SENATE BILL 5839

State of Washington 64th Legislature 2015 Regular Session

By Senators Darneille, O'Ban, and Kohl-Welles; by request of Department of Corrections

Read first time 02/05/15. Referred to Committee on Human Services, Mental Health & Housing.

- AN ACT Relating to technical corrections to processes for persons sentenced for offenses committed prior to reaching eighteen years of age; amending RCW 9.94A.501, 9.94A.533, 9.94A.728, 9.94A.729, 10.95.030, 9.94A.730, 10.95.035, and 9.94A.704; and declaring an emergency.
- 6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 7 **Sec. 1.** RCW 9.94A.501 and 2013 2nd sp.s. c 35 s 15 are each 8 amended to read as follows:
- 9 (1) The department shall supervise the following offenders who 10 are sentenced to probation in superior court, pursuant to RCW 11 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210:
 - (a) Offenders convicted of:
- (i) Sexual misconduct with a minor second degree;
- 14 (ii) Custodial sexual misconduct second degree;
- 15 (iii) Communication with a minor for immoral purposes; and
- 16 (iv) Violation of RCW 9A.44.132(2) (failure to register); and
- 17 (b) Offenders who have:
- 18 (i) A current conviction for a repetitive domestic violence
- 19 offense where domestic violence has been plead and proven after
- 20 August 1, 2011; and

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1 (ii) A prior conviction for a repetitive domestic violence 2 offense or domestic violence felony offense where domestic violence 3 has been plead and proven after August 1, 2011.

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- (2) Misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenders supervised by the department pursuant to this section shall be placed on community custody.
- (3) The department shall supervise every felony offender sentenced to community custody pursuant to RCW 9.94A.701 or 9.94A.702 whose risk assessment classifies the offender as one who is at a high risk to reoffend.
- 11 (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the 12 department shall supervise an offender sentenced to community custody 13 regardless of risk classification if the offender:
 - (a) Has a current conviction for a sex offense or a serious violent offense and was sentenced to a term of community custody pursuant to RCW 9.94A.701, 9.94A.702, or 9.94A.507;
- 17 (b) Has been identified by the department as a dangerous mentally 18 ill offender pursuant to RCW 72.09.370;
- 19 (c) Has an indeterminate sentence and is subject to parole 20 pursuant to RCW 9.95.017;
- 21 (d) Has a current conviction for violating RCW 9A.44.132(1) 22 (failure to register) and was sentenced to a term of community 23 custody pursuant to RCW 9.94A.701;
- (e) Has a current conviction for a domestic violence felony offense where domestic violence has been plead and proven after August 1, 2011, and a prior conviction for a repetitive domestic violence offense or domestic violence felony offense where domestic violence has been plead and proven after August 1, 2011;
- 29 (f) Was sentenced under RCW 9.94A.650, 9.94A.655, 9.94A.660, or 30 9.94A.670;
- 31 (g) Is subject to supervision pursuant to RCW 9.94A.745; or
- (h) Was convicted and sentenced under RCW 46.61.520 (vehicular homicide), RCW 46.61.522 (vehicular assault), RCW 46.61.502(6) (felony DUI), or RCW 46.61.504(6) (felony physical control).
 - (5) The department shall supervise any offender who is released by the indeterminate sentence review board and who was sentenced to community custody or subject to community custody under the terms of release.
- 39 <u>(6)</u> The department is not authorized to, and may not, supervise 40 any offender sentenced to a term of community custody or any

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probationer unless the offender or probationer is one for whom supervision is required under this section or RCW 9.94A.5011.

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(((6))) (7) The department shall conduct a risk assessment for every felony offender sentenced to a term of community custody who may be subject to supervision under this section or RCW 9.94A.5011.

- 6 **Sec. 2.** RCW 9.94A.533 and 2013 c 270 s 2 are each amended to 7 read as follows:
 - (1) The provisions of this section apply to the standard sentence ranges determined by RCW 9.94A.510 or 9.94A.517.
 - (2) For persons convicted of the anticipatory offenses of criminal attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy under chapter 9A.28 RCW, the standard sentence range is determined by locating the sentencing grid sentence range defined by the appropriate offender score and the seriousness level of the completed crime, and multiplying the range by seventy-five percent.
 - (3) The following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range for felony crimes committed after July 23, 1995, if the offender or an accomplice was armed with a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010 and the offender is being sentenced for one of the crimes listed in this subsection as eligible for any firearm enhancements based on the classification of the completed felony crime. If the offender is being sentenced for more than one offense, the firearm enhancement or enhancements must be added to the total period of confinement for all offenses, regardless of which underlying offense is subject to a firearm enhancement. If the offender or an accomplice was armed with a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010 and the offender is being sentenced for an anticipatory offense under chapter 9A.28 RCW to commit one of the crimes listed in this subsection as eligible for any firearm enhancements, the following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range determined under subsection (2) of this section based on the felony crime of conviction as classified under RCW 9A.28.020:
 - (a) Five years for any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of at least twenty years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;
 - (b) Three years for any felony defined under any law as a class B felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of ten years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;

