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HOUSE BILL 1087

State of Washington 65th Legislature 2017 Regular Session

By Representatives Appleton and Macri

Read first time 01/11/17. Referred to Committee on Public Safety.

- AN ACT Relating to reducing the penalty for possession of controlled substances; amending RCW 69.50.4013, 9.94A.518, 69.50.315,
- 3 69.50.505, and 13.40.0357; repealing RCW 69.50.4014; and prescribing
- 4 penalties.

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- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 6 **Sec. 1.** RCW 69.50.4013 and 2015 2nd sp.s. c 4 s 503 are each 7 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) It is unlawful for any person to possess a controlled substance unless the substance was obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a valid prescription or order of a practitioner while acting in the course of his or her professional practice, or except as otherwise authorized by this chapter.
 - (2) ((Except as provided in RCW 69.50.4014,)) Any person who violates this section is guilty of a ((class C felony)) misdemeanor punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW.
- (3)(a) The possession, by a person twenty-one years of age or older, of useable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuanainfused products in amounts that do not exceed those set forth in RCW 69.50.360(3) is not a violation of this section, this chapter, or any other provision of Washington state law.

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(b) The possession of marijuana, useable marijuana, marijuana
concentrates, and marijuana-infused products being physically
transported or delivered within the state, in amounts not exceeding
those that may be established under RCW 69.50.385(3), by a licensed
employee of a common carrier when performing the duties authorized in
accordance with RCW 69.50.382 and 69.50.385, is not a violation of
this section, this chapter, or any other provision of Washington
state law.

- (4) No person under twenty-one years of age may possess, manufacture, sell, or distribute marijuana, marijuana-infused products, or marijuana concentrates, regardless of THC concentration. This does not include qualifying patients with a valid authorization.
- 13 (5) The possession by a qualifying patient or designated provider 14 of marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, marijuana-infused 15 products, or plants in accordance with chapter 69.51A RCW is not a 16 violation of this section, this chapter, or any other provision of 17 Washington state law.

Sec. 2. RCW 9.94A.518 and 2003 c 53 s 57 are each amended to 19 read as follows:

20		TABLE 4
21		DRUG OFFENSES
22		INCLUDED WITHIN EACH
23		SERIOUSNESS LEVEL
24	III	Any felony offense under chapter
25		69.50 RCW with a deadly weapon
26		special verdict under RCW
27		((9.94A.602)) <u>9.94A.825</u>
28		Controlled Substance Homicide (RCW
29		69.50.415)
30		Delivery of imitation controlled
31		substance by person eighteen or over to
32		person under eighteen (RCW
33		69.52.030(2))
34		Involving a minor in drug dealing
35		(RCW 69.50.4015)
36		Manufacture of methamphetamine
37		(RCW 69.50.401(2)(b))

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1		Over 18 and deliver heroin,
2		methamphetamine, a narcotic from
3		Schedule I or II, or flunitrazepam from
4		Schedule IV to someone under 18
5		(RCW 69.50.406)
6		Over 18 and deliver narcotic from
7		Schedule III, IV, or V or a nonnarcotic,
8		except flunitrazepam or
9		methamphetamine, from Schedule I-V
10		to someone under 18 and 3 years junior
11		(RCW 69.50.406)
12		Possession of Ephedrine,
13		Pseudoephedrine, or Anhydrous
14		Ammonia with intent to manufacture
15		methamphetamine (RCW 69.50.440)
16		Selling for profit (controlled or
17		counterfeit) any controlled substance
18		(RCW 69.50.410)
19	II	Create, deliver, or possess a counterfeit
20		controlled substance (RCW
21		69.50.4011)
22		Deliver or possess with intent to
23		deliver methamphetamine (RCW
24		69.50.401(2)(b))
25		Delivery of a material in lieu of a
26		controlled substance (RCW
27		69.50.4012)
28		Maintaining a Dwelling or Place for
29		Controlled Substances (RCW
30		69.50.402(1)(f))
31		Manufacture, deliver, or possess with
32		intent to deliver amphetamine (RCW
33		69.50.401(2)(b))
34		Manufacture, deliver, or possess with
35		intent to deliver narcotics from
36		Schedule I or II or flunitrazepam from
37		Schedule IV (RCW 69.50.401(2)(a))

