ESSB 5312 - H AMD TO PSEP COMM AMD (H3210.1) 537 By Representative Armstrong

ADOPTED 4/4/2007

On page 8, after line 6 of the amendment, insert the following:

"NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:

- (1) In a prosecution for theft in the first or second degree, the prosecution may file a special allegation of disproportionate impact when 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 damage to the victim greatly exceeds the value of the stolen property.
- (2) Once a special allegation has been made under this section, the state has the burden to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the damage to the victim greatly exceeds the value of the stolen property. If a jury is had, the jury shall, if it finds the defendant guilty, also find a special verdict as to whether the damage to the victim greatly exceeds the value of the stolen property. If no jury is had, the court shall make a finding of fact as to whether the damage to the victim greatly exceeds the value of the stolen property.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, damage to the victim greatly exceeds the value of the stolen property when the replacement cost of the stolen item is more than three times the value of the stolen item, or the theft of the item creates a public hazard.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) In a prosecution for possessing stolen property in the first or second degree, the prosecution may file a special allegation of disproportionate impact when 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 damage to the victim from whom the property was stolen greatly exceeds the value of the stolen property.

- (2) Once a special allegation has been made under this section, the state has the burden to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the damage to the victim from whom the property was stolen greatly exceeds the value of the stolen property. If a jury is had, the jury shall, if it finds the defendant guilty, also find a special verdict as to whether the damage to the victim from whom the property was stolen greatly exceeds the value of the stolen property. If no jury is had, the court shall make a finding of fact as to whether the damage to the victim from whom the property was stolen greatly exceeds the value of the stolen property.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, damage to the victim from whom the property was stolen greatly exceeds the value of the stolen property when the replacement cost of the stolen item is more than three times the value of the stolen item, or the theft of the item creates a public hazard.
- Sec. 12. RCW 9.94A.533 and 2006 c 339 s 301 and 2006 c 123 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- (1) The provisions of this section apply to the standard sentence ranges determined by RCW 9.94A.510 or 9.94A.517.
- (2) For persons convicted of the anticipatory offenses of criminal attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy under chapter 9A.28 RCW, the standard sentence range is determined by locating the sentencing grid sentence range defined by the appropriate offender score and the seriousness level of the completed crime, and multiplying the range by seventy-five percent.
- (3) The following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range for felony crimes committed after July 23, 1995, if the offender or an accomplice was armed with a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010 and the offender is being sentenced for one of the crimes listed in this subsection as eligible for any firearm enhancements based on the classification of the completed felony crime. If the offender is being sentenced for more than one offense, the firearm enhancement or enhancements must be added to

- the total period of confinement for all offenses, regardless of which underlying offense is subject to a firearm enhancement. If the offender or an accomplice was armed with a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010 and the offender is being sentenced for an anticipatory offense under chapter 9A.28 RCW to commit one of the crimes listed in this subsection as eligible for any firearm enhancements, the following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range determined under subsection (2) of this section based on the felony crime of conviction as classified under RCW 9A.28.020:
 - (a) Five years for any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of at least twenty years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;
 - (b) Three years for any felony defined under any law as a class B felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of ten years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;
 - (c) Eighteen months for any felony defined under any law as a class C felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of five years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;
 - (d) If the offender is being sentenced for any firearm enhancements under (a), (b), and/or (c) of this subsection and the offender has previously been sentenced for any deadly weapon enhancements after July 23, 1995, under (a), (b), and/or (c) of this subsection or subsection (4)(a), (b), and/or (c) of this section, or both, all firearm enhancements under this subsection shall be twice the amount of the enhancement listed;
 - (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all firearm enhancements under this section are mandatory, shall be served in total confinement, and shall run consecutively to all other sentencing provisions, including other firearm or deadly weapon enhancements, for all offenses sentenced under this chapter. However, whether or not a mandatory minimum term has expired, an offender serving a sentence under this subsection may be granted an extraordinary medical placement when authorized under RCW 9.94A.728(4);
 - (f) The firearm enhancements in this section shall apply to all felony crimes except the following: Possession of a machine gun, possessing a stolen firearm, drive-by shooting, theft of a firearm,

unlawful possession of a firearm in the first and second degree, and use of a machine gun in a felony;

