Z-0650.1			

State of Washington

HOUSE BILL 2306

By Representative Sommers; by request of Office of Financial Management

59th Legislature

2005 Regular Session

Read first time 03/28/2005. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

AN ACT Relating to sentencing and supervision of adult offenders; amending RCW 9.94A.501, 9.92.060, 9.95.210, 9.95.204, 9.95.214, 35.20.255, 10.64.120, 9.94A.728, and 9.94A.030; adding a new section to chapter 9.94A RCW; adding a new section to chapter 3.66 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 3.50 RCW; providing an effective date; and declaring an emergency.

- 7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 8 Sec. 1. RCW 9.94A.501 and 2003 c 379 s 3 are each amended to read 9 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 probationer into one of at least four risk categories.
- 14 (2) The department shall supervise every offender sentenced to a 15 term of community custody, community placement, or community 16 supervision and every misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor probationer 17 ordered to probation under the supervision of the department pursuant
- 18 to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210:

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- 1 (a) Whose risk assessment places that offender <u>or probationer</u> in 2 one of the two highest risk categories; or
 - (b) Regardless of the offender's or probationer's risk category if:
 - (i) The offender's or probationer's current conviction is for:
- 5 (A) A sex offense;

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- 6 (B) A violent offense;
- 7 (C) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 8 (D) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020;
- 9 (E) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);
- 10 (F) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to 11 violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with 12 intent to deliver methamphetamine; or
- 13 (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:
- 16 (A) A sex offense;
- 17 (B) A violent offense;
 - (C) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 19 (D) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020;
- 20 (E) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);
- 21 (F) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to 22 violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with 23 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);
 - (iii) The conditions of the offender's community custody, community placement, or community supervision or the probationer's supervision include chemical dependency treatment;
- 29 (iv) The offender was sentenced under RCW 9.94A.650 or 9.94A.670; 30 or
- (v) The offender <u>or probationer</u> is subject to supervision pursuant to RCW 9.94A.745.
- 33 (3) The department is not authorized to, and may not, supervise any
 34 offender sentenced to a term of community custody, community placement,
 35 or community supervision, or any probationer, unless the offender or
 36 probationer is one for whom supervision is required under subsection
 37 (2) of this section.
- 38 (4) This section expires July 1, 2010.

Sec. 2. RCW 9.92.060 and 1996 c 298 s 5 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

- (1) Whenever any person is convicted of any crime except murder, burglary in the first degree, arson in the first degree, robbery, rape of a child, or rape, the superior court may, in its discretion, at the time of imposing sentence upon such person, direct that such sentence be stayed and suspended until otherwise ordered by the superior court, and that the sentenced person be placed under the charge of a community corrections officer employed by the department of corrections, or if the county elects to assume responsibility for the supervision of all superior court misdemeanant probationers a probation officer employed or contracted for by the county, upon such terms as the superior court may determine.
- (2) As a condition to suspension of sentence, the superior court shall require the payment of the penalty assessment required by RCW In addition, the superior court may require the convicted person to make such monetary payments, on such terms as the superior court deems appropriate under the circumstances, as are necessary: (a) To comply with any order of the court for the payment of family support; (b) to make restitution to any person or persons who may have suffered loss or damage by reason of the commission of the crime in question or when the offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement; (c) to pay any fine imposed and not suspended and the court or other costs incurred in the prosecution of the case, including reimbursement of the state for costs of extradition if return to this state by extradition was required; and (d) to contribute to a county or interlocal drug fund.
- (3) As a condition of the suspended sentence, the superior court may order the probationer to report to the secretary of corrections or such officer as the secretary may designate and as a condition of the probation to follow the instructions of the secretary. If the county legislative authority has elected to assume responsibility for the supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers within its jurisdiction, the superior court misdemeanant probationer shall report to a probation officer employed or contracted for by the county. In

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cases where a superior court misdemeanant probationer is sentenced in one county, but resides within another county, there must be provisions for the probationer to report to the agency having supervision responsibility for the probationer's county of residence.