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1		Manufacture, deliver, or possess with
2		intent to deliver narcotics from
3		Schedule III, IV, or V or nonnarcotics
4		from Schedule I-V (except marijuana,
5		amphetamine, methamphetamines, or
6		flunitrazepam) (RCW 69.50.401(2) (c)
7		through (e))
8		Manufacture, distribute, or possess
9		with intent to distribute an imitation
10		controlled substance (RCW
11		69.52.030(1))
12	I	Forged Prescription (RCW 69.41.020)
13		Forged Prescription for a Controlled
14		Substance (RCW 69.50.403)
15		Manufacture, deliver, or possess with
16		intent to deliver marijuana (RCW
17		69.50.401(2)(c))
18		((Possess Controlled Substance that is
19		a Narcotic from Schedule III, IV, or V
20		or Nonnarcotic from Schedule I-V
21		(RCW-69.50.4013)
22		Possession of Controlled Substance
23		that is either heroin or narcotics from
24		Schedule I or II (RCW-69.50.4013)))
25		Unlawful Use of Building for Drug
26		Purposes (RCW 69.53.010)

Sec. 3. RCW 69.50.315 and 2015 c 205 s 4 are each amended to 28 read as follows:

- (1) A person acting in good faith who seeks medical assistance for someone experiencing a drug-related overdose shall not be charged or prosecuted for possession of a controlled substance pursuant to RCW 69.50.4013((, or penalized under RCW 69.50.4014,)) if the evidence for the charge of possession of a controlled substance was obtained as a result of the person seeking medical assistance.
- (2) A person who experiences a drug-related overdose and is in need of medical assistance shall not be charged or prosecuted for possession of a controlled substance pursuant to RCW 69.50.4013((7.0))

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- penalized under RCW 69.50.4014,)) if the evidence for the charge of possession of a controlled substance was obtained as a result of the overdose and the need for medical assistance.
- 4 (3) The protection in this section from prosecution for possession crimes under RCW 69.50.4013 shall not be grounds for suppression of evidence in other criminal charges.
- 7 **Sec. 4.** RCW 69.50.505 and 2013 c 3 s 25 are each amended to read 8 as follows:
- 9 (1) The following are subject to seizure and forfeiture and no 10 property right exists in them:

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- (a) All controlled substances which have been manufactured, distributed, dispensed, acquired, or possessed in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW, and all hazardous chemicals, as defined in RCW 64.44.010, used or intended to be used in the manufacture of controlled substances;
- (b) All raw materials, products, and equipment of any kind which are used, or intended for use, in manufacturing, compounding, processing, delivering, importing, or exporting any controlled substance in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW;
- 20 (c) All property which is used, or intended for use, as a 21 container for property described in (a) or (b) of this subsection;
 - (d) All conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles, or vessels, which are used, or intended for use, in any manner to facilitate the sale, delivery, or receipt of property described in (a) or (b) of this subsection, except that:
 - (i) No conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under this section unless it appears that the owner or other person in charge of the conveyance is a consenting party or privy to a violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW;
- (ii) No conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this section by reason of any act or omission established by the owner thereof to have been committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent;
- (iii) No conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this section if used in the receipt of only ((an amount)) forty grams or less of marijuana for which possession constitutes a misdemeanor under RCW ((69.50.4014)) 69.50.4013;

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(iv) A forfeiture of a conveyance encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if the secured party neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission; and

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- (v) When the owner of a conveyance has been arrested under this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW the conveyance in which the person is arrested may not be subject to forfeiture unless it is seized or process is issued for its seizure within ten days of the owner's arrest;
- 10 (e) All books, records, and research products and materials, 11 including formulas, microfilm, tapes, and data which are used, or 12 intended for use, in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 13 69.52 RCW;
 - (f) All drug paraphernalia ((21)) other than paraphernalia possessed, sold, or used solely to facilitate marijuana-related activities that are not violations of this chapter;
 - (g) All moneys, negotiable instruments, securities, or other tangible or intangible property of value furnished or intended to be furnished by any person in exchange for a controlled substance in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW, all tangible or intangible personal property, proceeds, or assets acquired in whole or in part with proceeds traceable to an exchange or series of exchanges in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW, and all moneys, negotiable instruments, and securities used or intended to be used to facilitate any violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW. A forfeiture of money, negotiable instruments, securities, or other tangible or intangible property encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if, at the time the security interest was created, the secured party neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission. No personal property may be forfeited under this subsection (1)(g), to the extent of the interest of an owner, by reason of any act or omission which that owner establishes was committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent; and
 - (h) All real property, including any right, title, and interest in the whole of any lot or tract of land, and any appurtenances or improvements which are being used with the knowledge of the owner for the manufacturing, compounding, processing, delivery, importing, or exporting of any controlled substance, or which have been acquired in whole or in part with proceeds traceable to an exchange or series of

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- exchanges in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW, if such activity is not less than a class C felony and a substantial nexus exists between the commercial production or sale of the controlled substance and the real property. However:
- (i) No property may be forfeited pursuant to this subsection (1)(h), to the extent of the interest of an owner, by reason of any act or omission committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent;
- 9 (ii) The bona fide gift of a controlled substance, legend drug, 10 or imitation controlled substance shall not result in the forfeiture 11 of real property;

