H-1299.1				

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1263

State of Washington 61st Legislature 2009 Regular Session

By House Human Services (originally sponsored by Representatives Goodman, Rodne, and Moeller; by request of Statute Law Committee and Sentencing Guidelines Commission)

READ FIRST TIME 02/03/09.

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2. sentences for offenders; amending RCW 2.24.040, 9.41.045, 9.92.151, 9.94A.190, 9.94A.505, 9.94A.633, 9.94A.6332, 9.94A.670, 9.94A.701, 3 9.94A.703, 9.94A.704, 9.94A.731, 9.94A.771, 9.94A.835, 9.94A.850, 9.94B.030, 9.94B.060, 9.94B.070, 9.95.011, 9.95.017, 9.95.055, 5 6 9.95.070, 9.95.090, 9.95.110, 9.95.121, 9.95.122, 9.95.140, 9.95.425, 7 9.95.900, 9A.76.115, 13.40.135, 72.09.335, 72.09.340, 72.09.370, 72.09.714, 72.09.716, 72.09.718, and 72.09.720; reenacting and amending 8 9 RCW 9.94A.030; adding new sections to chapter 9.94A RCW; adding a new section to chapter 9.94B RCW; recodifying RCW 9.94A.602, 9.94A.605, and 10

9.94A.771; repealing RCW 9.94A.545 and 9.94A.715; and providing an

AN ACT Relating to technical corrections to ensure accurate

- 13 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 14 **Sec. 1.** RCW 2.24.040 and 2000 c 73 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
- 16 Such court commissioner shall have power, authority, and
- jurisdiction, concurrent with the superior court and the judge thereof,
- in the following particulars:

effective date.

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(1) To hear and determine all matters in probate, to make and issue all proper orders therein, and to issue citations in all cases where 3 same are authorized by the probate statutes of this state.

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- (2) To grant and enter defaults and enter judgment thereon.
- (3) To issue temporary restraining orders and temporary injunctions, and to fix and approve bonds thereon.
- (4) To act as referee in all matters and actions referred to him or her by the superior court as such, with all the powers now conferred upon referees by law.
- (5) To hear and determine all proceedings supplemental to execution, with all the powers conferred upon the judge of the superior court in such matters.
- (6) To hear and determine all petitions for the adoption of children and for the dissolution of incorporations.
 - (7) To hear and determine all applications for the commitment of any person to the hospital for the insane, with all the powers of the superior court in such matters: PROVIDED, That in cases where a jury is demanded, same shall be referred to the superior court for trial.
- (8) To hear and determine all complaints for the commitments of minors with all powers conferred upon the superior court in such matters.
- 22 (9) To hear and determine ex parte and uncontested civil matters of 23 any nature.
 - (10) To grant adjournments, administer oaths, preserve order, compel attendance of witnesses, and to punish for contempts in the refusal to obey or the neglect of the court commissioner's lawful orders made in any matter before the court commissioner as fully as the judge of the superior court.
 - (11) To take acknowledgments and proofs of deeds, mortgages and all other instruments requiring acknowledgment under the laws of this state, and to take affidavits and depositions in all cases.
 - (12) To provide an official seal, upon which shall be engraved the words "Court Commissioner," and the name of the county for which he or she may be appointed, and to authenticate his official acts therewith in all cases where same is necessary.
- 36 (13) To charge and collect, for his or her own use, the same fees 37 for the official performance of official acts mentioned in subsections

- 1 (4) and (11) of this section as are provided by law for referees and 2 notaries public.
- 3 (14) To hear and determine small claims appeals as provided in 4 chapter 12.36 RCW.
- (15) In adult criminal cases, to preside over arraignments, 5 appearances, initial extradition 6 preliminary hearings, 7 noncompliance proceedings pursuant to RCW ((9.94A.634)) 9.94A.6333 or 8 9.94B.040; accept pleas if authorized by local court rules; appoint 9 counsel; make determinations of probable cause; set, amend, and review 10 conditions of pretrial release; set bail; set trial and hearing dates; 11 authorize continuances; and accept waivers of the right to speedy 12 trial.
- 13 **Sec. 2.** RCW 9.41.045 and 1991 c 221 s 1 are each amended to read 14 as follows:
- As a sentence condition and requirement, offenders under the 15 16 supervision of the department of corrections pursuant to chapter 9.94A 17 RCW shall not own, use, or possess firearms or ammunition. In addition to any penalty imposed pursuant to RCW 9.41.040 when applicable, 18 offenders found to be in actual or constructive possession of firearms 19 20 or ammunition shall be subject to the appropriate violation process and 21 sanctions as provided for in RCW ((9.94A.634)) 9.94A.633, 9.94A.716, or 22 9.94A.737. Firearms or ammunition owned, used, or possessed by offenders may be confiscated by community corrections officers and 23 24 turned over to the Washington state patrol for disposal as provided in 25 RCW 9.41.098.
- 26 **Sec. 3.** RCW 9.92.151 and 2004 c 176 s 5 are each amended to read 27 as follows:

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(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the sentence of a prisoner confined in a county jail facility for a felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor conviction may be reduced by earned release credits in accordance with procedures that shall be developed and promulgated by the correctional agency having jurisdiction. The earned early release time shall be for good behavior and good performance as determined by the correctional agency having jurisdiction. Any program established pursuant to this section shall allow an offender to earn early release credits for presentence

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- incarceration. The correctional agency shall not credit the offender 1 2 with earned early release credits in advance of the offender actually earning the credits. In the case of an offender convicted of a serious 3 4 violent offense or a sex offense that is a class A felony committed on 5 or after July 1, 1990, the aggregate earned early release time may not 6 exceed fifteen percent of the sentence. In no other case may the 7 aggregate earned early release time exceed one-third of the total 8 sentence.
- 9 (2) An offender serving a term of confinement imposed under RCW $9.94A.670((\frac{4}{1}))$ (5)(a) is not eligible for earned release credits under this section.
- 12 **Sec. 4.** RCW 9.94A.030 and 2008 c 276 s 309, 2008 c 231 s 23, 2008 c 230 s 2, and 2008 c 7 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as 14 follows:
- Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.
 - (1) "Board" means the indeterminate sentence review board created under chapter 9.95 RCW.
 - (2) "Collect," or any derivative thereof, "collect and remit," or "collect and deliver," when used with reference to the department, means that the department, either directly or through a collection agreement authorized by RCW 9.94A.760, is responsible for monitoring and enforcing the offender's sentence with regard to the legal financial obligation, receiving payment thereof from the offender, and, consistent with current law, delivering daily the entire payment to the superior court clerk without depositing it in a departmental account.
 - (3) "Commission" means the sentencing guidelines commission.
 - (4) "Community corrections officer" means an employee of the department who is responsible for carrying out specific duties in supervision of sentenced offenders and monitoring of sentence conditions.
 - (5) "Community custody" means that portion of an offender's sentence of confinement in lieu of earned release time or imposed as part of a sentence and served in the community subject to controls placed on the offender's movement and activities by the department.
 - (6) "Community custody range" means the minimum and maximum period

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- of community custody included as part of a sentence under RCW ((9.94A.715)) 9.94A.701, as established by the commission or the legislature under RCW 9.94A.850.
 - (7) "Community protection zone" means the area within eight hundred eighty feet of the facilities and grounds of a public or private school.
 - (8) "Community restitution" means compulsory service, without compensation, performed for the benefit of the community by the offender.
 - (9) "Confinement" means total or partial confinement.

- (10) "Conviction" means an adjudication of guilt pursuant to Title(s)) 10 or 13 RCW and includes a verdict of guilty, a finding of guilty, and acceptance of a plea of guilty.
- (11) "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.
- (12) "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.
- 37 (13) "Criminal street gang" means any ongoing organization, 38 association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or

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- 1 informal, having a common name or common identifying sign or symbol,
- 2 having as one of its primary activities the commission of criminal
- 3 acts, and whose members or associates individually or collectively
- 4 engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal street gang
- 5 activity. This definition does not apply to employees engaged in
- 6 concerted activities for their mutual aid and protection, or to the
- delicated desiritores for energy material and proceeding of the energy
- 7 activities of labor and bona fide nonprofit organizations or their
- 8 members or agents.

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- 9 (14) "Criminal street gang associate or member" means any person 10 who actively participates in any criminal street gang and who 11 intentionally promotes, furthers, or assists in any criminal act by the 12 criminal street gang.
 - (15) "Criminal street gang-related offense" means any felony or misdemeanor offense, whether in this state or elsewhere, that is committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, or is committed with the intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by the gang, or is committed for one or more of the following reasons:
 - (a) To gain admission, prestige, or promotion within the gang;
- 20 (b) To increase or maintain the gang's size, membership, prestige, 21 dominance, or control in any geographical area;
- (c) To exact revenge or retribution for the gang or any member of the gang;
 - (d) To obstruct justice, or intimidate or eliminate any witness against the gang or any member of the gang;
 - (e) To directly or indirectly cause any benefit, aggrandizement, gain, profit, or other advantage for the gang, its reputation, influence, or membership; or
 - (f) To provide the gang with any advantage in, or any control or dominance over any criminal market sector, including, but not limited to, manufacturing, delivering, or selling any controlled substance (chapter 69.50 RCW); arson (chapter 9A.48 RCW); trafficking in stolen property (chapter 9A.82 RCW); promoting prostitution (chapter 9A.88 RCW); human trafficking (RCW 9A.40.100); or promoting pornography (chapter 9.68 RCW).
- 36 (16) "Day fine" means a fine imposed by the sentencing court that 37 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.

