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## HOUSE BILL 3212

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## State of Washington

59th Legislature

2006 Regular Session

By Representatives Pearson, Shabro, Sump, Jarrett, Orcutt, Serben, Ericksen, McDonald, Bailey, Nixon, Ahern, Haler, Campbell, Condotta, Buck, Roach, Schindler, Kretz, Kristiansen, Strow, Alexander, McCune, Priest, Newhouse, Buri and Clements

Read first time 01/25/2006. Referred to Committee on Criminal Justice & Corrections.

AN ACT Relating to protecting children, vulnerable adults, and communities from sex offenders and kidnapping offenders by imposing minimum sentences for rape in the first and second degrees, indecent liberties, rape of a child in the first and second degrees, child molestation in the first degree, and kidnapping in the first degree with sexual motivation, by increasing the penalty for communication with a minor for immoral purposes under certain circumstances, by creating the new crimes of failure to report an unregistered sex offender or kidnapping offender and tampering with an electronic monitoring device, by designating as a sex offense the crime of possession of depictions of a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct, by increasing the penalty for failure to register as a sex offender or kidnapping offender, by requiring electronic monitoring for certain sex offenders, by adding to the aggravating circumstances for purposes of imposing the death penalty, by requiring sex offenders to receive treatment and admit quilt before being released, by prohibiting sex offenders with life sentences from receiving treatment, narrowing the eligibility criteria for the special sex offender sentencing alternative, by tightening the sex offender and kidnapping offender registration requirements, and by providing an appropriation to the attorney general for purposes of public education and awareness;

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- 1 amending RCW 9.94A.712, 9.94A.712, 9.94A.030, 9.94A.030, 10.95.020,
- 2 9.95.420, 72.09.335, and 9A.44.130; reenacting and amending RCW
- 3 9.94A.505, 9.94A.670, 9A.44.130, 9.68A.090, and 9.94A.515; adding new
- 4 sections to chapter 9.94A RCW; adding a new section to chapter 72.09
- 5 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 9A.44 RCW; adding a new section to
- 6 chapter 9A.76 RCW; creating a new section; prescribing penalties;
- 7 making an appropriation; providing effective dates; and providing
- 8 expiration dates.

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## 9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. Sexual abuse, including the rape and molestation of helpless children and vulnerable persons, is one of the most terrifying and demeaning criminal acts an individual can perpetrate against another person. The personal pain and fear suffered by the innocent victims of sexual abuse, and by their families, create devastating difficulties that often take years, if not a lifetime, to The grief and loss caused by the sexual abuse of young children and vulnerable persons are severe and the severity of punishment for those who commit such sexual abuse should be commensurate with the terror and trauma they have forced upon their victims, and the victim's family and loved ones. Justice is concerned with enforcing consequences for one's own actions to ensure personal responsibility for such actions. The severity of punishment for those who commit sexual abuse, such as the rape and molestation of a child or a vulnerable person, should be consistent and commensurate with the horrible crimes such perpetrators have imposed upon their victims. Strict penalties for such cruel and humiliating violations of a person's dignity, honor, and well-being are both appropriate and just, will act as a deterrent to others who are inclined to commit such immoral and inhumane crimes, and reflect the will of the majority of the people of this state. The legislature intends to ensure that the sanctions imposed for sexual abuse of a child or a vulnerable person are proportionate to the crime and that the victims of sexual abuse will be better able to lead lives free of fear knowing that the perpetrators of such crimes against them will not be around to harm them, or others, for a long time.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:

- (1) In a prosecution for rape in the first degree, the prosecuting attorney shall file a special allegation that the victim of the offense was under twelve years of age at the time of the offense whenever sufficient admissible evidence exists, which, when considered with the most plausible, reasonably foreseeable defense that could be raised under the evidence, would justify a finding by a reasonable and objective fact-finder that the victim was under twelve years of age at the time of the offense.
- (2) Once a special allegation has been made under this section, the state has the burden to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the victim was under twelve years of age at the time of the offense. If a jury is had, the jury shall, if it finds the defendant guilty, also find a special verdict as to whether the victim was under the age of twelve at the time of the offense. If no jury is had, the court shall make a finding of fact as to whether the victim was under the age of twelve at the time of the offense.
- (3) The prosecuting attorney shall not withdraw a special allegation filed under this section without the approval of the court through an order of dismissal of the allegation. The court may not dismiss the special allegation unless it finds that the order is necessary to correct an error in the initial charging decision or that there are evidentiary problems that make proving the special allegation doubtful.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:

- (1) In a prosecution for rape of a child in the first degree, rape of a child in the second degree, or child molestation in the first degree, the prosecuting attorney shall file a special allegation that the offense was predatory whenever sufficient admissible evidence exists, which, when considered with the most plausible, reasonably foreseeable defense that could be raised under the evidence, would justify a finding by a reasonable and objective fact-finder that the offense was predatory.
- (2) Once a special allegation has been made under this section, the state has the burden to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the

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- offense was predatory. If a jury is had, the jury shall, if it finds the defendant guilty, also find a special verdict as to whether the offense was predatory. If no jury is had, the court shall make a finding of fact as to whether the offense was predatory.
- 5 (3) The prosecuting attorney shall not withdraw a special allegation filed under this section without the approval of the court through an order of dismissal of the allegation. The court may not dismiss the special allegation unless it finds that the order is necessary to correct an error in the initial charging decision or that there are evidentiary problems that make proving the special allegation doubtful.

## NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:

- (1) In a prosecution for rape in the first degree, the prosecuting attorney shall file a special allegation that the victim of the offense was at least twelve but less than sixteen years of age at the time of the offense whenever sufficient admissible evidence exists, which, when considered with the most plausible, reasonably foreseeable defense that could be raised under the evidence, would justify a finding by a reasonable and objective fact-finder that the victim was at least twelve but less than sixteen years of age at the time of the offense.
- (2) Once a special allegation has been made under this section, the state has the burden to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the victim was at least twelve but less than sixteen years of age at the time of the offense. If a jury is had, the jury shall, if it finds the defendant guilty, also find a special verdict as to whether the victim was at least twelve but less than sixteen years of age at the time of the offense. If no jury is had, the court shall make a finding of fact as to whether the victim was at least twelve but less than sixteen years of age at the time of the offense.
- (3) The prosecuting attorney shall not withdraw a special allegation filed under this section without the approval of the court through an order of dismissal of the allegation. The court may not dismiss the special allegation unless it finds that the order is necessary to correct an error in the initial charging decision or that there are evidentiary problems that make proving the special allegation doubtful.

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:

- (1) In a prosecution for rape in the first degree, rape in the second degree with forcible compulsion, indecent liberties with forcible compulsion, or kidnapping in the first degree with sexual motivation, the prosecuting attorney shall file a special allegation that the victim of the offense was, at the time of the offense, developmentally disabled, mentally disordered, or a frail elder or vulnerable adult, whenever sufficient admissible evidence exists, which, when considered with the most plausible, reasonably foreseeable defense that could be raised under the evidence, would justify a finding by a reasonable and objective fact-finder that the victim was, at the time of the offense, developmentally disabled, mentally disordered, or a frail elder or vulnerable adult.
- (2) Once a special allegation has been made under this section, the state has the burden to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the victim was, at the time of the offense, developmentally disabled, mentally disordered, or a frail elder or vulnerable adult. If a jury is had, the jury shall, if it finds the defendant guilty, also find a special verdict as to whether the victim was, at the time of the offense, developmentally disabled, mentally disordered, or a frail elder or vulnerable adult. If no jury is had, the court shall make a finding of fact as to whether the victim was, at the time of the offense, developmentally disabled, mentally disordered, or a frail elder or vulnerable adult.
- (3) The prosecuting attorney shall not withdraw a special allegation filed under this section without the approval of the court through an order of dismissal of the allegation. The court may not dismiss the special allegation unless it finds that the order is necessary to correct an error in the initial charging decision or that there are evidentiary problems that make proving the special allegation doubtful.
- 33 (4) For purposes of this section, "developmentally disabled,"
  34 "mentally disordered," and "frail elder or vulnerable adult" have the
  35 same meaning as in RCW 9A.44.010.
- 36 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 6.** A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:

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- (1) In a prosecution for rape in the second degree, indecent liberties with forcible compulsion, or kidnapping in the first degree with sexual motivation, the prosecuting attorney shall file a special allegation that the victim of the offense was under sixteen years of age at the time of the offense whenever sufficient admissible evidence exists, which, when considered with the most plausible, reasonably foreseeable defense that could be raised under the evidence, would justify a finding by a reasonable and objective fact-finder that the victim was under sixteen years of age at the time of the offense.
- (2) Once a special allegation has been made under this section, the state has the burden to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the victim was under sixteen years of age at the time of the offense. If a jury is had, the jury shall, if it finds the defendant guilty, also find a special verdict as to whether the victim was under the age of sixteen at the time of the offense. If no jury is had, the court shall make a finding of fact as to whether the victim was under the age of sixteen at the time of the offense.
- (3) The prosecuting attorney shall not withdraw a special allegation filed under this section without the approval of the court through an order of dismissal of the allegation. The court may not dismiss the special allegation unless it finds that the order is necessary to correct an error in the initial charging decision or that there are evidentiary problems that make proving the special allegation doubtful.
- Sec. 7. RCW 9.94A.712 and 2005 c 436 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
  - (1) An offender who is not a persistent offender shall be sentenced under this section if the offender:
    - (a) Is convicted of:

- (i) Rape in the first degree, rape in the second degree, rape of a child in the first degree, child molestation in the first degree, rape of a child in the second degree, communication with a minor for immoral purposes (class A felony violation), or indecent liberties by forcible compulsion;
- 35 (ii) Any of the following offenses with a finding of sexual 36 motivation: Murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, 37 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
- 3 first degree; or

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- 4 (iii) An attempt to commit any crime listed in this subsection 5 (1)(a);
- 6 committed on or after September 1, 2001; or
- 7 (b) Has a prior conviction for an offense listed in RCW 9.94A.030(33)(b), and is convicted of any sex offense which was 9 committed after September 1, 2001.
- 10 For purposes of this subsection (1)(b), failure to register is not 11 a sex offense.
  - (2) An offender convicted of rape of a child in the first or second degree or child molestation in the first degree who was seventeen years of age or younger at the time of the offense shall not be sentenced under this section.
  - (3)(a) Upon a finding that the offender is subject to sentencing under this section, the court shall impose a sentence to a maximum term ((consisting of the statutory maximum sentence for the offense)) and a minimum term ((either within the standard sentence range for the offense, or outside the standard sentence range pursuant to RCW 9.94A.535, if the offender is otherwise eligible for such a sentence)).
- 22 <u>(b) The maximum term shall be the statutory maximum sentence for</u> 23 the offense.
  - (c)(i) Except as provided in (c)(ii) of this subsection, the minimum term shall be either within the standard sentence range for the offense, or outside the standard sentence range pursuant to RCW 9.94A.535, if the offender is otherwise eligible for such a sentence.
  - (ii)(A) If the offense that caused the offender to be sentenced under this section is rape in the first degree, and there has been a finding under section 2 of this act that the victim was under twelve years of age at the time of the offense, the minimum sentence shall be life.
- 33 (B) If the offense that caused the offender to be sentenced under 34 this section is rape of a child in the first degree, and there has been 35 a finding under section 3 of this act that the offense was predatory, 36 the minimum sentence shall be either the maximum of the standard range 37 for the offense or thirty years, whichever is greater.

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(C) If the offense that caused the offender to be sentenced under this section is rape of a child in the second degree or child molestation in the first degree, and there has been a finding under section 3 of this act that the offense was predatory, the minimum sentence shall be either the maximum of the standard range for the offense or twenty-five years, whichever is greater.

- (D) If the offense that caused the offender to be sentenced under this section is rape in the first degree, and there has been a finding under section 4 of this act that the victim was at least twelve but less than sixteen years of age at the time of the offense, the minimum sentence shall be either the maximum of the standard range for the offense or twenty-five years, whichever is greater.
- (E) If the offense that caused the offender to be sentenced under this section is rape in the first degree, rape in the second degree with forcible compulsion, indecent liberties with forcible compulsion, or kidnapping in the first degree with sexual motivation, and there has been a finding under section 5 of this act that the victim was, at the time of the offense, developmentally disabled, mentally disordered, or a frail elder or vulnerable adult, the minimum sentence shall be either the maximum of the standard range for the offense or twenty-five years, whichever is greater.
- (F) If the offense that caused the offender to be sentenced under this section is rape in the second degree, indecent liberties with forcible compulsion, or kidnapping in the first degree with sexual motivation, and there has been a finding under section 6 of this act that the victim was less than sixteen years of age at the time of the offense, the minimum sentence shall be either the maximum of the standard range for the offense or twenty-five years, whichever is greater.
- (G) If the offense that caused the offender to be sentenced under this section is rape in the second degree or indecent liberties, where the victim was incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless or mentally incapacitated, the minimum sentence shall be either the maximum of the standard range for the offense or twenty-five years, whichever is greater.
- 36 (d) The minimum terms in (c)(ii) of this subsection do not apply to 37 a juvenile tried as an adult pursuant to RCW 13.04.030(1)(e)(i). The

- 1 minimum term for such a juvenile shall be imposed under (c)(i) of this 2 subsection.
  - (4) A person sentenced under subsection (3) of this section shall serve the sentence in a facility or institution operated, or utilized under contract, by the state.
  - (5) When a court sentences a person to the custody of the department under this section, the court shall, in addition to the other terms of the sentence, sentence the offender to community custody under the supervision of the department and the authority of the board for any period of time the person is released from total confinement before the expiration of the maximum sentence.
- (6)(a)(i) Unless a condition is waived by the court, the conditions 12 of community custody shall include those provided for in RCW 13 9.94A.700(4). The conditions may also include those provided for in 14 RCW 9.94A.700(5). The court may also order the offender to participate 15 16 in rehabilitative programs or otherwise perform affirmative conduct 17 reasonably related to the circumstances of the offense, the offender's risk of reoffending, or the safety of the community, and the department 18 19 and the board shall enforce such conditions pursuant to RCW 9.94A.713, 9.95.425, and 9.95.430. 20
  - (ii) If the offense that caused the offender to be sentenced under this section was an offense listed in subsection (1)(a) of this section and the victim of the offense was under eighteen years of age at the time of the offense, the court shall, as a condition of community custody, prohibit the offender from residing in a community protection zone.
- (b) As part of any sentence under this section, the court shall also require the offender to comply with any conditions imposed by the board under RCW 9.94A.713 and 9.95.420 through 9.95.435.
- 30 **Sec. 8.** RCW 9.94A.712 and 2004 c 176 s 3 are each amended to read 31 as follows:
- 32 (1) An offender who is not a persistent offender shall be sentenced 33 under this section if the offender:
  - (a) Is convicted of:

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35 (i) Rape in the first degree, rape in the second degree, rape of a 36 child in the first degree, child molestation in the first degree, rape

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- of a child in the second degree, <u>communication with a minor for immoral</u> purposes (class A felony violation), or indecent liberties by forcible compulsion;
- 4 (ii) Any of the following offenses with a finding of sexual 5 motivation: Murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, 6 homicide by abuse, kidnapping in the first degree, kidnapping in the 7 second degree, assault in the first degree, assault in the second 8 degree, assault of a child in the first degree, or burglary in the 9 first degree; or
- 10 (iii) An attempt to commit any crime listed in this subsection 11 (1)(a);
- 12 committed on or after September 1, 2001; or

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- 13 (b) Has a prior conviction for an offense listed in RCW 14 9.94A.030(32)(b), and is convicted of any sex offense which was 15 committed after September 1, 2001.
- For purposes of this subsection (1)(b), failure to register is not a sex offense.
  - (2) An offender convicted of rape of a child in the first or second degree or child molestation in the first degree who was seventeen years of age or younger at the time of the offense shall not be sentenced under this section.
  - (3)(a) Upon a finding that the offender is subject to sentencing under this section, the court shall impose a sentence to a maximum term ((consisting of the statutory maximum sentence for the offense)) and a minimum term ((either within the standard sentence range for the offense, or outside the standard sentence range pursuant to RCW 9.94A.535, if the offender is otherwise eligible for such a sentence)).
- 28 <u>(b) The maximum term shall be the statutory maximum sentence for</u> 29 the offense.
  - (c)(i) Except as provided in (c)(ii) of this subsection, the minimum term shall be either within the standard sentence range for the offense, or outside the standard sentence range pursuant to RCW 9.94A.535, if the offender is otherwise eligible for such a sentence.
- (ii)(A) If the offense that caused the offender to be sentenced under this section is rape in the first degree, and there has been a finding under section 2 of this act that the victim was under twelve years of age at the time of the offense, the minimum sentence shall be life.