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(c) Eighteen months for any felony defined under any law as a class C felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of five years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;

- (d) If the offender is being sentenced for any firearm enhancements under (a), (b), and/or (c) of this subsection and the offender has previously been sentenced for any deadly weapon enhancements after July 23, 1995, under (a), (b), and/or (c) of this subsection or subsection (4)(a), (b), and/or (c) of this section, or both, all firearm enhancements under this subsection shall be twice the amount of the enhancement listed;
- (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all firearm enhancements under this section are mandatory, shall be served in total confinement, and shall run consecutively to all other sentencing provisions, including other firearm or deadly weapon enhancements, for all offenses sentenced under this chapter. However, whether or not a mandatory minimum term has expired, an offender serving a sentence under this subsection may be:
- (i) Granted an extraordinary medical placement when authorized under RCW 9.94A.728(3); or

(ii) Released under the provisions of RCW 9.94A.730;

- (f) The firearm enhancements in this section shall apply to all felony crimes except the following: Possession of a machine gun, possessing a stolen firearm, drive-by shooting, theft of a firearm, unlawful possession of a firearm in the first and second degree, and use of a machine gun in a felony;
- (g) If the standard sentence range under this section exceeds the statutory maximum sentence for the offense, the statutory maximum sentence shall be the presumptive sentence unless the offender is a persistent offender. If the addition of a firearm enhancement increases the sentence so that it would exceed the statutory maximum for the offense, the portion of the sentence representing the enhancement may not be reduced.
- (4) The following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range for felony crimes committed after July 23, 1995, if the offender or an accomplice was armed with a deadly weapon other than a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010 and the offender is being sentenced for one of the crimes listed in this subsection as eligible for any deadly weapon enhancements based on the classification of the completed felony crime. If the offender is being sentenced for more than one offense, the deadly weapon enhancement or enhancements must

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- be added to the total period of confinement for all offenses, 1 regardless of which underlying offense is subject to a deadly weapon 2 enhancement. If the offender or an accomplice was armed with a deadly 3 weapon other than a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010 and the 4 offender is being sentenced for an anticipatory offense under chapter 5 6 9A.28 RCW to commit one of the crimes listed in this subsection as 7 eligible for any deadly weapon enhancements, the following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range determined under 8 subsection (2) of this section based on the felony crime of 9 conviction as classified under RCW 9A.28.020: 10
 - (a) Two years for any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of at least twenty years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;

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- (b) One year for any felony defined under any law as a class B felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of ten years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;
- (c) Six months for any felony defined under any law as a class C felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of five years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;
- (d) If the offender is being sentenced under (a), (b), and/or (c) of this subsection for any deadly weapon enhancements and the offender has previously been sentenced for any deadly weapon enhancements after July 23, 1995, under (a), (b), and/or (c) of this subsection or subsection (3)(a), (b), and/or (c) of this section, or both, all deadly weapon enhancements under this subsection shall be twice the amount of the enhancement listed;
- (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all deadly weapon enhancements under this section are mandatory, shall be served in total confinement, and shall run consecutively to all other sentencing provisions, including other firearm or deadly weapon enhancements, for all offenses sentenced under this chapter. However, whether or not a mandatory minimum term has expired, an offender serving a sentence under this subsection may be:
- 34 <u>(i) Granted an extraordinary medical placement when authorized</u> 35 under RCW 9.94A.728(3); <u>or</u>
 - (ii) Released under the provisions of RCW 9.94A.730;
- 37 (f) The deadly weapon enhancements in this section shall apply to 38 all felony crimes except the following: Possession of a machine gun, 39 possessing a stolen firearm, drive-by shooting, theft of a firearm,