- (17) "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.
 - (18) "Department" means the department of corrections.
- (19) "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 custody, 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.
- (20) "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.
- (21) "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.
 - (22) "Drug offense" means:

- 34 (a) Any felony violation of chapter 69.50 RCW except possession of 35 a controlled substance (RCW 69.50.4013) or forged prescription for a 36 controlled substance (RCW 69.50.403);
 - (b) Any offense defined as a felony under federal law that relates

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- to the possession, manufacture, distribution, or transportation of a controlled substance; or
 - (c) Any out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a drug offense under (a) of this subsection.
- 6 (23) "Earned release" means earned release from confinement as provided in RCW 9.94A.728.
 - (24) "Escape" means:

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- 9 (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
- 15 (b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that 16 under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as an escape 17 under (a) of this subsection.
 - (25) "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), felony hit-and-run injury-accident (RCW 46.52.020(4)), felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502(6)), or felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.504(6)); 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.
 - (26) "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.
- 31 (27) "First-time offender" means any person who has no prior 32 convictions for a felony and is eligible for the first-time offender 33 waiver under RCW 9.94A.650.
 - (28) "Home detention" means a program of partial confinement available to offenders wherein the offender is confined in a private residence subject to electronic surveillance.
- 37 (29) "Legal financial obligation" means a sum of money that is 38 ordered by a superior court of the state of Washington for legal

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

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- 25 (i) Kidnapping in the second degree;
- 26 (j) Leading organized crime;
- 27 (k) Manslaughter in the first degree;
 - (1) Manslaughter in the second degree;
- 29 (m) Promoting prostitution in the first degree;
- 30 (n) Rape in the third degree;
- 31 (o) Robbery in the second degree;
- 32 (p) Sexual exploitation;
- 33 (q) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of 34 a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor 35 or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless 36 manner;
- 37 (r) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of

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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;

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- (s) Any other class B felony offense with a finding of sexual motivation;
- (t) Any other felony with a deadly weapon verdict under RCW 9.94A.602 (as recodified by this act);
- (u) Any felony offense in effect at any time prior to December 2, 1993, that is comparable to a most serious offense under this subsection, or any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a most serious offense under this subsection;
- (v)(i) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW
 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
 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;
- A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW 18 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988, 19 if: (A) The crime was committed against a child under the age of 20 21 fourteen; or (B) the relationship between the victim and perpetrator is 22 included in the definition of indecent liberties under RCW 23 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from July 1, 1988, through July 27, 1997, 24 or RCW 9A.44.100(1) (d) or (e) as it existed from July 25, 1993, 25 through July 27, 1997;
 - (w) Any out-of-state conviction for a felony offense with a finding of sexual motivation if the minimum sentence imposed was ten years or more; provided that the out-of-state felony offense must be comparable to a felony offense under Title 9 or 9A RCW and the out-of-state definition of sexual motivation must be comparable to the definition of sexual motivation contained in this section.
 - (31) "Nonviolent offense" means an offense which is not a violent offense.
 - (32) "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.
- 4 (33) "Partial confinement" means confinement for no more than one 5 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 6 7 work crew has been ordered by the court, in an approved residence, for 8 a substantial portion of each day with the balance of the day spent in the community. Partial confinement includes work release, 9 10 detention, work crew, and a combination of work crew and home 11 detention.
- 12 (34) "Pattern of criminal street gang activity" means:
- 13 (a) The commission, attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation of, or any 14 prior juvenile adjudication of or adult conviction of, two or more of 15 the following criminal street gang-related offenses:
- 16 (i) Any "serious violent" felony offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, excluding Homicide by Abuse (RCW 9A.32.055) and Assault of a Child 1 (RCW 9A.36.120);
- 19 (ii) Any "violent" offense as defined by RCW 9.94A.030, excluding 20 Assault of a Child 2 (RCW 9A.36.130);
- 21 (iii) Deliver or Possession with Intent to Deliver a Controlled 22 Substance (chapter 69.50 RCW);
- 23 (iv) Any violation of the firearms and dangerous weapon act 24 (chapter 9.41 RCW);
- 25 (v) Theft of a Firearm (RCW 9A.56.300);

- (vi) Possession of a Stolen Firearm (RCW 9A.56.310);
- 27 (vii) Malicious Harassment (RCW 9A.36.080);
- (viii) Harassment where a subsequent violation or deadly threat is made (RCW 9A.46.020(2)(b));
- 30 (ix) Criminal Gang Intimidation (RCW 9A.46.120);
- 31 (x) Any felony conviction by a person eighteen years of age or 32 older with a special finding of involving a juvenile in a felony 33 offense under RCW 9.94A.833;
- 34 (xi) Residential Burglary (RCW 9A.52.025);
- 35 (xii) Burglary 2 (RCW 9A.52.030);
- 36 (xiii) Malicious Mischief 1 (RCW 9A.48.070);
- 37 (xiv) Malicious Mischief 2 (RCW 9A.48.080);
- 38 (xv) Theft of a Motor Vehicle (RCW 9A.56.065);

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(xvi) Possession of a Stolen Motor Vehicle (RCW 9A.56.068);
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         (xvii) Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 1 (RCW 9A.56.070);
                  Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 2 (RCW
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     9A.56.075);
         (xix) Extortion 1 (RCW 9A.56.120);
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         (xx) Extortion 2 (RCW 9A.56.130);
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         (xxi) Intimidating a Witness (RCW 9A.72.110);
         (xxii) Tampering with a Witness (RCW 9A.72.120);
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         (xxiii) Reckless Endangerment (RCW 9A.36.050);
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         (xxiv) Coercion (RCW 9A.36.070);
         (xxv) Harassment (RCW 9A.46.020); or
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         (xxvi) Malicious Mischief 3 (RCW 9A.48.090);
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         (b) That at least one of the offenses listed in (a) of this
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- 14 subsection shall have occurred after July 1, 2008;
- (c) That the most recent committed offense listed in (a) of this 15 16 subsection occurred within three years of a prior offense listed in (a) 17 of this subsection; and
 - (d) Of the offenses that were committed in (a) of this subsection, the offenses occurred on separate occasions or were committed by two or more persons.
 - (35) "Persistent offender" is an offender who:

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- 22 (a)(i) Has been convicted in this state of any felony considered a 23 most serious offense; and
 - (ii) Has, before the commission of the offense under (a) of this subsection, been convicted as an offender on at least two separate occasions, whether in this state or elsewhere, of felonies that under the laws of this state would be considered most serious offenses and would be included in the offender score under RCW 9.94A.525; provided that of the two or more previous convictions, at least one conviction must have occurred before the commission of any of the other most serious offenses for which the offender was previously convicted; or
 - (b)(i) Has been convicted of: (A) Rape in the first degree, rape of a child in the first degree, child molestation in the first degree, rape in the second degree, rape of a child in the second degree, or indecent liberties by forcible compulsion; (B) any of the following offenses with a finding of sexual motivation: Murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, homicide by abuse, kidnapping in the first degree, kidnapping in the second degree, assault in the first

degree, assault in the second degree, assault of a child in the first degree, assault of a child in the second degree, or burglary in the first degree; or (C) an attempt to commit any crime listed in this subsection (35)(b)(i); and

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- (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.
- (36) "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 purposes of this subsection, "school" does not include home-based instruction as defined in RCW 28A.225.010; (ii) a coach, trainer, volunteer, or other person in authority in any recreational activity and the victim was a participant in the activity under his or her authority or supervision; or (iii) a pastor, elder, volunteer, or other person in authority in any church or religious organization, and the victim was a member or participant of the organization under his or her authority.
- (37) "Private school" means a school regulated under chapter 28A.195 or 28A.205 RCW.
 - (38) "Public school" has the same meaning as in RCW 28A.150.010.
- (39) "Restitution" means a specific sum of money ordered by the sentencing court to be paid by the offender to the court over a

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- specified period of time as payment of damages. The sum may include both public and private costs.
 - (40) "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.
- 11 (41) "Serious traffic offense" means:
- 12 (a) Nonfelony driving while under the influence of intoxicating 13 liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502), nonfelony actual physical control 14 while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 15 46.61.504), reckless driving (RCW 46.61.500), or hit-and-run an 16 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.
- 20 (42) "Serious violent offense" is a subcategory of violent offense 21 and means:
 - (a)(i) Murder in the first degree;
- 23 (ii) Homicide by abuse;

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- 24 (iii) Murder in the second degree;
- 25 (iv) Manslaughter in the first degree;
- 26 (v) Assault in the first degree;
- (vi) Kidnapping in the first degree;
- 28 (vii) Rape in the first degree;
- 29 (viii) Assault of a child in the first degree; or
- 30 (ix) An attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to 31 commit one of these felonies; or
- 32 (b) 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 serious 34 violent offense under (a) of this subsection.
 - (43) "Sex offense" means:
- 36 (a)(i) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9A.44 RCW other than 37 RCW 9A.44.130(12);
- 38 (ii) A violation of RCW 9A.64.020;

1 (iii) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9.68A RCW other than 2 RCW 9.68A.080; or

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- (iv) A felony that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, 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;
- 8 (c) A felony with a finding of sexual motivation under RCW 9 9.94A.835 or 13.40.135; or
- 10 (d) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that 11 under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a sex 12 offense under (a) of this subsection.
- 13 (44) "Sexual motivation" means that one of the purposes for which 14 the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of his or her 15 sexual gratification.
- 16 (45) "Standard sentence range" means the sentencing court's discretionary range in imposing a nonappealable sentence.
 - (46) "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.
- 22 (47) "Stranger" means that the victim did not know the offender 23 twenty-four hours before the offense.
 - (48) "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.
 - (49) "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.
- 34 (50) "Victim" means any person who has sustained emotional, 35 psychological, physical, or financial injury to person or property as 36 a direct result of the crime charged.
 - (51) "Violent offense" means:
 - (a) Any of the following felonies:

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- 1 (i) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or an attempt to commit a class A felony;
- 3 (ii) Criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a 4 class A felony;
 - (iii) Manslaughter in the first degree;
- 6 (iv) Manslaughter in the second degree;
- 7 (v) Indecent liberties if committed by forcible compulsion;
- 8 (vi) Kidnapping in the second degree;
- 9 (vii) Arson in the second degree;
- 10 (viii) Assault in the second degree;
- 11 (ix) Assault of a child in the second degree;
- 12 (x) Extortion in the first degree;
- 13 (xi) Robbery in the second degree;
- 14 (xii) Drive-by shooting;

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- 15 (xiii) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving 16 of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating 17 liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a 18 reckless manner; and
 - (xiv) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502, or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner;
 - (b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a violent offense in (a) of this subsection; and
 - (c) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a violent offense under (a) or (b) of this subsection.
 - (52) "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.
- 32 (53) "Work ethic camp" means an alternative incarceration program
 33 as provided in RCW 9.94A.690 designed to reduce recidivism and lower
 34 the cost of corrections by requiring offenders to complete a
 35 comprehensive array of real-world job and vocational experiences,
 36 character-building work ethics training, life management skills
 37 development, substance abuse rehabilitation, counseling, literacy
 38 training, and basic adult education.

(54) "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.

- **Sec. 5.** RCW 9.94A.190 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 313 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) A sentence that includes a term or terms of confinement totaling more than one year shall be served in a facility or institution operated, or utilized under contract, by the state. Except as provided in subsection (3) or (5) of this section, a sentence of not more than one year of confinement shall be served in a facility operated, licensed, or utilized under contract, by the county, or if home detention or work crew has been ordered by the court, in the residence of either the offender or a member of the offender's immediate family.
- (2) If a county uses a state partial confinement facility for the partial confinement of a person sentenced to confinement for not more than one year, the county shall reimburse the state for the use of the facility as provided in this subsection. The office of financial management shall set the rate of reimbursement based upon the average per diem cost per offender in the facility. The office of financial management shall determine to what extent, if any, reimbursement shall be reduced or eliminated because of funds provided by the legislature to the department for the purpose of covering the cost of county use of state partial confinement facilities. The office of financial management shall reestablish reimbursement rates each even-numbered year.
- (3) A person who is sentenced for a felony to a term of not more than one year, and who is committed or returned to incarceration in a state facility on another felony conviction, either under the indeterminate sentencing laws, chapter 9.95 RCW, or under this chapter shall serve all terms of confinement, including a sentence of not more than one year, in a facility or institution operated, or utilized under contract, by the state, consistent with the provisions of RCW 9.94A.589.
- 35 (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a sentence 36 imposed pursuant to RCW 9.94A.660 which has a standard sentence range

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- of over one year, regardless of length, shall be served in a facility or institution operated, or utilized under contract, by the state.
- 3 (5) Sentences imposed pursuant to RCW ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507 shall 4 be served in a facility or institution operated, or utilized under 5 contract, by the state.
- 6 **Sec. 6.** RCW 9.94A.505 and 2008 c 231 s 25 are each amended to read 7 as follows:
- 8 (1) When a person is convicted of a felony, the court shall impose 9 punishment as provided in this chapter.
- 10 (2)(a) The court shall impose a sentence as provided in the 11 following sections and as applicable in the case:
- 12 (i) Unless another term of confinement applies, a sentence within 13 the standard sentence range established in RCW 9.94A.510 or 9.94A.517;
 - (ii) RCW 9.94A.701 and 9.94A.702, relating to community custody;
- 15 (iii) RCW 9.94A.570, relating to persistent offenders;

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- 16 (iv) RCW 9.94A.540, relating to mandatory minimum terms;
- 17 (v) RCW 9.94A.650, relating to the first-time offender waiver;
- 18 (vi) RCW 9.94A.660, relating to the drug offender sentencing 19 alternative;
- 20 (vii) RCW 9.94A.670, relating to the special sex offender 21 sentencing alternative;
- 22 (viii) RCW ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507, relating to certain sex 23 offenses;
 - (ix) RCW 9.94A.535, relating to exceptional sentences;
- 25 (x) RCW 9.94A.589, relating to consecutive and concurrent 26 sentences;
 - (xi) RCW 9.94A.603, relating to felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug and felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug.
- 31 (b) If a standard sentence range has not been established for the 32 offender's crime, the court shall impose a determinate sentence which 33 may include not more than one year of confinement; community 34 restitution work; a term of community custody not to exceed one year; 35 and/or other legal financial obligations. The court may impose a 36 sentence which provides more than one year of confinement if the court

finds reasons justifying an exceptional sentence as provided in RCW 2 9.94A.535.

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- (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.
- 9 (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 custody that exceeds the statutory maximum for the crime as provided in chapter 9A.20 RCW.
 - (6) The sentencing court shall give the offender credit for all confinement time served before the sentencing if that confinement was solely in regard to the offense for which the offender is being sentenced.
- 20 (7) The court shall order restitution as provided in RCW 9.94A.750 and 9.94A.753.
- 22 (8) As a part of any sentence, the court may impose and enforce 23 crime-related prohibitions and affirmative conditions as provided in 24 this chapter.
 - (9) 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.
- 29 **Sec. 7.** RCW 9.94A.633 and 2008 c 231 s 15 are each amended to read 30 as follows:
- 31 (1)(a) An offender who violates any condition or requirement of a 32 sentence may be sanctioned with up to sixty days' confinement for each 33 violation.
- 34 (b) In lieu of confinement, an offender may be sanctioned with work 35 release, home detention with electronic monitoring, work crew, 36 community restitution, inpatient treatment, daily reporting, curfew,

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educational or counseling sessions, supervision enhanced through electronic monitoring, or any other sanctions available in the community.

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- (2) If an offender was under community custody pursuant to one of the following statutes, the offender may be sanctioned as follows:
- (a) If the offender was transferred to community custody in lieu of earned early release in accordance with RCW 9.94A.728(2), the offender may be transferred to a more restrictive confinement status to serve up to the remaining portion of the sentence, less credit for any period actually spent in community custody or in detention awaiting disposition of an alleged violation.
- (b) If the offender was sentenced under the drug offender sentencing alternative set out in RCW 9.94A.660, the offender may be sanctioned in accordance with that section.
- (c) If the offender was sentenced under the special sexual offender sentencing alternative set out in RCW 9.94A.670, the suspended sentence may be revoked and the offender committed to serve the original sentence of confinement.
- (d) If the offender was sentenced to a work ethic camp pursuant to RCW 9.94A.690, the offender may be reclassified to serve the unexpired term of his or her sentence in total confinement.
- (e) If a sex offender was sentenced pursuant to RCW ((9.94A.712))

 9.94A.507, the offender may be transferred to a more restrictive

 confinement status to serve up to the remaining portion of the

 sentence, less credit for any period actually spent in community

 custody or in detention awaiting disposition of an alleged violation.
- 27 **Sec. 8.** RCW 9.94A.6332 and 2008 c 231 s 18 are each amended to 28 read as follows:
- The procedure for imposing sanctions for violations of sentence conditions or requirements is as follows:
 - (1) If the offender was sentenced under the drug offender sentencing alternative, any sanctions shall be imposed by the department or the court pursuant to RCW 9.94A.660.
- 34 (2) If the offender was sentenced under the special sexual offender 35 sentencing alternative, any sanctions shall be imposed by the 36 department or the court pursuant to RCW 9.94A.670.

1 (3) If a sex offender was sentenced pursuant to RCW ((9.94A.712))2 9.94A.507, any sanctions shall be imposed by the board pursuant to RCW 3 9.95.435.

- (4) In any other case, if the offender is being supervised by the department, any sanctions shall be imposed by the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.737.
- 7 (5) If the offender is not being supervised by the department, any 8 sanctions shall be imposed by the court pursuant to RCW 9.94A.6333.
- **Sec. 9.** RCW 9.94A.670 and 2008 c 231 s 31 are each amended to read 10 as follows:
- 11 (1) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions 12 in this subsection apply to this section only.
 - (a) "Sex offender treatment provider" or "treatment provider" means a certified sex offender treatment provider or a certified affiliate sex offender treatment provider as defined in RCW 18.155.020.
 - (b) "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.
 - (c) "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.
 - (2) An offender is eligible for the special sex offender sentencing 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. If the conviction results from a guilty plea, the offender must, as part of his or her plea of guilty, voluntarily and affirmatively admit he or she committed all of the elements of the crime to which the offender is pleading guilty. This alternative is not available to offenders who plead guilty to the offense charged under North Carolina v. Alford, 400 U.S. 25, 91 S.Ct. 160, 27 L.Ed.2d 162 (1970) and State v. Newton, 87 Wash.2d 363, 552 P.2d 682 (1976);
 - (b) The offender has no prior convictions for a sex offense as

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- defined in RCW 9.94A.030 or any other felony sex offenses in this or 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;
- 6 (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; and
- 11 (f) The offender's standard sentence range for the offense includes 12 the possibility of confinement for less than eleven years.
- 13 (3) If the court finds the offender is eligible for this 14 alternative, the court, on its own motion or the motion of the state or 15 the offender, may order an examination to determine whether the 16 offender is amenable to treatment.
- 17 (a) The report of the examination shall include at a minimum the following:
- 19 (i) The offender's version of the facts and the official version of 20 the facts;
 - (ii) The offender's offense history;
- 22 (iii) An assessment of problems in addition to alleged deviant 23 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;
- 38 (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.