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- (4) If restitution to the victim has been ordered under subsection (2)(b) of this section and the superior court has ordered supervision, the officer supervising the probationer shall make a reasonable effort to ascertain whether restitution has been made as ordered. If the superior court has ordered supervision and restitution has not been made, the officer shall inform the prosecutor of that violation of the terms of the suspended sentence not less than three months prior to the termination of the suspended sentence.
- 13 <u>(5) The provisions of RCW 9.94A.501 apply to sentences imposed</u> 14 under this section.
- 15 **Sec. 3.** RCW 9.95.210 and 1996 c 298 s 3 are each amended to read 16 as follows:
 - (1) In granting probation, the superior court may suspend the imposition or the execution of the sentence and may direct that the suspension may continue upon such conditions and for such time as it shall designate, not exceeding the maximum term of sentence or two years, whichever is longer.
 - (2) In the order granting probation and as a condition thereof, the superior court may in its discretion imprison the defendant in the county jail for a period not exceeding one year and may fine the defendant any sum not exceeding the statutory limit for the offense committed, and court costs. As a condition of probation, the superior court shall require the payment of the penalty assessment required by RCW 7.68.035. The superior court may also require the defendant to make such monetary payments, on such terms as it deems appropriate under the circumstances, as are necessary: (a) To comply with any order of the court for the payment of family support; (b) to make restitution to any person or persons who may have suffered loss or damage by reason of the commission of the crime in question or when the offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement; (c) to pay such fine as may be

imposed and court costs, including reimbursement of the state for costs of extradition if return to this state by extradition was required; (d) following consideration of the financial condition of the person subject to possible electronic monitoring, to pay for the costs of electronic monitoring if that monitoring was required by the court as a condition of release from custody or as a condition of probation; (e) to contribute to a county or interlocal drug fund; and (f) to make restitution to a public agency for the costs of an emergency response under RCW 38.52.430, and may require bonds for the faithful observance of any and all conditions imposed in the probation.

- (3) The superior court shall order restitution in all cases where the victim is entitled to benefits under the crime victims' compensation act, chapter 7.68 RCW. If the superior court does not order restitution and the victim of the crime has been determined to be entitled to benefits under the crime victims' compensation act, the department of labor and industries, as administrator of the crime victims' compensation program, may petition the superior court within one year of imposition of the sentence for entry of a restitution order. Upon receipt of a petition from the department of labor and industries, the superior court shall hold a restitution hearing and shall enter a restitution order.
- (4) In granting probation, the superior court may order the probationer to report to the secretary of corrections or such officer as the secretary may designate and as a condition of the probation to follow the instructions of the secretary. If the county legislative authority has elected to assume responsibility for the supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers within its jurisdiction, the superior court misdemeanant probationer shall report to a probation officer employed or contracted for by the county. In cases where a superior court misdemeanant probationer is sentenced in one county, but resides within another county, there must be provisions for the probationer to report to the agency having supervision responsibility for the probationer's county of residence.
- (5) If the probationer has been ordered to make restitution and the superior court has ordered supervision, the officer supervising the probationer shall make a reasonable effort to ascertain whether restitution has been made. If the superior court has ordered supervision and restitution has not been made as ordered, the officer