- (iii) The possession of marijuana shall not result in the forfeiture of real property unless the marijuana is possessed for commercial purposes that are unlawful under Washington state law, the amount possessed is five or more plants or one pound or more of marijuana, and a substantial nexus exists between the possession of marijuana and the real property. In such a case, the intent of the offender shall be determined by the preponderance of the evidence, including the offender's prior criminal history, the amount of marijuana possessed by the offender, the sophistication of the activity or equipment used by the offender, whether the offender was licensed to produce, process, or sell marijuana, or was an employee of a licensed producer, processor, or retailer, and other evidence which demonstrates the offender's intent to engage in unlawful commercial activity;
- (iv) The unlawful sale of marijuana or a legend drug shall not result in the forfeiture of real property unless the sale was forty grams or more in the case of marijuana or one hundred dollars or more in the case of a legend drug, and a substantial nexus exists between the unlawful sale and the real property; and
- (v) A forfeiture of real property encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if the secured party, at the time the security interest was created, neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission.
- (2) Real or personal property subject to forfeiture under this chapter may be seized by any ((board)) commission inspector or law enforcement officer of this state upon process issued by any superior court having jurisdiction over the property. Seizure of real property shall include the filing of a lis pendens by the seizing agency. Real property seized under this section shall not be transferred or

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otherwise conveyed until ninety days after seizure or until a judgment of forfeiture is entered, whichever is later: PROVIDED, That real property seized under this section may be transferred or conveyed to any person or entity who acquires title by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure of a security interest. Seizure of personal property without process may be made if:

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- (a) The seizure is incident to an arrest or a search under a search warrant or an inspection under an administrative inspection warrant;
- (b) The property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in a criminal injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon this chapter;
 - (c) A ((board)) commission inspector or law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety; or
 - (d) The ((board)) commission inspector or law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the property was used or is intended to be used in violation of this chapter.
 - (3) In the event of seizure pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, proceedings for forfeiture shall be deemed commenced by the seizure. The law enforcement agency under whose authority the seizure was made shall cause notice to be served within fifteen days following the seizure on the owner of the property seized and the person in charge thereof and any person having any known right or interest therein, including any community property interest, of the seizure and intended forfeiture of the seized property. Service of notice of seizure of real property shall be made according to the rules of civil procedure. However, the state may not obtain a default judgment with respect to real property against a party who is served by substituted service absent an affidavit stating that a good faith effort has been made to ascertain if the defaulted party is incarcerated within the state, and that there is no present basis to believe that the party is incarcerated within the state. Notice of seizure in the case of property subject to a security interest that has been perfected by filing a financing statement in accordance with chapter 62A.9A RCW, or a certificate of title, shall be made by service upon the secured party or the secured party's assignee at the address shown on the financing statement or the certificate of title. The notice of seizure in other cases may be served by any method authorized by law or court rule including but not limited to service

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by certified mail with return receipt requested. Service by mail shall be deemed complete upon mailing within the fifteen day period following the seizure.

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- (4) If no person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of items specified in subsection (1)(d), (g), or (h) of this section within forty-five days of the service of notice from the seizing agency in the case of personal property and ninety days in the case of real property, the item seized shall be deemed forfeited. The community property interest in real property of a person whose spouse or domestic partner committed a violation giving rise to seizure of the real property may not be forfeited if the person did not participate in the violation.
- (5) If any person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of items specified in subsection (1)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h) of this section within forty-five days of the service of notice from the seizing agency in the case of personal property and ninety days in the case of real property, the person or persons shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to be heard as to the claim or right. The notice of claim may be served by any method authorized by law or court rule including, but not limited to, service by first-class mail. Service by mail shall be deemed complete upon mailing within the forty-five day period following service of the notice of seizure in the case of personal property and within the ninety-day period following service of the notice of seizure in the case of real property. The hearing shall be before the chief law enforcement officer of the seizing agency or the chief law enforcement officer's designee, except where the seizing agency is a state agency as defined in RCW 34.12.020(4), the hearing shall be before the chief law enforcement officer of the seizing agency or an administrative law judge appointed under chapter 34.12 RCW, except that any person asserting a claim or right may remove the matter to a court of competent jurisdiction. Removal of any matter involving personal property may only be accomplished according to the rules of civil procedure. The person seeking removal of the matter must serve process against the state, county, political subdivision, municipality that operates the seizing agency, and any other party of interest, in accordance with RCW 4.28.080 or 4.92.020, within fortyfive days after the person seeking removal has notified the seizing

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law enforcement agency of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession. The court to which the matter is to be removed shall be the district court when the aggregate value of personal property is within the jurisdictional limit set forth in RCW 3.66.020. A hearing before the seizing agency and any appeal therefrom shall be under б Title 34 RCW. In all cases, the burden of proof is upon the law enforcement agency to establish, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the property is subject to forfeiture.

