S-0387.1			

SENATE BILL 5256

State of Washington 59th Legislature 2005 Regular Session

By Senators Hargrove and Stevens

Read first time 01/19/2005. Referred to Committee on Human Services & Corrections.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors; amending
- 2 RCW 9.94A.501, 9.92.060, 9.95.204, and 9.95.210; and declaring an
- 3 emergency.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 Sec. 1. RCW 9.94A.501 and 2003 c 379 s 3 are each amended to read 6 as follows:
- 7 (1) When the department performs a risk assessment pursuant to RCW 9.94A.500, or to determine a person's conditions of supervision, the risk assessment shall classify the offender or probationer into one of at least four risk categories.
- 12 term of community custody, community placement, or community
 13 supervision and every misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor probationer
 14 ordered to probation under the supervision of the department pursuant
- 15 <u>to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210</u>:
- 16 (a) Whose risk assessment places that offender <u>or probationer</u> in 17 one of the two highest risk categories; or
- 18 (b) Regardless of the offender's or probationer's risk category if:
- 19 (i) The offender's <u>or probationer's</u> current conviction is for:

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1 (A) A sex offense;

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- 2 (B) A violent offense;
 - (C) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 4 (D) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020;
- 5 (E) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);
- 6 (F) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to 7 violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with 8 intent to deliver methamphetamine; or
- 9 (G) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor);
 - (ii) The offender or probationer has a prior conviction for:
- 12 (A) A sex offense;
- 13 (B) A violent offense;
 - (C) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 15 (D) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020;
- 16 (E) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);
- 17 (F) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to 18 violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with 19 intent to deliver methamphetamine; or
- 20 (G) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor);
 - (iii) The conditions of the offender's community custody, community placement, or community supervision or the probationer's supervision include chemical dependency treatment;
- 25 (iv) The offender was sentenced under RCW 9.94A.650 or 9.94A.670; 26 or
- 27 (v) The offender is subject to supervision pursuant to RCW 9.94A.745.
- 29 (3) The department is not authorized to, and may not, supervise any 30 offender sentenced to a term of community custody, community placement, 31 or community supervision <u>or any probationer</u> unless the offender <u>or</u> 32 <u>probationer</u> is one for whom supervision is required under subsection
- 33 (2) of this section.
- 34 (4) This section expires July 1, 2010.
- 35 **Sec. 2.** RCW 9.92.060 and 1996 c 298 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:
- 37 (1) Whenever any person is convicted of any crime except murder,

burglary in the first degree, arson in the first degree, robbery, rape 1 2 of a child, or rape, the superior court may, in its discretion, at the time of imposing sentence upon such person, direct that such sentence 3 be stayed and suspended until otherwise ordered by the superior court, 4 5 and that the sentenced person be placed under the charge of a community corrections officer employed by the department of corrections, or if 6 7 the county elects to assume responsibility for the supervision of all superior court misdemeanant probationers a probation officer employed 8 or contracted for by the county, upon such terms as the superior court 9 10 may determine.

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- (2) As a condition to suspension of sentence, the superior court shall require the payment of the penalty assessment required by RCW 7.68.035. In addition, the superior court may require the convicted person to make such monetary payments, on such terms as the superior court deems appropriate under the circumstances, as are necessary: (a) To comply with any order of the court for the payment of family support; (b) to make restitution to any person or persons who may have suffered loss or damage by reason of the commission of the crime in question or when the offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement; (c) to pay any fine imposed and not suspended and the court or other costs incurred in the prosecution of the case, including reimbursement of the state for costs of extradition if return to this state by extradition was required; and (d) to contribute to a county or interlocal drug fund.
- (3) As a condition of the suspended sentence, the superior court may order the probationer to report to the secretary of corrections or such officer as the secretary may designate and as a condition of the probation to follow the instructions of the secretary. If the county legislative authority has elected to assume responsibility for the supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers within its jurisdiction, the superior court misdemeanant probationer shall report to a probation officer employed or contracted for by the county. In cases where a superior court misdemeanant probationer is sentenced in one county, but resides within another county, there must be provisions

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1 for the probationer to report to the agency having supervision 2 responsibility for the probationer's county of residence.