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

- (g) If the standard sentence range under this section exceeds the statutory maximum sentence for the offense, the statutory maximum sentence shall be the presumptive sentence unless the offender is a persistent offender. If the addition of a deadly weapon enhancement increases the sentence so that it would exceed the statutory maximum for the offense, the portion of the sentence representing the enhancement may not be reduced.
- (5) The following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range if the offender or an accomplice committed the offense while in a county jail or state correctional facility and the offender is being sentenced for one of the crimes listed in this subsection. If the offender or an accomplice committed one of the crimes listed in this subsection while in a county jail or state correctional facility, and the offender is being sentenced for an anticipatory offense under chapter 9A.28 RCW to commit one of the crimes listed in this subsection, the following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range determined under subsection (2) of this section:
- 21 (a) Eighteen months for offenses committed under RCW 69.50.401(2) 22 (a) or (b) or 69.50.410;
- 23 (b) Fifteen months for offenses committed under RCW 69.50.401(2) 24 (c), (d), or (e);
 - (c) Twelve months for offenses committed under RCW 69.50.4013.
 - For the purposes of this subsection, all of the real property of a state correctional facility or county jail shall be deemed to be part of that facility or county jail.
 - (6) An additional twenty-four months shall be added to the standard sentence range for any ranked offense involving a violation of chapter 69.50 RCW if the offense was also a violation of RCW 69.50.435 or 9.94A.827. All enhancements under this subsection shall run consecutively to all other sentencing provisions, for all offenses sentenced under this chapter.
 - (7) An additional two years shall be added to the standard sentence range for vehicular homicide committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502 for each prior offense as defined in RCW 46.61.5055. All enhancements under this subsection shall be mandatory, shall be

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served in total confinement, and shall run consecutively to all other sentencing provisions.

- (8)(a) The following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range for felony crimes committed on or after July 1, 2006, if the offense was committed with sexual motivation, as that term is defined in RCW 9.94A.030. If the offender is being sentenced for more than one offense, the sexual motivation enhancement must be added to the total period of total confinement for all offenses, regardless of which underlying offense is subject to a sexual motivation enhancement. If the offender committed the offense with sexual motivation and the offender is being sentenced for an anticipatory offense under chapter 9A.28 RCW, the following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range determined under subsection (2) of this section based on the felony crime of conviction as classified under RCW 9A.28.020:
- 16 (i) Two years for any felony defined under the law as a class A 17 felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of at least twenty years, 18 or both;
 - (ii) Eighteen months for any felony defined under any law as a class B felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of ten years, or both;
 - (iii) One year for any felony defined under any law as a class C felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of five years, or both;
 - (iv) If the offender is being sentenced for any sexual motivation enhancements under (a)(i), (ii), and/or (iii) of this subsection and the offender has previously been sentenced for any sexual motivation enhancements on or after July 1, 2006, under (a)(i), (ii), and/or (iii) of this subsection, all sexual motivation enhancements under this subsection shall be twice the amount of the enhancement listed;
 - (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all sexual motivation enhancements under this subsection are mandatory, shall be served in total confinement, and shall run consecutively to all other sentencing provisions, including other sexual motivation enhancements, for all offenses sentenced under this chapter. However, whether or not a mandatory minimum term has expired, an offender serving a sentence under this subsection may be:
- 37 <u>(i) Granted an extraordinary medical placement when authorized</u> 38 under RCW 9.94A.728(3); or
 - (ii) Released under the provisions of RCW 9.94A.730;

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1 (c) The sexual motivation enhancements in this subsection apply 2 to all felony crimes;

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- (d) If the standard sentence range under this subsection exceeds the statutory maximum sentence for the offense, the statutory maximum sentence shall be the presumptive sentence unless the offender is a persistent offender. If the addition of a sexual motivation enhancement increases the sentence so that it would exceed the statutory maximum for the offense, the portion of the sentence representing the enhancement may not be reduced;
- (e) The portion of the total confinement sentence which the offender must serve under this subsection shall be calculated before any earned early release time is credited to the offender;
- (f) Nothing in this subsection prevents a sentencing court from imposing a sentence outside the standard sentence range pursuant to RCW 9.94A.535.
- (9) An additional one-year enhancement shall be added to the standard sentence range for the felony crimes of RCW 9A.44.073, 9A.44.076, 9A.44.079, 9A.44.083, 9A.44.086, or 9A.44.089 committed on or after July 22, 2007, if the offender engaged, agreed, or offered to engage the victim in the sexual conduct in return for a fee. If the offender is being sentenced for more than one offense, the one-year enhancement must be added to the total period of total confinement for all offenses, regardless of which underlying offense is subject to the enhancement. If the offender is being sentenced for an anticipatory offense for the felony crimes of RCW 9A.44.073, 9A.44.076, 9A.44.079, 9A.44.083, 9A.44.086, or 9A.44.089, and the offender attempted, solicited another, or conspired to engage, agree, or offer to engage the victim in the sexual conduct in return for a fee, an additional one-year enhancement shall be added to the standard sentence range determined under subsection (2) of this section. For purposes of this subsection, "sexual conduct" means sexual intercourse or sexual contact, both as defined in chapter 9A.44 RCW.
- (10)(a) For a person age eighteen or older convicted of any criminal street gang-related felony offense for which the person compensated, threatened, or solicited a minor in order to involve the minor in the commission of the felony offense, the standard sentence range is determined by locating the sentencing grid sentence range defined by the appropriate offender score and the seriousness level of the completed crime, and multiplying the range by one hundred

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twenty-five percent. If the standard sentence range under this subsection exceeds the statutory maximum sentence for the offense, the statutory maximum sentence is the presumptive sentence unless the offender is a persistent offender.