(B) If the offense that caused the offender to be sentenced under this section is rape of a child in the first degree, and there has been a finding under section 3 of this act that the offense was predatory, the minimum sentence shall be either the maximum of the standard range for the offense or thirty years, whichever is greater.

- (C) If the offense that caused the offender to be sentenced under this section is rape of a child in the second degree or child molestation in the first degree, and there has been a finding under section 3 of this act that the offense was predatory, the minimum sentence shall be either the maximum of the standard range for the offense or twenty-five years, whichever is greater.
- (D) If the offense that caused the offender to be sentenced under this section is rape in the first degree, and there has been a finding under section 4 of this act that the victim was at least twelve but less than sixteen years of age at the time of the offense, the minimum sentence shall be either the maximum of the standard range for the offense or twenty-five years, whichever is greater.
- (E) If the offense that caused the offender to be sentenced under this section is rape in the first degree, rape in the second degree with forcible compulsion, indecent liberties with forcible compulsion, or kidnapping in the first degree with sexual motivation, and there has been a finding under section 5 of this act that the victim was, at the time of the offense, developmentally disabled, mentally disordered, or a frail elder or vulnerable adult, the minimum sentence shall be either the maximum of the standard range for the offense or twenty-five years, whichever is greater.
- (F) If the offense that caused the offender to be sentenced under this section is rape in the second degree, indecent liberties with forcible compulsion, or kidnapping in the first degree with sexual motivation, and there has been a finding under section 6 of this act that the victim was less than sixteen years of age at the time of the offense, the minimum sentence shall be either the maximum of the standard range for the offense or twenty-five years, whichever is greater.
- (G) If the offense that caused the offender to be sentenced under this section is rape in the second degree or indecent liberties, where the victim was incapable of consent by reason of being physically

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helpless or mentally incapacitated, the minimum sentence shall be either the maximum of the standard range for the offense or twenty-five years, whichever is greater.

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- (d) The minimum terms in (c)(ii) of this subsection do not apply to a juvenile tried as an adult pursuant to RCW 13.04.030(1)(e)(i). The minimum term for such a juvenile shall be imposed under (c)(i) of this subsection.
- (4) A person sentenced under subsection (3) of this section shall serve the sentence in a facility or institution operated, or utilized under contract, by the state.
- (5) When a court sentences a person to the custody of the department under this section, the court shall, in addition to the other terms of the sentence, sentence the offender to community custody under the supervision of the department and the authority of the board for any period of time the person is released from total confinement before the expiration of the maximum sentence.
- (6)(a) Unless a condition is waived by the court, the conditions of community custody shall include those provided for in RCW 9.94A.700(4). The conditions may also include those provided for in RCW 9.94A.700(5). The court may also order the offender to participate in rehabilitative programs or otherwise perform affirmative conduct reasonably related to the circumstances of the offense, the offender's risk of reoffending, or the safety of the community, and the department and the board shall enforce such conditions pursuant to RCW 9.94A.713, 9.95.425, and 9.95.430.
- (b) As part of any sentence under this section, the court shall also require the offender to comply with any conditions imposed by the board under RCW 9.94A.713 and 9.95.420 through 9.95.435.
- 29 **Sec. 9.** RCW 9.94A.030 and 2005 c 436 s 1 are each amended to read 30 as follows:
- 31 Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in 32 this section apply throughout this chapter.
- 33 (1) "Board" means the indeterminate sentence review board created 34 under chapter 9.95 RCW.
- 35 (2) "Collect," or any derivative thereof, "collect and remit," or 36 "collect and deliver," when used with reference to the department, 37 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.
- (8) "Community protection zone" means the area within eight hundred eighty feet of the facilities and grounds of a public or private school.
- 35 (9) "Community restitution" means compulsory service, without 36 compensation, performed for the benefit of the community by the 37 offender.

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- (10) "Community supervision" means a period of time during which a convicted offender is subject to crime-related prohibitions and other sentence conditions imposed by a court pursuant to this chapter or RCW 16.52.200(6) or 46.61.524. Where the court finds that any offender has a chemical dependency that has contributed to his or her offense, the conditions of supervision may, subject to available resources, include treatment. For purposes of the interstate compact for out-of-state supervision of parolees and probationers, RCW 9.95.270, community supervision is the functional equivalent of probation and should be considered the same as probation by other states.
  - (11) "Confinement" means total or partial confinement.

- (12) "Conviction" means an adjudication of guilt pursuant to Titles 10 or 13 RCW and includes a verdict of guilty, a finding of guilty, and acceptance of a plea of guilty.
- (13) "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.
- (14) "Criminal history" means the list of a defendant's prior convictions and juvenile adjudications, whether in this state, in federal court, or elsewhere.
- (a) The history shall include, where known, for each conviction (i) whether the defendant has been placed on probation and the length and terms thereof; and (ii) whether the defendant has been incarcerated and the length of incarceration.
- (b) A conviction may be removed from a defendant's criminal history only if it is vacated pursuant to RCW 9.96.060, 9.94A.640, 9.95.240, or a similar out-of-state statute, or if the conviction has been vacated pursuant to a governor's pardon.
- (c) The determination of a defendant's criminal history is distinct from the determination of an offender score. A prior conviction that was not included in an offender score calculated pursuant to a former version of the sentencing reform act remains part of the defendant's criminal history.

- (15) "Day fine" means a fine imposed by the sentencing court that equals the difference between the offender's net daily income and the reasonable obligations that the offender has for the support of the offender and any dependents.
- (16) "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.
  - (17) "Department" means the department of corrections.
- (18) "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.
- (19) "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.
- (20) "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.
  - (21) "Drug offense" means:

36 (a) Any felony violation of chapter 69.50 RCW except possession of 37 a controlled substance (RCW 69.50.4013) or forged prescription for a 38 controlled substance (RCW 69.50.403);

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- 1 (b) Any offense defined as a felony under federal law that relates 2 to the possession, manufacture, distribution, or transportation of a 3 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.
- 7 (22) "Earned release" means earned release from confinement as 8 provided in RCW 9.94A.728.
  - (23) "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
  - (b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as an escape under (a) of this subsection.
    - (24) "Felony traffic offense" means:
- 20 (a) Vehicular homicide (RCW 46.61.520), vehicular assault (RCW 21 46.61.522), eluding a police officer (RCW 46.61.024), or felony hit-22 and-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.
  - (25) "Fine" means a specific sum of money ordered by the sentencing court to be paid by the offender to the court over a specific period of time.
  - (26) "First-time offender" means any person who has no prior convictions for a felony and is eligible for the first-time offender waiver under RCW 9.94A.650.
  - (27) "Home detention" means a program of partial confinement available to offenders wherein the offender is confined in a private residence subject to electronic surveillance.
- 35 (28) "Legal financial obligation" means a sum of money that is 36 ordered by a superior court of the state of Washington for legal 37 financial obligations which may include restitution to the victim, 38 statutorily imposed crime victims' compensation fees as assessed

- 1 pursuant to RCW 7.68.035, court costs, county or interlocal drug funds,
- 2 court-appointed attorneys' fees, and costs of defense, fines, and any
- 3 other financial obligation that is assessed to the offender as a result
- 4 of a felony conviction. Upon conviction for vehicular assault while
- 5 under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW
- 6 46.61.522(1)(b), or vehicular homicide while under the influence of
- 7 intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.520(1)(a), legal financial
- 8 obligations may also include payment to a public agency of the expense
- 9 of an emergency response to the incident resulting in the conviction,
- 10 subject to RCW 38.52.430.

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- 11 (29) "Most serious offense" means any of the following felonies or 12 a felony attempt to commit any of the following felonies:
- 13 (a) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or 14 criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A 15 felony;
  - (b) Assault in the second degree;
    - (c) Assault of a child in the second degree;
- 18 (d) Child molestation in the second degree;
- 19 (e) Controlled substance homicide;
- 20 (f) Extortion in the first degree;
- 21 (g) Incest when committed against a child under age fourteen;
- 22 (h) Indecent liberties;
- 23 (i) Kidnapping in the second degree;
  - (j) Leading organized crime;
  - (k) Manslaughter in the first degree;
  - (1) Manslaughter in the second degree;
- 27 (m) Promoting prostitution in the first degree;
- 28 (n) Rape in the third degree;
- 29 (o) Robbery in the second degree;
- 30 (p) Sexual exploitation;
- 31 (q) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of 32 a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor 33 or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless 34 manner;
- 35 (r) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of 36 any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating 37 liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502, or by the operation of 38 any vehicle in a reckless manner;

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- 1 (s) Any other class B felony offense with a finding of sexual 2 motivation;
- 3 (t) Any other felony with a deadly weapon verdict under RCW 9.94A.602;
- 5 (u) Any felony offense in effect at any time prior to December 2, 6 1993, that is comparable to a most serious offense under this 7 subsection, or any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense 8 that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a 9 most serious offense under this subsection;
- (v)(i) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW 10 9A.88.100(1) (a), (b), and (c), chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. 11 as it existed until July 1, 1979, RCW 9A.44.100(1) (a), (b), and (c) as 12 it existed from July 1, 1979, until June 11, 1986, and RCW 9A.44.100(1) 13 (a), (b), and (d) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988; 14 (ii) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW 15 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988, 16 17 (A) The crime was committed against a child under the age of fourteen; or (B) the relationship between the victim and perpetrator is 18 in the definition of 19 included indecent liberties under RCW 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from July 1, 1988, through July 27, 1997, 20 21 or RCW 9A.44.100(1) (d) or (e) as it existed from July 25, 1993, 22 through July 27, 1997.
- 23 (30) "Nonviolent offense" means an offense which is not a violent 24 offense.
  - (31) "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.
- 32 (32) "Partial confinement" means confinement for no more than one 33 year in a facility or institution operated or utilized under contract 34 by the state or any other unit of government, or, if home detention or 35 work crew has been ordered by the court, in an approved residence, for 36 a substantial portion of each day with the balance of the day spent in 37 the community. Partial confinement includes work release, home

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1 detention, work crew, and a combination of work crew and home 2 detention.

(33) "Persistent offender" is an offender who:

- (a)(i) Has been convicted in this state of any felony considered a
  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, continuous in the first degree, rape in the second degree, rape of a child in the second degree, communication with a minor for immoral purposes (class A felony violation), 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 (33)(b)(i); and
- (ii) Has, before the commission of the offense under (b)(i) of this subsection, been convicted as an offender on at least one occasion, whether in this state or elsewhere, of an offense listed in (b)(i) of this subsection or any federal or out-of-state offense or offense under prior Washington law that is comparable to the offenses listed in (b)(i) of this subsection. A conviction for rape of a child in the first degree constitutes a conviction under (b)(i) of this subsection only when the offender was sixteen years of age or older when the offender committed the offense. A conviction for rape of a child in the second degree constitutes a conviction under (b)(i) of this subsection only when the offender was eighteen years of age or older when the offender committed the offense.
- (34) "Postrelease supervision" is that portion of an offender's community placement that is not community custody.

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- (35) "Predatory" means: (a) The perpetrator of the crime was a 1 2 stranger to the victim, as defined in this section; (b) the perpetrator established or promoted a relationship with the victim prior to the 3 offense and the victimization of the victim was a significant reason 4 the perpetrator established or promoted the relationship; or (c) the 5 perpetrator was: (i) A teacher, counselor, volunteer, or other person 6 7 in authority in any public or private school and the victim was a student of the school under his or her authority or supervision. For 8 purposes of this subsection, "school" does not include home-based 9 instruction as defined in RCW 28A.225.010; (ii) a coach, trainer, 10 volunteer, or other person in authority in any recreational activity 11 12 and the victim was a participant in the activity under his or her 13 authority or supervision; or (iii) a pastor, elder, volunteer, or other 14 person in authority in any church or religious organization, and the victim was a member or participant of the organization under his or her 15 16 authority.
- 17 (36) "Private school" means a school regulated under chapter 18 28A.195 or 28A.205 RCW.
- 19  $((\frac{36}{36}))$  "Public school" has the same meaning as in RCW 20 28A.150.010.
  - (((37))) (38) "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.
  - ((<del>(38)</del>)) <u>(39)</u> "Risk assessment" means the application of an objective instrument supported by research and adopted by the department for the purpose of assessing an offender's risk of reoffense, taking into consideration the nature of the harm done by the offender, place and circumstances of the offender related to risk, the offender's relationship to any victim, and any information provided to the department by victims. The results of a risk assessment shall not be based on unconfirmed or unconfirmable allegations.
    - (((39))) (40) "Serious traffic offense" means:
- 34 (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

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- 1 (b) Any federal, out-of-state, county, or municipal conviction for 2 an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a 3 serious traffic offense under (a) of this subsection.
  - ((40))) <u>(41)</u> "Serious violent offense" is a subcategory of violent offense and means:
    - (a)(i) Murder in the first degree;
- 7 (ii) Homicide by abuse;

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- (iii) Murder in the second degree;
- 9 (iv) Manslaughter in the first degree;
- 10 (v) Assault in the first degree;
- 11 (vi) Kidnapping in the first degree;
- 12 (vii) Rape in the first degree;
- 13 (viii) Assault of a child in the first degree; or
- 14 (ix) An attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit one of these felonies; or
- 16 (b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that 17 under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a serious 18 violent offense under (a) of this subsection.
- 19  $((\frac{41}{1}))$  <u>(42)</u> "Sex offense" means:
- 20 (a)(i) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9A.44 RCW other than 21 RCW 9A.44.130(11);
- 22 (ii) A violation of RCW 9A.64.020;
- 23 (iii) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9.68A RCW other than 24 RCW ((9.68A.070 or)) 9.68A.080; or
- 25 (iv) A felony that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, 26 criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit such crimes;
- (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 sex offense in (a) of this subsection;
- 30 (c) A felony with a finding of sexual motivation under RCW 31 9.94A.835 or 13.40.135; or
- 32 (d) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that 33 under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a sex 34 offense under (a) of this subsection.
- $((\frac{42}{1}))$   $\underline{(43)}$  "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.