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- (c) The court on its own motion may order, or on a motion by the state shall order, a second examination regarding the offender's 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.
- (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)) 9.94A.507, 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 as provided in this section.
- (5) As conditions of the suspended sentence, the court must impose the following:
- (a) 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

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- or the maximum term within the standard range based on the presence of an aggravating circumstance listed in RCW 9.94A.535(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) A term of community custody equal to the length of the suspended sentence, the length of the maximum term imposed pursuant to RCW ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507, or three years, whichever is greater, and require the offender to comply with any conditions imposed by the department under RCW 9.94A.703.
 - (c) Treatment for any period up to five years in duration. The court, in its discretion, shall order outpatient sex offender treatment or inpatient sex offender treatment, if available. A community mental health center may not be used for such treatment unless it has an appropriate program designed for sex offender treatment. The offender shall not change sex offender treatment providers or treatment conditions without first notifying the prosecutor, the community corrections officer, and the court. If any party or the court objects to a proposed change, the offender shall not change providers or conditions without court approval after a hearing.
 - (d) 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 (8)(b) of this section.
 - (6) As conditions of the suspended sentence, the court may impose one or more of the following:
 - (a) Crime-related prohibitions;

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- 30 (b) Require the offender to devote time to a specific employment or 31 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;
- 37 (e) Require the offender to pay all court-ordered legal financial 38 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.

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- (7) 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.
- (8)(a) The sex offender treatment provider shall submit quarterly 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.
- (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.
- (9) 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. The court 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 (5) of this section or any person who employs, is employed by, or shares profits with the person who treated the offender under subsection (5) of this section unless the court has entered written findings that such evaluation is

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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.

- (10)(a) If a violation of conditions other than a second violation of the prohibitions or affirmative conditions relating to precursor behaviors or activities imposed under subsection (5)(d) or (8)(b) of this section occurs during community custody, the department shall either impose sanctions as provided for in RCW 9.94A.633(1) or refer the violation to the court and recommend revocation of the suspended sentence as provided for in subsections (7) and (9) of this section.
- (b) If a second violation of the prohibitions or affirmative conditions relating to precursor behaviors or activities imposed under subsection (5)(d) or (8)(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 (11) of this section.
- (11) 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.
- (12) If the offender violates a requirement of the sentence that is not a condition of the suspended sentence pursuant to subsection (5) or (6) of this section, the department may impose sanctions pursuant to RCW 9.94A.633(1).
- (13) 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
- 10 (ii) The evaluation and treatment plan comply with this section and 11 the rules adopted by the department of health.
- 12 (14) If the offender is less than eighteen years of age when the 13 charge is filed, the state shall pay for the cost of initial evaluation 14 and treatment.
- 15 **Sec. 10.** RCW 9.94A.701 and 2008 c 231 s 7 are each amended to read 16 as follows:
- 17 (1) If an offender is sentenced to the custody of the department 18 for one of the following crimes, the court shall impose a term of 19 community custody for the community custody range established under RCW 20 9.94A.850 or up to the period of earned release awarded pursuant to RCW 21 9.94A.728 (1) and (2), whichever is longer:
- (a) A sex offense not sentenced under RCW ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507;
- 23 (b) A violent offense;

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- (c) A crime against persons under RCW 9.94A.411(2);
- 25 (d) An offense involving the unlawful possession of a firearm under 26 RCW 9.41.040, where the offender is a criminal street gang member or 27 associate;
 - (e) A felony offender under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW.
 - (2) If an offender is sentenced to a term of confinement of one year or less for a violation of RCW 9A.44.130(11)(a), the court shall impose a term of community custody for the community custody range established under RCW 9.94A.850 or up to the period of earned release awarded pursuant to RCW 9.94A.728 (1) and (2), whichever is longer.
- 34 (3) If an offender is sentenced under the drug offender sentencing 35 alternative, the court shall impose community custody as provided in 36 RCW 9.94A.660.

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1 (4) If an offender is sentenced under the special sexual offender 2 sentencing alternative, the court shall impose community custody as 3 provided in RCW 9.94A.670.

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- (5) If an offender is sentenced to a work ethic camp, the court shall impose community custody as provided in RCW 9.94A.690.
- (6) If a sex offender is sentenced as a nonpersistent offender pursuant to RCW ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507, the court shall impose community custody as provided in that section.
- 9 (7) If the offender is a criminal street gang associate or member 10 and is found guilty of unlawful possession of a firearm under RCW 11 9.41.040, the court shall impose a term of community custody under 12 subsection (1)(d) of this section.
- 13 **Sec. 11.** RCW 9.94A.703 and 2008 c 231 s 9 are each amended to read 14 as follows:
- When a court sentences a person to a term of community custody, the court shall impose conditions of community custody as provided in this section.
- 18 (1) Mandatory conditions. As part of any term of community 19 custody, the court shall:
- 20 (a) Require the offender to inform the department of court-ordered 21 treatment upon request by the department;
- (b) Require the offender to comply with any conditions imposed by the department under RCW 9.94A.704;
 - (c) If the offender was sentenced under RCW ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507 for an offense listed in RCW ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507(1)(a), and the victim of the offense was under eighteen years of age at the time of the offense, prohibit the offender from residing in a community protection zone.
- 29 (2) Waivable conditions. Unless waived by the court, as part of any term of community custody, the court shall order an offender to:
- 31 (a) Report to and be available for contact with the assigned 32 community corrections officer as directed;
- 33 (b) Work at department-approved education, employment, or community 34 restitution, or any combination thereof;
- 35 (c) Refrain from possessing or consuming controlled substances 36 except pursuant to lawfully issued prescriptions;
- 37 (d) Pay supervision fees as determined by the department; and

- 1 (e) Obtain prior approval of the department for the offender's residence location and living arrangements.
 - (3) **Discretionary conditions.** As part of any term of community custody, the court may order an offender to:
 - (a) Remain within, or outside of, a specified geographical boundary;
 - (b) Refrain from direct or indirect contact with the victim of the crime or a specified class of individuals;
 - (c) Participate in crime-related treatment or counseling services;
 - (d) 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;
 - (e) Refrain from consuming alcohol; or
 - (f) Comply with any crime-related prohibitions.
 - (4) Special conditions.

- (a) 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 order the offender to participate in a domestic violence perpetrator program approved under RCW 26.50.150.
- (b)(i) In sentencing an offender convicted of an alcohol or drug-related traffic offense, the court shall require the offender to complete a diagnostic evaluation by an alcohol or drug dependency agency approved by the department of social and health services or a qualified probation department, defined under RCW 46.61.516, that has been approved by the department of social and health services. If the offense was pursuant to chapter 46.61 RCW, the report shall be forwarded to the department of licensing. If the offender is found to have an alcohol or drug problem that requires treatment, the offender shall complete treatment in a program approved by the department of social and health services under chapter 70.96A RCW. If the offender is found not to have an alcohol or drug problem that requires treatment, the offender shall complete a course in an information school approved by the department of social and health services under chapter 70.96A RCW. The offender shall pay all costs for any

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evaluation, education, or treatment required by this section, unless the offender is eligible for an existing program offered or approved by the department of social and health services.

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- (ii) For purposes of this section, "alcohol or drug-related traffic offense" means the following: Driving while under the influence as defined by RCW 46.61.502, actual physical control while under the influence as defined by RCW 46.61.504, vehicular homicide as defined by RCW 46.61.520(1)(a), vehicular assault as defined by RCW 46.61.522(1)(b), homicide by watercraft as defined by RCW 79A.60.050, or assault by watercraft as defined by RCW 79A.60.060.
- (iii) This subsection (4)(b) does not require the department of social and health services to add new treatment or assessment facilities nor affect its use of existing programs and facilities authorized by law.
- 15 **Sec. 12.** RCW 9.94A.704 and 2008 c 231 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Every person who is sentenced to a period of community custody shall report to and be placed under the supervision of the department, subject to RCW 9.94A.501.
 - (2)(a) The department shall assess the offender's risk of reoffense and may establish and modify additional conditions of community custody based upon the risk to community safety.
 - (b) Within the funds available for community custody, the department shall determine conditions and duration of community custody on the basis of risk to community safety, and shall supervise offenders during community custody on the basis of risk to community safety and conditions imposed by the court. The secretary shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this subsection (2)(b).
- 29 (3) If the offender is supervised by the department, the department 30 shall at a minimum instruct the offender to:
 - (a) Report as directed to a community corrections officer;
 - (b) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries;
- 33 (c) Notify the community corrections officer of any change in the 34 offender's address or employment;
 - (d) Pay the supervision fee assessment; and
- 36 (e) Disclose the fact of supervision to any mental health or 37 chemical dependency treatment provider, as required by RCW 9.94A.722.

(4) The department may require the offender to participate in rehabilitative programs, or otherwise perform affirmative conduct, and to obey all laws.