The seizing law enforcement agency shall promptly return the article or articles to the claimant upon a determination by the administrative law judge or court that the claimant is the present lawful owner or is lawfully entitled to possession thereof of items specified in subsection (1)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h) of this section.

- (6) In any proceeding to forfeit property under this title, where the claimant substantially prevails, the claimant is entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees reasonably incurred by the claimant. In addition, in a court hearing between two or more claimants to the article or articles involved, the prevailing party is entitled to a judgment for costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.
- (7) When property is forfeited under this chapter the ((board)) commission or seizing law enforcement agency may:
 - (a) Retain it for official use or upon application by any law enforcement agency of this state release such property to such agency for the exclusive use of enforcing the provisions of this chapter;
 - (b) Sell that which is not required to be destroyed by law and which is not harmful to the public;
 - (c) Request the appropriate sheriff or director of public safety to take custody of the property and remove it for disposition in accordance with law; or
- 31 (d) Forward it to the drug enforcement administration for 32 disposition.
 - (8)(a) When property is forfeited, the seizing agency shall keep a record indicating the identity of the prior owner, if known, a description of the property, the disposition of the property, the value of the property at the time of seizure, and the amount of proceeds realized from disposition of the property.
- 38 (b) Each seizing agency shall retain records of forfeited 39 property for at least seven years.

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(c) Each seizing agency shall file a report including a copy of the records of forfeited property with the state treasurer each calendar quarter.

- (d) The quarterly report need not include a record of forfeited property that is still being held for use as evidence during the investigation or prosecution of a case or during the appeal from a conviction.
- (9)(a) By January 31st of each year, each seizing agency shall remit to the state treasurer an amount equal to ten percent of the net proceeds of any property forfeited during the preceding calendar year. Money remitted shall be deposited in the state general fund.
- (b) The net proceeds of forfeited property is the value of the forfeitable interest in the property after deducting the cost of satisfying any bona fide security interest to which the property is subject at the time of seizure; and in the case of sold property, after deducting the cost of sale, including reasonable fees or commissions paid to independent selling agents, and the cost of any valid landlord's claim for damages under subsection (15) of this section.
- (c) The value of sold forfeited property is the sale price. The value of retained forfeited property is the fair market value of the property at the time of seizure, determined when possible by reference to an applicable commonly used index, such as the index used by the department of licensing for valuation of motor vehicles. A seizing agency may use, but need not use, an independent qualified appraiser to determine the value of retained property. If an appraiser is used, the value of the property appraised is net of the cost of the appraisal. The value of destroyed property and retained firearms or illegal property is zero.
- (10) Forfeited property and net proceeds not required to be paid to the state treasurer shall be retained by the seizing law enforcement agency exclusively for the expansion and improvement of controlled substances related law enforcement activity. Money retained under this section may not be used to supplant preexisting funding sources.
- (11) Controlled substances listed in Schedule I, II, III, IV, and V that are possessed, transferred, sold, or offered for sale in violation of this chapter are contraband and shall be seized and summarily forfeited to the state. Controlled substances listed in Schedule I, II, III, IV, and V, which are seized or come into the

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possession of the ((board)) commission, the owners of which are unknown, are contraband and shall be summarily forfeited to the ((board)) commission.

- (12) Species of plants from which controlled substances in Schedules I and II may be derived which have been planted or cultivated in violation of this chapter, or of which the owners or cultivators are unknown, or which are wild growths, may be seized and summarily forfeited to the ((board)) commission.
- (13) The failure, upon demand by a ((board)) commission inspector or law enforcement officer, of the person in occupancy or in control of land or premises upon which the species of plants are growing or being stored to produce an appropriate registration or proof that he or she is the holder thereof constitutes authority for the seizure and forfeiture of the plants.
- (14) Upon the entry of an order of forfeiture of real property, the court shall forward a copy of the order to the assessor of the county in which the property is located. Orders for the forfeiture of real property shall be entered by the superior court, subject to court rules. Such an order shall be filed by the seizing agency in the county auditor's records in the county in which the real property is located.
- (15)(a) A landlord may assert a claim against proceeds from the sale of assets seized and forfeited under subsection (7)(b) of this section, only if:
 - (i) A law enforcement officer, while acting in his or her official capacity, directly caused damage to the complaining landlord's property while executing a search of a tenant's residence; and
 - (ii) The landlord has applied any funds remaining in the tenant's deposit, to which the landlord has a right under chapter 59.18 RCW, to cover the damage directly caused by a law enforcement officer prior to asserting a claim under the provisions of this section;
 - (A) Only if the funds applied under (a)(ii) of this subsection are insufficient to satisfy the damage directly caused by a law enforcement officer, may the landlord seek compensation for the damage by filing a claim against the governmental entity under whose authority the law enforcement agency operates within thirty days after the search;
- 39 (B) Only if the governmental entity denies or fails to respond to 40 the landlord's claim within sixty days of the date of filing, may the