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- 1  $((\frac{43}{1}))$   $\underline{44}$  "Standard sentence range" means the sentencing court's discretionary range in imposing a nonappealable sentence.
  - ((44))) (45) "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.
  - ((<del>(45)</del>)) <u>(46) "Stranger" means that the victim did not know the offender twenty-four hours before the offense.</u>
  - (47) "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.
  - ((<del>(46)</del>)) <u>(48)</u> "Transition training" means written and verbal instructions and assistance provided by the department to the offender during the two weeks prior to the offender's successful completion of the work ethic camp program. The transition training shall include instructions in the offender's requirements and obligations during the offender's period of community custody.
  - ((47)) (49) "Victim" means any person who has sustained emotional, psychological, physical, or financial injury to person or property as a direct result of the crime charged.
    - $((\frac{48}{100}))$  (50) "Violent offense" means:
- 23 (a) Any of the following felonies:

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- 24 (i) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or an 25 attempt to commit a class A felony;
- 26 (ii) Criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a 27 class A felony;
  - (iii) Manslaughter in the first degree;
- 29 (iv) Manslaughter in the second degree;
- 30 (v) Indecent liberties if committed by forcible compulsion;
- 31 (vi) Kidnapping in the second degree;
- 32 (vii) Arson in the second degree;
- 33 (viii) Assault in the second degree;
- 34 (ix) Assault of a child in the second degree;
- 35 (x) Extortion in the first degree;
- 36 (xi) Robbery in the second degree;
- 37 (xii) Drive-by shooting;

(xiii) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless manner; and

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(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
- 12 (c) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that 13 under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a violent 14 offense under (a) or (b) of this subsection.
- $((\frac{49}{}))$  (51) "Work crew" means a program of partial confinement consisting of civic improvement tasks for the benefit of the community that complies with RCW 9.94A.725.
  - ((<del>(50)</del>)) <u>(52)</u> "Work ethic camp" means an alternative incarceration program as provided in RCW 9.94A.690 designed to reduce recidivism and lower the cost of corrections by requiring offenders to complete a comprehensive array of real-world job and vocational experiences, character-building work ethics training, life management skills development, substance abuse rehabilitation, counseling, literacy training, and basic adult education.
- $((\frac{51}{1}))$  <u>(53)</u> "Work release" means a program of partial confinement available to offenders who are employed or engaged as a student in a regular course of study at school.
- 28 **Sec. 10.** RCW 9.94A.030 and 2003 c 53 s 55 are each amended to read 29 as follows:
- 30 Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in 31 this section apply throughout this chapter.
- 32 (1) "Board" means the indeterminate sentence review board created 33 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

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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.
- (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 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.
- 37 (15) "Day reporting" means a program of enhanced supervision 38 designed to monitor the offender's daily activities and compliance with

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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
- 36 (c) Any out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws 37 of this state would be a felony classified as a drug offense under (a) 38 of this subsection.

- 1 (21) "Earned release" means earned release from confinement as provided in RCW 9.94A.728.
  - (22) "Escape" means:

- 4 (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
  - (b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as an escape under (a) of this subsection.
    - (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 hit-and-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.
  - (24) "Fine" means a specific sum of money ordered by the sentencing court to be paid by the offender to the court over a specific period of time.
  - (25) "First-time offender" means any person who has no prior convictions for a felony and is eligible for the first-time offender waiver under RCW 9.94A.650.
  - (26) "Home detention" means a program of partial confinement available to offenders wherein the offender is confined in a private residence subject to electronic surveillance.
  - (27) "Legal financial obligation" means a sum of money that is ordered by a superior court of the state of Washington for legal financial obligations which may include restitution to the victim, statutorily imposed crime victims' compensation fees as assessed pursuant to RCW 7.68.035, court costs, county or interlocal drug funds, court-appointed attorneys' fees, and costs of defense, fines, and any other financial obligation that is assessed to the offender as a result of a felony conviction. Upon conviction for vehicular assault while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.522(1)(b), or vehicular homicide while under the influence of

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- 1 intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.520(1)(a), legal financial
- 2 obligations may also include payment to a public agency of the expense
- 3 of an emergency response to the incident resulting in the conviction,
- 4 subject to RCW 38.52.430.
- 5 (28) "Most serious offense" means any of the following felonies or 6 a felony attempt to commit any of the following felonies:
- 7 (a) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or 8 criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A 9 felony;
- 10 (b) Assault in the second degree;
- 11 (c) Assault of a child in the second degree;
- 12 (d) Child molestation in the second degree;
- 13 (e) Controlled substance homicide;
- (f) Extortion in the first degree;
- 15 (g) Incest when committed against a child under age fourteen;
- 16 (h) Indecent liberties;
- 17 (i) Kidnapping in the second degree;
- 18 (j) Leading organized crime;
- 19 (k) Manslaughter in the first degree;
- 20 (1) Manslaughter in the second degree;
- 21 (m) Promoting prostitution in the first degree;
- 22 (n) Rape in the third degree;
- 23 (o) Robbery in the second degree;
- 24 (p) Sexual exploitation;
- (q) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless manner;
- (r) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502, or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner;
- 33 (s) Any other class B felony offense with a finding of sexual 34 motivation;
- 35 (t) Any other felony with a deadly weapon verdict under RCW 9.94A.602;
- 37 (u) Any felony offense in effect at any time prior to December 2, 38 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;

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- (v)(i) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW 4 5 9A.88.100(1) (a), (b), and (c), chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as it existed until July 1, 1979, RCW 9A.44.100(1) (a), (b), and (c) as 6 7 it existed from July 1, 1979, until June 11, 1986, and RCW 9A.44.100(1) (a), (b), and (d) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988; 8 A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW 9 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988, 10 11 (A) The crime was committed against a child under the age of fourteen; or (B) the relationship between the victim and perpetrator is 12 in the definition of indecent liberties 13 included under RCW 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from July 1, 1988, through July 27, 1997, 14 or RCW 9A.44.100(1) (d) or (e) as it existed from July 25, 1993, 15 16 through July 27, 1997.
- 17 (29) "Nonviolent offense" means an offense which is not a violent 18 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.
  - (31) "Partial confinement" means confinement for no more than one year in a facility or institution operated or utilized under contract by the state or any other unit of government, or, if home detention or work crew has been ordered by the court, in an approved residence, for a substantial portion of each day with the balance of the day spent in the community. Partial confinement includes work release, home detention, work crew, and a combination of work crew and home detention.
    - (32) "Persistent offender" is an offender who:
- 35 (a)(i) Has been convicted in this state of any felony considered a 36 most serious offense; and
- 37 (ii) Has, before the commission of the offense under (a) of this 38 subsection, been convicted as an offender on at least two separate

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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, communication with a minor for immoral purposes (class A felony violation), 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) "Predatory" means: (a) The perpetrator of the crime was a stranger to the victim, as defined in this section; (b) the perpetrator established or promoted a relationship with the victim prior to the offense and the victimization of the victim was a significant reason the perpetrator established or promoted the relationship; or (c) the perpetrator was: (i) A teacher, counselor, volunteer, or other person in authority in any public or private school and the victim was a

- student of the school under his or her authority or supervision. For 1 purposes of this subsection, "school" does not include home-based 2 instruction as defined in RCW 28A.225.010; (ii) a coach, trainer, 3 volunteer, or other person in authority in any recreational activity 4 and the victim was a participant in the activity under his or her 5 authority or supervision; or (iii) a pastor, elder, volunteer, or other 6 person in authority in any church or religious organization, and the 7 victim was a member or participant of the organization under his or her 8 9 authority.
  - (35) "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.
  - ((<del>(35)</del>)) <u>(36)</u> "Risk assessment" means the application of an objective instrument supported by research and adopted by the department for the purpose of assessing an offender's risk of reoffense, taking into consideration the nature of the harm done by the offender, place and circumstances of the offender related to risk, the offender's relationship to any victim, and any information provided to the department by victims. The results of a risk assessment shall not be based on unconfirmed or unconfirmable allegations.
    - $((\frac{36}{36}))$  (37) "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
    - (b) Any federal, out-of-state, county, or municipal conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a serious traffic offense under (a) of this subsection.
- 31 (((37))) (38) "Serious violent offense" is a subcategory of violent 32 offense and means:
- 33 (a)(i) Murder in the first degree;
- 34 (ii) Homicide by abuse;

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- 35 (iii) Murder in the second degree;
- 36 (iv) Manslaughter in the first degree;
- 37 (v) Assault in the first degree;
- 38 (vi) Kidnapping in the first degree;

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- 1 (vii) Rape in the first degree;
- 2 (viii) Assault of a child in the first degree; or
- 3 (ix) An attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to 4 commit one of these felonies; or
- 5 (b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that 6 under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a serious 7 violent offense under (a) of this subsection.
  - $((\frac{38}{38}))$  <u>(39)</u> "Sex offense" means:
- 9 (a)(i) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9A.44 RCW other than 10 RCW 9A.44.130(11);
- 11 (ii) A violation of RCW 9A.64.020;

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- 12 (iii) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9.68A RCW other than 13 RCW ((9.68A.070 or)) 9.68A.080; or
- 14 (iv) A felony that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, 15 criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit such crimes;
  - (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 sex offense in (a) of this subsection;
- 19 (c) A felony with a finding of sexual motivation under RCW 20 9.94A.835 or 13.40.135; or
- 21 (d) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that 22 under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a sex 23 offense under (a) of this subsection.
  - $((\frac{39}{0}))$   $\underline{(40)}$  "Sexual motivation" means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of his or her sexual gratification.
  - ((40))) <u>(41)</u> "Standard sentence range" means the sentencing court's discretionary range in imposing a nonappealable sentence.
- $((\frac{41}{}))$   $(\frac{42}{})$  "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.
- 33 ((<del>(42)</del>)) <u>(43) "Stranger" means that the victim did not know the</u> 34 <u>offender twenty-four hours before the offense.</u>
- 35 (44) "Total confinement" means confinement inside the physical 36 boundaries of a facility or institution operated or utilized under 37 contract by the state or any other unit of government for twenty-four 38 hours a day, or pursuant to RCW 72.64.050 and 72.64.060.

- ((43)) (45) "Transition training" means written and verbal instructions and assistance provided by the department to the offender during the two weeks prior to the offender's successful completion of the work ethic camp program. The transition training shall include instructions in the offender's requirements and obligations during the offender's period of community custody.
- ((44))) <u>(46)</u> "Victim" means any person who has sustained emotional, psychological, physical, or financial injury to person or property as a direct result of the crime charged.
  - $((\frac{45}{1}))$  (47) "Violent offense" means:
- (a) Any of the following felonies:

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- 12 (i) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or an attempt to commit a class A felony;
- 14 (ii) Criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a 15 class A felony;
  - (iii) Manslaughter in the first degree;
    - (iv) Manslaughter in the second degree;
- 18 (v) Indecent liberties if committed by forcible compulsion;
- 19 (vi) Kidnapping in the second degree;
- 20 (vii) Arson in the second degree;
- 21 (viii) Assault in the second degree;
- 22 (ix) Assault of a child in the second degree;
- 23 (x) Extortion in the first degree;
- 24 (xi) Robbery in the second degree;
- 25 (xii) Drive-by shooting;
- (xiii) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless manner; 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;
- 34 (b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior 35 to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a violent 36 offense in (a) of this subsection; and
- 37 (c) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that

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under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a violent offense under (a) or (b) of this subsection.

 $((\frac{46}{}))$   $\underline{(48)}$  "Work crew" means a program of partial confinement consisting of civic improvement tasks for the benefit of the community that complies with RCW 9.94A.725.

((<del>(47)</del>)) (49) "Work ethic camp" means an alternative incarceration program as provided in RCW 9.94A.690 designed to reduce recidivism and lower the cost of corrections by requiring offenders to complete a comprehensive array of real-world job and vocational experiences, character-building work ethics training, life management skills development, substance abuse rehabilitation, counseling, literacy training, and basic adult education.

 $((\frac{48}{0}))$  <u>(50)</u> "Work release" means a program of partial confinement available to offenders who are employed or engaged as a student in a regular course of study at school.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. A new section is added to chapter 72.09 RCW to read as follows:

- (1) The department shall electronically monitor an offender serving a term of community custody on or after the effective date of this section if the offender has a current or prior conviction sentenced under RCW 9.94A.712. Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the department shall monitor such an offender using the most appropriate technology given the individual circumstances of the offender.
- (2) The department shall electronically monitor, using an active global positioning system, an offender serving a term of community custody on or after the effective date of this section who has been designated as risk level III or who has registered as lacking a fixed residence.
- 30 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 12.** A new section is added to chapter 9A.44 RCW 31 to read as follows:
- (1) The Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs shall electronically monitor an offender required to register under RCW 9A.44.130 if the person has a current or prior conviction for an offense sentenced under RCW 9.94A.712 and is not being electronically monitored under section 11 of this act. Except as provided in

- subsection (2) of this section, the association shall monitor such an offender using the most appropriate technology given the individual circumstances of the offender.
- 4 (2) The association shall electronically monitor, using an active 5 global positioning system, an offender who: (a) Is required to 6 register under RCW 9A.44.130, (b) has been designated as risk level III 7 or has registered as lacking a fixed residence, and (c) is not being 8 electronically monitored under section 11 of this act.
- 9 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 13.** A new section is added to chapter 9A.44 RCW to read as follows:
- 11 (1) A person is guilty of tampering with an electronic monitoring 12 device if, under circumstances not constituting sexually violent 13 predator escape, he or she:
- 14 (a) Is required to be electronically monitored under section 11 or 12 of this act; and
- 16 (b) Intentionally alters, tampers with, damages, or destroys any 17 electronic monitoring equipment used to enforce the electronic 18 monitoring requirement.
- 19 (2) Tampering with an electronic monitoring device is a class C 20 felony.
- 21 **Sec. 14.** RCW 10.95.020 and 2003 c 53 s 96 are each amended to read 22 as follows:

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- A person is guilty of aggravated first degree murder, a class A felony, if he or she commits first degree murder as defined by RCW 9A.32.030(1)(a), as now or hereafter amended, and one or more of the following aggravating circumstances exist:
- (1) The victim was a law enforcement officer, corrections officer, or fire fighter who was performing his or her official duties at the time of the act resulting in death and the victim was known or reasonably should have been known by the person to be such at the time of the killing;
- 32 (2) At the time of the act resulting in the death, the person was 33 serving a term of imprisonment, had escaped, or was on authorized or 34 unauthorized leave in or from a state facility or program for the 35 incarceration or treatment of persons adjudicated guilty of crimes;

