly payment that the offender should be required to make towards a satisfied legal financial obligation.
- (7)(a) During the period of supervision, the department may make a recommendation to the court that the offender's monthly payment schedule be modified so as to reflect a change in financial circumstances. If the department sets the monthly payment amount, the department may modify the monthly payment amount without the matter being returned to the court. During the period of supervision, the department may require the offender to report to the department for the purposes of reviewing the appropriateness of the collection schedule for the legal financial obligation. During this reporting, the offender is required under oath to respond truthfully and honestly to all questions concerning earning capabilities and the location and nature of all property or financial assets. The offender shall bring all documents requested by the department in order to prepare the collection schedule.
- (b) Subsequent to any period of supervision, or if the department is not authorized to supervise the offender in the community, the county clerk may make a recommendation to the court that the offender's monthly payment schedule be modified so as to reflect a change in financial circumstances. If the county clerk sets the monthly payment amount, or if the department set the monthly payment amount and the department has subsequently turned the collection of the legal financial obligation over to the county clerk, the clerk may modify the monthly payment amount without the matter being returned to the court. During the period of repayment, the county clerk may require the offender to report to the clerk for the purpose of reviewing the appropriateness of the collection schedule for the legal financial obligation. During this reporting, the offender is required under oath to respond truthfully and honestly to all questions concerning earning capabilities and the location and nature of all property or financial assets. The offender shall bring all documents requested by the county clerk in order to prepare the collection schedule.

(8) After the judgment and sentence or payment order is entered, the department is authorized, for any period of supervision, to collect the legal financial obligation from the offender. Subsequent to any period of supervision or, if the department is not authorized to supervise the offender in the community, the county clerk is authorized to collect unpaid legal financial obligations from the offender. Any amount collected by the department shall be remitted daily to the county clerk for the purpose of disbursements. The department and the county clerks are authorized, but not required, to accept credit cards as payment for a legal financial obligation, and any costs incurred related to accepting credit card payments shall be the responsibility of the offender.

- (9) The department or any obligee of the legal financial obligation may seek a mandatory wage assignment for the purposes of obtaining satisfaction for the legal financial obligation pursuant to RCW 9.94A.7701. Any party obtaining a wage assignment shall notify the county clerk. The county clerks shall notify the department, or the administrative office of the courts, whichever is providing the monthly billing for the offender.
- (10) The requirement that the offender pay a monthly sum towards a legal financial obligation constitutes a condition or requirement of a sentence and the offender is subject to the penalties for noncompliance as provided in RCW 9.94A.634 (as recodified by this act), 9.94A.737, or 9.94A.740.
- (11)(a) Until January 1, 2004, the department shall mail individualized monthly billings to the address known by the department for each offender with an unsatisfied legal financial obligation.
- (b) Beginning January 1, 2004, the administrative office of the courts shall mail individualized monthly billings to the address known by the office for each offender with an unsatisfied legal financial obligation.
- 32 (c) The billing shall direct payments, other than outstanding cost 33 of supervision assessments under RCW 9.94A.780, parole assessments 34 under RCW 72.04A.120, and cost of probation assessments under RCW 35 9.95.214, to the county clerk, and cost of supervision, parole, or 36 probation assessments to the department.
 - (d) The county clerk shall provide the administrative office of the

1 courts with notice of payments by such offenders no less frequently 2 than weekly.

- (e) The county clerks, the administrative office of the courts, and the department shall maintain agreements to implement this subsection.
- (12) The department shall arrange for the collection of unpaid legal financial obligations during any period of supervision in the community through the county clerk. The department shall either collect unpaid legal financial obligations or arrange for collections through another entity if the clerk does not assume responsibility or is unable to continue to assume responsibility for collection pursuant to subsection (4) of this section. The costs for collection services shall be paid by the offender.
- (13) The county clerk may access the records of the employment security department for the purposes of verifying employment or income, seeking any assignment of wages, or performing other duties necessary to the collection of an offender's legal financial obligations.
- (14) Nothing in this chapter makes the department, the state, the counties, or any state or county employees, agents, or other persons acting on their behalf liable under any circumstances for the payment of these legal financial obligations or for the acts of any offender who is no longer, or was not, subject to supervision by the department for a term of community custody, ((community placement, or community supervision,)) and who remains under the jurisdiction of the court for payment of legal financial obligations.
- Sec. 36. RCW 9.94A.775 and 2003 c 379 s 17 are each amended to read as follows:

If an offender with an unsatisfied legal financial obligation is not subject to supervision by the department for a term of ((community placement,)) community custody, ((or community supervision,)) or has not completed payment of all legal financial obligations included in the sentence at the expiration of his or her term of ((community placement,)) community custody, ((or community supervision,)) the department shall notify the administrative office of the courts of the termination of the offender's supervision and provide information to the administrative office of the courts to enable the county clerk to monitor payment of the remaining obligations. The county clerk is authorized to monitor payment after such notification. The secretary

- of corrections and the administrator for the courts shall enter into an
- 2 interagency agreement to facilitate the electronic transfer of
- 3 information about offenders, unpaid obligations, and payees to carry
- 4 out the purposes of this section.