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- 1 landlord collect damages under this subsection by filing within
- 2 thirty days of denial or the expiration of the sixty-day period,
- 3 whichever occurs first, a claim with the seizing law enforcement
- 4 agency. The seizing law enforcement agency must notify the landlord
- 5 of the status of the claim by the end of the thirty-day period.
- 6 Nothing in this section requires the claim to be paid by the end of
- 7 the sixty-day or thirty-day period.

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- 8 (b) For any claim filed under (a)(ii) of this subsection, the law 9 enforcement agency shall pay the claim unless the agency provides 10 substantial proof that the landlord either:
 - (i) Knew or consented to actions of the tenant in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW; or
- (ii) Failed to respond to a notification of the illegal activity, provided by a law enforcement agency under RCW 59.18.075, within seven days of receipt of notification of the illegal activity.
- 16 (16) The landlord's claim for damages under subsection (15) of 17 this section may not include a claim for loss of business and is 18 limited to:
 - (a) Damage to tangible property and clean-up costs;
- 20 (b) The lesser of the cost of repair or fair market value of the 21 damage directly caused by a law enforcement officer;
 - (c) The proceeds from the sale of the specific tenant's property seized and forfeited under subsection (7)(b) of this section; and
 - (d) The proceeds available after the seizing law enforcement agency satisfies any bona fide security interest in the tenant's property and costs related to sale of the tenant's property as provided by subsection (9)(b) of this section.
 - (17) Subsections (15) and (16) of this section do not limit any other rights a landlord may have against a tenant to collect for damages. However, if a law enforcement agency satisfies a landlord's claim under subsection (15) of this section, the rights the landlord has against the tenant for damages directly caused by a law enforcement officer under the terms of the landlord and tenant's contract are subrogated to the law enforcement agency.
- 35 **Sec. 5.** RCW 13.40.0357 and 2016 c 106 s 2 are each amended to 36 read as follows:

DESCRIPTION AND OFFENSE CATEGORY

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1		JUVENILE DISI	POSITION
2	JUVENILE	CATEG	ORY FOR
3	DISPOSITION	ATTEMPT, B.	AILJUMP,
4	OFFENSE	CONSPIR	RACY, OR
5	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION (RCW CITATION) SOLIC	CITATION
6			
7		Arson and Malicious Mischief	
8	A	Arson 1 (9A.48.020)	B+
9	В	Arson 2 (9A.48.030)	C
10	C	Reckless Burning 1 (9A.48.040)	D
11	D	Reckless Burning 2 (9A.48.050)	E
12	В	Malicious Mischief 1 (9A.48.070)	C
13	C	Malicious Mischief 2 (9A.48.080)	D
14	D	Malicious Mischief 3 (9A.48.090)	E
15	Е	Tampering with Fire Alarm Apparatus	
16		(9.40.100)	E
17	E	Tampering with Fire Alarm Apparatus with	ı
18		Intent to Commit Arson (9.40.105)	E
19	A	Possession of Incendiary Device (9.40.120) B+
20		Assault and Other Crimes Involving	
21		Physical Harm	
22	A	Assault 1 (9A.36.011)	B+
23	B+	Assault 2 (9A.36.021)	C+
24	C+	Assault 3 (9A.36.031)	D+
25	D+	Assault 4 (9A.36.041)	E
26	B+	Drive-By Shooting (9A.36.045)	C+
27	D+	Reckless Endangerment (9A.36.050)	E
28	C+	Promoting Suicide Attempt (9A.36.060)	D+
29	D+	Coercion (9A.36.070)	E
30	C+	Custodial Assault (9A.36.100)	D+
31		Burglary and Trespass	
32	B+	Burglary 1 (9A.52.020)	C+
33	В	Residential Burglary (9A.52.025)	C
34	В	Burglary 2 (9A.52.030)	C
35	D	Burglary Tools (Possession of) (9A.52.060)E
36	D	Criminal Trespass 1 (9A.52.070)	E