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- (3) At the time of the act resulting in death, the person was in custody in a county or county-city jail as a consequence of having been adjudicated guilty of a felony;
  - (4) The person committed the murder pursuant to an agreement that he or she would receive money or any other thing of value for committing the murder;
  - (5) The person solicited another person to commit the murder and had paid or had agreed to pay money or any other thing of value for committing the murder;
  - (6) The person committed the murder to obtain or maintain his or her membership or to advance his or her position in the hierarchy of an organization, association, or identifiable group;
  - (7) The murder was committed during the course of or as a result of a shooting where the discharge of the firearm, as defined in RCW 9.41.010, is either from a motor vehicle or from the immediate area of a motor vehicle that was used to transport the shooter or the firearm, or both, to the scene of the discharge;
    - (8) The victim was:

- (a) A judge; juror or former juror; prospective, current, or former witness in an adjudicative proceeding; prosecuting attorney; deputy prosecuting attorney; defense attorney; a member of the indeterminate sentence review board; or a probation or parole officer; and
- (b) The murder was related to the exercise of official duties performed or to be performed by the victim;
- (9) The person committed the murder to conceal the commission of a crime or to protect or conceal the identity of any person committing a crime, including, but specifically not limited to, any attempt to avoid prosecution as a persistent offender as defined in RCW 9.94A.030;
- (10) There was more than one victim and the murders were part of a common scheme or plan or the result of a single act of the person;
- (11) The murder was committed in the course of, in furtherance of, or in immediate flight from one of the following crimes:
  - (a) Robbery in the first or second degree;
  - (b) Rape in the first or second degree;
- 35 (c) Burglary in the first or second degree or residential burglary;
- 36 (d) Kidnapping in the first degree; or
- 37 (e) Arson in the first degree;

- (12) The victim was regularly employed or self-employed as a newsreporter and the murder was committed to obstruct or hinder the investigative, research, or reporting activities of the victim;
- (13) At the time the person committed the murder, there existed a court order, issued in this or any other state, which prohibited the person from either contacting the victim, molesting the victim, or disturbing the peace of the victim, and the person had knowledge of the existence of that order;
- (14) At the time the person committed the murder, the person and the victim were "family or household members" as that term is defined in RCW  $10.99.020((\frac{1}{1}))$  (3), and the person had previously engaged in a pattern or practice of three or more of the following crimes committed upon the victim within a five-year period, regardless of whether a conviction resulted:
  - (a) Harassment as defined in RCW 9A.46.020; or
- 16 (b) Any criminal assault<u>:</u>

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- 17 (15) The murder was committed with sexual motivation and the victim
  18 was under the age of sixteen;
- (16) The murder was committed with sexual motivation and the victim was physically helpless or mentally incapacitated, or was a person with a developmental disability, a mentally disordered person, or a frail elder or vulnerable adult.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:
  - (1) An offender shall be sentenced under this section if:
- 26 (a) He or she is not a persistent offender;
- 27 (b) He or she is convicted of a sex offense that is not sentenced 28 under RCW 9.94A.712; and
- 29 (c) The standard range for the sex offense includes the possibility 30 of confinement for more than one year.
- 31 (2) A court shall sentence an offender sentenced under this section 32 to:
- 33 (a) A minimum term and a maximum term. The minimum term shall be 34 either within the standard sentence range for the offense or outside 35 the standard sentence range pursuant to RCW 9.94A.535. The maximum 36 term shall be the statutory maximum sentence for the offense; and

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1 (b) A term of community custody pursuant to RCW 9.94A.715 to be served upon the offender's release from total confinement.

- (3) An offender sentenced under this section shall serve his or her sentence in a facility or institution operated, or utilized under contract, by the state.
- (4) An offender sentenced under this section may not be released prior to the expiration of his or her minimum term, minus any earned release credits the offender may have earned under RCW 9.94A.728, unless the offender has:
- 10 (a) Completed all of the requirements of the department's sex 11 offender treatment program and the program administrator has verified 12 that the offender's risk of sexual recidivism has been reduced; and
- 13 (b) Acknowledged that he or she is guilty of his or her crime of conviction.
- **Sec. 16.** RCW 9.95.420 and 2002 c 174 s 1 are each amended to read 16 as follows:
  - (1)(a) Except as provided in (c) of this subsection, before the expiration of the minimum term, as part of the end of sentence review process under RCW 72.09.340, 72.09.345, and where appropriate, 72.09.370, the department shall conduct, and the offender shall participate in, an examination of the offender, incorporating methodologies that are recognized by experts in the prediction of sexual dangerousness, and including a prediction of the probability that the offender will engage in sex offenses if released.
  - (b) The board may contract for an additional, independent examination, subject to the standards in this section.
  - (c) If at the time the sentence is imposed by the superior court the offender's minimum term has expired or will expire within one hundred twenty days of the sentencing hearing, the department shall conduct, within ninety days of the offender's arrival at a department of corrections facility, and the offender shall participate in, an examination of the offender, incorporating methodologies that are recognized by experts in the prediction of sexual dangerousness, and including a prediction of the probability that the offender will engage in sex offenses if released.
- 36 (2) The board shall impose the conditions and instructions provided 37 for in RCW 9.94A.720. The board shall consider the department's

recommendations and may impose conditions in addition to those recommended by the department. The board may impose or modify conditions of community custody following notice to the offender.

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(3)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, no later than ninety days before expiration of the minimum term, but after the board receives the results from the end of sentence review process and the recommendations for additional or modified conditions of community custody from the department, the board shall conduct a hearing to determine whether it is more likely than not that the offender will engage in sex offenses if released on conditions to be set by the board. The board may consider an offender's failure to participate in an evaluation under subsection (1) of this section in determining whether to release the offender. The board shall order the offender released, under such affirmative and other conditions as the board determines appropriate, unless the board determines by a preponderance of the evidence that, despite such conditions, it is more likely than not that the offender will commit sex offenses if released, that the offender has not completed all of the requirements of the department's sex offender treatment program, that the sex offender treatment program administrator has not verified that the offender's risk of sexual recidivism has been reduced, or that the offender has not acknowledged that he or she is quilty of his or her crime of conviction. board does not order the offender released, the board shall establish a new minimum term, not to exceed an additional two years.

(b) If at the time the offender's minimum term has expired or will expire within one hundred twenty days of the offender's arrival at a department of correction's facility, then no later than one hundred twenty days after the offender's arrival at a department of corrections facility, but after the board receives the results from the end of sentence review process and the recommendations for additional or modified conditions of community custody from the department, the board shall conduct a hearing to determine whether it is more likely than not that the offender will engage in sex offenses if released on conditions to be set by the board. The board may consider an offender's failure to participate in an evaluation under subsection (1) of this section in determining whether to release the offender. The board shall order the offender released, under such affirmative and other conditions as the board determines appropriate, unless the board determines by a

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- 1 preponderance of the evidence that, despite such conditions, it is more
- 2 likely than not that the offender will commit sex offenses if released,
- 3 that the offender has not completed all of the requirements of the
- 4 <u>department's sex offender treatment program, that the sex offender</u>
- 5 <u>treatment program administrator has not verified that the offender's</u>
- 6 risk of sexual recidivism has been reduced, or that the offender has
- 7 not acknowledged that he or she is guilty of his or her crime of
- 8 <u>conviction</u>. If the board does not order the offender released, the
- 9 board shall establish a new minimum term, not to exceed an additional
- 10 two years.
- 11 Sec. 17. RCW 72.09.335 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 305 are each
- 12 amended to read as follows:
- 13 <u>(1)</u> The department shall provide offenders sentenced under RCW
- 14 9.94A.712 or section 15 of this act with the opportunity for sex
- 15 offender treatment during incarceration.
- 16 (2) The department may not provide sex offender treatment to an
- offender who is sentenced to life without the possibility of release.
- 18 Sec. 18. RCW 9.94A.505 and 2002 c 290 s 17, 2002 c 289 s 6, and
- 19 2002 c 175 s 6 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 20 (1) When a person is convicted of a felony, the court shall impose
- 21 punishment as provided in this chapter.
- 22 (2)(a) The court shall impose a sentence as provided in the
- 23 following sections and as applicable in the case:
- 24 (i) Unless another term of confinement applies, the court shall
- 25 impose a sentence within the standard sentence range established in RCW
- 26 9.94A.510 or 9.94A.517;
- 27 (ii) RCW 9.94A.700 and 9.94A.705, relating to community placement;
- 28 (iii) RCW 9.94A.710 and 9.94A.715, relating to community custody;
- 29 (iv) RCW 9.94A.545, relating to community custody for offenders
- 30 whose term of confinement is one year or less;
- 31 (v) RCW 9.94A.570, relating to persistent offenders;
- 32 (vi) RCW 9.94A.540, relating to mandatory minimum terms;
- 33 (vii) RCW 9.94A.650, relating to the first-time offender waiver;
- (viii) RCW 9.94A.660, relating to the drug offender sentencing

35 alternative;

- 1 (ix) RCW 9.94A.670, relating to the special sex offender sentencing alternative;
  - (x) RCW 9.94A.712, relating to certain sex offenses;

- (xi) RCW 9.94A.535, relating to exceptional sentences;
- 5 (xii) RCW 9.94A.589, relating to consecutive and concurrent 6 sentences:

## (xiii) Section 15 of this act, relating to certain sex offenses.

- (b) If a standard sentence range has not been established for the offender's crime, the court shall impose a determinate sentence which may include not more than one year of confinement; community restitution work; until July 1, 2000, a term of community supervision not to exceed one year and on and after July 1, 2000, a term of community custody not to exceed one year, subject to conditions and sanctions as authorized in RCW 9.94A.710 (2) and (3); and/or other legal financial obligations. The court may impose a sentence which provides more than one year of confinement if the court finds reasons justifying an exceptional sentence as provided in RCW 9.94A.535.
- (3) If the court imposes a sentence requiring confinement of thirty days or less, the court may, in its discretion, specify that the sentence be served on consecutive or intermittent days. A sentence requiring more than thirty days of confinement shall be served on consecutive days. Local jail administrators may schedule court-ordered intermittent sentences as space permits.
- (4) If a sentence imposed includes payment of a legal financial obligation, it shall be imposed as provided in RCW 9.94A.750, 9.94A.753, 9.94A.760, and 43.43.7541.
- (5) Except as provided under RCW 9.94A.750(4) and 9.94A.753(4), a court may not impose a sentence providing for a term of confinement or community supervision, community placement, or community custody which exceeds the statutory maximum for the crime as provided in chapter 9A.20 RCW.
- 32 (6) The sentencing court shall give the offender credit for all 33 confinement time served before the sentencing if that confinement was 34 solely in regard to the offense for which the offender is being 35 sentenced.
- 36 (7) The court shall order restitution as provided in RCW 9.94A.750 and 9.94A.753.

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(8) As a part of any sentence, the court may impose and enforce crime-related prohibitions and affirmative conditions as provided in this chapter.

- (9) The court may order an offender whose sentence includes community placement or community supervision to undergo a mental status evaluation and to participate in available outpatient mental health treatment, if the court finds that reasonable grounds exist to believe that the offender is a mentally ill person as defined in RCW 71.24.025, and that this condition is likely to have influenced the offense. An order requiring mental status evaluation or treatment must be based on a presentence report and, if applicable, mental status evaluations that have been filed with the court to determine the offender's competency or eligibility for a defense of insanity. The court may order additional evaluations at a later date if deemed appropriate.
- (10) In any sentence of partial confinement, the court may require the offender to serve the partial confinement in work release, in a program of home detention, on work crew, or in a combined program of work crew and home detention.
- (11) In sentencing an offender convicted of a crime of domestic violence, as defined in RCW 10.99.020, if the offender has a minor child, or if the victim of the offense for which the offender was convicted has a minor child, the court may, as part of any term of community supervision, community placement, or community custody, order the offender to participate in a domestic violence perpetrator program approved under RCW 26.50.150.
- Sec. 19. RCW 9.94A.670 and 2004 c 176 s 4 and 2004 c 38 s 9 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 28 (1) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions 29 in this subsection apply to this section only.
- 30 (a) <u>"Family member" means a relative by blood, marriage, or</u> 31 adoption, or a foster parent.
- 32 <u>(b)</u> "Sex offender treatment provider" or "treatment provider" means 33 a certified sex offender treatment provider or a certified affiliate 34 sex offender treatment provider as defined in RCW 18.155.020.
- $((\frac{b}{b}))$  (c) "Substantial bodily harm" means bodily injury that involves a temporary but substantial disfigurement, or that causes a

temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of any body part or organ, or that causes a fracture of any body part or organ.

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- $((\frac{c}{c}))$   $\underline{(d)}$  "Victim" means any person who has sustained emotional, psychological, physical, or financial injury to person or property as a result of the crime charged. "Victim" also means a parent or guardian of a victim who is a minor child unless the parent or guardian is the perpetrator of the offense.
- 9 (2) An offender is eligible for the special sex offender sentencing 10 alternative if:
  - (a) The offender has been convicted of a sex offense other than a violation of RCW 9A.44.050 or a sex offense that is also a serious violent offense;
- 14 (b) The offender has no prior convictions for a sex offense as 15 defined in RCW 9.94A.030 or any other felony sex offenses in this or 16 any other state;
  - (c) The offender has no prior adult convictions for a violent offense that was committed within five years of the date the current offense was committed;
  - (d) The offense did not result in substantial bodily harm to the victim;
    - (e) The offender ((had an established relationship with, or connection to, the victim such that the sole connection with the victim was not the commission of the crime)) was not, at the time of the offense, a person who undertakes the responsibility, professionally or voluntarily, to provide education, health, welfare, or organized recreational activities principally for minors; ((and))
- 28 (f) The offender was not, at the time of the offense, a person who, 29 in the course of his or her employment, supervised minors;
- 30 (g) The testimony of the immediate victim of the crime is material to the case or necessary to the prosecution of the offender;
- (h) The victim refuses to cooperate in the investigation, or is unwilling, unable, or unavailable to testify;
  - (i) The offender has not committed multiple acts constituting sex offenses against the same victim, regardless of whether the offender was subject to criminal charges for the acts;
- 37 <u>(j) The immediate victim or immediate victim's family agrees to the</u>
  38 sentence imposed under this section;

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- 1 (k) The offender's standard sentence range for the offense includes 2 the possibility of confinement for less than eleven years; and
  - (1) The offender was the immediate victim's family member.
- 4 (3) If the court finds the offender is eligible for this 5 alternative, the court, on its own motion or the motion of the state or 6 the offender, may order an examination to determine whether the 7 offender is amenable to treatment.
- 8 (a) The report of the examination shall include at a minimum the following:
- 10 (i) The offender's version of the facts and the official version of 11 the facts;
  - (ii) The offender's offense history;
- 13 (iii) An assessment of problems in addition to alleged deviant 14 behaviors;
  - (iv) The offender's social and employment situation; and
- (v) Other evaluation measures used.

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- The report shall set forth the sources of the examiner's information.
  - (b) The examiner shall assess and report regarding the offender's amenability to treatment and relative risk to the community. A proposed treatment plan shall be provided and shall include, at a minimum:
    - (i) Frequency and type of contact between offender and therapist;
  - (ii) Specific issues to be addressed in the treatment and description of planned treatment modalities;
  - (iii) Monitoring plans, including any requirements regarding living conditions, lifestyle requirements, and monitoring by family members and others;
    - (iv) Anticipated length of treatment; and
  - (v) Recommended crime-related prohibitions and affirmative conditions, which must include, to the extent known, an identification of specific activities or behaviors that are precursors to the offender's offense cycle, including, but not limited to, activities or behaviors such as viewing or listening to pornography or use of alcohol or controlled substances.
- 36 (c) The court on its own motion may order, or on a motion by the 37 state shall order, a second examination regarding the offender's 38 amenability to treatment. The examiner shall be selected by the party

making the motion. The offender shall pay the cost of any second examination ordered unless the court finds the defendant to be indigent in which case the state shall pay the cost.