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- 5 **Sec. 37.** RCW 9.94A.780 and 2003 c 379 s 18 are each amended to 6 read as follows:
 - (1) Whenever a punishment imposed under this chapter requires supervision services to be provided, the offender shall pay to the department of corrections the monthly assessment, prescribed under subsection (2) of this section, which shall be for the duration of the terms of supervision and which shall be considered as payment or part payment of the cost of providing supervision to the offender. The department may exempt or defer a person from the payment of all or any part of the assessment based upon any of the following factors:
 - (a) The offender has diligently attempted but has been unable to obtain employment that provides the offender sufficient income to make such payments.
- 18 (b) The offender is a student in a school, college, university, or 19 a course of vocational or technical training designed to fit the 20 student for gainful employment.
- 21 (c) The offender has an employment handicap, as determined by an 22 examination acceptable to or ordered by the department.
- 23 (d) The offender's age prevents him or her from obtaining 24 employment.
 - (e) The offender is responsible for the support of dependents and the payment of the assessment constitutes an undue hardship on the offender.
- 28 (f) Other extenuating circumstances as determined by the 29 department.
 - (2) The department of corrections shall adopt a rule prescribing the amount of the assessment. The department may, if it finds it appropriate, prescribe a schedule of assessments that shall vary in accordance with the intensity or cost of the supervision. The department may not prescribe any assessment that is less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.
- 36 (3) All amounts required to be paid under this section shall be

collected by the department of corrections and deposited by the department in the dedicated fund established pursuant to RCW 72.11.040.

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- (4) This section shall not apply to probation services provided under an interstate compact pursuant to chapter 9.95 RCW or to probation services provided for persons placed on probation prior to June 10, 1982.
- (5) If a county clerk assumes responsibility for collection of unpaid legal financial obligations under RCW 9.94A.760, or under any agreement with the department under that section, whether before or after the completion of any period of ((community placement,)) community custody, ((or community supervision,)) the clerk may impose a monthly or annual assessment for the cost of collections. The amount of the assessment shall not exceed the actual cost of collections. The county clerk may exempt or defer payment of all or part of the assessment based upon any of the factors listed in subsection (1) of this section. The offender shall pay the assessment under this subsection to the county clerk who shall apply it to the cost of collecting legal financial obligations under RCW 9.94A.760.
- 19 **Sec. 38.** RCW 9.94A.820 and 2004 c 38 s 10 are each amended to read 20 as follows:
 - (1) Sex offender examinations and treatment ordered as a special condition of ((community placement or)) community custody under this chapter shall be conducted only by certified sex offender treatment providers or certified affiliate sex offender treatment providers under chapter 18.155 RCW unless the court or the department 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) the treatment provider is employed by the department; or (c)(i) no certified sex offender treatment providers or certified affiliate sex offender treatment providers are available to provide treatment within a reasonable geographic distance of the offender's home, as determined in rules adopted by the secretary; and (ii) the evaluation and treatment plan comply with the rules adopted by the department of health. A treatment provider selected by an offender under (c) of this subsection, who is not certified by the department of health shall consult with a certified sex offender treatment provider during the offender's period of treatment to ensure compliance with the

rules adopted by the department of health. The frequency and content of the consultation shall be based on the recommendation of the certified sex offender treatment provider.

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- (2) A sex offender's failure to participate in treatment required as a condition of ((community placement or)) community custody is a violation that will not be excused on the basis that no treatment provider was located within a reasonable geographic distance of the offender's home.
- 9 **Sec. 39.** RCW 4.24.556 and 2004 c 38 s 1 are each amended to read 10 as follows:
- 11 (1) A certified sex offender treatment provider, or a certified 12 affiliate sex offender treatment provider who has completed at least fifty percent of the required hours under the supervision of a 13 certified sex offender treatment provider, acting in the course of his 14 15 or her duties, providing treatment to a person who has been released to 16 a less restrictive alternative under chapter 71.09 RCW or to a level 17 III sex offender on community custody as a court ((or)), department, or board ordered condition of sentence is not negligent because he or she 18 treats a high risk offender; sex offenders are known to have a risk of 19 20 The treatment provider is not liable for civil damages reoffense. 21 resulting from the reoffense of a client unless the treatment provider's acts or omissions constituted gross negligence or willful or 22 23 wanton misconduct. This limited liability provision does not eliminate 24 the treatment provider's duty to warn of and protect from a client's threatened violent behavior if the client communicates a serious threat 25 26 of physical violence against a reasonably ascertainable victim or In addition to any other requirements to report violations, 27 victims. the sex offender treatment provider is obligated to report an 28 offender's expressions of intent to harm or other predatory behavior, 29 whether or not there is an ascertainable victim, in progress reports 30 31 and other established processes that enable courts and supervising entities to assess and address the progress and appropriateness of 32 This limited liability provision applies only to the 33 conduct of certified sex offender treatment providers, and certified 34 35 affiliate sex offender treatment providers who have completed at least 36 fifty percent of the required hours under the supervision of a

certified sex offender treatment provider, and not the conduct of the state.