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- 1 shall inform the prosecutor of that violation of the terms of probation
- 2 not less than three months prior to the termination of the probation
- 3 period. The secretary of corrections will promulgate rules and
- 4 regulations for the conduct of the person during the term of probation.
- 5 For defendants found guilty in district court, like functions as the
- 6 secretary performs in regard to probation may be performed by probation
- 7 officers employed for that purpose by the county legislative authority
- 8 of the county wherein the court is located.
- 9 (6) The provisions of RCW 9.94A.501 apply to sentences imposed
- 10 <u>under this section</u>.
- 11 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 4.** A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW
- 12 to read as follows:
- 13 (1) The department may supervise nonfelony offenders transferred to
- 14 Washington pursuant to RCW 9.94A.745, the interstate compact for adult
- 15 offender supervision, and shall supervise these offenders according to
- 16 the provisions of this chapter.
- 17 (2) The department shall process applications for interstate
- transfer of felony and nonfelony offenders pursuant to RCW 9.94A.745,
- 19 the interstate compact for adult offender supervision, and may charge
- 20 offenders a reasonable fee for processing the application.
- 21 **Sec. 5.** RCW 9.95.204 and 1996 c 298 s 1 are each amended to read 22 as follows:
- 23 (1) When a superior court places a defendant convicted of a
- 24 misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor on probation and orders supervision
- under RCW 9.92.060 or 9.95.210, the department of corrections has
- 26 initial responsibility for supervision of that defendant.
- 27 (2) A county legislative authority may assume responsibility for
- 28 the supervision of all defendants within its jurisdiction who have been
- 29 convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor and sentenced to
- 30 probation by a superior court. The assumption of responsibility shall
- 31 be made by contract with the department of corrections on a biennial
- 32 basis.
- 33 (3) If a county assumes supervision responsibility, the county
- 34 shall supervise all superior court misdemeanant probationers within
- 35 that county for the duration of the biennium, as set forth in the
- 36 contract with the department of corrections.

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1 (4) A contract between a county legislative authority and the 2 department of corrections for the transfer of supervision 3 responsibility must include, at a minimum, the following provisions:

- (a) The county's agreement to supervise all misdemeanant probationers who are sentenced by a superior court within that county and who reside within that county;
- (b) A reciprocal agreement regarding the supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers sentenced in one county but who reside in another county;
- (c) The county's agreement to comply with the minimum standards for classification and supervision of offenders as required under RCW 9.95.206;
- (d) The amount of funds available from the department of corrections to the county for supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers, calculated according to a formula established by the department of corrections;
 - (e) A method for the payment of funds by the department of corrections to the county;
 - (f) The county's agreement that any funds received by the county under the contract will be expended only to cover costs of supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers;
 - (g) The county's agreement to account to the department of corrections for the expenditure of all funds received under the contract and to submit to audits for compliance with the supervision standards and financial requirements of this section;
 - (h) Provisions regarding rights and remedies in the event of a possible breach of contract or default by either party; and
 - (i) Provisions allowing for voluntary termination of the contract by either party, with good cause, after sixty days' written notice.
 - (5) If the contract between the county and the department of corrections is terminated for any reason, the department of corrections shall reassume responsibility for supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers within that county. In such an event, the department of corrections retains any and all rights and remedies available by law and under the contract.
- (6) The state of Washington, the department of corrections and its employees, community corrections officers, and volunteers who assist community corrections officers are not liable for any harm caused by

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the actions of a superior court misdemeanant probationer who is under the supervision of a county. A county, its probation department and employees, probation officers, and volunteers who assist probation officers are not liable for any harm caused by the actions of a superior court misdemeanant probationer who is under the supervision of the department of corrections. This subsection applies regardless of whether the supervising entity is in compliance with the standards of supervision at the time of the misdemeanant probationer's actions.

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- (7) The state of Washington, the department of corrections and its employees, community corrections officers, any county under contract with the department of corrections pursuant to this section and its employees, probation officers, and volunteers who assist community corrections officers and probation officers in the superior court misdemeanant probation program are not liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission in the rendering of superior court misdemeanant probation activities unless the act omission constitutes gross negligence. For purposes of this section, "volunteers" is defined according to RCW 51.12.035.
- (8)(a) If a misdemeanant probationer requests permission to travel or transfer to another state, the assigned probation officer employed or contracted for by the county shall determine whether such request is subject to RCW 9.94A.745, the interstate compact for adult offender supervision. If such request is subject to the compact, the probation officer shall:
- (i) Notify the department of corrections of the probationer's request;
 - (ii) Provide the department of corrections with the supporting documentation it requests for processing an application for transfer;
- 29 <u>(iii) Notify the probationer of the fee due to the department of</u> 30 <u>corrections for processing an application under the compact;</u>
- 31 <u>(iv) Cease supervision of the probationer while another state</u> 32 <u>supervises the probationer pursuant to the compact;</u>
- 33 (v) Resume supervision if the probationer returns to this state
 34 before the term of probation expires.
- 35 <u>(b) The probationer shall receive credit for time served while</u> 36 being supervised by another state.
- 37 <u>(9) The provisions of RCW 9.94A.501 apply to sentences imposed</u> 38 under this section.