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- (4) After receipt of the reports, the court shall consider whether the offender and the community will benefit from use of this alternative, consider whether the alternative is too lenient in light of the extent and circumstances of the offense, consider whether the offender has victims in addition to the victim of the offense, consider whether the offender is amenable to treatment, consider the risk the offender would present to the community, to the victim, or to persons of similar age and circumstances as the victim, and consider the victim's opinion whether the offender should receive a treatment disposition under this section. The court shall give great weight to the victim's opinion whether the offender should receive a treatment disposition under this section. If the sentence imposed is contrary to the victim's opinion, the court shall enter written findings stating its reasons for imposing the treatment disposition. The fact that the offender admits to his or her offense does not, by itself, constitute amenability to treatment. If the court determines that this alternative is appropriate, the court shall then impose a sentence or, pursuant to RCW 9.94A.712, a minimum term of sentence, within the standard sentence range. If the sentence imposed is less than eleven years of confinement, the court may suspend the execution of the sentence and impose the following conditions of suspension:
- (a) The court shall order the offender to serve a term of confinement of up to twelve months or the maximum term within the standard range, whichever is less. The court may order the offender to serve a term of confinement greater than twelve months or the maximum term within the standard range based on the presence of an aggravating circumstance listed in RCW  $9.94A.535((\frac{2}{2}))$  (3). In no case shall the term of confinement exceed the statutory maximum sentence for the offense. The court may order the offender to serve all or part of his or her term of confinement in partial confinement. An offender sentenced to a term of confinement under this subsection is not eligible for earned release under RCW 9.92.151 or 9.94A.728.
- (b) The court shall place the offender on community custody for the length of the suspended sentence, the length of the maximum term

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imposed pursuant to RCW 9.94A.712, or three years, whichever is greater, and require the offender to comply with any conditions imposed by the department under RCW 9.94A.720.

- (c) The court shall order treatment for any period up to five years 4 in duration. The court, in its discretion, shall order outpatient sex 5 offender treatment or inpatient sex offender treatment, if available. 6 7 A community mental health center may not be used for such treatment unless it has an appropriate program designed for sex offender 8 The offender shall not change sex offender treatment 9 treatment. 10 providers or treatment conditions without first notifying prosecutor, the community corrections officer, and the court. If any 11 12 party or the court objects to a proposed change, the offender shall not 13 change providers or conditions without court approval after a hearing.
  - (d) As conditions of the suspended sentence, the court shall impose specific prohibitions and affirmative conditions relating to the known precursor activities or behaviors identified in the proposed treatment plan under subsection (3)(b)(v) of this section or identified in an annual review under subsection (7)(b) of this section.
  - (5) As conditions of the suspended sentence, the court may impose one or more of the following:
    - (a) Crime-related prohibitions;

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- (b) Require the offender to devote time to a specific employment or occupation;
- (c) Require the offender to remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the court or the community corrections officer prior to any change in the offender's address or employment;
- (d) Require the offender to report as directed to the court and a community corrections officer;
- (e) Require the offender to pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations as provided in RCW 9.94A.030;
  - (f) Require the offender to perform community restitution work; or
- (g) Require the offender to reimburse the victim for the cost of any counseling required as a result of the offender's crime.
- (6) At the time of sentencing, the court shall set a treatment termination hearing for three months prior to the anticipated date for completion of treatment.
- 37 (7)(a) The sex offender treatment provider shall submit quarterly 38 reports on the offender's progress in treatment to the court and the

parties. The report shall reference the treatment plan and include at a minimum the following: Dates of attendance, offender's compliance with requirements, treatment activities, the offender's relative progress in treatment, and any other material specified by the court at sentencing.

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- (b) The court shall conduct a hearing on the offender's progress in treatment at least once a year. At least fourteen days prior to the hearing, notice of the hearing shall be given to the victim. The victim shall be given the opportunity to make statements to the court regarding the offender's supervision and treatment. At the hearing, the court may modify conditions of community custody including, but not limited to, crime-related prohibitions and affirmative conditions relating to activities and behaviors identified as part of, or relating to precursor activities and behaviors in, the offender's offense cycle or revoke the suspended sentence.
- (8) At least fourteen days prior to the treatment termination hearing, notice of the hearing shall be given to the victim. victim shall be given the opportunity to make statements to the court regarding the offender's supervision and treatment. Prior to the treatment termination hearing, the treatment provider and community corrections officer shall submit written reports to the court and parties regarding the offender's compliance with treatment and monitoring requirements, and recommendations regarding termination from treatment, including proposed community custody conditions. may order an evaluation regarding the advisability of termination from treatment by a sex offender treatment provider who may not be the same person who treated the offender under subsection (4) of this section or any person who employs, is employed by, or shares profits with the person who treated the offender under subsection (4) of this section unless the court has entered written findings that such evaluation is in the best interest of the victim and that a successful evaluation of the offender would otherwise be impractical. The offender shall pay the cost of the evaluation. At the treatment termination hearing the court may: (a) Modify conditions of community custody, and either (b) terminate treatment, or (c) extend treatment in two-year increments for up to the remaining period of community custody.
- (9)(a) If a violation of conditions other than a second violation of the prohibitions or affirmative conditions relating to precursor

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behaviors or activities imposed under subsection (4)(d) or (7)(b) of this section occurs during community custody, the department shall either impose sanctions as provided for in RCW 9.94A.737(2)(a) or refer the violation to the court and recommend revocation of the suspended sentence as provided for in subsections (6) and (8) of this section.

- (b) If a second violation of the prohibitions or affirmative conditions relating to precursor behaviors or activities imposed under subsection (4)(d) or (7)(b) of this section occurs during community custody, the department shall refer the violation to the court and recommend revocation of the suspended sentence as provided in subsection (10) of this section.
- (10) The court may revoke the suspended sentence at any time during the period of community custody and order execution of the sentence if:

  (a) The offender violates the conditions of the suspended sentence, or

  (b) the court finds that the offender is failing to make satisfactory progress in treatment. All confinement time served during the period of community custody shall be credited to the offender if the suspended sentence is revoked.
- (11) The offender's sex offender treatment provider may not be the same person who examined the offender under subsection (3) of this section or any person who employs, is employed by, or shares profits with the person who examined the offender under subsection (3) of this section, unless the court has entered written findings that such treatment is in the best interests of the victim and that successful treatment of the offender would otherwise be impractical. Examinations and treatment ordered pursuant to this subsection shall only be conducted by certified sex offender treatment providers or certified affiliate sex offender treatment providers under chapter 18.155 RCW unless the court finds that:
- (a) The offender has already moved to another state or plans to move to another state for reasons other than circumventing the certification requirements; or
- (b)(i) No certified sex offender treatment providers or certified affiliate sex offender treatment providers are available for treatment within a reasonable geographical distance of the offender's home; and
- (ii) The evaluation and treatment plan comply with this section and the rules adopted by the department of health.

(12) If the offender is less than eighteen years of age when the charge is filed, the state shall pay for the cost of initial evaluation and treatment.

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Sec. 20. RCW 9A.44.130 and 2003 c 215 s 1 and 2003 c 53 s 68 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) Any adult or juvenile residing whether or not the person has a fixed residence, or who is a student, is employed, or carries on a vocation in this state who has been found to have committed or has been convicted of any sex offense or kidnapping offense, or who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity under chapter 10.77 RCW of committing any sex offense or kidnapping offense, shall register with the county sheriff for the county of the person's residence, or if the person is not a resident of Washington, the county of the person's school, or place of employment or vocation, or as otherwise specified in this section. Where a person required to register under this section is in custody of the state department of corrections, the state department of social and health services, a local division of youth services, or a local jail or juvenile detention facility as a result of a sex offense or kidnapping offense, the person shall also register at the time of release from custody with an official designated by the agency that has jurisdiction over the person. In addition, any such (a) Who is admitted to a public or private adult or juvenile: institution of higher education shall, within ten days of enrolling or by the first business day after arriving at the institution, whichever is earlier, notify the sheriff for the county of the person's residence of the person's intent to attend the institution; (b) who gains employment at a public or private institution of higher education shall, within ten days of accepting employment or by the first business day after commencing work at the institution, whichever is earlier, notify the sheriff for the county of the person's residence of the person's employment by the institution; or (c) whose enrollment or employment at a public or private institution of higher education is terminated shall, within ten days of such termination, notify the sheriff for the county of the person's residence of the person's termination of enrollment or employment at the institution. required to register under this section who are enrolled in a public or private institution of higher education on June 11, 1998, must notify

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the county sheriff immediately. The sheriff shall notify the institution's department of public safety and shall provide that department with the same information provided to a county sheriff under subsection (3) of this section.

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- (2) This section may not be construed to confer any powers pursuant to RCW ((4.24.500)) 4.24.550 upon the public safety department of any public or private institution of higher education.
- (3)(a) The person shall provide the following information when registering: (i) Name; (ii) <u>complete residential</u> address; (iii) date and place of birth; (iv) place of employment; (v) crime for which convicted; (vi) date and place of conviction; (vii) aliases used; (viii) social security number; (ix) photograph; and (x) fingerprints.
- (b) Any person who lacks a fixed residence shall provide the following information when registering: (i) Name; (ii) date and place of birth; (iii) place of employment; (iv) crime for which convicted; (v) date and place of conviction; (vi) aliases used; (vii) social security number; (viii) photograph; (ix) fingerprints; and (x) where he or she plans to stay.
- (4)(a) Offenders shall register with the county sheriff within the following deadlines. For purposes of this section the term "conviction" refers to adult convictions and juvenile adjudications for sex offenses or kidnapping offenses:
- (i) OFFENDERS IN CUSTODY. (A) Sex offenders who committed a sex offense on, before, or after February 28, 1990, and who, on or after July 28, 1991, are in custody, as a result of that offense, of the state department of corrections, the state department of social and health services, a local division of youth services, or a local jail or juvenile detention facility, and (B) kidnapping offenders who on or after July 27, 1997, are in custody of the state department of corrections, the state department of social and health services, a local division of youth services, or a local jail or juvenile detention facility, must register at the time of release from custody with an official designated by the agency that has jurisdiction over the offender. The agency shall within three days forward the registration information to the county sheriff for the county of the offender's anticipated residence. The offender must also register within twentyfour hours from the time of release with the county sheriff for the county of the person's residence, or if the person is not a resident of

Washington, the county of the person's school, or place of employment or vocation. The agency that has jurisdiction over the offender shall provide notice to the offender of the duty to register. Failure to register at the time of release and within twenty-four hours of release constitutes a violation of this section and is punishable as provided in subsection (10) of this section.

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When the agency with jurisdiction intends to release an offender with a duty to register under this section, and the agency has knowledge that the offender is eligible for developmental disability services from the department of social and health services, the agency shall notify the division of developmental disabilities of the release. Notice shall occur not more than thirty days before the offender is to be released. The agency and the division shall assist the offender in meeting the initial registration requirement under this section. Failure to provide such assistance shall not constitute a defense for any violation of this section.

OFFENDERS NOTIN CUSTODY BUT UNDER STATE OR LOCAL JURISDICTION. Sex offenders who, on July 28, 1991, are not in custody but are under the jurisdiction of the indeterminate sentence review board or under the department of correction's active supervision, as defined by the department of corrections, the state department of social and health services, or a local division of youth services, for sex offenses committed before, on, or after February 28, 1990, must register within ten days of July 28, 1991. Kidnapping offenders who, on July 27, 1997, are not in custody but are under the jurisdiction of the indeterminate sentence review board or under the department of correction's active supervision, as defined by the department of corrections, the state department of social and health services, or a local division of youth services, for kidnapping offenses committed before, on, or after July 27, 1997, must register within ten days of July 27, 1997. A change in supervision status of a sex offender who was required to register under this subsection (4)(a)(ii) as of July 28, 1991, or a kidnapping offender required to register as of July 27, 1997, shall not relieve the offender of the duty to register or to reregister following a change in residence. The obligation to register shall only cease pursuant to RCW 9A.44.140.

(iii) OFFENDERS UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION. Sex offenders who, on or after July 23, 1995, and kidnapping offenders who, on or after July

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27, 1997, as a result of that offense are in the custody of the United 1 2 States bureau of prisons or other federal or military correctional agency for sex offenses committed before, on, or after February 28, 3 1990, or kidnapping offenses committed on, before, or after July 27, 4 5 1997, must register within twenty-four hours from the time of release with the county sheriff for the county of the person's residence, or if 6 7 the person is not a resident of Washington, the county of the person's school, or place of employment or vocation. Sex offenders who, on July 8 9 23, 1995, are not in custody but are under the jurisdiction of the United States bureau of prisons, United States courts, United States 10 parole commission, or military parole board for sex offenses committed 11 before, on, or after February 28, 1990, must register within ten days 12 of July 23, 1995. Kidnapping offenders who, on July 27, 1997, are not 13 in custody but are under the jurisdiction of the United States bureau 14 of prisons, United States courts, United States parole commission, or 15 16 military parole board for kidnapping offenses committed before, on, or 17 after July 27, 1997, must register within ten days of July 27, 1997. A change in supervision status of a sex offender who was required to 18 register under this subsection (4)(a)(iii) as of July 23, 1995, or a 19 kidnapping offender required to register as of July 27, 1997 shall not 20 21 relieve the offender of the duty to register or to reregister following 22 a change in residence, or if the person is not a resident of 23 Washington, the county of the person's school, or place of employment 24 or vocation. The obligation to register shall only cease pursuant to 25 RCW 9A.44.140.

(iv) OFFENDERS WHO ARE CONVICTED BUT NOT CONFINED. Sex offenders who are convicted of a sex offense on or after July 28, 1991, for a sex offense that was committed on or after February 28, 1990, and kidnapping offenders who are convicted on or after July 27, 1997, for a kidnapping offense that was committed on or after July 27, 1997, but who are not sentenced to serve a term of confinement immediately upon sentencing, shall report to the county sheriff to register immediately upon completion of being sentenced.

(v) OFFENDERS WHO ARE NEW RESIDENTS OR RETURNING WASHINGTON RESIDENTS. Sex offenders and kidnapping offenders who move to Washington state from another state or a foreign country that are not under the jurisdiction of the state department of corrections, the indeterminate sentence review board, or the state department of social

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and health services at the time of moving to Washington, must register 1 2 within ((thirty days)) seventy-two hours of establishing residence or reestablishing residence if the person is a former Washington resident. 3 The duty to register under this subsection applies to sex offenders 4 5 convicted under the laws of another state or a foreign country, federal or military statutes, or Washington state for offenses committed on or 6 7 after February 28, 1990, and to kidnapping offenders convicted under the laws of another state or a foreign country, federal or military 8 statutes, or Washington state for offenses committed on or after July 9 27, 1997. Sex offenders and kidnapping offenders from other states or 10 a foreign country who, when they move to Washington, are under the 11 12 jurisdiction of the department of corrections, the indeterminate 13 sentence review board, or the department of social and health services 14 must register within twenty-four hours of moving to Washington. agency that has jurisdiction over the offender shall notify the 15 offender of the registration requirements before the offender moves to 16 17 Washington.