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- (2) Sex offender treatment providers who provide services to the department of corrections by identifying risk factors and notifying the department of risks for the subset of high risk offenders who are not amenable to treatment and who are under court order for treatment or supervision are practicing within the scope of their profession.
- 8 **Sec. 40.** RCW 9.95.017 and 2003 c 218 s 2 are each amended to read 9 as follows:
- 10 (1) The board shall cause to be prepared criteria for duration of 11 confinement, release on parole, and length of parole for persons 12 committed to prison for crimes committed before July 1, 1984.
- The proposed criteria should take into consideration RCW 9.95.009(2). Before submission to the governor, the board shall solicit comments and review on their proposed criteria for parole release.
- (2) Persons committed to the department of corrections and who are under the authority of the board for crimes committed on or after September 1, 2001, are subject to the provisions for duration of confinement, release to community custody, and length of community custody established in RCW 9.94A.712, ((9.94A.713)) section 10 of this act, 72.09.335, and 9.95.420 through 9.95.440.
- 23 **Sec. 41.** RCW 9.95.064 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 326 are each 24 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) In order to minimize the trauma to the victim, the court may attach conditions on release of an offender under RCW 9.95.062, convicted of a crime committed before July 1, 1984, regarding the whereabouts of the defendant, contact with the victim, or other conditions.
- (2) Offenders released under RCW 9.95.420 are subject to crimerelated prohibitions and affirmative conditions established by the court, the department of corrections, or the board pursuant to RCW ((9.94A.715 and)) 9.94A.712, ((9.94A.713)) section 10 of this act, 72.09.335, and 9.95.420 through 9.95.440.

Sec. 42. RCW 9.95.110 and 2003 c 218 s 7 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

(1) The board may permit an offender convicted of a crime committed before July 1, 1984, to leave the buildings and enclosures of a state correctional institution on parole, after such convicted person has served the period of confinement fixed for him or her by the board, less time credits for good behavior and diligence in work: PROVIDED, That in no case shall an inmate be credited with more than one-third of his or her sentence as fixed by the board.

The board may establish rules and regulations under which an offender may be allowed to leave the confines of a state correctional institution on parole, and may return such person to the confines of the institution from which he or she was paroled, at its discretion.

- (2) The board may permit an offender convicted of a crime committed on or after September 1, 2001, and sentenced under RCW 9.94A.712, to leave a state correctional institution on community custody according to the provisions of RCW 9.94A.712, ((9.94A.713)) section 10 of this act, 72.09.335, and 9.95.420 through 9.95.440. The person may be returned to the institution following a violation of his or her conditions of release to community custody pursuant to the hearing provisions of RCW 9.95.435.
- **Sec. 43.** RCW 9.95.123 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 336 are each 23 amended to read as follows:

In conducting on-site parole hearings or community custody revocation ((hearings or community custody)) or violations hearings, the board shall have the authority to administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, receive evidence, and issue subpoenas for the compulsory attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence for presentation at such hearings. Subpoenas issued by the board shall be effective throughout the state. Witnesses in attendance at any on-site parole or community custody revocation hearing shall be paid the same fees and allowances, in the same manner and under the same conditions as provided for witnesses in the courts of the state in accordance with chapter 2.40 RCW. If any person fails or refuses to obey a subpoena issued by the board, or obeys the subpoena but refuses to testify concerning any matter under examination at the hearing, the board may petition the superior court of the county where the hearing

is being conducted for enforcement of the subpoena: PROVIDED, That an 1 2 offer to pay statutory fees and mileage has been made to the witness at the time of the service of the subpoena. The petition shall be 3 accompanied by a copy of the subpoena and proof of service, and shall 4 5 set forth in what specific manner the subpoena has not been complied with, and shall ask an order of the court to compel the witness to 6 7 appear and testify before the board. The court, upon such petition, shall enter an order directing the witness to appear before the court 8 at a time and place to be fixed in such order and then and there to 9 10 show cause why he or she has not responded to the subpoena or has refused to testify. A copy of the order shall be served upon the 11 12 witness. If it appears to the court that the subpoena was properly 13 issued and that the particular questions which the witness refuses to 14 answer are reasonable and relevant, the court shall enter an order that the witness appear at the time and place fixed in the order and testify 15 or produce the required papers, and on failing to obey the order, the 16 17 witness shall be dealt with as for contempt of court.

Sec. 44. RCW 9.95.420 and 2007 c 363 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

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- (1)(a) Except as provided in (c) of this subsection, before the expiration of the minimum term, as part of the end of sentence review process under RCW 72.09.340, 72.09.345, and where appropriate, 72.09.370, the department shall conduct, and the offender shall participate in, an examination of the offender, incorporating methodologies that are recognized by experts in the prediction of sexual dangerousness, and including a prediction of the probability that the offender will engage in sex offenses if released.
- (b) The board may contract for an additional, independent examination, subject to the standards in this section.
- (c) If at the time the sentence is imposed by the superior court the offender's minimum term has expired or will expire within one hundred twenty days of the sentencing hearing, the department shall conduct, within ninety days of the offender's arrival at a department of corrections facility, and the offender shall participate in, an examination of the offender, incorporating methodologies that are recognized by experts in the prediction of sexual dangerousness, and

including a prediction of the probability that the offender will engage in sex offenses if released.