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- (b) This subsection does not apply to any criminal street gangrelated felony offense for which involving a minor in the commission of the felony offense is an element of the offense.
- 8 (c) The increased penalty specified in (a) of this subsection is 9 unavailable in the event that the prosecution gives notice that it 10 will seek an exceptional sentence based on an aggravating factor 11 under RCW 9.94A.535.
- 12 (11) An additional twelve months and one day shall be added to 13 the standard sentence range for a conviction of attempting to elude a 14 police vehicle as defined by RCW 46.61.024, if the conviction 15 included a finding by special allegation of endangering one or more 16 persons under RCW 9.94A.834.
- 17 (12) An additional twelve months shall be added to the standard 18 sentence range for an offense that is also a violation of RCW 19 9.94A.831.
- (13) An additional twelve months shall be added to the standard 20 sentence range for vehicular homicide committed while under the 21 influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 22 46.61.520 or for vehicular assault committed while 23 influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 24 25 46.61.522, or for any felony driving under the influence (RCW 46.61.502(6)) or felony physical control under the influence (RCW 26 46.61.504(6)) for each child passenger under the age of sixteen who 27 is an occupant in the defendant's vehicle. These enhancements shall 28 be mandatory, shall be served in total confinement, and shall run 29 consecutively to all other sentencing provisions. If the addition of 30 31 a minor child enhancement increases the sentence so that it would exceed the statutory maximum for the offense, the portion of the 32 sentence representing the enhancement may not be reduced. 33
- 34 (14) An additional twelve months shall be added to the standard 35 sentence range for an offense that is also a violation of RCW 36 9.94A.832.
- 37 **Sec. 3.** RCW 9.94A.728 and 2010 c 224 s 6 are each amended to 38 read as follows:

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No person serving a sentence imposed pursuant to this chapter and committed to the custody of the department shall leave the confines of the correctional facility or be released prior to the expiration of the sentence except as follows:

- 5 (1) An offender may earn early release time as authorized by RCW 9.94A.729;
 - (2) An offender may leave a correctional facility pursuant to an authorized furlough or leave of absence. In addition, offenders may leave a correctional facility when in the custody of a corrections officer or officers;
 - (3)(a) The secretary may authorize an extraordinary medical placement for an offender when all of the following conditions exist:
 - (i) The offender has a medical condition that is serious and is expected to require costly care or treatment;
 - (ii) The offender poses a low risk to the community because he or she is currently physically incapacitated due to age or the medical condition or is expected to be so at the time of release; and
 - (iii) It is expected that granting the extraordinary medical placement will result in a cost savings to the state.
 - (b) An offender sentenced to death or to life imprisonment without the possibility of release or parole is not eligible for an extraordinary medical placement.
 - (c) The secretary shall require electronic monitoring for all offenders in extraordinary medical placement unless the electronic monitoring equipment interferes with the function of the offender's medical equipment or results in the loss of funding for the offender's medical care, in which case, an alternative type of monitoring shall be utilized. The secretary shall specify who shall provide the monitoring services and the terms under which the monitoring shall be performed.
- 31 (d) The secretary may revoke an extraordinary medical placement 32 under this subsection at any time.
- 33 (e) Persistent offenders are not eligible for extraordinary 34 medical placement;
 - (4) The governor, upon recommendation from the clemency and pardons board, may grant an extraordinary release for reasons of serious health problems, senility, advanced age, extraordinary meritorious acts, or other extraordinary circumstances;
- 39 (5) No more than the final six months of the offender's term of 40 confinement may be served in partial confinement designed to aid the

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- offender in finding work and reestablishing himself or herself in the community or no more than the final twelve months of the offender's term of confinement may be served in partial confinement as part of the parenting program in RCW 9.94A.6551. This is in addition to that period of earned early release time that may be exchanged for partial confinement pursuant to RCW 9.94A.729(5)(d);
 - (6) The governor may pardon any offender;