- (5) If the offender was sentenced pursuant to a conviction for a sex offense, the department may impose electronic monitoring. Within the resources made available by the department for this purpose, the department shall carry out any electronic monitoring using the most appropriate technology given the individual circumstances of the offender. As used in this section, "electronic monitoring" means the monitoring of an offender using an electronic offender tracking system including, but not limited to, a system using radio frequency or active or passive global positioning system technology.
- (6) The department may not impose conditions that are contrary to those ordered by the court and may not contravene or decrease courtimposed conditions.
- (7)(a) The department shall notify the offender in writing of any additional conditions or modifications.
- (b) By the close of the next business day after receiving notice of a condition imposed or modified by the department, an offender may request an administrative review under rules adopted by the department. The condition shall remain in effect unless the reviewing officer finds that it is not reasonably related to the crime of conviction, the offender's risk of reoffending, or the safety of the community.
- (8) The department may require offenders to pay for special services rendered including electronic monitoring, day reporting, and telephone reporting, dependent on the offender's ability to pay. The department may pay for these services for offenders who are not able to pay.
- (9)(a) When a sex offender has been sentenced pursuant to RCW ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507, the ((board shall exercise the authority prescribed in RCW 9.95.420 through 9.95.435.
- (b) The)) department shall assess the offender's risk of recidivism and shall recommend to the board any additional or modified conditions based upon the <u>offender's</u> risk to community safety <u>and may recommend affirmative conduct or electronic monitoring consistent with subsections (4) through (6) of this section.</u>
 - (b) The board may impose conditions in addition to court-ordered

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- 1 <u>conditions.</u> The board must consider and may impose department-2 recommended conditions.
 - (c) By the close of the next business day, after receiving notice of a condition imposed by the board or the department, an offender may request an administrative hearing under rules adopted by the board. The condition shall remain in effect unless the hearing examiner finds that it is not reasonably related to any of the following:
 - (i) The crime of conviction;

- (ii) The offender's risk of reoffending;
- (iii) The safety of the community.
- (d) If the department finds that an emergency exists requiring the immediate imposition of additional conditions in order to prevent the offender from committing a crime, the department may impose such conditions. The department may not impose conditions that are contrary to those set by the board or the court and may not contravene or decrease court-imposed or board-imposed conditions. Conditions imposed under this subsection shall take effect immediately after notice to the offender by personal service, but shall not remain in effect longer than seven working days unless approved by the board.
- 20 (10) In setting, modifying, and enforcing conditions of community 21 custody, the department shall be deemed to be performing a 22 quasi-judicial function.
- **Sec. 13.** RCW 9.94A.731 and 2003 c 254 s 2 are each amended to read 24 as follows:
 - (1) An offender sentenced to a term of partial confinement shall be confined in the facility for at least eight hours per day or, if serving a work crew sentence shall comply with the conditions of that sentence as set forth in RCW 9.94A.030((\(\frac{31}{31}\))) and 9.94A.725. The offender shall be required as a condition of partial confinement to report to the facility at designated times. During the period of partial confinement, an offender may be required to comply with crimerelated prohibitions and affirmative conditions imposed by the court or the department pursuant to this chapter.
 - (2) An offender in a county jail ordered to serve all or part of a term of less than one year in work release, work crew, or a program of home detention who violates the rules of the work release facility, work crew, or program of home detention or fails to remain employed or

- enrolled in school may be transferred to the appropriate county detention facility without further court order but shall, upon request, be notified of the right to request an administrative hearing on the issue of whether or not the offender failed to comply with the order and relevant conditions. Pending such hearing, or in the absence of a request for the hearing, the offender shall serve the remainder of the term of confinement as total confinement. This subsection shall not affect transfer or placement of offenders committed to the department.
 - (3) Participation in work release shall be conditioned upon the offender attending work or school at regularly defined hours and abiding by the rules of the work release facility.

Sec. 14. RCW 9.94A.771 and 1989 c 252 s 18 are each amended to 13 read as follows:

For those individuals who, as a condition and term of their sentence imposed on or before July 1, 1989, have had financial obligations imposed, and who are not in compliance with the court order requiring payment of that legal financial obligation, no action shall be brought before the court from July 1, 1989, through and including December 31, 1989, to impose a penalty for their failure to pay. All individuals who, after December 31, 1989, have not taken the opportunity to bring their legal financial obligation current, shall be proceeded against pursuant to RCW ((9.94A.634)) 9.94B.040.

- Sec. 15. RCW 9.94A.835 and 2006 c 123 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) The prosecuting attorney shall file a special allegation of sexual motivation in every criminal case, felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor, other than sex offenses as defined in RCW $9.94A.030((\frac{38}{38}) \frac{1}{38})$ or $\frac{1}{38}$ which, when considered with the most plausible, reasonably foreseeable defense that could be raised under the evidence, would justify a finding of sexual motivation by a reasonable and objective fact finder.
 - (2) In a criminal case wherein there has been a special allegation the state shall prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused committed the crime with a sexual motivation. The court shall make a finding of fact of whether or not a sexual motivation was present at the time of the commission of the crime, or if a jury trial is had, the

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jury shall, if it finds the defendant guilty, also find a special verdict as to whether or not the defendant committed the crime with a sexual motivation. This finding shall not be applied to sex offenses as defined in RCW $9.94A.030((\frac{(38)(a) \text{ or }(c)}{(a)}))$.

- (3) The prosecuting attorney shall not withdraw the special allegation of sexual motivation without approval of the court through an order of dismissal of the special allegation. The court shall not dismiss this special allegation unless it finds that such an order is necessary to correct an error in the initial charging decision or unless there are evidentiary problems which make proving the special allegation doubtful.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW under the subchapter heading "Special Allegations" to read as follows:

In a criminal case in which the defendant has been convicted of unlawful possession of a firearm under RCW 9.41.040, and there has been a special allegation pleaded and proven by a preponderance of the evidence that the accused is a criminal street gang member or associate as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, the court shall make a finding of fact of the special allegation, or if a jury trial is had, the jury shall, if it finds the defendant guilty, also find a special verdict as to whether or not the accused was a criminal street gang member or associate during the commission of the crime.

- Sec. 17. RCW 9.94A.850 and 2005 c 282 s 19 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A sentencing guidelines commission is established as an agency of state government.
 - (2) The legislature finds that the commission, having accomplished its original statutory directive to implement this chapter, and having expertise in sentencing practice and policies, shall:
 - (a) Evaluate state sentencing policy, to include whether the sentencing ranges and standards are consistent with and further:
 - (i) The purposes of this chapter as defined in RCW 9.94A.010; and
- 33 (ii) The intent of the legislature to emphasize confinement for the 34 violent offender and alternatives to confinement for the nonviolent 35 offender.

The commission shall provide the governor and the legislature with its evaluation and recommendations under this subsection not later than December 1, 1996, and every two years thereafter;

- (b) Recommend to the legislature revisions or modifications to the standard sentence ranges, state sentencing policy, prosecuting standards, and other standards. If implementation of the revisions or modifications would result in exceeding the capacity of correctional facilities, then the commission shall accompany its recommendation with an additional list of standard sentence ranges which are consistent with correction capacity;
- (c) Study the existing criminal code and from time to time make recommendations to the legislature for modification;
- (d)(i) Serve as a clearinghouse and information center for the collection, preparation, analysis, and dissemination of information on state and local adult and juvenile sentencing practices; (ii) develop and maintain a computerized adult and juvenile sentencing information system by individual superior court judge consisting of offender, offense, history, and sentence information entered from judgment and sentence forms for all adult felons; and (iii) conduct ongoing research regarding adult and juvenile sentencing guidelines, use of total confinement and alternatives to total confinement, plea bargaining, and other matters relating to the improvement of the adult criminal justice system and the juvenile justice system;
- (e) Assume the powers and duties of the juvenile disposition standards commission after June 30, 1996;
- (f) Evaluate the effectiveness of existing disposition standards and related statutes in implementing policies set forth in RCW 13.40.010 generally, specifically review the guidelines relating to the confinement of minor and first-time offenders as well as the use of diversion, and review the application of current and proposed juvenile sentencing standards and guidelines for potential adverse impacts on the sentencing outcomes of racial and ethnic minority youth;
- (g) Solicit the comments and suggestions of the juvenile justice community concerning disposition standards, and make recommendations to the legislature regarding revisions or modifications of the standards. The evaluations shall be submitted to the legislature on December 1 of each odd-numbered year. The department of social and health services shall provide the commission with available data concerning the

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- implementation of the disposition standards and related statutes and their effect on the performance of the department's responsibilities relating to juvenile offenders, and with recommendations for modification of the disposition standards. The administrative office
- 5 of the courts shall provide the commission with available data on
- 6 diversion, including the use of youth court programs, and dispositions
- of juvenile offenders under chapter 13.40 RCW; and

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- 8 (h) Not later than December 1, 1997, and at least every two years 9 thereafter, based on available information, report to the governor and 10 the legislature on:
- (i) Racial disproportionality in juvenile and adult sentencing, and, if available, the impact that diversions, such as youth courts, have on racial disproportionality in juvenile prosecution, adjudication, and sentencing;
- 15 (ii) The capacity of state and local juvenile and adult facilities 16 and resources; and
 - (iii) Recidivism information on adult and juvenile offenders.
 - (3) Each of the commission's recommended standard sentence ranges shall include one or more of the following: Total confinement, partial confinement, community supervision, community restitution, and a fine.
 - (4) The standard sentence ranges of total and partial confinement under this chapter, except as provided in RCW 9.94A.517, are subject to the following limitations:
 - (a) If the maximum term in the range is one year or less, the minimum term in the range shall be no less than one-third of the maximum term in the range, except that if the maximum term in the range is ninety days or less, the minimum term may be less than one-third of the maximum;
 - (b) If the maximum term in the range is greater than one year, the minimum term in the range shall be no less than seventy-five percent of the maximum term in the range, except that for murder in the second degree in seriousness level XIV under RCW 9.94A.510, the minimum term in the range shall be no less than fifty percent of the maximum term in the range; and
- 35 (c) The maximum term of confinement in a range may not exceed the 36 statutory maximum for the crime as provided in RCW 9A.20.021.
- 37 (5)(a) ((Not later than December 31, 1999, the commission shall propose to the legislature the initial community custody ranges to be

included in sentences under RCW 9.94A.715 for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2000.)) Not later than December 31 of each year, the commission may propose modifications to the community custody ranges to be included in sentences under RCW 9.94A.701. The ranges shall be based on the principles in RCW 9.94A.010, and shall take into account the funds available to the department for community custody. The minimum term in each range shall not be less than one-half of the maximum term.