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- (2) The board shall impose the conditions and instructions provided for in ((RCW 9.94A.720)) section 10 of this act. The board shall consider the department's recommendations and may impose conditions in addition to those recommended by the department. The board may impose or modify conditions of community custody following notice to the offender.
- (3)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, no later than ninety days before expiration of the minimum term, but after the board receives the results from the end of sentence review process and the recommendations for additional or modified conditions of community custody from the department, the board shall conduct a hearing to determine whether it is more likely than not that the offender will engage in sex offenses if released on conditions to be set by the board. The board may consider an offender's failure to participate in an evaluation under subsection (1) of this section in determining whether to release the offender. The board shall order the offender released, under such affirmative and other conditions as the board determines appropriate, unless the board determines by a preponderance of the evidence that, despite such conditions, it is more likely than not that the offender will commit sex offenses if released. board does not order the offender released, the board shall establish a new minimum term as provided in RCW 9.95.011.
- (b) If at the time the offender's minimum term has expired or will expire within one hundred twenty days of the offender's arrival at a department of correction's facility, then no later than one hundred twenty days after the offender's arrival at a department of corrections facility, but after the board receives the results from the end of sentence review process and the recommendations for additional or modified conditions of community custody from the department, the board shall conduct a hearing to determine whether it is more likely than not that the offender will engage in sex offenses if released on conditions to be set by the board. The board may consider an offender's failure to participate in an evaluation under subsection (1) of this section in determining whether to release the offender. The board shall order the offender released, under such affirmative and other conditions as the board determines appropriate, unless the board determines by a

- preponderance of the evidence that, despite such conditions, it is more likely than not that the offender will commit sex offenses if released. If the board does not order the offender released, the board shall establish a new minimum term as provided in RCW 9.95.011.
- (4) In a hearing conducted under subsection (3) of this section, the board shall provide opportunities for the victims of any crimes for which the offender has been convicted to present oral, video, written, or in-person testimony to the board. The procedures for victim input shall be developed by rule. To facilitate victim involvement, county prosecutor's offices shall ensure that any victim impact statements and known contact information for victims of record are forwarded as part of the judgment and sentence.
- **Sec. 45.** RCW 9.95.440 and 2003 c 218 s 6 are each amended to read 14 as follows:

In the event the board suspends the release status of an offender released under RCW 9.95.420 by reason of an alleged violation of a condition of release, or pending disposition of a new criminal charge, the board may nullify the suspension order and reinstate release under previous conditions or any new conditions the board determines advisable under ((RCW 9.94A.713(5))) section 10 of this act. Before the board may nullify a suspension order and reinstate release, it shall determine that the best interests of society and the offender shall be served by such reinstatement rather than return to confinement.

- **Sec. 46.** RCW 46.61.524 and 2006 c 73 s 16 are each amended to read 26 as follows:
 - (((1) A person convicted under RCW 46.61.502(6), 46.61.504(6), 46.61.520(1)(a), or 46.61.522(1)(b) shall, as a condition of community custody imposed under RCW 9.94A.545 or community placement imposed under RCW 9.94A.660, complete a diagnostic evaluation by an alcohol or drug dependency agency approved by the department of social and health services or a qualified probation department, as defined under RCW 46.61.516 that has been approved by the department of social and health services. This report shall be forwarded to the department of licensing. If the person is found to have an alcohol or drug problem that requires treatment, the person shall complete treatment in a

- program approved by the department of social and health services under 1 chapter 70.96A RCW. If the person is found not to have an alcohol or 2 drug problem that requires treatment, he or she shall complete a course 3 in an information school approved by the department of social and 4 health services under chapter 70.96A RCW. The convicted person shall 5 pay all costs for any evaluation, education, or treatment required by 6 7 this section, unless the person is eligible for an existing program offered or approved by the department of social and health services. 8 Nothing in chapter 348, Laws of 1991 requires the addition of new 9 10 treatment or assessment facilities nor affects the department of social and health services use of existing programs and facilities authorized 11 12 by law.
- 13 (2))) As provided for under RCW 46.20.285, the department shall 14 revoke the license, permit to drive, or a nonresident privilege of a person convicted of vehicular homicide under RCW 46.61.520 or vehicular 15 assault under RCW 46.61.522. The department shall determine the 16 17 eligibility of a person convicted of vehicular homicide under RCW 46.61.520(1)(a) or vehicular assault under RCW 46.61.522(1)(b) to 18 receive a license based upon the report provided by the designated 19 alcoholism treatment facility or probation department <u>designated</u> 20 21 pursuant to section 9(4)(b) of this act, and shall deny reinstatement 22 until satisfactory progress in an approved program has been established 23 and the person is otherwise qualified.
- 24 **Sec. 47.** RCW 72.09.015 and 2007 c 483 s 202 are each amended to 25 read as follows:

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The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

- (1) "Adult basic education" means education or instruction designed to achieve general competence of skills in reading, writing, and oral communication, including English as a second language and preparation and testing services for obtaining a high school diploma or a general equivalency diploma.
- (2) "Base level of correctional services" means the minimum level of field services the department of corrections is required by statute to provide for the supervision and monitoring of offenders.
- 35 (3) "Community custody" has the same meaning as that provided in 36 RCW 9.94A.030 and also includes community placement and community 37 supervision as defined in section 52 of this act.