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(vi) OFFENDERS FOUND NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY. Any adult or juvenile who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity under chapter 10.77 RCW of (A) committing a sex offense on, before, or after February 28, 1990, and who, on or after July 23, 1995, is in custody, as a result of that finding, of the state department of social and health services, or (B) committing a kidnapping offense on, before, or after July 27, 1997, and who on or after July 27, 1997, is in custody, as a result of that finding, of the state department of social and health services, must register within twenty-four hours from the time of release with the county sheriff for the county of the person's The state department of social and health services shall provide notice to the adult or juvenile in its custody of the duty to Any adult or juvenile who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity of committing a sex offense on, before, or after February 28, 1990, but who was released before July 23, 1995, or any adult or juvenile who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity of committing a kidnapping offense but who was released before July 27, 1997, shall be required to register within twenty-four hours of receiving notice of this registration requirement. The state department of social and health services shall make reasonable attempts within available resources to notify sex offenders who were released

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before July 23, 1995, and kidnapping offenders who were released before July 27, 1997. Failure to register within twenty-four hours of release, or of receiving notice, constitutes a violation of this section and is punishable as provided in subsection (10) of this section.

- (vii) OFFENDERS WHO LACK A FIXED RESIDENCE. Any person who lacks a fixed residence and leaves the county in which he or she is registered and enters and remains within a new county for twenty-four hours is required to register with the county sheriff not more than twenty-four hours after entering the county and provide the information required in subsection (3)(b) of this section.
- (viii) OFFENDERS WHO LACK A FIXED RESIDENCE AND WHO ARE UNDER SUPERVISION. Offenders who lack a fixed residence and who are under the supervision of the department shall register in the county of their supervision.
- (ix) OFFENDERS WHO MOVE TO, WORK, CARRY ON A VOCATION, OR ATTEND SCHOOL IN ANOTHER STATE. Offenders required to register in Washington, who move to another state, or who work, carry on a vocation, or attend school in another state shall register a new address, fingerprints, and photograph with the new state within ten days after establishing residence, or after beginning to work, carry on a vocation, or attend school in the new state. The person must also send written notice within ten days of moving to the new state or to a foreign country to the county sheriff with whom the person last registered in Washington state. The county sheriff shall promptly forward this information to the Washington state patrol.
- (b) Failure to register within the time required under this section constitutes a per se violation of this section and is punishable as provided in subsection (10) of this section. The county sheriff shall not be required to determine whether the person is living within the county.
- (c) An arrest on charges of failure to register, service of an information, or a complaint for a violation of this section, or arraignment on charges for a violation of this section, constitutes actual notice of the duty to register. Any person charged with the crime of failure to register under this section who asserts as a defense the lack of notice of the duty to register shall register immediately following actual notice of the duty through arrest,

service, or arraignment. Failure to register as required under this subsection (4)(c) constitutes grounds for filing another charge of failing to register. Registering following arrest, service, or arraignment on charges shall not relieve the offender from criminal liability for failure to register prior to the filing of the original charge.

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- (d) The deadlines for the duty to register under this section do not relieve any sex offender of the duty to register under this section as it existed prior to July 28, 1991.
- (5)(a) If any person required to register pursuant to this section changes his or her residence address within the same county, the person must send signed written notice of the change of address to the county sheriff within seventy-two hours of moving. If any person required to register pursuant to this section moves to a new county, the person must send signed written notice of the change of address at least fourteen days before moving to the county sheriff in the new county of residence and must register with that county sheriff within twenty-four hours of moving. The person must also send <u>signed</u> written notice within ten days of the change of address in the new county to the county sheriff with whom the person last registered. The county sheriff with whom the person last registered shall promptly forward the information concerning the change of address to the county sheriff for the county of the person's new residence. Upon receipt of notice of change of address to a new state, the county sheriff shall promptly forward the information regarding the change of address to the agency designated by the new state as the state's offender registration agency.
- (b) It is an affirmative defense to a charge that the person failed to send a notice at least fourteen days in advance of moving as required under (a) of this subsection that the person did not know the location of his or her new residence at least fourteen days before moving. The defendant must establish the defense by a preponderance of the evidence and, to prevail on the defense, must also prove by a preponderance that the defendant sent the required notice within twenty-four hours of determining the new address.
- $(6)(a)(\underline{i})$  Any person required to register under this section who lacks a fixed residence shall provide  $\underline{signed}$  written notice to the sheriff of the county where he or she last registered within forty-

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eight hours excluding weekends and holidays after ceasing to have a fixed residence. The notice shall include the information required by subsection (3)(b) of this section, except the photograph and fingerprints. The county sheriff may, for reasonable cause, require the offender to provide a photograph and fingerprints. The sheriff shall forward this information to the sheriff of the county in which the person intends to reside, if the person intends to reside in another county.

((\(\frac{(b)}{)}\)) (ii) A person who lacks a fixed residence must report weekly, in person, to the sheriff of the county where he or she is registered. The weekly report shall be on a day specified by the county sheriff's office, and shall occur during normal business hours. The county sheriff's office ((\(\max\))) shall require the person to list the locations and, when applicable, the complete addresses, where the person has stayed during the last seven days and where the person plans to stay during the forthcoming week. The lack of a fixed residence is a factor that may be considered in determining an offender's risk level and shall make the offender subject to disclosure of information to the public at large pursuant to RCW 4.24.550.

((\(\frac{(+c)}{c}\))) (iii) If any person required to register pursuant to this section does not have a fixed residence, it is an affirmative defense to the charge of failure to register, that he or she provided written notice to the sheriff of the county where he or she last registered within forty-eight hours excluding weekends and holidays after ceasing to have a fixed residence and has subsequently complied with the requirements of subsections (4)(a)(vii) or (viii) and (6) of this section. To prevail, the person must prove the defense by a preponderance of the evidence.

(b) A person with a fixed residence who is required to register under this section shall report to the sheriff of the county of the person's residence to update and confirm his or her registration information once a month for offenders designated as risk level III, once every four months for offenders designated as risk level II, and once a year for offenders designated as risk level I. The requirements of this subsection shall not affect the offender's duty under this section to notify the sheriff when his or her registration information changes.

- (7) A sex offender subject to registration requirements under this 1 2 section who applies to change his or her name under RCW 4.24.130 or any other law shall submit a copy of the application to the county sheriff 3 of the county of the person's residence and to the state patrol not 4 5 fewer than five days before the entry of an order granting the name change. No sex offender under the requirement to register under this 6 7 section at the time of application shall be granted an order changing his or her name if the court finds that doing so will interfere with 8 legitimate law enforcement interests, except that no order shall be 9 denied when the name change is requested for religious or legitimate 10 cultural reasons or in recognition of marriage or dissolution of 11 marriage. A sex offender under the requirement to register under this 12 section who receives an order changing his or her name shall submit a 13 copy of the order to the county sheriff of the county of the person's 14 residence and to the state patrol within five days of the entry of the 15 16 order.
- 17 (8) The county sheriff shall obtain a photograph of the individual 18 and shall obtain a copy of the individual's fingerprints.
  - (9) For the purpose of RCW 9A.44.130, 10.01.200, 43.43.540, 70.48.470, and 72.09.330:
    - (a) "Sex offense" means:

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- (i) Any offense defined as a sex offense by RCW 9.94A.030;
- 23 (ii) Any violation under RCW 9A.44.096 (sexual misconduct with a 24 minor in the second degree);
- 25 (iii) Any violation under RCW 9.68A.090 (communication with a minor 26 for immoral purposes);
  - (iv) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a sex offense under this subsection; and
  - (v) Any gross misdemeanor that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit an offense that is classified as a sex offense under RCW 9.94A.030 or this subsection.
  - (b) "Kidnapping offense" means: (i) The crimes of kidnapping in the first degree, kidnapping in the second degree, and unlawful imprisonment, as defined in chapter 9A.40 RCW, where the victim is a minor and the offender is not the minor's parent; (ii) any offense that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation,

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or criminal conspiracy to commit an offense that is classified as a kidnapping offense under this subsection (9)(b); and (iii) any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a kidnapping offense under this subsection (9)(b).

- (c) "Employed" or "carries on a vocation" means employment that is full-time or part-time for a period of time exceeding fourteen days, or for an aggregate period of time exceeding thirty days during any calendar year. A person is employed or carries on a vocation whether the person's employment is financially compensated, volunteered, or for the purpose of government or educational benefit.
- (d) "Student" means a person who is enrolled, on a full-time or part-time basis, in any public or private educational institution. An educational institution includes any secondary school, trade or professional institution, or institution of higher education.
- (10)(a) A person who knowingly fails to ((register with the county sheriff or notify the county sheriff, or who changes his or her name without notifying the county sheriff and the state patrol, as required by)) comply with any of the requirements of this section is guilty of a class C felony if the crime for which the individual was convicted was a felony sex offense as defined in subsection (9)(a) of this section or a federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony sex offense as defined in subsection (9)(a) of this section.
- (b) If the crime for which the individual was convicted was other than a felony or a federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be other than a felony, violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor.
- (11)(a) A person who knowingly fails to ((register or who moves within the state without notifying the county sheriff as required by)) comply with any of the requirements of this section is guilty of a class C felony if the crime for which the individual was convicted was a felony kidnapping offense as defined in subsection (9)(b) of this section or a federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony kidnapping offense as defined in subsection (9)(b) of this section.
  - (b) If the crime for which the individual was convicted was other

- 1 than a felony or a federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense
- 2 that under the laws of this state would be other than a felony,
- 3 violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor.

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- 4 **Sec. 21.** RCW 9A.44.130 and 2005 c 380 s 1 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
  - (1)(a) Any adult or juvenile residing whether or not the person has a fixed residence, or who is a student, is employed, or carries on a vocation in this state who has been found to have committed or has been convicted of any sex offense or kidnapping offense, or who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity under chapter 10.77 RCW of committing any sex offense or kidnapping offense, shall register with the county sheriff for the county of the person's residence, or if the person is not a resident of Washington, the county of the person's school, or place of employment or vocation, or as otherwise specified in this section. Where a person required to register under this section is in custody of the state department of corrections, the state department of social and health services, a local division of youth services, or a local jail or juvenile detention facility as a result of a sex offense or kidnapping offense, the person shall also register at the time of release from custody with an official designated by the agency that has jurisdiction over the person.
  - (b) Any adult or juvenile who is required to register under (a) of this subsection:
    - (i) Who is attending, or planning to attend, a public or private school regulated under Title 28A RCW or chapter 72.40 RCW shall, within ten days of enrolling or prior to arriving at the school to attend classes, whichever is earlier, notify the sheriff for the county of the person's residence of the person's intent to attend the school, and the sheriff shall promptly notify the principal of the school;
    - (ii) Who is admitted to a public or private institution of higher education shall, within ten days of enrolling or by the first business day after arriving at the institution, whichever is earlier, notify the sheriff for the county of the person's residence of the person's intent to attend the institution;
- 35 (iii) Who gains employment at a public or private institution of 36 higher education shall, within ten days of accepting employment or by

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the first business day after commencing work at the institution, whichever is earlier, notify the sheriff for the county of the person's residence of the person's employment by the institution; or

- (iv) Whose enrollment or employment at a public or private institution of higher education is terminated shall, within ten days of such termination, notify the sheriff for the county of the person's residence of the person's termination of enrollment or employment at the institution.
- (c) Persons required to register under this section who are enrolled in a public or private institution of higher education on June 11, 1998, or a public or private school regulated under Title 28A RCW or chapter 72.40 RCW on September 1, 2006, must notify the county sheriff immediately.
- (d) The sheriff shall notify the school's principal or institution's department of public safety and shall provide that department with the same information provided to a county sheriff under subsection (3) of this section.
- (e)(i) A principal receiving notice under this subsection must disclose the information received from the sheriff under (b) of this subsection as follows:
- (A) If the student who is required to register as a sex offender is classified as a risk level II or III, the principal shall provide the information received to every teacher of any student required to register under (a) of this subsection and to any other personnel who, in the judgment of the principal, supervises the student or for security purposes should be aware of the student's record;
- (B) If the student who is required to register as a sex offender is classified as a risk level I, the principal shall provide the information received only to personnel who, in the judgment of the principal, for security purposes should be aware of the student's record.
- (ii) Any information received by a principal or school personnel under this subsection is confidential and may not be further disseminated except as provided in RCW 28A.225.330, other statutes or case law, and the family and educational and privacy rights act of 1994, 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1232g et seq.
- 37 (2) This section may not be construed to confer any powers pursuant

to RCW ((4.24.500)) <u>4.24.550</u> upon the public safety department of any public or private school or institution of higher education.

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- (3)(a) The person shall provide the following information when registering: (i) Name; (ii) complete residential address; (iii) date and place of birth; (iv) place of employment; (v) crime for which convicted; (vi) date and place of conviction; (vii) aliases used; (viii) social security number; (ix) photograph; and (x) fingerprints.
- (b) Any person who lacks a fixed residence shall provide the following information when registering: (i) Name; (ii) date and place of birth; (iii) place of employment; (iv) crime for which convicted; (v) date and place of conviction; (vi) aliases used; (vii) social security number; (viii) photograph; (ix) fingerprints; and (x) where he or she plans to stay.
- (4)(a) Offenders shall register with the county sheriff within the following deadlines. For purposes of this section the term "conviction" refers to adult convictions and juvenile adjudications for sex offenses or kidnapping offenses:
- (i) OFFENDERS IN CUSTODY. (A) Sex offenders who committed a sex offense on, before, or after February 28, 1990, and who, on or after July 28, 1991, are in custody, as a result of that offense, of the state department of corrections, the state department of social and health services, a local division of youth services, or a local jail or juvenile detention facility, and (B) kidnapping offenders who on or after July 27, 1997, are in custody of the state department of corrections, the state department of social and health services, a local division of youth services, or a local jail or juvenile detention facility, must register at the time of release from custody with an official designated by the agency that has jurisdiction over the offender. The agency shall within three days forward the registration information to the county sheriff for the county of the offender's anticipated residence. The offender must also register within twentyfour hours from the time of release with the county sheriff for the county of the person's residence, or if the person is not a resident of Washington, the county of the person's school, or place of employment or vocation. The agency that has jurisdiction over the offender shall provide notice to the offender of the duty to register. Failure to register at the time of release and within twenty-four hours of release

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constitutes a violation of this section and is punishable as provided in subsection (10) of this section.

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When the agency with jurisdiction intends to release an offender with a duty to register under this section, and the agency has knowledge that the offender is eligible for developmental disability services from the department of social and health services, the agency shall notify the division of developmental disabilities of the release. Notice shall occur not more than thirty days before the offender is to be released. The agency and the division shall assist the offender in meeting the initial registration requirement under this section. Failure to provide such assistance shall not constitute a defense for any violation of this section.