- (b) The legislature may, by enactment of a legislative bill, adopt or modify the community custody ranges proposed by the commission. If the legislature fails to adopt or modify the initial ranges in its next regular session after they are proposed, the proposed ranges shall take effect without legislative approval for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2000.
- (c) When the commission proposes modifications to ranges pursuant to this subsection, the legislature may, by enactment of a bill, adopt or modify the ranges proposed by the commission for crimes committed on or after July 1 of the year after they were proposed. Unless the legislature adopts or modifies the commission's proposal in its next regular session, the proposed ranges shall not take effect.
- 21 (6) The commission shall exercise its duties under this section in 22 conformity with chapter 34.05 RCW.
- **Sec. 18.** RCW 9.94B.030 and 1988 c 153 s 8 are each amended to read 24 as follows:

If the offender violates any condition of postrelease supervision, a hearing may be conducted in the same manner as provided in RCW ((9.94A.634)) 9.94B.040. Jurisdiction shall be with the court of the county in which the offender was sentenced. However, the court may order a change of venue to the offender's county of residence or where the violation occurred, for the purpose of holding a violation hearing.

After the hearing, the court may order the offender to be confined for up to sixty days per violation in the county jail. Reimbursement to a city or county for the care of offenders who are detained solely for violating a condition of postrelease supervision shall be under RCW 70.48.440. A county shall be reimbursed for indigent defense costs for offenders who are detained solely for violating a condition of postrelease supervision in accordance with regulations to be

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- 1 promulgated by the office of financial management. An offender may be
- 2 held in jail at state expense pending the hearing, and any time served
- 3 while awaiting the hearing shall be credited against confinement
- 4 imposed for a violation. The court shall retain jurisdiction for the
- 5 purpose of holding the violation hearing and imposing a sanction.
- 6 **Sec. 19.** RCW 9.94B.060 and 2003 c 379 s 5 are each amended to read 7 as follows:
- Except for persons sentenced under RCW ((9.94A.700)) 9.94B.050(2) 8 9 or ((9.94A.710)) 9.94B.070, when a court sentences a person to a term of total confinement to the custody of the department for a violent 10 11 offense, any crime against persons under RCW 9.94A.411(2), or any 12 felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW not sentenced under RCW 13 9.94A.660, committed on or after July 25, 1999, but before July 1, 2000, the court shall in addition to the other terms of the sentence, 14 15 sentence the offender to a one-year term of community placement 16 beginning either upon completion of the term of confinement or at such 17 time as the offender is transferred to community custody in lieu of 18 earned release in accordance with RCW 9.94A.728 (1) and (2). When the court sentences the offender under this section to the statutory 19 20 maximum period of confinement, then the community placement portion of 21 the sentence shall consist entirely of such community custody to which 22 the offender may become eligible, in accordance with RCW 9.94A.728 (1) 23 and (2). Any period of community custody actually served shall be 24 credited against the community placement portion of the sentence. 25 Except as provided in RCW 9.94A.501, the department shall supervise any 26 sentence of community placement or community custody imposed under this section. 27
- 28 **Sec. 20.** RCW 9.94B.070 and 2000 c 28 s 24 are each amended to read 29 as follows:
- 30 (1) When a court sentences a person to the custody of the department for an offense categorized as a sex offense, including those sex offenses also included in other offense categories, committed on or after June 6, 1996, and before July 1, 2000, the court shall, in addition to other terms of the sentence, sentence the offender to community custody for three years or up to the period of earned release awarded pursuant to RCW 9.94A.728, whichever is longer. The community

custody shall begin either upon completion of the term of confinement or at such time as the offender is transferred to community custody in lieu of earned release.

- (2) Unless a condition is waived by the court, the terms of community custody imposed under this section shall be the same as those provided for in RCW ((9.94A.700)) 9.94B.050(4) and may include those provided for in RCW ((9.94A.700)) 9.94B.050(5). As part of any sentence that includes a term of community custody imposed under this section, the court shall also require the offender to comply with any conditions imposed by the department under RCW ((9.94A.720)) 9.94A.704.
- (3) At any time prior to the completion of a sex offender's term of community custody, if the court finds that public safety would be enhanced, the court may impose and enforce an order extending any or all of the conditions imposed pursuant to this section for a period up to the maximum allowable sentence for the crime as it is classified in chapter 9A.20 RCW, regardless of the expiration of the offender's term of community custody. If a violation of a condition extended under this subsection occurs after the expiration of the offender's term of community custody, it shall be deemed a violation of the sentence for the purposes of RCW 9.94A.631 and may be punishable as contempt of court as provided for in RCW 7.21.040.
- **Sec. 21.** RCW 9.95.011 and 2007 c 363 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) When the court commits a convicted person to the department of corrections on or after July 1, 1986, for an offense committed before July 1, 1984, the court shall, at the time of sentencing or revocation of probation, fix the minimum term. The term so fixed shall not exceed the maximum sentence provided by law for the offense of which the person is convicted.

The court shall attempt to set the minimum term reasonably consistent with the purposes, standards, and sentencing ranges adopted under RCW 9.94A.850, but the court is subject to the same limitations as those placed on the board under RCW 9.92.090, 9.95.040 (1) through (4), 9.95.115, 9A.32.040, 9A.44.045, and chapter 69.50 RCW. The court's minimum term decision is subject to review to the same extent as a minimum term decision by the parole board before July 1, 1986.

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Thereafter, the expiration of the minimum term set by the court minus any time credits earned under RCW 9.95.070 and 9.95.110 constitutes the parole eligibility review date, at which time the board may consider the convicted person for parole under RCW 9.95.100 and 9.95.110 and chapter 72.04A RCW. Nothing in this section affects the board's authority to reduce or increase the minimum term, once set by the court, under RCW 9.95.040, 9.95.052, 9.95.055, 9.95.070, 9.95.080, 9.95.100, 9.95.115, 9.95.125, or 9.95.047.

- (2)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, not less than ninety days prior to the expiration of the minimum term of a person sentenced under RCW ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507, for a sex offense committed on or after September 1, 2001, less any time credits permitted by statute, the board shall review the person for conditional release to community custody as provided in RCW 9.95.420. If the board does not release the person, it shall set a new minimum term not to exceed an additional five years. The board shall review the person again not less than ninety days prior to the expiration of the new minimum term.
- (b) If at the time a person sentenced under RCW ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507 for a sex offense committed on or after September 1, 2001, arrives at a department of corrections facility, the offender's minimum term has expired or will expire within one hundred twenty days of the offender's arrival, 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 review the person for conditional release to community custody as provided in RCW 9.95.420. If the board does not release the person, it shall set a new minimum term not to exceed an additional five years. The board shall review the person again not less than ninety days prior to the expiration of the new minimum term.
- (c) In setting a new minimum term, the board may consider the length of time necessary for the offender to complete treatment and programming as well as other factors that relate to the offender's release under RCW 9.95.420. The board's rules shall permit an offender to petition for an earlier review if circumstances change or the board receives new information that would warrant an earlier review.

1 **Sec. 22.** RCW 9.95.017 and 2008 c 231 s 40 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

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(1) The board shall cause to be prepared criteria for duration of confinement, release on parole, and length of parole for persons committed to prison for crimes committed before July 1, 1984.

The proposed criteria should take into consideration RCW 9.95.009(2). Before submission to the governor, the board shall solicit comments and review on their proposed criteria for parole release.

- (2) Persons committed to the department of corrections and who are under the authority of the board for crimes committed on or after September 1, 2001, are subject to the provisions for duration of confinement, release to community custody, and length of community custody established in RCW ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507, 9.94A.704, 72.09.335, and 9.95.420 through 9.95.440.
- 16 **Sec. 23.** RCW 9.95.055 and 2003 c 218 s 3 are each amended to read 17 as follows:

The indeterminate sentence review board is hereby granted 18 authority, in the event of a declaration by the governor that a war 19 20 emergency exists, including a general mobilization, and for the 21 duration thereof only, to reduce downward the minimum term, as set by the board, of any inmate under the jurisdiction of the board confined 22 23 in a state correctional facility, who will be accepted by and inducted 24 into the armed services: PROVIDED, That a reduction downward shall not 25 be made under this section for those inmates who: (1) Are confined for 26 (a) treason; (b) murder in the first degree; or (c) rape of a child in 27 the first degree where the victim is under ten years of age or an equivalent offense under prior law; (2) are being considered for civil 28 29 commitment as a sexually violent predator under chapter 71.09 RCW; or (3) were sentenced under RCW ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507 for a crime 30 31 committed on or after September 1, 2001.