- 1 (4) "Contraband" means any object or communication the secretary 2 determines shall not be allowed to be: (a) Brought into; (b) possessed 3 while on the grounds of; or (c) sent from any institution under the 4 control of the secretary.
 - $((\frac{4}{}))$ <u>(5)</u> "County" means a county or combination of counties.
- (((5))) (6) "Department" means the department of corrections.

- $((\frac{(6)}{(6)}))$ "Earned early release" means earned release as authorized by RCW 9.94A.728.
 - $((\frac{1}{1}))$ (8) "Evidence-based" means a program or practice that has had multiple-site random controlled trials across heterogeneous populations demonstrating that the program or practice is effective in reducing recidivism for the population.
 - ((+8)) (9) "Extended family visit" means an authorized visit between an inmate and a member of his or her immediate family that occurs in a private visiting unit located at the correctional facility where the inmate is confined.
- $((\frac{(9)}{)})$ "Good conduct" means compliance with department rules and policies.
- $((\frac{10}{10}))$ (11) "Good performance" means successful completion of a program required by the department, including an education, work, or other program.
 - $((\frac{11}{11}))$ (12) "Immediate family" means the inmate's children, stepchildren, grandchildren, great grandchildren, parents, stepparents, grandparents, great grandparents, siblings, and a person legally married to an inmate. "Immediate family" does not include an inmate adopted by another inmate or the immediate family of the adopted or adopting inmate.
 - $((\frac{12}{12}))$ (13) "Indigent inmate," "indigent," and "indigency" mean an inmate who has less than a ten-dollar balance of disposable income in his or her institutional account on the day a request is made to utilize funds and during the thirty days previous to the request.
 - $((\frac{(13)}{)})$ (14) "Individual reentry plan" means the plan to prepare an offender for release into the community. It should be developed collaboratively between the department and the offender and based on an assessment of the offender using a standardized and comprehensive tool to identify the $((\frac{offenders'}{offender's}))$ offender's risks and needs. The individual reentry plan describes actions that should occur to prepare individual offenders for release from prison or jail, specifies

the supervision and services they will experience in the community, and describes an offender's eventual discharge to aftercare upon successful completion of supervision. An individual reentry plan is updated throughout the period of an offender's incarceration and supervision to be relevant to the offender's current needs and risks.

- (((14))) (15) "Inmate" means a person committed to the custody of the department, including but not limited to persons residing in a correctional institution or facility and persons released <u>from such facility</u> on furlough, work release, or community custody, and persons received from another state, state agency, county, or federal jurisdiction.
- (((15))) (16) "Privilege" means any goods or services, education or work programs, or earned early release days, the receipt of which are directly linked to an inmate's (a) good conduct; and (b) good performance. Privileges do not include any goods or services the department is required to provide under the state or federal Constitution or under state or federal law.
- $((\frac{16}{10}))$ (17) "Promising practice" means a practice that presents, based on preliminary information, potential for becoming a research-based or consensus-based practice.
 - $((\frac{17}{17}))$ (18) "Research-based" means a program or practice that has some research demonstrating effectiveness, but that does not yet meet the standard of evidence-based practices.
- $((\frac{(18)}{(19)}))$ "Secretary" means the secretary of corrections or his 25 or her designee.
 - (((19))) <u>(20)</u> "Significant expansion" includes any expansion into a new product line or service to the class I business that results from an increase in benefits provided by the department, including a decrease in labor costs, rent, or utility rates (for water, sewer, electricity, and disposal), an increase in work program space, tax advantages, or other overhead costs.
 - $((\frac{20}{10}))$ (21) "Superintendent" means the superintendent of a correctional facility under the jurisdiction of the Washington state department of corrections, or his or her designee.
- $((\frac{(21)}{(21)}))$ <u>(22)</u> "Unfair competition" means any net competitive 36 advantage that a business may acquire as a result of a correctional 37 industries contract, including labor costs, rent, tax advantages, 38 utility rates (water, sewer, electricity, and disposal), and other

- overhead costs. To determine net competitive advantage, the correctional industries board shall review and quantify any expenses unique to operating a for-profit business inside a prison.
- 4 $((\frac{(22)}{2}))$ "Vocational training" or "vocational education" means 5 "vocational education" as defined in RCW 72.62.020.
- 6 $((\frac{(23)}{)})$ (24) "Washington business" means an in-state manufacturer 7 or service provider subject to chapter 82.04 RCW existing on June 10, 8 2004.
- 9 $((\frac{(24)}{)})$ (25) "Work programs" means all classes of correctional industries jobs authorized under RCW 72.09.100.
- 11 **Sec. 48.** RCW 72.09.270 and 2007 c 483 s 203 are each amended to read as follows:

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- (1) The department of corrections shall develop an individual reentry plan as defined in RCW 72.09.015 for every offender who is committed to the jurisdiction of the department except:
- 16 (a) Offenders who are sentenced to life without the possibility of 17 release or sentenced to death under chapter 10.95 RCW; and
- 18 (b) Offenders who are subject to the provisions of 8 U.S.C. Sec. 19 1227.
- 20 (2) The individual reentry plan may be one document, or may be a 21 series of individual plans that combine to meet the requirements of 22 this section.
 - (3) In developing individual reentry plans, the department shall assess all offenders using standardized and comprehensive tools to identify the criminogenic risks, programmatic needs, and educational and vocational skill levels for each offender. The assessment tool should take into account demographic biases, such as culture, age, and gender, as well as the needs of the offender, including any learning disabilities, substance abuse or mental health issues, and social or behavior deficits.
 - (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.
- 34 (b) The offender's individual reentry plan shall be developed as 35 soon as possible after the initial assessment is conducted, but, 36 whenever possible, no later than sixty days after completion of the

1 assessment, and shall be periodically reviewed and updated as 2 appropriate.

- (5) The individual reentry plan shall, at a minimum, include:
- (a) A plan to maintain contact with the inmate's children and family, if appropriate. The plan should determine whether parenting classes, or other services, are appropriate to facilitate successful reunification with the offender's children and family;
- (b) An individualized portfolio for each offender that includes the offender's education achievements, certifications, employment, work experience, skills, and any training received prior to and during incarceration; and
- (c) A plan for the offender during the period of incarceration through reentry into the community that addresses the needs of the offender 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.
 - (6)(a) Prior to discharge of any offender, the department shall:
- (i) Evaluate the offender's needs and, to the extent possible, connect the offender with existing services and resources that meet those needs; and
- (ii) Connect the offender with a community justice center and/or community transition coordination network in the area in which the offender will be residing once released from the correctional system if one exists.
- (b) If the department recommends partial confinement in an offender's individual reentry plan, the department shall maximize the period of partial confinement for the offender as allowed pursuant to RCW 9.94A.728 to facilitate the offender'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 treatment, programming, and reentry, when deemed appropriate. When feasible, this information shall be shared electronically.
- 34 (8)(a) In determining the county of discharge for an offender 35 released to community custody ((or community placement)), the 36 department may not approve a residence location that is not in the 37 offender's county of origin unless it is determined by the department 38 that the offender's return to his or her county of origin would be

inappropriate considering any court-ordered condition of the offender's sentence, victim safety concerns, negative influences on the offender in the community, or the location of family or other sponsoring persons or organizations that will support the offender.

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- (b) If the offender 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 is placed with a written explanation.
- 8 (c) For purposes of this section, the offender's county of origin 9 means the county of the offender's first felony conviction in 10 Washington.
- 11 (9) Nothing in this section creates a vested right in programming, 12 education, or other services.
- 13 **Sec. 49.** RCW 72.09.345 and 1997 c 364 s 4 are each amended to read 14 as follows:
 - (1) In addition to any other information required to be released under this chapter, the department is authorized, pursuant to RCW 4.24.550, to release relevant information that is necessary to protect the public concerning offenders convicted of sex offenses.
 - (2) In order for public agencies to have the information necessary to notify the public as authorized in RCW 4.24.550, the secretary shall establish and administer an end-of-sentence review committee for the purposes of assigning risk levels, reviewing available release plans, and making appropriate referrals for sex offenders. The committee shall assess, on a case-by-case basis, the public risk posed by sex offenders who are: (a) Preparing for their release from confinement for sex offenses committed on or after July 1, 1984; and (b) accepted from another state under a reciprocal agreement under the interstate compact authorized in chapter 72.74 RCW.
 - (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the committee shall have access to all relevant records and information in the possession of public agencies relating to the offenders under review, including police reports; prosecutors' statements of probable cause; presentence investigations and reports; complete judgments and sentences; current classification referrals; criminal history summaries; violation and disciplinary reports; all psychological evaluations and psychiatric hospital reports; sex offender treatment program reports; and juvenile

records. Records and information obtained under this subsection shall not be disclosed outside the committee unless otherwise authorized by law.

- (4) The committee shall review each sex offender under its authority before the offender's release from confinement or start of the offender's term of ((community placement or)) community custody in order to: (a) Classify the offender into a risk level for the purposes of public notification under RCW 4.24.550; (b) where available, review the offender's proposed release plan in accordance with the requirements of RCW 72.09.340; and (c) make appropriate referrals.
- (5) The committee shall classify as risk level I those sex offenders whose risk assessments indicate a low risk of reoffense within the community at large. The committee shall classify as risk level II those offenders whose risk assessments indicate a moderate risk of reoffense within the community at large. The committee shall classify as risk level III those offenders whose risk assessments indicate a high risk of reoffense within the community at large.
- (6) The committee shall issue to appropriate law enforcement agencies, for their use in making public notifications under RCW 4.24.550, narrative notices regarding the pending release of sex offenders from the department's facilities. The narrative notices shall, at a minimum, describe the identity and criminal history behavior of the offender and shall include the department's risk level classification for the offender. For sex offenders classified as either risk level II or III, the narrative notices shall also include the reasons underlying the classification.
- **Sec. 50.** RCW 72.09.580 and 1999 c 196 s 12 are each amended to 28 read as follows:
 - Except as specifically prohibited by other law, and for purposes of determining, modifying, or monitoring compliance with conditions of community custody((, community placement, or community supervision as authorized under RCW 9.94A.505 and 9.94A.545)), the department:
 - (1) Shall have access to all relevant records and information in the possession of public agencies relating to offenders, including police reports, prosecutors' statements of probable cause, complete criminal history information, psychological evaluations and psychiatric