- (4) If restitution to the victim has been ordered under subsection (2)(b) of this section and the superior court has ordered supervision, the officer supervising the probationer shall make a reasonable effort to ascertain whether restitution has been made as ordered. If the superior court has ordered supervision and restitution has not been made, the officer shall inform the prosecutor of that violation of the terms of the suspended sentence not less than three months prior to the termination of the suspended sentence.
- 11 (5) The provisions of RCW 9.94A.501 apply to sentences imposed 12 under this section.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 9.95.204 and 1996 c 298 s 1 are each amended to read 14 as follows:
 - (1) When a superior court places a defendant convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor on probation and orders supervision under RCW 9.92.060 or 9.95.210, the department of corrections has initial responsibility for supervision of that defendant.
 - (2) A county legislative authority may assume responsibility for the supervision of all defendants within its jurisdiction who have been convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor and sentenced to probation by a superior court. The assumption of responsibility shall be made by contract with the department of corrections on a biennial basis.
 - (3) If a county assumes supervision responsibility, the county shall supervise all superior court misdemeanant probationers within that county for the duration of the biennium, as set forth in the contract with the department of corrections.
 - (4) A contract between a county legislative authority and the department of corrections for the transfer of supervision responsibility must include, at a minimum, the following provisions:
 - (a) The county's agreement to supervise all misdemeanant probationers who are sentenced by a superior court within that county and who reside within that county;
- 35 (b) A reciprocal agreement regarding the supervision of superior 36 court misdemeanant probationers sentenced in one county but who reside 37 in another county;

1 (c) The county's agreement to comply with the minimum standards for classification and supervision of offenders as required under RCW 9.95.206;

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

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(7) The state of Washington, the department of corrections and its employees, community corrections officers, any county under contract with the department of corrections pursuant to this section and its employees, probation officers, and volunteers who assist community corrections officers and probation officers in the superior court misdemeanant probation program are not liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission in the rendering of superior court misdemeanant probation activities unless the act or omission constitutes gross negligence. For purposes of this section, "volunteers" is defined according to RCW 51.12.035.

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- 11 (8) The provisions of RCW 9.94A.501 apply to sentences imposed 12 under this section.
- 13 **Sec. 4.** RCW 9.95.210 and 1996 c 298 s 3 are each amended to read 14 as follows:
 - (1) In granting probation, the superior court may suspend the imposition or the execution of the sentence and may direct that the suspension may continue upon such conditions and for such time as it shall designate, not exceeding the maximum term of sentence or two years, whichever is longer.
 - (2) In the order granting probation and as a condition thereof, the superior court may in its discretion imprison the defendant in the county jail for a period not exceeding one year and may fine the defendant any sum not exceeding the statutory limit for the offense committed, and court costs. As a condition of probation, the superior court shall require the payment of the penalty assessment required by RCW 7.68.035. The superior court may also require the defendant to make such monetary payments, on such terms as it deems appropriate under the circumstances, as are necessary: (a) To comply with any order of the court for the payment of family support; (b) to make restitution to any person or persons who may have suffered loss or damage by reason of the commission of the crime in question or when the offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement; (c) to pay such fine as may be imposed and court costs, including reimbursement of the state for costs of extradition if return to this state by extradition was required; (d)

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

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

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- period. The secretary of corrections will promulgate rules and regulations for the conduct of the person during the term of probation. For defendants found guilty in district court, like functions as the
 - secretary performs in regard to probation may be performed by probation
- officers employed for that purpose by the county legislative authority of the county wherein the court is located.

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- 7 (6) The provisions of RCW 9.94A.501 apply to sentences imposed 8 under this section.
- 9 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 5.** This act is necessary for the immediate 10 preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the 11 state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect 12 immediately.

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