- 8 (7) The department may release an offender from confinement any 9 time within ten days before a release date calculated under this 10 section;
 - (8) An offender may leave a correctional facility prior to completion of his or her sentence if the sentence has been reduced as provided in RCW 9.94A.870; ((and))
 - (9) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, an offender sentenced for a felony crime listed in RCW 9.94A.540 as subject to a mandatory minimum sentence of total confinement shall not be released from total confinement before the completion of the listed mandatory minimum sentence for that felony crime of conviction unless allowed under RCW 9.94A.540; and
- 20 (10) Any person convicted of one or more crimes committed prior 21 to the person's eighteenth birthday may be released from confinement 22 pursuant to RCW 9.94A.730.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 9.94A.729 and 2014 c 130 s 4 are each amended to 24 read as follows:
 - (1)(a) The term of the sentence of an offender committed to a correctional facility operated by the department may be reduced by earned release time in accordance with procedures that shall be developed and adopted by the correctional agency having jurisdiction in which the offender is confined. The earned release time shall be for good behavior and good performance, as determined by the correctional agency having jurisdiction. The correctional agency shall not credit the offender with earned release credits in advance of the offender actually earning the credits.
 - (b) Any program established pursuant to this section shall allow an offender to earn early release credits for presentence incarceration. If an offender is transferred from a county jail to the department, the administrator of a county jail facility shall certify to the department the amount of time spent in custody at the facility and the number of days of early release credits lost or not

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- earned. The department may approve a jail certification from a correctional agency that calculates early release time based on the actual amount of confinement time served by the offender before sentencing when an erroneous calculation of confinement time served by the offender before sentencing appears on the judgment and sentence. The department must adjust an offender's rate of early release listed on the jail certification to be consistent with the rate applicable to offenders in the department's facilities. However, the department is not authorized to adjust the number of presentence early release days that the jail has certified as lost or not earned.
 - (2) An offender who has been convicted of a felony committed after July 23, 1995, that involves any applicable deadly weapon enhancements under RCW 9.94A.533 (3) or (4), or both, shall not receive any good time credits or earned release time for that portion of his or her sentence that results from any deadly weapon enhancements.
 - (3) An offender may earn early release time as follows:
- (a) In the case of an offender sentenced pursuant to RCW 10.95.030(3) or 10.95.035, the offender may not receive any earned early release time during the minimum term of confinement imposed by the court; for any remaining portion of the sentence served by the offender, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed ten percent of the sentence.
- (b) In the case of an offender convicted of a serious violent offense, or a sex offense that is a class A felony, committed on or after July 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed fifteen percent of the sentence.
- (c) In the case of an offender convicted of a serious violent offense, or a sex offense that is a class A felony, committed on or after July 1, 2003, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed ten percent of the sentence.
- (d) An offender is qualified to earn up to fifty percent of aggregate earned release time if he or she:
- 34 (i) Is not classified as an offender who is at a high risk to reoffend as provided in subsection (4) of this section;
 - (ii) Is not confined pursuant to a sentence for:
- 37 (A) A sex offense;

- 38 (B) A violent offense;
 - (C) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;

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- 1 (D) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 2 10.99.020;
 - (E) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);

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- 4 (F) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to 5 violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with 6 intent to deliver methamphetamine; or
- 7 (G) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to 8 violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a 9 minor);
- 10 (iii) Has no prior conviction for the offenses listed in (d)(ii)
 11 of this subsection;
 - (iv) Participates in programming or activities as directed by the offender's individual reentry plan as provided under RCW 72.09.270 to the extent that such programming or activities are made available by the department; and
- 16 (v) Has not committed a new felony after July 22, 2007, while 17 under community custody.
 - (e) In no other case shall the aggregate earned release time exceed one-third of the total sentence.
 - (4) The department shall perform a risk assessment of each offender who may qualify for earned early release under subsection (3)(d) of this section utilizing the risk assessment tool recommended by the Washington state institute for public policy. Subsection (3)(d) of this section does not apply to offenders convicted after July 1, 2010.
 - (5)(a) A person who is eligible for earned early release as provided in this section and who will be supervised by the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.501 or 9.94A.5011, shall be transferred to community custody in lieu of earned release time;
 - (b) The department shall, as a part of its program for release to the community in lieu of earned release, require the offender to propose a release plan that includes an approved residence and living arrangement. All offenders with community custody terms eligible for release to community custody in lieu of earned release shall provide an approved residence and living arrangement prior to release to the community;
- 37 (c) The department may deny transfer to community custody in lieu 38 of earned release time if the department determines an offender's 39 release plan, including proposed residence location and living 40 arrangements, may violate the conditions of the sentence or