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1	E	Criminal Trespass 2 (9A.52.080)	E
2	C	Mineral Trespass (78.44.330)	C
3	C	Vehicle Prowling 1 (9A.52.095)	D
4	D	Vehicle Prowling 2 (9A.52.100)	E
5		Drugs	
6	E	Possession/Consumption of Alcohol	
7		(66.44.270)	E
8	C	Illegally Obtaining Legend Drug	
9		(69.41.020)	D
10	C+	Sale, Delivery, Possession of Legend Drug	
11		with Intent to Sell (69.41.030(2)(a))	D+
12	E	Possession of Legend Drug	
13		(69.41.030(2)(b))	E
14	B+	Violation of Uniform Controlled	
15		Substances Act - Narcotic,	
16		Methamphetamine, or Flunitrazepam Sale	
17		(69.50.401(2) (a) or (b))	B+
18	C	Violation of Uniform Controlled	
19		Substances Act - Nonnarcotic Sale	
20		(69.50.401(2)(c))	C
21	((E	Possession of Marihuana <40 grams	
22		(69.50.4014)	E))
23	C	Fraudulently Obtaining Controlled	
24		Substance (69.50.403)	C
25	C+	Sale of Controlled Substance for Profit	
26		(69.50.410)	C+
27	E	Unlawful Inhalation (9.47A.020)	E
28	В	Violation of Uniform Controlled	
29		Substances Act - Narcotic,	
30		Methamphetamine, or Flunitrazepam	
31		Counterfeit Substances (69.50.4011(2) (a)	
32		or (b))	В
33	C	Violation of Uniform Controlled	
34		Substances Act - Nonnarcotic Counterfeit	
35		Substances (69.50.4011(2) (c), (d), or (e))	C

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1	((C)) E Violation of Uniform Controlled			
2		Substances Act - Possession of a Controlled	$d((\mathbf{C}))$	
3		Substance (69.50.4013)	<u>E</u>	
4	C	Violation of Uniform Controlled		
5		Substances Act - Possession of a Controlled	d	
6		Substance (69.50.4012)	C	
7		Firearms and Weapons		
8	В	Theft of Firearm (9A.56.300)	C	
9	В	Possession of Stolen Firearm (9A.56.310)	C	
10	E	Carrying Loaded Pistol Without Permit		
11		(9.41.050)	E	
12	C	Possession of Firearms by Minor (<18)		
13		(9.41.040(2)(a) (iv))	C	
14	D+	Possession of Dangerous Weapon		
15		(9.41.250)	E	
16	D	Intimidating Another Person by use of		
17		Weapon (9.41.270)	E	
18		Homicide		
19	A+	Murder 1 (9A.32.030)	A	
20	A+	Murder 2 (9A.32.050)	B+	
21	B+	Manslaughter 1 (9A.32.060)	C+	
22	C+	Manslaughter 2 (9A.32.070)	D+	
23	B+	Vehicular Homicide (46.61.520)	C+	
24		Kidnapping		
25	A	Kidnap 1 (9A.40.020)	B+	
26	B+	Kidnap 2 (9A.40.030)	C+	
27	C+	Unlawful Imprisonment (9A.40.040)	D+	
28		Obstructing Governmental Operation		
29	D	Obstructing a Law Enforcement Officer		
30		(9A.76.020)	E	
31	E	Resisting Arrest (9A.76.040)	E	
32	В	Introducing Contraband 1 (9A.76.140)	C	
33	C	Introducing Contraband 2 (9A.76.150)	D	
34	E	Introducing Contraband 3 (9A.76.160)	E	
35	B+	Intimidating a Public Servant (9A.76.180)	C+	
36	B+	Intimidating a Witness (9A.72.110)	C+	

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1		Public Disturbance	
2	C+	Criminal Mischief with Weapon	
3		(9A.84.010(2)(b))	D+
4	D+	Criminal Mischief Without Weapon	
5		(9A.84.010(2)(a))	Е
6	E	Failure to Disperse (9A.84.020)	Е
7	E	Disorderly Conduct (9A.84.030)	E
8		Sex Crimes	
9	A	Rape 1 (9A.44.040)	B+
10	A-	Rape 2 (9A.44.050)	B+
11	C+	Rape 3 (9A.44.060)	D+
12	A-	Rape of a Child 1 (9A.44.073)	B+
13	B+	Rape of a Child 2 (9A.44.076)	C+
14	В	Incest 1 (9A.64.020(1))	C
15	C	Incest 2 (9A.64.020(2))	D
16	D+	Indecent Exposure (Victim <14)	
17		(9A.88.010)	E
18	E	Indecent Exposure (Victim 14 or over)	
19		(9A.88.010)	E
20	B+	Promoting Prostitution 1 (9A.88.070)	C+
21	C+	Promoting Prostitution 2 (9A.88.080)	D+
22	E	O & A (Prostitution) (9A.88.030)	E
23	B+	Indecent Liberties (9A.44.100)	C+
24	A-	Child Molestation 1 (9A.44.083)	B+
25	В	Child Molestation 2 (9A.44.086)	C+
26	C	Failure to Register as a Sex Offender	
27		(9A.44.132)	D
28		Theft, Robbery, Extortion, and Forgery	
29	В	Theft 1 (9A.56.030)	C
30	C	Theft 2 (9A.56.040)	D
31	D	Theft 3 (9A.56.050)	E
32	В	Theft of Livestock 1 and 2 (9A.56.080 and	
33		9A.56.083)	C
34	C	Forgery (9A.60.020)	D
35	A	Robbery 1 (9A.56.200)	B+
36	B+	Robbery 2 (9A.56.210)	C+