- 32 **Sec. 24.** RCW 9.95.070 and 2003 c 218 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) Every prisoner, convicted of a crime committed before July 1, 1984, who has a favorable record of conduct at a state correctional institution, and who performs in a faithful, diligent, industrious,

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- orderly and peaceable manner the work, duties, and tasks assigned to 1 2 him or her to the satisfaction of the superintendent of the institution, and in whose behalf the superintendent of the institution 3 4 files a report certifying that his or her conduct and work have been 5 meritorious and recommending allowance of time credits to him or her, shall upon, but not until, the adoption of such recommendation by the 6 7 indeterminate sentence review board, be allowed time credit reductions 8 from the term of imprisonment fixed by the board.
- 9 (2) Offenders sentenced under RCW ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507 for a 10 crime committed on or after September 1, 2001, are subject to the 11 earned release provisions for sex offenders established in RCW 12 9.94A.728.
- 13 **Sec. 25.** RCW 9.95.090 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 329 are each 14 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) The board shall require of every able bodied offender confined in a state correctional institution for a crime committed before July 1, 1984, as many hours of faithful labor in each and every day during his or her term of imprisonment as shall be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the institution in which he or she is confined.
- (2) Offenders sentenced under RCW ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507 for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2001, shall perform work or other programming as required by the department of corrections during their term of confinement.
- 24 **Sec. 26.** RCW 9.95.110 and 2008 c 231 s 42 are each amended to read 25 as follows:
 - (1) The board may permit an offender convicted of a crime committed before July 1, 1984, to leave the buildings and enclosures of a state correctional institution on parole, after such convicted person has served the period of confinement fixed for him or her by the board, less time credits for good behavior and diligence in work: PROVIDED, That in no case shall an inmate be credited with more than one-third of his or her sentence as fixed by the board.

33 The board may establish rules and regulations under which an 34 offender may be allowed to leave the confines of a state correctional 35 institution on parole, and may return such person to the confines of 36 the institution from which he or she was paroled, at its discretion.

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- (2) The board may permit an offender convicted of a crime committed 1 2 on or after September 1, 2001, and sentenced under RCW ((9.94A.712))9.94A.507, to leave a state correctional institution on community 3 custody according to the provisions of RCW ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507, 4 9.94A.704, 72.09.335, and 9.95.420 through 9.95.440. The person may be 5 returned to the institution following a violation of his or her 6 7 conditions of release to community custody pursuant to the hearing 8 provisions of RCW 9.95.435.
- 9 **Sec. 27.** RCW 9.95.121 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 334 are each 10 amended to read as follows:

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(1) For offenders convicted of crimes committed before July 1, 1984, within fifteen days from the date of notice to the department of corrections of the arrest and detention of the alleged parole violator, he or she shall be personally served by a state community corrections officer with a copy of the factual allegations of the violation of the conditions of parole, and, at the same time shall be advised of his or her right to an on-site parole revocation hearing and of his or her rights and privileges as provided in RCW 9.95.120 through 9.95.126. The alleged parole violator, after service of the allegations of violations of the conditions of parole and the advice of rights may waive the on-site parole revocation hearing as provided in RCW 9.95.120, and admit one or more of the alleged violations of the conditions of parole. If the board accepts the waiver it shall either, (a) reinstate the parolee on parole under the same or modified conditions, or (b) revoke the parole of the parolee and enter an order of parole revocation and return to state custody. A determination of a new minimum sentence shall be made within thirty days of return to state custody which shall not exceed the maximum sentence as provided by law for the crime of which the parolee was originally convicted or the maximum fixed by the court.

If the waiver made by the parolee is rejected by the board it shall hold an on-site parole revocation hearing under the provisions of RCW 9.95.120 through 9.95.126.

34 (2) Offenders sentenced under RCW ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507 are subject to the violation hearing process established in RCW 9.95.435.

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- 1 **Sec. 28.** RCW 9.95.122 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 335 are each 2 amended to read as follows:
- (1) At any on-site parole revocation hearing for a person convicted 3 4 of a crime committed before July 1, 1984, the alleged parole violator 5 shall be entitled to be represented by an attorney of his or her own choosing and at his or her own expense, except, upon the presentation 6 7 satisfactory evidence of indigency and the request for the 8 appointment of an attorney by the alleged parole violator, the board 9 may cause the appointment of an attorney to represent the alleged 10 parole violator to be paid for at state expense, and, in addition, the 11 board may assume all or such other expenses in the presentation of 12 evidence on behalf of the alleged parole violator as it may have 13 authorized: PROVIDED, That funds are available for the payment of 14 attorneys' fees and expenses. Attorneys for the representation of 15 alleged parole violators in on-site hearings shall be appointed by the superior courts for the counties wherein the on-site parole revocation 16 17 hearing is to be held and such attorneys shall be compensated in such 18 manner and in such amount as shall be fixed in a schedule of fees 19 adopted by rule of the board.
- 20 (2) The rights of offenders sentenced under RCW ((9.94A.712))21 9.94A.507 are defined in RCW 9.95.435.
- 22 **Sec. 29.** RCW 9.95.140 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 341 are each 23 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) The board shall cause a complete record to be kept of every prisoner under the jurisdiction of the board released on parole or community custody. Such records shall be organized in accordance with the most modern methods of filing and indexing so that there will be always immediately available complete information about each such Subject to information sharing provisions related to prisoner. mentally ill offenders, the end of sentence review committee, and the department of corrections, the board may make rules as to the privacy of such records and their use by others than the board and its staff. Sex offenders convicted of crimes committed before July 1, 1984, who under the board's jurisdiction shall be subject determinations of the end of sentence review committee regarding risk level and subject to sex offender registration and community

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notification. The board shall be immune from liability for the release of information concerning sex offenders as provided in RCW 4.24.550.

The superintendents of state correctional facilities and all officers and employees thereof and all other public officials shall at all times cooperate with the board and furnish to the board, its officers, and employees such information as may be necessary to enable it to perform its functions, and such superintendents and other employees shall at all times give the members of the board, its officers, and employees free access to all prisoners confined in the state correctional facilities.

- (2) Offenders sentenced under RCW ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507 shall be subject to the determinations of the end of sentence review committee regarding risk level and subject to sex offender registration and community notification.
- 15 (3) The end of sentence review committee shall make law enforcement 16 notifications for offenders under board jurisdiction on the same basis 17 that it notifies law enforcement regarding offenders sentenced under 18 chapter 9.94A RCW for crimes committed after July 1, 1984.
 - Sec. 30. RCW 9.95.425 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 307 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Whenever the board or a community corrections officer of this state has reason to believe an offender released under RCW 9.95.420 has violated a condition of community custody or the laws of this state, any community corrections officer may arrest or cause the arrest and detention of the offender pending a determination by the board whether sanctions should be imposed or the offender's community custody should be revoked. The community corrections officer shall report all facts and circumstances surrounding the alleged violation to the board, with recommendations.
 - (2) If the board or the department causes the arrest or detention of an offender for a violation that does not amount to a new crime and the offender is arrested or detained by local law enforcement or in a local jail, the board or department, whichever caused the arrest or detention, shall be financially responsible for local costs. Jail bed costs shall be allocated at the rate established under RCW $9.94A.740((\frac{3}{1}))$.

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- 1 **Sec. 31.** RCW 9.95.900 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 353 are each 2 amended to read as follows:
- 3 (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the 4 following sections of law do not apply to any felony offense committed
- 5 on or after July 1, 1984: RCW 9.95.010, 9.95.011, 9.95.013, 9.95.015,
- 6 9.95.017, 9.95.040, 9.95.045, 9.95.047, 9.95.052, 9.95.080, 9.95.100,
- 7 9.95.115, 9.95.116, 9.95.120, 9.95.124, 9.95.125, 9.95.130, 9.95.190,
- 8 9.95.200, 9.95.204, 9.95.206, 9.95.210, 9.95.212, 9.95.214, 9.95.220,
- 9 9.95.230, 9.95.240, 9.95.250, 9.95.260, 9.95.265, 9.95.280, 9.95.290,
- 10 9.95.310, 9.95.320, 9.95.330, 9.95.340, 9.95.350, 9.95.360, 9.95.370,
- 11 72.04A.070, and 72.04A.080.

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- 12 (2) The following sections apply to any felony offense committed
- 13 before July 1, 1984, and to any offense sentenced under RCW
- 14 ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507 and committed on or after July 1, 2001: RCW
- 15 9.95.003, 9.95.005, 9.95.007, 9.95.020, 9.95.030, 9.95.031, 9.95.032,
- 16 9.95.055, 9.95.060, 9.95.062, 9.95.063, 9.95.064, 9.95.070, 9.95.090,
- 17 9.95.110, 9.95.121, 9.95.122, 9.95.123, 9.95.126, 9.95.140, 9.95.150,
- 18 9.95.160, 9.95.170, 9.95.300, and 9.96.050.
- 19 **Sec. 32.** RCW 9A.76.115 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 360 are each 20 amended to read as follows:
- 21 (1) A person is guilty of sexually violent predator escape if:
- 22 (a) Having been found to be a sexually violent predator and 23 confined to the special commitment center or another secure facility 24 under court order, the person escapes from the secure facility;
 - (b) Having been found to be a sexually violent predator and being under an order of conditional release, the person leaves or remains absent from the state of Washington without prior court authorization; or
 - (c) Having been found to be a sexually violent predator and being under an order of conditional release, the person: (i) Without authorization, leaves or remains absent from his or her residence, place of employment, educational institution, or authorized outing; (ii) tampers with his or her electronic monitoring device or removes it without authorization; or (iii) escapes from his or her escort.
- 35 (2) Sexually violent predator escape is a class A felony with a 36 minimum sentence of sixty months, and shall be sentenced under RCW ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507.