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- (g) If the standard sentence range under this section exceeds the statutory maximum sentence for the offense, the statutory maximum sentence shall be the presumptive sentence unless the offender is a persistent offender. If the addition of a firearm enhancement increases the sentence so that it would exceed the statutory maximum for the offense, the portion of the sentence representing the enhancement may not be reduced.
- (4) The following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range for felony crimes committed after July 23, 1995, if the offender or an accomplice was armed with a deadly weapon other than a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010 and the offender is being sentenced for one of the crimes listed in this subsection as eliqible for any deadly weapon enhancements based on the classification of the completed felony crime. If the offender is being sentenced for more than one offense, the deadly weapon enhancement or enhancements must be added to the total period of confinement for all offenses, regardless of which underlying offense is subject to a deadly weapon enhancement. If the offender or an accomplice was armed with a deadly weapon other than a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010 and the offender is being sentenced for an anticipatory offense under chapter 9A.28 RCW to commit one of the crimes listed in this subsection as eligible for any deadly weapon enhancements, the following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range determined under subsection (2) of this section based on the felony crime of conviction as classified under RCW 9A.28.020:
- (a) Two years for any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of at least twenty years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;
- (b) One year for any felony defined under any law as a class B felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of ten years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;
- (c) Six months for any felony defined under any law as a class C felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of five years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;
- (d) If the offender is being sentenced under (a), (b), and/or(c) of this subsection for any deadly weapon enhancements and the

- offender has previously been sentenced for any deadly weapon enhancements after July 23, 1995, under (a), (b), and/or (c) of this subsection or subsection (3)(a), (b), and/or (c) of this section, or both, all deadly weapon enhancements under this subsection shall be twice the amount of the enhancement listed;
- (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all deadly weapon enhancements under this section are mandatory, shall be served in total confinement, and shall run consecutively to all other sentencing provisions, including other firearm or deadly weapon enhancements, for all offenses sentenced under this chapter. However, whether or not a mandatory minimum term has expired, an offender serving a sentence under this subsection may be granted an extraordinary medical placement when authorized under RCW 9.94A.728(4);
- (f) The deadly weapon enhancements in this section shall apply to all felony crimes except the following: Possession of a machine gun, possessing a stolen firearm, drive-by shooting, theft of a firearm, unlawful possession of a firearm in the first and second degree, and use of a machine gun in a felony;
- (q) If the standard sentence range under this section exceeds the statutory maximum sentence for the offense, the statutory maximum sentence shall be the presumptive sentence unless the offender is a persistent offender. If the addition of a deadly weapon enhancement increases the sentence so that it would exceed the statutory maximum for the offense, the portion of the sentence representing the enhancement may not be reduced.
- (5) The following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range if the offender or an accomplice committed the offense while in a county jail or state correctional facility and the offender is being sentenced for one of the crimes listed in this subsection. If the offender or an accomplice committed one of the crimes listed in this subsection while in a county jail or state correctional facility, and the offender is being sentenced for an anticipatory offense under chapter 9A.28 RCW to commit one of the crimes listed in this subsection, the following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range determined under subsection (2) of this section:
- Eighteen months for offenses committed under RCW 69.50.401(2) (a) or (b) or 69.50.410;

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(b) Fifteen months for offenses committed under RCW
69.50.401(2) (c), (d), or (e);