Sec. 6. RCW 9.95.214 and 1996 c 298 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

3 Whenever a defendant convicted of a misdemeanor or misdemeanor is placed on probation under RCW 9.92.060 or 9.95.210, and 4 the defendant is supervised by the department of corrections or a 5 county probation department, the department or county probation 6 7 department may assess and collect from the defendant for the duration of the term of supervision a monthly assessment not to exceed one 8 9 hundred dollars per month. This assessment shall be paid to the agency 10 supervising the defendant and shall be applied, along with funds appropriated by the legislature, toward the payment or part payment of 11 12 the cost of supervising the defendant. The department or county 13 probation department shall suspend such assessment while the defendant 14 is being supervised by another state pursuant to RCW 9.94A.745, the interstate compact for adult offender supervision. 15

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. A new section is added to chapter 3.66 RCW to read as follows:

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- (1) If a person placed on probation for a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor by a district court requests permission to travel or transfer to another state, the assigned probation officer shall determine whether such request is subject to RCW 9.94A.745, the interstate compact for adult offender supervision. If such request is subject to the compact, the probation officer shall:
- (a) Notify the department of corrections of the probationer's request;
- (b) Provide the department of corrections with the supporting documentation it requests for processing an application for transfer;
- (c) Notify the probationer of the fee due to the department of corrections for processing an application under the compact;
- (d) Cease supervision of the probationer while another state supervises the probationer pursuant to the compact;
- 32 (e) Resume supervision if the probationer returns to this state 33 before the term of probation expires.
- 34 (2) The probationer shall receive credit for time served while 35 being supervised by another state.
 - (3) If the probationer is returned to the state at the request of

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1 the receiving state under rules of the interstate compact, the

2 department of corrections shall be responsible for the cost of

3 returning the probationer.

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- Sec. 8. RCW 35.20.255 and 2001 c 94 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:
- 6 (1) Judges of the municipal court, in their discretion, shall have 7 the power in all criminal proceedings within their jurisdiction including violations of city ordinances, to defer imposition of any 8 9 sentence, suspend all or part of any sentence including installment payment of fines, fix the terms of any such deferral or suspension, and 10 11 provide for such probation as in their opinion is reasonable and 12 necessary under the circumstances of the case, but in no case shall it 13 extend for more than five years from the date of conviction for a defendant to be sentenced under RCW 46.61.5055 and two years from the 14 date of conviction for all other offenses. A defendant who has been 15 sentenced, or whose sentence has been deferred, and who then fails to 16 17 appear for any hearing to address the defendant's compliance with the terms of probation when ordered to do so by the court, shall have the 18 term of probation tolled until such time as the defendant makes his or 19 20 her presence known to the court on the record. However, the 21 jurisdiction period in this section does not apply to the enforcement of orders issued under RCW 46.20.720. Any time before entering an 22 23 order terminating probation, the court may modify or revoke its order 24 suspending or deferring the imposition or execution of the sentence.
 - (2)(a) If a defendant whose sentence has been deferred requests permission to travel or transfer to another state, the director of probation services or a designee thereof shall determine whether such request is subject to RCW 9.94A.745, the interstate compact for adult offender supervision. If such request is subject to the compact, the director or designee shall:
- 31 <u>(i) Notify the department of corrections of the defendant's</u> 32 <u>request;</u>
- (ii) Provide the department of corrections with the supporting documentation it requests for processing an application for transfer;
- (iii) Notify the defendant of the fee due to the department of corrections for processing an application under the compact;

1 <u>(iv) Cease supervision of the defendant while another state</u> 2 <u>supervises the defendant pursuant to the compact;</u>