OFFENDERS NOT IN CUSTODY BUT UNDER STATE OR LOCAL JURISDICTION. Sex offenders who, on July 28, 1991, are not in custody but are under the jurisdiction of the indeterminate sentence review board or under the department of corrections' active supervision, as defined by the department of corrections, the state department of social and health services, or a local division of youth services, for sex offenses committed before, on, or after February 28, 1990, must register within ten days of July 28, 1991. Kidnapping offenders who, on July 27, 1997, are not in custody but are under the jurisdiction of the indeterminate sentence review board or under the department of corrections' active supervision, as defined by the department of corrections, the state department of social and health services, or a local division of youth services, for kidnapping offenses committed before, on, or after July 27, 1997, must register within ten days of July 27, 1997. A change in supervision status of a sex offender who was required to register under this subsection (4)(a)(ii) as of July 28, 1991, or a kidnapping offender required to register as of July 27, 1997, shall not relieve the offender of the duty to register or to reregister following a change in residence. The obligation to register shall only cease pursuant to RCW 9A.44.140.

(iii) OFFENDERS UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION. Sex offenders who, on or after July 23, 1995, and kidnapping offenders who, on or after July 27, 1997, as a result of that offense are in the custody of the United States bureau of prisons or other federal or military correctional agency for sex offenses committed before, on, or after February 28, 1990, or kidnapping offenses committed on, before, or after July 27,

1997, must register within twenty-four hours from the time of release 1 2 with the county sheriff for the county of the person's residence, or if the person is not a resident of Washington, the county of the person's 3 school, or place of employment or vocation. Sex offenders who, on July 4 5 23, 1995, are not in custody but are under the jurisdiction of the United States bureau of prisons, United States courts, United States 6 7 parole commission, or military parole board for sex offenses committed before, on, or after February 28, 1990, must register within ten days 8 of July 23, 1995. Kidnapping offenders who, on July 27, 1997, are not 9 in custody but are under the jurisdiction of the United States bureau 10 of prisons, United States courts, United States parole commission, or 11 military parole board for kidnapping offenses committed before, on, or 12 after July 27, 1997, must register within ten days of July 27, 1997. 13 A change in supervision status of a sex offender who was required to 14 register under this subsection (4)(a)(iii) as of July 23, 1995, or a 15 kidnapping offender required to register as of July 27, 1997 shall not 16 17 relieve the offender of the duty to register or to reregister following a change in residence, or if the person is not a resident of 18 Washington, the county of the person's school, or place of employment 19 or vocation. The obligation to register shall only cease pursuant to 20 21 RCW 9A.44.140.

(iv) OFFENDERS WHO ARE CONVICTED BUT NOT CONFINED. Sex offenders who are convicted of a sex offense on or after July 28, 1991, for a sex offense that was committed on or after February 28, 1990, and kidnapping offenders who are convicted on or after July 27, 1997, for a kidnapping offense that was committed on or after July 27, 1997, but who are not sentenced to serve a term of confinement immediately upon sentencing, shall report to the county sheriff to register immediately upon completion of being sentenced.

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(v) OFFENDERS WHO ARE NEW RESIDENTS OR RETURNING WASHINGTON RESIDENTS. Sex offenders and kidnapping offenders who move to Washington state from another state or a foreign country that are not under the jurisdiction of the state department of corrections, the indeterminate sentence review board, or the state department of social and health services at the time of moving to Washington, must register within (( $\frac{1}{1}$ ) seventy-two hours of establishing residence or reestablishing residence if the person is a former Washington resident. The duty to register under this subsection applies to sex offenders

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convicted under the laws of another state or a foreign country, federal 1 2 or military statutes, or Washington state for offenses committed on or after February 28, 1990, and to kidnapping offenders convicted under 3 the laws of another state or a foreign country, federal or military 4 5 statutes, or Washington state for offenses committed on or after July 27, 1997. Sex offenders and kidnapping offenders from other states or 6 7 a foreign country who, when they move to Washington, are under the jurisdiction of the department of corrections, the indeterminate 8 9 sentence review board, or the department of social and health services 10 must register within twenty-four hours of moving to Washington. agency that has jurisdiction over the offender shall notify the 11 12 offender of the registration requirements before the offender moves to 13 Washington.

(vi) OFFENDERS FOUND NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY. Any adult or juvenile who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity under chapter 10.77 RCW of (A) committing a sex offense on, before, or after February 28, 1990, and who, on or after July 23, 1995, is in custody, as a result of that finding, of the state department of social and health services, or (B) committing a kidnapping offense on, before, or after July 27, 1997, and who on or after July 27, 1997, is in custody, as a result of that finding, of the state department of social and health services, must register within twenty-four hours from the time of release with the county sheriff for the county of the person's The state department of social and health services shall residence. provide notice to the adult or juvenile in its custody of the duty to Any adult or juvenile who has been found not guilty by register. reason of insanity of committing a sex offense on, before, or after February 28, 1990, but who was released before July 23, 1995, or any adult or juvenile who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity of committing a kidnapping offense but who was released before July 27, 1997, shall be required to register within twenty-four hours of receiving notice of this registration requirement. The state department of social and health services shall make reasonable attempts within available resources to notify sex offenders who were released before July 23, 1995, and kidnapping offenders who were released before July 27, 1997. Failure to register within twenty-four hours of release, or of receiving notice, constitutes a violation of this

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1 section and is punishable as provided in subsection (10) of this 2 section.

(vii) OFFENDERS WHO LACK A FIXED RESIDENCE. Any person who lacks a fixed residence and leaves the county in which he or she is registered and enters and remains within a new county for twenty-four hours is required to register with the county sheriff not more than twenty-four hours after entering the county and provide the information required in subsection (3)(b) of this section.

(viii) OFFENDERS WHO LACK A FIXED RESIDENCE AND WHO ARE UNDER SUPERVISION. Offenders who lack a fixed residence and who are under the supervision of the department shall register in the county of their supervision.

- (ix) OFFENDERS WHO MOVE TO, WORK, CARRY ON A VOCATION, OR ATTEND SCHOOL IN ANOTHER STATE. Offenders required to register in Washington, who move to another state, or who work, carry on a vocation, or attend school in another state shall register a new address, fingerprints, and photograph with the new state within ten days after establishing residence, or after beginning to work, carry on a vocation, or attend school in the new state. The person must also send written notice within ten days of moving to the new state or to a foreign country to the county sheriff with whom the person last registered in Washington state. The county sheriff shall promptly forward this information to the Washington state patrol.
- (b) Failure to register within the time required under this section constitutes a per se violation of this section and is punishable as provided in subsection (10) of this section. The county sheriff shall not be required to determine whether the person is living within the county.
- (c) An arrest on charges of failure to register, service of an information, or a complaint for a violation of this section, or arraignment on charges for a violation of this section, constitutes actual notice of the duty to register. Any person charged with the crime of failure to register under this section who asserts as a defense the lack of notice of the duty to register shall register immediately following actual notice of the duty through arrest, service, or arraignment. Failure to register as required under this subsection (4)(c) constitutes grounds for filing another charge of failing to register. Registering following arrest, service, or

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arraignment on charges shall not relieve the offender from criminal liability for failure to register prior to the filing of the original charge.

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- (d) The deadlines for the duty to register under this section do not relieve any sex offender of the duty to register under this section as it existed prior to July 28, 1991.
- (5)(a) If any person required to register pursuant to this section changes his or her residence address within the same county, the person must send signed written notice of the change of address to the county sheriff within seventy-two hours of moving. If any person required to register pursuant to this section moves to a new county, the person must send signed written notice of the change of address at least fourteen days before moving to the county sheriff in the new county of residence and must register with that county sheriff within twenty-four hours of moving. The person must also send signed written notice within ten days of the change of address in the new county to the county sheriff with whom the person last registered. sheriff with whom the person last registered shall promptly forward the information concerning the change of address to the county sheriff for the county of the person's new residence. Upon receipt of notice of change of address to a new state, the county sheriff shall promptly forward the information regarding the change of address to the agency designated by the new state as the state's offender registration agency.
- (b) It is an affirmative defense to a charge that the person failed to send a notice at least fourteen days in advance of moving as required under (a) of this subsection that the person did not know the location of his or her new residence at least fourteen days before moving. The defendant must establish the defense by a preponderance of the evidence and, to prevail on the defense, must also prove by a preponderance that the defendant sent the required notice within twenty-four hours of determining the new address.
- $(6)(a)\underline{(i)}$  Any person required to register under this section who lacks a fixed residence shall provide <u>signed</u> written notice to the sheriff of the county where he or she last registered within forty-eight hours excluding weekends and holidays after ceasing to have a fixed residence. The notice shall include the information required by subsection (3)(b) of this section, except the photograph and

fingerprints. The county sheriff may, for reasonable cause, require the offender to provide a photograph and fingerprints. The sheriff shall forward this information to the sheriff of the county in which the person intends to reside, if the person intends to reside in another county.

((\(\frac{(b)}{)}\)) (ii) A person who lacks a fixed residence must report weekly, in person, to the sheriff of the county where he or she is registered. The weekly report shall be on a day specified by the county sheriff's office, and shall occur during normal business hours. The county sheriff's office ((\(\max\))) shall require the person to list the locations and, when applicable, the complete addresses, where the person has stayed during the last seven days and where the person plans to stay during the forthcoming week. The lack of a fixed residence is a factor that may be considered in determining an offender's risk level and shall make the offender subject to disclosure of information to the public at large pursuant to RCW 4.24.550.

(((c))) (iii) If any person required to register pursuant to this section does not have a fixed residence, it is an affirmative defense to the charge of failure to register, that he or she provided written notice to the sheriff of the county where he or she last registered within forty-eight hours excluding weekends and holidays after ceasing to have a fixed residence and has subsequently complied with the requirements of subsections (4)(a)(vii) or (viii) and (6) of this section. To prevail, the person must prove the defense by a preponderance of the evidence.

(b) A person with a fixed residence who is required to register under this section shall report to the sheriff of the county of the person's residence to update and confirm his or her registration information once a month for offenders designated as risk level III, once every four months for offenders designated as risk level II, and once a year for offenders designated as risk level I. The requirements of this subsection shall not affect the offender's duty under this section to notify the sheriff when his or her registration information changes.

(7) A sex offender subject to registration requirements under this section who applies to change his or her name under RCW 4.24.130 or any other law shall submit a copy of the application to the county sheriff of the county of the person's residence and to the state patrol not

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- fewer than five days before the entry of an order granting the name 1 2 change. No sex offender under the requirement to register under this section at the time of application shall be granted an order changing 3 his or her name if the court finds that doing so will interfere with 4 5 legitimate law enforcement interests, except that no order shall be denied when the name change is requested for religious or legitimate 6 7 cultural reasons or in recognition of marriage or dissolution of marriage. A sex offender under the requirement to register under this 8 9 section who receives an order changing his or her name shall submit a copy of the order to the county sheriff of the county of the person's 10 residence and to the state patrol within five days of the entry of the 11 12 order.
- 13 (8) The county sheriff shall obtain a photograph of the individual 14 and shall obtain a copy of the individual's fingerprints.
- 15 (9) For the purpose of RCW 9A.44.130, 10.01.200, 43.43.540, 16 70.48.470, and 72.09.330:
  - (a) "Sex offense" means:

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- (i) Any offense defined as a sex offense by RCW 9.94A.030;
- 19 (ii) Any violation under RCW 9A.44.096 (sexual misconduct with a 20 minor in the second degree);
- 21 (iii) Any violation under RCW 9.68A.090 (communication with a minor 22 for immoral purposes);
  - (iv) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a sex offense under this subsection; and
  - (v) Any gross misdemeanor that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit an offense that is classified as a sex offense under RCW 9.94A.030 or this subsection.
  - (b) "Kidnapping offense" means: (i) The crimes of kidnapping in the first degree, kidnapping in the second degree, and unlawful imprisonment, as defined in chapter 9A.40 RCW, where the victim is a minor and the offender is not the minor's parent; (ii) any offense that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit an offense that is classified as a kidnapping offense under this subsection (9)(b); and (iii) any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this

state would be classified as a kidnapping offense under this subsection (9)(b).

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- (c) "Employed" or "carries on a vocation" means employment that is full-time or part-time for a period of time exceeding fourteen days, or for an aggregate period of time exceeding thirty days during any calendar year. A person is employed or carries on a vocation whether the person's employment is financially compensated, volunteered, or for the purpose of government or educational benefit.
- (d) "Student" means a person who is enrolled, on a full-time or part-time basis, in any public or private educational institution. An educational institution includes any secondary school, trade or professional institution, or institution of higher education.
- (10)(a) A person who knowingly fails to ((register with the county sheriff or notify the county sheriff, or who changes his or her name without notifying the county sheriff and the state patrol, as required by)) comply with any of the requirements of this section is guilty of a class C felony if the crime for which the individual was convicted was a felony sex offense as defined in subsection (9)(a) of this section or a federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony sex offense as defined in subsection (9)(a) of this section.
- (b) If the crime for which the individual was convicted was other than a felony or a federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be other than a felony, violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor.
- (11)(a) A person who knowingly fails to ((register or who moves within the state without notifying the county sheriff as required by)) comply with any of the requirements of this section is guilty of a class C felony if the crime for which the individual was convicted was a felony kidnapping offense as defined in subsection (9)(b) of this section or a federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony kidnapping offense as defined in subsection (9)(b) of this section.
- (b) If the crime for which the individual was convicted was other than a felony or a federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be other than a felony, violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor.