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- conditions of supervision, place the offender at risk to violate the conditions of the sentence, place the offender at risk to reoffend, or present a risk to victim safety or community safety. The department's authority under this section is independent of any court-ordered condition of sentence or statutory provision regarding conditions for community custody;
 - (d) If the department is unable to approve the offender's release plan, the department may do one or more of the following:

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- (i) Transfer an offender to partial confinement in lieu of earned early release for a period not to exceed three months. The three months in partial confinement is in addition to that portion of the offender's term of confinement that may be served in partial confinement as provided in RCW 9.94A.728(5);
- (ii) Provide rental vouchers to the offender for a period not to exceed three months if rental assistance will result in an approved release plan.
 - A voucher must be provided in conjunction with additional transition support programming or services that enable an offender to participate in services including, but not limited to, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, sex offender treatment, educational programming, or employment programming;
- (e) The department shall maintain a list of housing providers that meets the requirements of RCW 72.09.285. If more than two voucher recipients will be residing per dwelling unit, as defined in RCW 59.18.030, rental vouchers for those recipients may only be paid to a housing provider on the department's list;
 - (f) For each offender who is the recipient of a rental voucher, the department shall gather data as recommended by the Washington state institute for public policy in order to best demonstrate whether rental vouchers are effective in reducing recidivism.
- 31 (6) An offender serving a term of confinement imposed under RCW 32 9.94A.670(5)(a) is not eligible for earned release credits under this 33 section.
- 34 **Sec. 5.** RCW 10.95.030 and 2014 c 130 s 9 are each amended to 35 read as follows:
 - (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, any person convicted of the crime of aggravated first degree murder shall be sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of release or parole. A person sentenced to life imprisonment under this

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1 section shall not have that sentence suspended, deferred, or commuted by any judicial officer and the indeterminate sentence review board 2 or its successor may not parole such prisoner nor reduce the period 3 of confinement in any manner whatsoever including but not limited to 4 any sort of good-time calculation. The department of social and 5 6 health services or its successor or any executive official may not 7 permit such prisoner to participate in any sort of release or 8 furlough program.

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- (2) If, pursuant to a special sentencing proceeding held under RCW 10.95.050, the trier of fact finds that there are not sufficient mitigating circumstances to merit leniency, the sentence shall be death. In no case, however, shall a person be sentenced to death if the person had an intellectual disability at the time the crime was committed, under the definition of intellectual disability set forth in (a) of this subsection. A diagnosis of intellectual disability shall be documented by a licensed psychiatrist or licensed psychologist designated by the court, who is an expert in the diagnosis and evaluation of intellectual disabilities. The defense must establish an intellectual disability by a preponderance of the evidence and the court must make a finding as to the existence of an intellectual disability.
- "Intellectual disability" means the individual has: 22 (i) Significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning; (ii) 23 existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior; and (iii) 24 25 both significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning and 26 deficits in adaptive behavior were manifested during the developmental period. 27
 - (b) "General intellectual functioning" means the results obtained by assessment with one or more of the individually administered general intelligence tests developed for the purpose of assessing intellectual functioning.
- 32 (c) "Significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning" 33 means intelligence quotient seventy or below.
 - (d) "Adaptive behavior" means the effectiveness or degree with which individuals meet the standards of personal independence and social responsibility expected for his or her age.
- 37 (e) "Developmental period" means the period of time between 38 conception and the eighteenth birthday.
- 39 (3)(a)(i) Any person convicted of the crime of aggravated first 40 degree murder for an offense committed prior to the person's

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sixteenth birthday shall be sentenced to a maximum term of life imprisonment and a minimum term of total confinement of twenty-five years.

- (ii) Any person convicted of the crime of aggravated first degree murder for an offense committed when the person is at least sixteen years old but less than eighteen years old shall be sentenced to a maximum term of life imprisonment and a minimum term of total confinement of no less than twenty-five years. A minimum term of life may be imposed, in which case the person will be ineligible for parole or early release.
- (b) In setting a minimum term, the court must take into account mitigating factors that account for the diminished culpability of youth as provided in *Miller v. Alabama*, 132 S.Ct. 2455 (2012) including, but not limited to, the age of the individual, the youth's childhood and life experience, the degree of responsibility the youth was capable of exercising, and the youth's chances of becoming rehabilitated.
- (c) A person sentenced under this subsection shall serve the sentence in a facility or institution operated, or utilized under contract, by the state. During the minimum term of total confinement, the person shall not be eligible for community custody, earned release time, furlough, home detention, partial confinement, work crew, work release, or any other form of early release authorized under RCW 9.94A.728, or any other form of authorized leave or absence from the correctional facility while not in the direct custody of a corrections officer. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply: (i) In the case of an offender in need of emergency medical treatment; or (ii) for an extraordinary medical placement when authorized under RCW 9.94A.728(3).
- (d) Any person sentenced pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to community custody under the supervision of the department of corrections and the authority of the indeterminate sentence review board. As part of any sentence under this subsection, the court shall require the person to comply with any conditions imposed by the board.
- (e) No later than five years prior to the expiration of the person's minimum term, the department of corrections shall conduct an assessment of the offender and identify programming and services that would be appropriate to prepare the offender for return to the