- 1 hospital reports, sex offender treatment program reports, and juvenile 2 records; and
- 3 (2) May require periodic reports from providers of treatment or 4 other services required by the court or the department, including 5 progress reports, evaluations and assessments, and reports of 6 violations of conditions imposed by the court or the department.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 51. (1) This chapter codifies sentencing provisions that may be applicable to sentences for crimes committed prior to July 1, 2000.
- 10 (2) This chapter supplements chapter 9.94A RCW and should be read 11 in conjunction with that chapter.
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 52.** In addition to the definitions set out in RCW 9.94A.030, the following definitions apply for purposes of this chapter:

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- (1) "Community placement" means that period during which the offender is subject to the conditions of community custody and/or postrelease supervision, which begins either upon completion of the term of confinement (postrelease supervision) or at such time as the offender is transferred to community custody in lieu of earned release. Community placement may consist of entirely community custody, entirely postrelease supervision, or a combination of the two.
- (2) "Community supervision" means a period of time during which a convicted offender is subject to crime-related prohibitions and other sentence conditions imposed by a court pursuant to this chapter or RCW 16.52.200(6) or 46.61.524. Where the court finds that any offender has a chemical dependency that has contributed to his or her offense, the conditions of supervision may, subject to available resources, include treatment. For purposes of the interstate compact for out-of-state supervision of parolees and probationers, RCW 9.95.270, community supervision is the functional equivalent of probation and should be considered the same as probation by other states.
- 32 (3) "Postrelease supervision" is that portion of an offender's community placement that is not community custody.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 53. The court may order an offender whose sentence includes community placement or community supervision to

undergo a mental status evaluation and to participate in available 1 2 outpatient mental health treatment, if the court finds that reasonable grounds exist to believe that the offender is a mentally ill person as 3 defined in RCW 71.24.025, and that this condition is likely to have 4 influenced the offense. An order requiring mental status evaluation or 5 treatment must be based on a presentence report and, if applicable, 6 7 mental status evaluations that have been filed with the court to determine the offender's competency or eligibility for a defense of 8 insanity. The court may order additional evaluations at a later date 9 if deemed appropriate 10

NEW SECTION. Sec. 54. A person convicted of a sex offense or an offense categorized as a serious violent offense, assault in the second degree, vehicular homicide, vehicular assault, assault of a child in the second degree, any crime against persons where it is determined in accordance with RCW 9.94A.602 that the offender or an accomplice was armed with a deadly weapon at the time of commission, or any felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, committed before July 1, 2000, may become eligible, in accordance with a program developed by the department, for transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time pursuant to RCW 9.94A.728(1).

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- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 55.** (1) Sections 6 through 58 of this act apply to all sentences imposed or reimposed on or after August 1, 2009, for any crime committed on or after the effective date of this section.
 - (2) Sections 6 through 58 of this act also apply to all sentences imposed or reimposed on or after August 1, 2009, for crimes committed prior to the effective date of this section, to the extent that such application is constitutionally permissible.
 - (3) To the extent that application of sections 6 through 58 of this act is not constitutionally permissible with respect to any offender, the sentence for such offender shall be governed by the law as it existed before the effective date of this section, or on such prior date as may be constitutionally required, notwithstanding any amendment or repeal of provisions of such law.
- 34 (4) If application of sections 6 through 58 of this act is not 35 constitutionally permissible with respect to any offender, the judgment

- and sentence shall specify the particular sentencing provisions that will not apply to such offender. Whenever practical, the judgment and sentence shall use the terminology set out in this act.
- 4 (5) The sentencing guidelines commission shall prepare a summary of the circumstances under which application of sections 6 through 58 of this act is not constitutionally permissible. The summary should include recommendations of conditions that could be included in judgments and sentences in order to prevent unconstitutional application of the act. This summary shall be incorporated into the Adult Sentencing Guidelines Manual.
- 11 (6) Sections 6 through 58 of this act shall not affect the 12 enforcement of any sentence that was imposed prior to August 1, 2009, 13 unless the offender is resentenced after that date.
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 56.** (1) The following sections are recodified as part of a new chapter in Title 9 RCW: RCW 9.94A.628, 9.94A.634, 9.94A.700, 9.94A.705, and 9.94A.710.
- 17 (2) RCW 9.94A.610 (as amended by this act), 9.94A.612 (as amended by this act), 9.94A.614, 9.94A.616, 9.94A.618, and 9.94A.620 are each recodified as sections in chapter 72.09 RCW.
- 20 (3) Sections 51 through 54 of this act are added to the new chapter 21 created in subsection (1) of this section.
- 22 (4) The code reviser is authorized to improve the organization of 23 chapter 9.94A RCW by renumbering existing sections and adding 24 subchapter headings.
- 25 (5) The code reviser shall correct any cross-references to sections 26 affected by this section in other sections of the code.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 57. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:
- 29 (1) RCW 9.94A.545 (Community custody) and 2006 c 128 s 4, 2003 c 379 s 8, 2000 c 28 s 13, 1999 c 196 s 10, 1988 c 143 s 23, & 1984 c 209 s 22;
- 32 (2) RCW 9.94A.713 (Nonpersistent offenders--Conditions) and 2006 c 33 130 s 1 & 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 304;
- 34 (3) RCW 9.94A.715 (Community custody for specified offenders--35 Conditions) and 2006 c 130 s 2, 2006 c 128 s 5, 2003 c 379 s 6, 2001 36 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 302, 2001 c 10 s 5, & 2000 c 28 s 25;