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- 1 (12) Except as may otherwise be provided by law, nothing in this 2 section shall impose any liability upon a peace officer, including a 3 county sheriff, or law enforcement agency, for failing to release 4 information authorized under this section.
- 5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 22.** A new section is added to chapter 9A.76 RCW 6 to read as follows:
- 7 (1) A person is guilty of failure to report an unregistered sex 8 offender or kidnapping offender if he or she:
- 9 (a) Knows that another person has not met the requirements of RCW 9A.44.130; and
- 11 (b) With the intent to assist the other person in eluding a law enforcement agency, does not notify, or withholds information from, a law enforcement agency regarding the person's noncompliance with RCW 9A.44.130 and, if known, the location of the person.
- 15 (2) Failure to report an unregistered sex offender or kidnapping 16 offender is a class C felony.
- 17 **Sec. 23.** RCW 9.68A.090 and 2003 c 53 s 42 and 2003 c 26 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
  - (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a person who communicates with a minor for immoral purposes, or a person who communicates with someone the person believes to be a minor for immoral purposes, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
  - (2)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, a person who communicates with a minor for immoral purposes is guilty of a class C felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW if the person has previously been convicted under this section or of a felony sexual offense under chapter 9.68A, 9A.44, or 9A.64 RCW or of any other felony sexual offense in this or any other state.
- 29 <u>(b) A person who communicates with a minor for immoral purposes</u> 30 <u>over the internet, when the communication involved the display of the</u> 31 <u>person's genitalia to the minor, is guilty of a class A felony.</u>
- 32 **Sec. 24.** RCW 9.94A.515 and 2005 c 458 s 2 and 2005 c 183 s 9 are 33 each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

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1		TABLE 2
2		CRIMES INCLUDED WITHIN
3		EACH SERIOUSNESS LEVEL
4	XVI	Aggravated Murder 1 (RCW
5		10.95.020)
6	XV	Homicide by abuse (RCW 9A.32.055)
7		Malicious explosion 1 (RCW
8		70.74.280(1))
9		Murder 1 (RCW 9A.32.030)
10	XIV	Murder 2 (RCW 9A.32.050)
11		Trafficking 1 (RCW 9A.40.100(1))
12	XIII	Malicious explosion 2 (RCW
13		70.74.280(2))
14		Malicious placement of an explosive 1
15		(RCW 70.74.270(1))
16	XII	Assault 1 (RCW 9A.36.011)
17		Assault of a Child 1 (RCW 9A.36.120)
18		Malicious placement of an imitation
19		device 1 (RCW 70.74.272(1)(a))
20		Rape 1 (RCW 9A.44.040)
21		Rape of a Child 1 (RCW 9A.44.073)
22		Trafficking 2 (RCW 9A.40.100(2))
23	XI	Manslaughter 1 (RCW 9A.32.060)
24		Rape 2 (RCW 9A.44.050)
25		Rape of a Child 2 (RCW 9A.44.076)
26	X	Child Molestation 1 (RCW 9A.44.083)
27		Communication with a Minor for
28		Immoral Purposes (class A felony
29		violation) (RCW 9.68A.090(2)(b))
30		Indecent Liberties (with forcible
31		compulsion) (RCW
32		9A.44.100(1)(a))
33		Kidnapping 1 (RCW 9A.40.020)
34		Leading Organized Crime (RCW
35		9A.82.060(1)(a))

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1	Malicious explosion 3 (RCW
2	70.74.280(3))
3	Sexually Violent Predator Escape
4	(RCW 9A.76.115)
5	IX Assault of a Child 2 (RCW 9A.36.130)
6	Explosive devices prohibited (RCW
7	70.74.180)
8	Hit and RunDeath (RCW
9	46.52.020(4)(a))
10	Homicide by Watercraft, by being
11	under the influence of intoxicating
12	liquor or any drug (RCW
13	79A.60.050)
14	Inciting Criminal Profiteering (RCW
15	9A.82.060(1)(b))
16	Malicious placement of an explosive 2
17	(RCW 70.74.270(2))
18	Robbery 1 (RCW 9A.56.200)
19	Sexual Exploitation (RCW 9.68A.040)
20	Vehicular Homicide, by being under
21	the influence of intoxicating liquor
22	or any drug (RCW 46.61.520)
23	VIII Arson 1 (RCW 9A.48.020)
24	Homicide by Watercraft, by the
25	operation of any vessel in a
26	reckless manner (RCW
27	79A.60.050)
28	Manslaughter 2 (RCW 9A.32.070)
29	Promoting Prostitution 1 (RCW
30	9A.88.070)
31	Theft of Ammonia (RCW 69.55.010)
32	Vehicular Homicide, by the operation
33	of any vehicle in a reckless
34	manner (RCW 46.61.520)
35	VII Burglary 1 (RCW 9A.52.020)
36	Child Molestation 2 (RCW 9A.44.086)

1		Civil Disorder Training (RCW
2		9A.48.120)
3		Dealing in depictions of minor
4		engaged in sexually explicit
5		conduct (RCW 9.68A.050)
6		Drive-by Shooting (RCW 9A.36.045)
7		Homicide by Watercraft, by disregard
8		for the safety of others (RCW
9		79A.60.050)
10		Indecent Liberties (without forcible
11		compulsion) (RCW 9A.44.100(1)
12		(b) and (c))
13		Introducing Contraband 1 (RCW
14		9A.76.140)
15		Malicious placement of an explosive 3
16		(RCW 70.74.270(3))
17		Negligently Causing Death By Use of
18		a Signal Preemption Device
19		(RCW 46.37.675)
20		Sending, bringing into state depictions
21		of minor engaged in sexually
22		explicit conduct (RCW
23		9.68A.060)
24		Unlawful Possession of a Firearm in
25		the first degree (RCW
26		9.41.040(1))
27		Use of a Machine Gun in Commission
28		of a Felony (RCW 9.41.225)
29		Vehicular Homicide, by disregard for
30		the safety of others (RCW
31		46.61.520)
32	VI	Bail Jumping with Murder 1 (RCW
33		9A.76.170(3)(a))
34		Bribery (RCW 9A.68.010)
35		Failure to Report an Unregistered Sex
36		Offender or Kidnapping Offender
37		(section 22 of this act)

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1		Incest 1 (RCW 9A.64.020(1))
2		Intimidating a Judge (RCW
3		9A.72.160)
4		Intimidating a Juror/Witness (RCW
5		9A.72.110, 9A.72.130)
6		Malicious placement of an imitation
7		device 2 (RCW 70.74.272(1)(b))
8		Rape of a Child 3 (RCW 9A.44.079)
9		Theft of a Firearm (RCW 9A.56.300)
10		Unlawful Storage of Ammonia (RCW
11		69.55.020)
12	V	Abandonment of dependent person 1
13		(RCW 9A.42.060)
14		Advancing money or property for
15		extortionate extension of credit
16		(RCW 9A.82.030)
17		Bail Jumping with class A Felony
18		(RCW 9A.76.170(3)(b))
19		Child Molestation 3 (RCW 9A.44.089)
20		Criminal Mistreatment 1 (RCW
21		9A.42.020)
22		Custodial Sexual Misconduct 1 (RCW
23		9A.44.160)
24		Domestic Violence Court Order
25		Violation (RCW 10.99.040,
26		10.99.050, 26.09.300, 26.10.220,
27		26.26.138, 26.50.110, 26.52.070,
28		or 74.34.145)
29		Extortion 1 (RCW 9A.56.120)
30		Extortionate Extension of Credit
31		(RCW 9A.82.020)
32		Extortionate Means to Collect
33		Extensions of Credit (RCW
34		9A.82.040)
35		Incest 2 (RCW 9A.64.020(2))
36		Kidnapping 2 (RCW 9A.40.030)
37		Perjury 1 (RCW 9A.72.020)

1	Persistent prison misbehavior (RCW
2	9.94.070)
3	Possession of a Stolen Firearm (RCW
4	9A.56.310)
5	Rape 3 (RCW 9A.44.060)
6	Rendering Criminal Assistance 1
7	(RCW 9A.76.070)
8	Sexual Misconduct with a Minor 1
9	(RCW 9A.44.093)
10	Sexually Violating Human Remains
11	(RCW 9A.44.105)
12	Stalking (RCW 9A.46.110)
13	Taking Motor Vehicle Without
14	Permission 1 (RCW 9A.56.070)
15	IV Arson 2 (RCW 9A.48.030)
16	Assault 2 (RCW 9A.36.021)
17	Assault 3 (of a Peace Officer with a
18	Projectile Stun Gun) (RCW
19	9A.36.031(1)(h))
20	Assault by Watercraft (RCW
21	79A.60.060)
22	Bribing a Witness/Bribe Received by
23	Witness (RCW 9A.72.090,
24	9A.72.100)
25	Cheating 1 (RCW 9.46.1961)
26	Commercial Bribery (RCW
27	9A.68.060)
28	Counterfeiting (RCW 9.16.035(4))
29	Endangerment with a Controlled
30	Substance (RCW 9A.42.100)
31	Escape 1 (RCW 9A.76.110)
32	Failure to Register as a Kidnapping
33	Offender (RCW 9A.44.130(11)(a))
34	Failure to Register as a Sex Offender
35	(RCW 9A.44.130(10)(a))
36	Hit and RunInjury (RCW
37	46.52.020(4)(b))

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1	Hit and Run with VesselInjury
2	Accident (RCW 79A.60.200(3))
3	Identity Theft 1 (RCW 9.35.020(2))
4	Indecent Exposure to Person Under
5	Age Fourteen (subsequent sex
6	offense) (RCW 9A.88.010)
7	Influencing Outcome of Sporting
8	Event (RCW 9A.82.070)
9	Malicious Harassment (RCW
10	9A.36.080)
11	Residential Burglary (RCW
12	9A.52.025)
13	Robbery 2 (RCW 9A.56.210)
14	Tampering with an Electronic
15	Monitoring Device (section 13 of
16	this act)
17	Theft of Livestock 1 (RCW 9A.56.080)
18	Threats to Bomb (RCW 9.61.160)
19	Trafficking in Stolen Property 1 (RCW
20	9A.82.050)
21	Unlawful factoring of a credit card or
22	payment card transaction (RCW
23	9A.56.290(4)(b))
24	Unlawful transaction of health
25	coverage as a health care service
26	contractor (RCW 48.44.016(3))
27	Unlawful transaction of health
28	coverage as a health maintenance
29	organization (RCW 48.46.033(3))
30	Unlawful transaction of insurance
31	business (RCW 48.15.023(3))
32	Unlicensed practice as an insurance
33	professional (RCW 48.17.063(3))
34	Use of Proceeds of Criminal
35	Profiteering (RCW 9A.82.080 (1)
36	and (2))

1		Vehicular Assault, by being under the
2		influence of intoxicating liquor or
3		any drug, or by the operation or
4		driving of a vehicle in a reckless
5		manner (RCW 46.61.522)
6		Willful Failure to Return from
7		Furlough (RCW 72.66.060)
8	III	Abandonment of dependent person 2
9		(RCW 9A.42.070)
10		Assault 3 (Except Assault 3 of a Peace
11		Officer With a Projectile Stun
12		Gun) (RCW 9A.36.031 except
13		subsection (1)(h))
14		Assault of a Child 3 (RCW 9A.36.140)
15		Bail Jumping with class B or C Felony
16		(RCW 9A.76.170(3)(c))
17		Burglary 2 (RCW 9A.52.030)
18		Communication with a Minor for
19		Immoral Purposes (class C felony
20		violation) (RCW
21		9.68A.090 <u>(2)(a)</u> )
22		Criminal Gang Intimidation (RCW
23		9A.46.120)
24		Criminal Mistreatment 2 (RCW
25		9A.42.030)
26		Custodial Assault (RCW 9A.36.100)
27		Cyberstalking (subsequent conviction
28		or threat of death) (RCW
29		9.61.260(3))
30		Escape 2 (RCW 9A.76.120)
31		Extortion 2 (RCW 9A.56.130)
32		Harassment (RCW 9A.46.020)
33		Intimidating a Public Servant (RCW
34		9A.76.180)
35		Introducing Contraband 2 (RCW
36		9A.76.150)

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1	Malicious Injury to Railroad Property
2	(RCW 81.60.070)
3	Negligently Causing Substantial Bodily
4	Harm By Use of a Signal
5	Preemption Device (RCW
6	46.37.674)
7	Patronizing a Juvenile Prostitute
8	(RCW 9.68A.100)
9	Perjury 2 (RCW 9A.72.030)
10	Possession of Incendiary Device (RCW
11	9.40.120)
12	Possession of Machine Gun or Short-
13	Barreled Shotgun or Rifle (RCW
14	9.41.190)
15	Promoting Prostitution 2 (RCW
16	9A.88.080)
17	Securities Act violation (RCW
18	21.20.400)
19	Tampering with a Witness (RCW
20	9A.72.120)
21	Telephone Harassment (subsequent
22	conviction or threat of death)
23	(RCW 9.61.230(2))
24	Theft of Livestock 2 (RCW 9A.56.083)
25	Trafficking in Stolen Property 2 (RCW
26	9A.82.055)
27	Unlawful Imprisonment (RCW
28	9A.40.040)
29	Unlawful possession of firearm in the
30	second degree (RCW 9.41.040(2))
31	Vehicular Assault, by the operation or
32	driving of a vehicle with disregard
33	for the safety of others (RCW
34	46.61.522)
35	Willful Failure to Return from Work
36	Release (RCW 72.65.070)

1	II	Computer Trespass 1 (RCW
2		9A.52.110)
3		Counterfeiting (RCW 9.16.035(3))
4		Escape from Community Custody
5		(RCW 72.09.310)
6		Health Care False Claims (RCW
7		48.80.030)
8		Identity Theft 2 (RCW 9.35.020(3))
9		Improperly Obtaining Financial
10		Information (RCW 9.35.010)
11		Malicious Mischief 1 (RCW
12		9A.48.070)
13		Possession of Stolen Property 1 (RCW
14		9A.56.150)
15		Theft 1 (RCW 9A.56.030)
16		Theft of Rental, Leased, or Lease-
17		purchased Property (valued at one
18		thousand five hundred dollars or
19		more) (RCW 9A.56.096(5)(a))
20		Trafficking in Insurance Claims (RCW
21		48.30A.015)
22		Unlawful factoring of a credit card or
23		payment card transaction (RCW
24		9A.56.290(4)(a))
25		Unlawful Practice of Law (RCW
26		2.48.180)
27		Unlicensed Practice of a Profession or
28		Business (RCW 18.130.190(7))
29	I	Attempting to Elude a Pursuing Police
30		Vehicle (RCW 46.61.024)
31		False Verification for Welfare (RCW
32		74.08.055)
33		Forgery (RCW 9A.60.020)
34		Fraudulent Creation or Revocation of a
35		Mental Health Advance Directive
36		(RCW 9A.60.060)

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1	Malicious Mischief 2 (RCW
2	9A.48.080)
3	Mineral Trespass (RCW 78.44.330)
4	Possession of Stolen Property 2 (RCW
5	9A.56.160)
6	Reckless Burning 1 (RCW 9A.48.040)
7	Taking Motor Vehicle Without
8	Permission 2 (RCW 9A.56.075)
9	Theft 2 (RCW 9A.56.040)
10	Theft of Rental, Leased, or Lease-
11	purchased Property (valued at two
12	hundred fifty dollars or more but
13	less than one thousand five
14	hundred dollars) (RCW
15	9A.56.096(5)(b))
16	Transaction of insurance business
17	beyond the scope of licensure
18	(RCW 48.17.063(4))
19	Unlawful Issuance of Checks or Drafts
20	(RCW 9A.56.060)
21	Unlawful Possession of Fictitious
22	Identification (RCW 9A.56.320)
23	Unlawful Possession of Instruments of
24	Financial Fraud (RCW
25	9A.56.320)
26	Unlawful Possession of Payment
27	Instruments (RCW 9A.56.320)
28	Unlawful Possession of a Personal
29	Identification Device (RCW
30	9A.56.320)
31	Unlawful Production of Payment
32	Instruments (RCW 9A.56.320)
33	Unlawful Trafficking in Food Stamps
34	(RCW 9.91.142)
35	Unlawful Use of Food Stamps (RCW
36	9.91.144)
37	Vehicle Prowl 1 (RCW 9A.52.095)

- <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 25.** The sum of . . . . dollars, or as much 1 2 thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated from the general fund to the office of the attorney general for the fiscal year ending June 30, 3 2007, to carry out a public education and awareness campaign regarding 4 5 sex offenders and kidnapping offenders. The campaign must include, but not be limited to, public service announcements and educational 6 7 materials to be distributed to public and private schools, preschools, day-care centers, public libraries, and any other place where children 8 9 and vulnerable adults regularly congregate.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 26. (1) Sections 7 and 9 of this act expire 11 July 1, 2006.
- 12 (2) Section 20 of this act expires September 1, 2006.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 27. (1) Sections 8 and 10 of this act take effect July 1, 2006.
- 15 (2) Section 21 of this act takes effect September 1, 2006.

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