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- (v) Resume supervision if the defendant returns to this state before the period of deferral expires.
- 5 (b) The defendant shall receive credit for time served while being 6 supervised by another state.
- 7 (c) If the probationer is returned to the state at the request of
 8 the receiving state under rules of the interstate compact, the
 9 department of corrections shall be responsible for the cost of
 10 returning the probationer.
- 11 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 9.** A new section is added to chapter 3.50 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) If a person placed on probation for a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor by a municipal court requests permission to travel or transfer to another state, the assigned probation officer shall determine whether such request is subject to RCW 9.94A.745, the interstate compact for adult offender supervision. If such request is subject to the compact, the probation officer shall:
- 19 (a) Notify the department of corrections of the probationer's 20 request;
 - (b) Provide the department of corrections with the supporting documentation it requests for processing an application for transfer;
 - (c) Notify the probationer of the fee due to the department of corrections for processing an application under the compact;
 - (d) Cease supervision of the probationer while another state supervises the probationer pursuant to the compact;
- 27 (e) Resume supervision if the probationer returns to this state 28 before the term of probation expires.
- 29 (2) The probationer shall receive credit for time served while 30 being supervised by another state.
- 31 (3) If the probationer is returned to the state at the request of 32 the receiving state under rules of the interstate compact, the 33 department of corrections shall be responsible for the cost of 34 returning the probationer.
- 35 **Sec. 10.** RCW 10.64.120 and 1996 c 298 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

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(1) Every judge of a court of limited jurisdiction shall have the authority to levy upon a person a monthly assessment not to exceed one hundred dollars for services provided whenever the person is referred by the court to the misdemeanant probation department for evaluation or supervision services. The assessment may also be made by a judge in superior court when such misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor cases are heard in the superior court.

- (2) For the purposes of this section the office of the administrator for the courts shall define a probation department and adopt rules for the qualifications of probation officers based on occupational and educational requirements developed by an oversight committee. This oversight committee shall include a representative from the district and municipal court judges association, the misdemeanant corrections association, the office of the administrator for the courts, and associations of cities and counties. The oversight committee shall consider qualifications that provide the training and education necessary to (a) conduct presentencing and postsentencing background investigations, including sentencing recommendations to the court regarding jail terms, alternatives to incarceration, and conditions of release; and (b) provide ongoing supervision and assessment of offenders' needs and the risk they pose to the community.
- (3) It shall be the responsibility of the probation services office to implement local procedures approved by the court of limited jurisdiction to ensure collection and payment of such fees into the general fund of the city or county treasury.
- (4) Revenues raised under this section shall be used to fund programs for probation services and shall be in addition to those funds provided in RCW 3.62.050.
- (5) Assessments and fees levied upon a probationer under this section shall be suspended while the probationer is being supervised by another state pursuant to RCW 9.94A.745, the interstate compact for adult offender supervision.
- **Sec. 11.** RCW 9.94A.728 and 2004 c 176 s 6 are each amended to 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:

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- (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 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 release time may not exceed fifteen percent of the sentence. In the 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, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed ten percent of the sentence.
 - (b)(i) In the case of an offender who qualifies under (b)(ii) of this subsection, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed fifty 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:
- 37 (A) Is classified in one of the two lowest risk categories under 38 (b)(iii) of this subsection;

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- 1 (B) Is not confined pursuant to a sentence for:
- 2 (I) A sex offense;
- 3 (II) A violent offense;
- 4 (III) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 5 (IV) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 6 10.99.020;
- 7 (V) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);
- 8 (VI) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to 9 violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with 10 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); and
- 14 (C) Has no prior conviction for:
- 15 (I) A sex offense;

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- 16 (II) A violent offense;
- 17 (III) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 18 (IV) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 19 10.99.020;
- 20 (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).
 - (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.
- 9 (vi) This subsection (1)(b) does not apply to offenders convicted 10 after July 1, 2010.
 - (c) In no other case shall the aggregate earned release time exceed 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;
 - (c) 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 community placement or community custody terms eligible for release to community custody status in lieu of earned release shall provide an approved residence and living arrangement prior to release to the community;
 - (d) The department may deny transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section if the department determines an offender's release plan, including