- 1 (4) RCW 9.94A.720 (Supervision of offenders) and 2003 c 379 s 7, 2 2002 c 175 s 14, & 2000 c 28 s 26;
- 3 (5) RCW 9.94A.800 (Sex offender treatment in correctional facility) 4 and 2000 c 28 s 34;
- 5 (6) RCW 9.94A.830 (Legislative finding and intent--Commitment of 6 felony sexual offenders after July 1, 1987) and 1987 c 402 s 2 & 1986 7 c 301 s 1; and
- 8 (7) RCW 79A.60.070 (Conviction under RCW 79A.60.050 or 79A.60.060-9 Community supervision or community placement--Conditions) and 2000 c 11
 10 s 96 & 1998 c 219 s 3.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 58. The repealers in section 57 of this act shall not affect the validity of any sentence that was imposed prior to the effective date of this section or the authority of the department of corrections to supervise any offender pursuant to such sentence.
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 59.** The code reviser shall report to the 2009 legislature on any amendments necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 60. Section 24 of this act expires July 1, 2010.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 61. Sections 6 through 60 of this act take effect August 1, 2009.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 62. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected."

ADOPTED 03/12/2008

On page 1, line 2 of the title, after "sentences;" strike the 1 remainder of the title and insert "amending RCW 9.94A.500, 9.94A.530, 3 9.94A.737, 9.94A.740, 9.94A.501, 9.94A.505, 9.94A.610, 9.94A.612, 9.94A.625, 9.94A.650, 9.94A.670, 9.94A.690, 9.94A.728, 9.94A.760, 9.94A.775, 9.94A.780, 9.94A.820, 4.24.556, 9.95.017, 9.95.064, 5 9.95.110, 9.95.123, 9.95.420, 9.95.440, 46.61.524, 72.09.015, 6 72.09.270, 72.09.345, and 72.09.580; reenacting and amending RCW 9.94A.525, 9.94A.030, 9.94A.660, and 9.94A.712; adding new sections to chapter 9.94A RCW; adding new sections to chapter 72.09 RCW; adding a new chapter to Title 9 RCW; creating new sections; recodifying RCW 10 9.94A.628, 9.94A.634, 9.94A.700, 9.94A.705, 9.94A.710, 9.94A.610, 11 9.94A.612, 9.94A.614, 9.94A.616, 9.94A.618, and 9.94A.620; repealing 12 13 RCW 9.94A.545, 9.94A.713, 9.94A.715, 9.94A.720, 9.94A.800, 9.94A.830, and 79A.60.070; providing an effective date; and providing an 14 expiration date." 15

- (1) Deletes section 2 of bill including amendatory language providing that if a defendant at sentencing fails to affirmatively set forth the defendant's version of the defendant's criminal history, the defendant is deemed to have admitted that the state's version of the defendant's criminal history is correct.
- (2) Adds provisions reorganizing and simplifying the supervision provisions of the Sentencing Reform Act (SRA). Defines supervision as "community custody" and removes all other terms. Consolidates conditions that the court may include in an offender's sentence as part of community custody in one section. Removes date references to reflect that the current SRA applies to all offenders sentenced after the effective date of the reorganizing sections.
- (3) Moves obsolete provisions, including the definitions of community supervision, community placement, and postrelease supervision, to a separate chapter.
- (4) Makes no substantive changes to those provisions that apply to offenders who committed their crimes after the effective date of the Offender Accountability Act (OAA). Pre-OAA offenders (those offenders to which community placement and other terms applied) are given different treatment under this bill.

- (a) Requires the court to apply the provisions of the SRA to the extent that it is constitutionally permissible to offenders sentenced after the effective date of the reorganizing provisions for crimes committed prior to July 1, 2000.
- (b) Requires the court to specify in the judgment and sentencing those provisions that do not apply.
- (c) Directs the Sentencing Guidelines Commission to prepare a summary of the circumstances under which application of the reorganizing provisions are not constitutionally permissible.
- (5) Provides a delayed effective date for the reorganizing provisions (sections 6 through 60) to allow the Code Reviser to report to the 2009 Legislature any amendment necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act.
- (6) Adds a severability clause in the event that any provision of the act is held to be invalid.

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