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community. To the extent possible, the department shall make programming available as identified by the assessment.

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- (f) No later than one hundred eighty days prior to the expiration of the person's minimum term, the department of corrections shall conduct, and the offender shall participate in, an examination of the person, incorporating methodologies that are recognized by experts in the prediction of dangerousness, and including a prediction of the probability that the person will engage in future criminal behavior if released on conditions to be set by the board. The board may consider a person's failure to participate in an evaluation under this subsection in determining whether to release the person. The board shall order the person released, under such affirmative and other conditions as the board determines appropriate, unless the board determines by a preponderance of the evidence that, despite such conditions, it is more likely than not that the person will commit new criminal law violations if released. If the board does not order the person released, the board shall set a new minimum term not to exceed five additional years. The board shall give public safety considerations the highest priority when making all discretionary decisions regarding the ability for release and conditions of release.
- (g) In a hearing conducted under (f) of this subsection, the board shall provide opportunities for victims and survivors of victims of any crimes for which the offender has been convicted to present statements as set forth in RCW 7.69.032. The procedures for victim and survivor of victim input shall be ((developed)) provided by rule. To facilitate victim and survivor of victim involvement, county prosecutor's offices shall ensure that any victim impact statements and known contact information for victims of record and survivors of victims are forwarded as part of the judgment and sentence.
- (h) An offender released by the board is subject to the supervision of the department of corrections for a period of time to be determined by the board. The department shall monitor the offender's compliance with conditions of community custody imposed by the court((, department,)) or board((,)) and promptly report any violations to the board. Any violation of conditions of community custody established or modified by the board are subject to the provisions of RCW 9.95.425 through 9.95.440.

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- (i) An offender released or discharged under this section may be returned to the institution at the discretion of the board. The board shall set a new minimum term of incarceration not to exceed five years.
- **Sec. 6.** RCW 9.94A.730 and 2014 c 130 s 10 are each amended to 6 read as follows:

- (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any person convicted of one or more crimes committed prior to the person's eighteenth birthday may petition the indeterminate sentence review board for early release after serving no less than twenty years of total confinement, provided the person has not been convicted for any crime committed subsequent to the person's eighteenth birthday, the person has not committed a ((major violation)) disqualifying serious infraction as defined by the department in the twelve months prior to filing the petition for early release, and the current sentence was not imposed under RCW 10.95.030 or 9.94A.507.
- (2) ((When an)) No later than five years prior to the date the offender ((Who)) will be eligible to petition ((under this section has served fifteen years)) for release, the department shall conduct an assessment of the offender and identify programming and services that would be appropriate to prepare the offender for return to the community. To the extent possible, the department shall make programming available as identified by the assessment.
- (3) No later than one hundred eighty days from receipt of the petition for early release, the department shall conduct, and the offender shall participate in, an examination of the person, incorporating methodologies that are recognized by experts in the prediction of dangerousness, and including a prediction of the probability that the person will engage in future criminal behavior if released on conditions to be set by the board. The board may consider a person's failure to participate in an evaluation under this subsection in determining whether to release the person. The board shall order the person released under such affirmative and other conditions as the board determines appropriate, unless the board determines by a preponderance of the evidence that, despite such conditions, it is more likely than not that the person will commit new criminal law violations if released. The board shall give public safety considerations the highest priority when making all

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1 discretionary decisions regarding the ability for release and 2 conditions of release.