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1	B+	Extortion 1 (9A.56.120)	C+
2	C+	Extortion 2 (9A.56.130)	D+
3	C	Identity Theft 1 (9.35.020(2))	D
4	D	Identity Theft 2 (9.35.020(3))	E
5	D	Improperly Obtaining Financial	
6		Information (9.35.010)	E
7	В	Possession of a Stolen Vehicle (9A.56.068	3) C
8	В	Possession of Stolen Property 1	
9		(9A.56.150)	C
10	C	Possession of Stolen Property 2	
11		(9A.56.160)	D
12	D	Possession of Stolen Property 3	
13		(9A.56.170)	E
14	В	Taking Motor Vehicle Without Permission	1
15		1 (9A.56.070)	C
16	C	Taking Motor Vehicle Without Permission	1
17		2 (9A.56.075)	D
18	В	Theft of a Motor Vehicle (9A.56.065)	C
19		Motor Vehicle Related Crimes	
20	E	Driving Without a License (46.20.005)	E
21	B+	Hit and Run - Death (46.52.020(4)(a))	C+
22	C	Hit and Run - Injury (46.52.020(4)(b))	D
23	D	Hit and Run-Attended (46.52.020(5))	Е
24	E	Hit and Run-Unattended (46.52.010)	Е
25	C	Vehicular Assault (46.61.522)	D
26	C	Attempting to Elude Pursuing Police	
27		Vehicle (46.61.024)	D
28		(cinete (corotto = 1)	
4 0	E	Reckless Driving (46.61.500)	Е
29	E D		Е
		Reckless Driving (46.61.500)	E E
29		Reckless Driving (46.61.500) Driving While Under the Influence	Е
29 30	D	Reckless Driving (46.61.500) Driving While Under the Influence (46.61.502 and 46.61.504)	Е
293031	D	Reckless Driving (46.61.500) Driving While Under the Influence (46.61.502 and 46.61.504) Felony Driving While Under the Influence	E B
29303132	D B+	Reckless Driving (46.61.500) Driving While Under the Influence (46.61.502 and 46.61.504) Felony Driving While Under the Influence (46.61.502(6))	E e B
29 30 31 32 33	D B+	Reckless Driving (46.61.500) Driving While Under the Influence (46.61.502 and 46.61.504) Felony Driving While Under the Influence (46.61.502(6)) Felony Physical Control of a Vehicle Whi	E B le
29 30 31 32 33 34	D B+	Reckless Driving (46.61.500) Driving While Under the Influence (46.61.502 and 46.61.504) Felony Driving While Under the Influence (46.61.502(6)) Felony Physical Control of a Vehicle Whit Under the Influence (46.61.504(6))	E B le

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1	В	Bomb Threat (9.61.160)	С
2	С	Escape 1 ¹ (9A.76.110)	С
3	С	Escape 2 ¹ (9A.76.120)	С
4	D	Escape 3 (9A.76.130)	E
5	Е	Obscene, Harassing, Etc., Phone Calls	_
6		(9.61.230)	E
7	A	Other Offense Equivalent to an Adult Cla	
8		A Felony	B+
9	В	Other Offense Equivalent to an Adult Cla	
10		B Felony	С
11	C	Other Offense Equivalent to an Adult Cla	
12		C Felony	D
13	D	Other Offense Equivalent to an Adult Gr	
14		Misdemeanor	E
15	E	Other Offense Equivalent to an Adult	
16		Misdemeanor	E
17	V	Violation of Order of Restitution,	
18		Community Supervision, or Confinemen	t
19		$(13.40.200)^2$	V
20 21	-	empted Escape 1 and 2 ar is established as follow	
	_		
22	Ist escape or atte	mpted escape during 12-	month period - 4 weeks
23 24		mpted escape during 12-	month period - 8 weeks
25	confinement	impled escape dulling 12	month period o weeks
26		escape or attempted (escape during 12-month
27	period - 12 weeks confi	-	
0.0	2-5 11 1 5 1		
28		at a respondent has viola	·
29		of up to 30 days of con	
30	JU	VENILE SENTENCING STANDAR	RDS
31	This schedule must be	used for juvenile off	enders. The court may
32	select sentencing option	on A, B, C, or D.	
33		OPTION A	A
34		JUVENILE OFFENDER SE	NTENCING GRID
35			
		STANDARD R	ANUE