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proposed residence location and living arrangements, may violate the 1 2 conditions of the sentence or conditions of supervision, place the offender at risk to violate the conditions of the sentence, place the 3 offender at risk to reoffend, or present a risk to victim safety or 4 5 community safety. The department's authority under this section is independent of any court-ordered condition of sentence or statutory 6 7 provision regarding conditions for community custody or community 8 placement;

(e) An offender serving a term of confinement imposed under RCW 9.94A.670(4)(a) is not eligible for earned release credits under this section;

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- (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;
- 16 (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
- 23 (iii) Granting the extraordinary medical placement will result in 24 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.
- 35 (d) The secretary may revoke an extraordinary medical placement 36 under this subsection at any time;
- 37 (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)) twelve months of the sentence may be served in partial confinement designed to aid the offender in finding work and reestablishing himself or herself in the community;
 - (7) The governor may pardon any offender;

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- (8) The department may release an offender from confinement any time within ten days before a release date calculated under this section; ((and))
- (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
- 14 (10) The secretary may grant up to thirty days earned release 15 credit, in addition to credit earned otherwise under this section, to 16 any offender who:
- 17 <u>(a) Is classified in one of the two lowest risk categories under</u> 18 subsection (1)(b)(iii) of this section;
- (b) Is housed, immediately prior to release, in a minimum security
 correctional facility as defined by the department;
 - (c) Has less than twelve months of total confinement time remaining in the offender's sentence; and
- 23 (d) Has successfully completed all training, physical ability 24 testing, and a minimum of six months' continuous employment in a work 25 crew supervised by the department of natural resources.
 - 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.
- 33 **Sec. 12.** RCW 9.94A.030 and 2003 c 53 s 55 are each amended to read as follows:
- Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

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1 (1) "Board" means the indeterminate sentence review board created 2 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.
- (4) "Community corrections officer" means an employee of the department who is responsible for carrying out specific duties in supervision of sentenced offenders and monitoring of sentence conditions.
- (5) "Community custody" means that portion of an offender's 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, 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.
- 37 (8) "Community restitution" means compulsory service, without

compensation, performed for the benefit of the community by the offender.

- (9) "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.
 - (10) "Confinement" means total or partial confinement.
- (11) "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.
- (12) "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.
- (13) "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

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version of the sentencing reform act remains part of the defendant's criminal history.

- (14) "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.
- (15) "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.
 - (16) "Department" means the department of corrections.
- (17) "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, 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.
- (18) "Disposable earnings" means that part of the earnings of an offender remaining after the deduction from those earnings of any amount required by law to be withheld. For the purposes of this definition, "earnings" means compensation paid or payable for personal services, whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonuses, or otherwise, and, notwithstanding any other provision of law making the payments exempt from garnishment, attachment, or other process to satisfy a court-ordered legal financial obligation, specifically includes periodic payments pursuant to pension or retirement programs, or insurance policies of any type, but does not include payments made under Title 50 RCW, except as provided in RCW 50.40.020 and 50.40.050, or Title 74 RCW.
- (19) "Drug offender sentencing alternative" is a sentencing option available to persons convicted of a felony offense other than a violent offense or a sex offense and who are eligible for the option under RCW 9.94A.660.
 - (20) "Drug offense" means:

- (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
- (c) Any out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a drug offense under (a) of this subsection.
- 10 (21) "Earned release" means earned release from confinement as 11 provided in RCW 9.94A.728.
 - (22) "Escape" means:

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- (a) Sexually violent predator escape (RCW 9A.76.115), escape in the 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
- 19 (b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that 20 under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as an escape 21 under (a) of this subsection.
 - (23) "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), or felony hitand-run injury-accident (RCW 46.52.020(4)); 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.
- 29 (24) "Fine" means a specific sum of money ordered by the sentencing 30 court to be paid by the offender to the court over a specific period of 31 time.
- 32 (25) "First-time offender" means any person who has no prior 33 convictions for a felony and is eligible for the first-time offender 34 waiver under RCW 9.94A.650.
- 35 (26) "Home detention" means a program of partial confinement 36 available to offenders wherein the offender is confined in a private 37 residence subject to electronic surveillance.