1 **Sec. 33.** RCW 13.40.135 and 1997 c 338 s 23 are each amended to read as follows:

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- (1) The prosecuting attorney shall file a special allegation of sexual motivation in every juvenile offense other than sex offenses as defined in RCW 9.94A.030(((33) (a) or (c))) when sufficient admissible evidence exists, which, when considered with the most plausible, reasonably consistent defense that could be raised under the evidence, would justify a finding of sexual motivation by a reasonable and objective fact finder.
- (2) In a juvenile case wherein there has been a special allegation the state shall prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the juvenile committed the offense with a sexual motivation. The court shall make a finding of fact of whether or not the sexual motivation was present at the time of the commission of the offense. This finding shall not be applied to sex offenses as defined in RCW $9.94A.030((\frac{(33)(a)}{c}))$
- 17 (3) The prosecuting attorney shall not withdraw the special allegation of "sexual motivation" without approval of the court through 18 an order of dismissal. The court shall not dismiss the special 19 allegation unless it finds that such an order is necessary to correct 20 21 an error in the initial charging decision or unless there are 22 evidentiary problems which make proving the special allegation 23 doubtful.
- 24 **Sec. 34.** RCW 72.09.335 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 305 are each 25 amended to read as follows:
- The department shall provide offenders sentenced under RCW ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507 with the opportunity for sex offender treatment during incarceration.
- 29 **Sec. 35.** RCW 72.09.340 and 2005 c 436 s 3 are each amended to read 30 as follows:
- 31 (1) In making all discretionary decisions regarding release plans 32 for and supervision of sex offenders, the department shall set 33 priorities and make decisions based on an assessment of public safety 34 risks.
- 35 (2) The department shall, no later than September 1, 1996, 36 implement a policy governing the department's evaluation and approval

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of release plans for sex offenders. The policy shall include, at a minimum, a formal process by which victims, witnesses, and other interested people may provide information and comments to the department on potential safety risks to specific individuals or classes of individuals posed by a specific sex offender. The department shall make all reasonable efforts to publicize the availability of this process through currently existing mechanisms and shall seek the assistance of courts, prosecutors, law enforcement, and victims' advocacy groups in doing so. Notice of an offender's proposed residence shall be provided to all people registered to receive notice of an offender's release under RCW ((9.94A.612)) 72.09.712(2), except that in no case may this notification requirement be construed to require an extension of an offender's release date.

- (3)(a) For any offender convicted of a felony sex offense against a minor victim after June 6, 1996, the department shall not approve a residence location if the proposed residence: (i) Includes a minor victim or child of similar age or circumstance as a previous victim who the department determines may be put at substantial risk of harm by the offender's residence in the household; or (ii) is within close proximity of the current residence of a minor victim, unless the whereabouts of the minor victim cannot be determined or unless such a restriction would impede family reunification efforts ordered by the court or directed by the department of social and health services. department is further authorized to reject a residence location if the proposed residence is within close proximity to schools, child care centers, playgrounds, or other grounds or facilities where children of similar age or circumstance as a previous victim are present who the department determines may be put at substantial risk of harm by the sex offender's residence at that location.
- (b) In addition, for any offender prohibited from living in a community protection zone under RCW ((9.94A.712(6)(a)(ii))) 9.94A.703(1)(c), the department may not approve a residence location if the proposed residence is in a community protection zone.
- (4) When the department requires supervised visitation as a term or condition of a sex offender's community placement under RCW ((9.94A.700)) 9.94B.050(6), the department shall, prior to approving a supervisor, consider the following:

(a) The relationships between the proposed supervisor, the offender, and the minor; (b) the proposed supervisor's acknowledgment and understanding of the offender's prior criminal conduct, general knowledge of the dynamics of child sexual abuse, and willingness and ability to protect the minor from the potential risks posed by contact with the offender; and (c) recommendations made by the department of social and health services about the best interests of the child.

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- 8 **Sec. 36.** RCW 72.09.370 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 362 are each 9 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) The secretary shall identify offenders in confinement or partial confinement who: (a) Are reasonably believed to be dangerous to themselves or others; and (b) have a mental disorder. In determining an offender's dangerousness, the secretary shall consider behavior known to the department and factors, based on research, that are linked to an increased risk for dangerousness of mentally ill offenders and shall include consideration of an offender's chemical dependency or abuse.
 - (2) Prior to release of an offender identified under this section, a team consisting of representatives of the department of corrections, the division of mental health, and, as necessary, the indeterminate sentence review board, other divisions or administrations within the department of social and health services, specifically including the division of alcohol and substance abuse and the division developmental disabilities, the appropriate regional support network, and the providers, as appropriate, shall develop a plan, as determined necessary by the team, for delivery of treatment and support services to the offender upon release. The team may include a school district representative for offenders under the age of twenty-one. shall consult with the offender's counsel, if any, and, as appropriate, the offender's family and community. The team shall notify the crime victim/witness program, which shall provide notice to all people registered to receive notice under RCW ((9.94A.612)) 72.09.712 of the proposed release plan developed by the team. Victims, witnesses, and other interested people notified by the department may provide information and comments to the department on potential safety risk to specific individuals or classes of individuals posed by the specific offender. The team may recommend: (a) That the offender be evaluated

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by the ((county)) designated mental health professional, as defined in chapter 71.05 RCW; (b) department-supervised community treatment; or (c) voluntary community mental health or chemical dependency or abuse treatment.

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- (3) Prior to release of an offender identified under this section, the team shall determine whether or not an evaluation by a county designated mental health professional is needed. If an evaluation is recommended, the supporting documentation shall be immediately forwarded to county designated mental the appropriate health professional. The supporting documentation shall include the offender's criminal history, history of judicially required administratively ordered involuntary antipsychotic medication while in confinement, and any known history of involuntary civil commitment.
- (4) If an evaluation by a county designated mental health professional is recommended by the team, such evaluation shall occur not more than ten days, nor less than five days, prior to release.
- (5) A second evaluation by a county designated mental health professional shall occur on the day of release if requested by the team, based upon new information or a change in the offender's mental condition, and the initial evaluation did not result in an emergency detention or a summons under chapter 71.05 RCW.
- (6) If the county designated mental health professional determines an emergency detention under chapter 71.05 RCW is necessary, the department shall release the offender only to a state hospital or to a consenting evaluation and treatment facility. The department shall arrange transportation of the offender to the hospital or facility.
- (7) If the county designated mental health professional believes that a less restrictive alternative treatment is appropriate, he or she shall seek a summons, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 71.05 RCW, to require the offender to appear at an evaluation and treatment facility. If a summons is issued, the offender shall remain within the corrections facility until completion of his or her term of confinement and be transported, by corrections personnel on the day of completion, directly to the identified evaluation and treatment facility.
 - (8) The secretary shall adopt rules to implement this section.
- 36 **Sec. 37.** RCW 72.09.714 and 1989 c 30 s 2 are each amended to read 37 as follows:

- The department of corrections shall provide the victims and next of kin in the case of a homicide and witnesses involved in violent offense cases or sex offenses as defined by RCW 9.94A.030 where a judgment and sentence was entered after October 1, 1983, a statement of the rights of victims and witnesses to request and receive notification under RCW ((9.94A.612)) 72.09.712 and ((9.94A.616)) 72.09.716.
- 7 **Sec. 38.** RCW 72.09.716 and 1985 c 346 s 3 are each amended to read 8 as follows:
- 9 Requests for notification under RCW ((9.94A.612)) 72.09.712 shall 10 be made by sending a written request by certified mail directly to the 11 department of corrections and giving the defendant's name, the name of 12 the county in which the trial took place, and the month of the trial. 13 Notification information and necessary forms shall be available through
- the department of corrections, county prosecutors' offices, and other
- 15 agencies as deemed appropriate by the department of corrections.
- 16 **Sec. 39.** RCW 72.09.718 and 1985 c 346 s 4 are each amended to read 17 as follows:
- The notification requirements of RCW ((9.94A.612)) 72.09.712 are in addition to any requirements in RCW 43.43.745 or other law.
- 20 **Sec. 40.** RCW 72.09.720 and 1985 c 346 s 7 are each amended to read 21 as follows:
- Civil liability shall not result from failure to provide notice required under RCW ((9.94A.612)) 72.09.712 through ((9.94A.618))
- $\frac{72.09.718}{9.94A.030}$, and $\frac{43.43.745}{9.94A.030}$ unless the failure is the result of
- 25 gross negligence.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 41. (1) RCW 9.94A.602 and 9.94A.605 are each recodified as sections in chapter 9.94A RCW under the subchapter heading "special allegations."
- 29 (2) RCW 9.94A.771 is recodified as a section in chapter 9.94B RCW.
- 30 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 42.** The following acts or parts of acts are 31 each repealed:
- 32 (1) RCW 9.94A.545 (Community custody) and 2008 c 276 s 304, 2006 c

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- 1 128 s 4, 2003 c 379 s 8, 2000 c 28 s 13, 1999 c 196 s 10, 1988 c 143 s 2 23, & 1984 c 209 s 22; and
- 3 (2) RCW 9.94A.715 (Community custody for specified offenders--4 Conditions) and 2008 c 276 s 305; 2006 c 130 s 2, 2006 c 128 s 5, 2003 5 c 379 s 6, 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 302, 2001 c 10 s 5, & 2000 c 28 s 25.
- 6 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 43.** This act takes effect August 1, 2009.

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