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1		A+	180 weeks to age 21 for all category A+ offenses				
2		A	103-129 weeks for all category A offenses				
3		A-	15-36 weeks	52-65 weeks	80-100 weeks	103-129 weeks	103-129 weeks
4			Except 30-40 weeks				
5			for 15 to 17 year olds				
6	CURRENT	B+	15-36 weeks	15-36 weeks	52-65 weeks	80-100 weeks	103-129 weeks
7	OFFENSE	В	LS	LS	15-36 weeks	15-36 weeks	52-65 weeks
8	CATEGORY	C+	LS	LS	LS	15-36 weeks	15-36 weeks
9		С	LS	LS	LS	LS	15-36 weeks
10		D+	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
11		D	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
12		Е	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
13	PRIOR	-	0	1	2	3	4 or more

14 ADJUDICATIONS

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- NOTE: References in the grid to days or weeks mean periods of confinement. "LS" means "local sanctions" as defined in RCW 13.40.020.
- 18 (1) The vertical axis of the grid is the current offense 19 category. The current offense category is determined by the offense 20 of adjudication.
 - (2) The horizontal axis of the grid is the number of prior adjudications included in the juvenile's criminal history. Each prior felony adjudication shall count as one point. Each prior violation, misdemeanor, and gross misdemeanor adjudication shall count as 1/4 point. Fractional points shall be rounded down.
 - (3) The standard range disposition for each offense is determined by the intersection of the column defined by the prior adjudications and the row defined by the current offense category.
 - (4) RCW 13.40.180 applies if the offender is being sentenced for more than one offense.
- 31 (5) A current offense that is a violation is equivalent to an 32 offense category of E. However, a disposition for a violation shall 33 not include confinement.

34 OR

35 OPTION B

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- (1) If the offender is subject to a standard range disposition involving confinement by the department, the court may impose the standard range and suspend the disposition on condition that the offender comply with one or more local sanctions and any educational or treatment requirement. The treatment programs provided to the offender must be either research-based best practice programs as identified by the Washington state institute for public policy or the joint legislative audit and review committee, or for chemical dependency treatment programs or services, they must be evidence-based or research-based best practice programs. For the purposes of this subsection:
- 13 (a) "Evidence-based" means a program or practice that has had 14 multiple site random controlled trials across heterogeneous 15 populations demonstrating that the program or practice is effective 16 for the population; and
 - (b) "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.
 - (2) If the offender fails to comply with the suspended disposition, the court may impose sanctions pursuant to RCW 13.40.200 or may revoke the suspended disposition and order the disposition's execution.
- 24 (3) An offender is ineligible for the suspended disposition 25 option under this section if the offender is:
 - (a) Adjudicated of an A+ offense;
 - (b) Fourteen years of age or older and is adjudicated of one or more of the following offenses:
- 29 (i) A class A offense, or an attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation 30 to commit a class A offense;
 - (ii) Manslaughter in the first degree (RCW 9A.32.060); or
- (iii) Assault in the second degree (RCW 9A.36.021), extortion in 32 the first degree (RCW 9A.56.120), kidnapping in the second degree 33 (RCW 9A.40.030), robbery in the second degree (RCW 9A.56.210), 34 residential burglary (RCW 9A.52.025), burglary in the second degree 35 (RCW 9A.52.030), drive-by shooting (RCW 9A.36.045), vehicular 36 homicide (RCW 46.61.520), hit and run death (RCW 46.52.020(4)(a)), 37 intimidating a witness (RCW 9A.72.110), violation of the uniform 38 39 controlled substances act (RCW 69.50.401 (2)(a) and (b)), or

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1	manslaughter 2 (RCW $9A.32.070$), when the offense includes infliction
2	of bodily harm upon another or when during the commission or
3	immediate withdrawal from the offense the respondent was armed with a
4	deadly weapon;
5	(c) Ordered to serve a disposition for a firearm violation under
6	RCW 13.40.193; or
7	(d) Adjudicated of a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030.
8	OR
9	OPTION C
10	CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY/MENTAL HEALTH DISPOSITION ALTERNATIVE
11	If the juvenile offender is subject to a standard range
12	disposition of local sanctions or 15 to 36 weeks of confinement and
13	has not committed an A- or B+ offense, the court may impose a
14	disposition under RCW 13.40.160(4) and 13.40.165.
15	OR
16	OPTION D
17	MANIFEST INJUSTICE
18	If the court determines that a disposition under option A, B, or C
19	would effectuate a manifest injustice, the court shall impose a
20	disposition outside the standard range under RCW 13.40.160(2).
21	NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. RCW 69.50.4014 (Possession of forty grams
22	or less of marihuana—Penalty) and 2015 2nd sp.s. c 4 s 505 and 2003 c
23	53 s 335 are each repealed.

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