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- (27) "Legal financial obligation" means a sum of money that is 1 2 ordered by a superior court of the state of Washington for legal financial obligations which may include restitution to the victim, 3 statutorily imposed crime victims' compensation fees as assessed 4 pursuant to RCW 7.68.035, court costs, county or interlocal drug funds, 5 court-appointed attorneys' fees, and costs of defense, fines, and any 6 7 other financial obligation that is assessed to the offender as a result of a felony conviction. Upon conviction for vehicular assault while 8 9 under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.522(1)(b), or vehicular homicide while under the influence of 10 intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.520(1)(a), legal financial 11 12 obligations may also include payment to a public agency of the expense 13 of an emergency response to the incident resulting in the conviction, 14 subject to RCW 38.52.430.
- 15 (28) "Most serious offense" means any of the following felonies or 16 a felony attempt to commit any of the following felonies:
- 17 (a) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or 18 criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A 19 felony;
 - (b) Assault in the second degree;
 - (c) Assault of a child in the second degree;
 - (d) Child molestation in the second degree;
- 23 (e) Controlled substance homicide;
 - (f) Extortion in the first degree;
 - (g) Incest when committed against a child under age fourteen;
- 26 (h) Indecent liberties;

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- 27 (i) Kidnapping in the second degree;
- 28 (j) Leading organized crime;
- 29 (k) Manslaughter in the first degree;
 - (1) Manslaughter in the second degree;
- 31 (m) Promoting prostitution in the first degree;
 - (n) Rape in the third degree;
- 33 (o) Robbery in the second degree;
- 34 (p) Sexual exploitation;
- 35 (q) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of 36 a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor 37 or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless 38 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;
- 5 (s) Any other class B felony offense with a finding of sexual 6 motivation;
- 7 (t) Any other felony with a deadly weapon verdict under RCW 8 9.94A.602;

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- (u) Any felony offense in effect at any time prior to December 2, 1993, that is comparable to a most serious offense under this 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;
- 14 (v)(i) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW
 15 9A.88.100(1) (a), (b), and (c), chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess.
 16 as it existed until July 1, 1979, RCW 9A.44.100(1) (a), (b), and (c) as
 17 it existed from July 1, 1979, until June 11, 1986, and RCW 9A.44.100(1)
 18 (a), (b), and (d) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988;
- 19 (ii) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW 20 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988, (A) The crime was committed against a child under the age of 21 22 fourteen; or (B) the relationship between the victim and perpetrator is included in the definition of indecent liberties under RCW 23 24 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from July 1, 1988, through July 27, 1997, 25 or RCW 9A.44.100(1) (d) or (e) as it existed from July 25, 1993, through July 27, 1997. 26
- 27 (29) "Nonviolent offense" means an offense which is not a violent 28 offense.
 - (30) "Offender" means a person who has committed a felony established by state law and is eighteen years of age or older or is less than eighteen years of age but whose case is under superior court jurisdiction under RCW 13.04.030 or has been transferred by the appropriate juvenile court to a criminal court pursuant to RCW 13.40.110. Throughout this chapter, the terms "offender" and "defendant" are used interchangeably.
- 36 (31) "Partial confinement" means confinement for no more than one 37 year in a facility or institution operated or utilized under contract 38 by the state or any other unit of government, or((, if home detention

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- 1 or work crew has been ordered by the court,)) in an approved residence,
- 2 for a substantial portion of each day with the balance of the day spent
- 3 in the community. Partial confinement includes residential chemical
- 4 <u>dependency treatment certified under chapter 70.96A RCW, day reporting,</u>
- 5 work release, home detention, work crew, and a combination of work crew
- 6 and home detention.

- (32) "Persistent offender" is an offender who:
- 8 (a)(i) Has been convicted in this state of any felony considered a 9 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, or burglary in the first degree; or (C) an attempt to commit any crime listed in this subsection (32)(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.