- (c) Twelve months for offenses committed under RCW 69.50.4013. For the purposes of this subsection, all of the real property of a state correctional facility or county jail shall be deemed to be part of that facility or county jail.
- (6) An additional twenty-four months shall be added to the standard sentence range for any ranked offense involving a violation of chapter 69.50 RCW if the offense was also a violation of RCW 69.50.435 or 9.94A.605. All enhancements under this subsection shall run consecutively to all other sentencing provisions, for all offenses sentenced under this chapter.
- (7) An additional two years shall be added to the standard sentence range for vehicular homicide committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502 for each prior offense as defined in RCW 46.61.5055.
- (8)(a) The following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range for felony crimes committed on or after July 1, 2006, if the offense was committed with sexual motivation, as that term is defined in RCW 9.94A.030. If the offender is being sentenced for more than one offense, the sexual motivation enhancement must be added to the total period of total confinement for all offenses, regardless of which underlying offense is subject to a sexual motivation enhancement. If the offender committed the offense with sexual motivation and the offender is being sentenced for an anticipatory offense under chapter 9A.28 RCW, the following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range determined under subsection (2) of this section based on the felony crime of conviction as classified under RCW 9A.28.020:
- (i) Two years for any felony defined under the law as a class A felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of at least twenty years, or both;
- (ii) Eighteen months for any felony defined under any law as a class B felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of ten years, or both;
- (iii) One year for any felony defined under any law as a class
 C felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of five years, or
 both;

- (iv) If the offender is being sentenced for any sexual motivation enhancements under (i), (ii), and/or (iii) of this subsection and the offender has previously been sentenced for any sexual motivation enhancements on or after July 1, 2006, under (i), (ii), and/or (iii) of this subsection, all sexual motivation enhancements under this subsection shall be twice the amount of the enhancement listed;
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all sexual motivation enhancements under this subsection are mandatory, shall be served in total confinement, and shall run consecutively to all other sentencing provisions, including other sexual motivation enhancements, for all offenses sentenced under this chapter. However, whether or not a mandatory minimum term has expired, an offender serving a sentence under this subsection may be granted an extraordinary medical placement when authorized under RCW 9.94A.728(4);
- (c) The sexual motivation enhancements in this subsection apply to all felony crimes;
- (d) If the standard sentence range under this subsection exceeds the statutory maximum sentence for the offense, the statutory maximum sentence shall be the presumptive sentence unless the offender is a persistent offender. If the addition of a sexual motivation enhancement increases the sentence so that it would exceed the statutory maximum for the offense, the portion of the sentence representing the enhancement may not be reduced;
- (e) The portion of the total confinement sentence which the offender must serve under this subsection shall be calculated before any earned early release time is credited to the offender;
- (f) Nothing in this subsection prevents a sentencing court from imposing a sentence outside the standard sentence range pursuant to RCW 9.94A.535.
- (9) An additional twelve months and one day shall be added to the standard sentence range for theft in the first or second degree when there has been a special verdict or finding under section 10 of this act that the damage to the victim greatly exceeds the value of the stolen property.
- (10) An additional twelve months and one day shall be added to the standard sentence range for possessing stolen property in the first or second degree when there has been a special verdict or

- 1 finding under section 11 of this act that the damage to the victim
- 2 from whom the property was stolen greatly exceeds the value of the
- stolen property." 3
- Renumber the remaining sections consecutively, and correct any 4
- 5 internal references accordingly.
- Correct the title. 6

Adds provisions related to theft in the first and second degree and possessing stolen property in the first and second degree.

Allows the prosecution, in a prosecution for theft or possessing stolen property in the first and second degree, to file a special allegation of disproportionate impact when sufficient evidence exists that the damage to the victim greatly exceeds the value of the stolen property. Provides that damage to the victim greatly exceeds the value of the stolen property when the replacement cost of the stolen item is more than three times the value of the stolen item, or the theft of the item creates a public hazard. Provides that the prosecutor has the burden of proving the special allegation beyond a reasonable doubt to the jury (or to the judge, if there is no jury). Provides that, if the special allegation is proved, an additional 12 months and one day will be added to the standard sentence range for the offense.