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- (4) In a hearing conducted under subsection (3) of this section, the board shall provide opportunities for victims and survivors of victims of any crimes for which the offender has been convicted to present statements as set forth in RCW 7.69.032. The procedures for victim and survivor of victim input shall be ((developed)) provided by rule. To facilitate victim and survivor of victim involvement, county prosecutor's offices shall ensure that any victim impact statements and known contact information for victims of record and survivors of victims are forwarded as part of the judgment and sentence.
- 13 (5) An offender released by the board is subject to the 14 supervision of the department for a period of time to be determined by the board, up to the length of the court-imposed term of 15 16 incarceration. The department shall monitor the offender's compliance 17 with conditions of community custody imposed by the court((7 18 $\frac{\text{department}_{r}}{\text{department}_{r}}$) or board($\frac{1}{r}$) and promptly report any violations to the 19 board. Any violation of conditions of community custody established 20 or modified by the board are subject to the provisions of RCW 21 9.95.425 through 9.95.440.
- 22 (6) An offender whose petition for release is denied may file a 23 new petition for release five years from the date of denial or at an 24 earlier date as may be set by the board.
- 25 (7) An offender released under the provisions of this section may
 26 be returned to the institution at the discretion of the board up to
 27 the remainder of the court-imposed term of incarceration. The
 28 offender may file a new petition for release five years from the date
 29 of return to the institution or at an earlier date as may be set by
 30 the board.
- 31 **Sec. 7.** RCW 10.95.035 and 2014 c 130 s 11 are each amended to 32 read as follows:
- (1) A person, who was sentenced prior to June 1, 2014, <u>under this</u>
 chapter or any prior law, to a term of life without the possibility
 of parole for an offense committed prior to their eighteenth
 birthday, shall be returned to the sentencing court or the sentencing
 court's successor for sentencing consistent with RCW 10.95.030.
 Release and supervision of a person who receives a minimum term of

so Release and Supervision of a person who receives a minimum term of

39 less than life will be governed by RCW 10.95.030.

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1 (2) The court shall provide an opportunity for victims and 2 survivors of victims of any crimes for which the offender has been 3 convicted to present a statement personally or by representation.

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- (3) The court's order setting a minimum term is subject to review to the same extent as a minimum term decision by the parole board before July 1, 1986.
- 7 (4) A resentencing under this section shall not reopen the 8 defendant's conviction to challenges that would otherwise be barred 9 by RCW 10.73.090, 10.73.100, 10.73.140, or other procedural barriers.
- 10 **Sec. 8.** RCW 9.94A.704 and 2014 c 35 s 1 are each amended to read 11 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 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).
 - (3) If the offender is supervised by the department, the department shall at a minimum instruct the offender to:
 - (a) Report as directed to a community corrections officer;
 - (b) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries;
- 28 (c) Notify the community corrections officer of any change in the 29 offender's address or employment;
 - (d) Pay the supervision fee assessment; and
 - (e) Disclose the fact of supervision to any mental health or chemical dependency treatment provider, as required by RCW 9.94A.722.
- 33 (4) The department may require the offender to participate in 34 rehabilitative programs, or otherwise perform affirmative conduct, 35 and to obey all laws.
- 36 (5) If the offender was sentenced pursuant to a conviction for a 37 sex offense, the department may:
- 38 (a) Require the offender to refrain from direct or indirect 39 contact with the victim of the crime or immediate family member of

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the victim of the crime. If a victim or an immediate family member of a victim has requested that the offender not contact him or her after notice as provided in RCW 72.09.340, the department shall require the offender to refrain from contact with the requestor. Where the victim is a minor, the parent or guardian of the victim may make a request on the victim's behalf.

- (b) 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 shall notify the offender in writing upon community custody intake of the department's violation process.
- (9) 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.
- (10)(a) When ((a sex)) an offender ((has been sentenced pursuant to RCW 9.94A.507)) on community custody is under the authority of the board, the department shall assess the offender's risk of recidivism and shall recommend to the board any additional or modified conditions based upon the offender's risk to community safety and may recommend affirmative conduct or electronic monitoring consistent with subsections (4) through (6) of this section.

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- (b) The board may impose conditions in addition to court-ordered conditions. The board must consider and may impose department-recommended conditions. The board must impose a condition requiring the offender to refrain from contact with the victim or immediate family member of the victim as provided in subsection (5)(a) of this section.
- (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;

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- 14 (ii) The offender's risk of reoffending;
- 15 (iii) The safety of the community.
- 16 (d) If the department finds that an emergency exists requiring 17 the immediate imposition of additional conditions in order to prevent 18 the offender from committing a crime, the department may impose such conditions. The department may not impose conditions that are 19 20 contrary to those set by the board or the court and may not 21 contravene or decrease court-imposed or board-imposed conditions. Conditions imposed under this subsection shall take effect 22 immediately after notice to the offender by personal service, but 23 24 shall not remain in effect longer than seven working days unless 25 approved by the board.
- 26 (11) In setting, modifying, and enforcing conditions of community 27 custody, the department shall be deemed to be performing a 28 quasi-judicial function.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately.

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