- (33) "Postrelease supervision" is that portion of an offender's community placement that is not community custody.
- (34) "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.
- (35) "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.
 - (36) "Serious traffic offense" means:
- (a) Driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502), 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
- 23 (b) Any federal, out-of-state, county, or municipal conviction for 24 an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a 25 serious traffic offense under (a) of this subsection.
- 26 (37) "Serious violent offense" is a subcategory of violent offense 27 and means:
 - (a)(i) Murder in the first degree;
- 29 (ii) Homicide by abuse;

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- 30 (iii) Murder in the second degree;
- 31 (iv) Manslaughter in the first degree;
- 32 (v) Assault in the first degree;
- 33 (vi) Kidnapping in the first degree;
- 34 (vii) Rape in the first degree;
- 35 (viii) Assault of a child in the first degree; or
- 36 (ix) An attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to 37 commit one of these felonies; or

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- 1 (b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that 2 under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a serious 3 violent offense under (a) of this subsection.
 - (38) "Sex offense" means:

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- 5 (a)(i) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9A.44 RCW other than 6 RCW 9A.44.130(11);
 - (ii) A violation of RCW 9A.64.020;
- 8 (iii) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9.68A RCW other than 9 RCW 9.68A.070 or 9.68A.080; or
- 10 (iv) A felony that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, 11 criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit such crimes;
- 12 (b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior 13 to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a sex 14 offense in (a) of this subsection;
- 15 (c) A felony with a finding of sexual motivation under RCW 16 9.94A.835 or 13.40.135; or
- 17 (d) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that 18 under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a sex 19 offense under (a) of this subsection.
 - (39) "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.
- 23 (40) "Standard sentence range" means the sentencing court's discretionary range in imposing a nonappealable sentence.
 - (41) "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.
 - (42) "Total confinement" means confinement inside the physical boundaries of a facility or institution operated or utilized under contract by the state or any other unit of government for twenty-four hours a day, or pursuant to RCW 72.64.050 and 72.64.060.
- 33 (43) "Transition training" means written and verbal instructions 34 and assistance provided by the department to the offender during the 35 two weeks prior to the offender's successful completion of the work 36 ethic camp program. The transition training shall include instructions 37 in the offender's requirements and obligations during the offender's 38 period of community custody.

- 1 (44) "Victim" means any person who has sustained emotional, 2 psychological, physical, or financial injury to person or property as 3 a direct result of the crime charged.
 - (45) "Violent offense" means:
 - (a) Any of the following felonies:

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- 6 (i) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or an attempt to commit a class A felony;
- 8 (ii) Criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a 9 class A felony;
- 10 (iii) Manslaughter in the first degree;
- 11 (iv) Manslaughter in the second degree;
- 12 (v) Indecent liberties if committed by forcible compulsion;
- 13 (vi) Kidnapping in the second degree;
- (vii) Arson in the second degree;
- 15 (viii) Assault in the second degree;
- 16 (ix) Assault of a child in the second degree;
- 17 (x) Extortion in the first degree;
- 18 (xi) Robbery in the second degree;
- 19 (xii) Drive-by shooting;
- 20 (xiii) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving 21 of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating 22 liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a 23 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;
 - (b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a violent 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.
- 34 (46) "Work crew" means a program of partial confinement consisting 35 of civic improvement tasks for the benefit of the community that 36 complies with RCW 9.94A.725.
- 37 (47) "Work ethic camp" means an alternative incarceration program 38 as provided in RCW 9.94A.690 designed to reduce recidivism and lower

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- 1 the cost of corrections by requiring offenders to complete a
- 2 comprehensive array of real-world job and vocational experiences,
- 3 character-building work ethics training, life management skills
- 4 development, substance abuse rehabilitation, counseling, literacy
- 5 training, and basic adult education.
- 6 (48) "Work release" means a program of partial confinement
- 7 available to offenders who are employed or engaged as a student in a
- 8 regular course of study at school.
- 9 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 13.** If any provision of this act or its
- 10 application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the
- 11 remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other
- 12 persons or circumstances is not affected.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. This act is necessary for the immediate
- 14 preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the
- 15 state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect
- 16 July 1, 2005, except for sections 1 through 3 and 5 of this act, which
- 17 take effect immediately.

--- END ---