

HOUSE BILL REPORT

HB 1248

As Reported by House Committee On:
Public Safety

Title: An act relating to correcting a conflict between state and federal law regarding class I correctional industries work programs.

Brief Description: Correcting a conflict between state and federal law regarding class I correctional industries work programs.

Sponsors: Representatives Griffey, Appleton, Goodman, Klippert, Holy and Hayes; by request of Department of Corrections.

Brief History:

Committee Activity:

Public Safety: 1/24/17, 1/26/17 [DP].

Brief Summary of Bill

- Requires the Department of Corrections to make statutorily identified deductions from an inmate's "wages," rather than an inmate's "gross wages."
- Amends the schedule of deductions from Class I Correctional Industries wages to be a maximum allowable deduction schedule, rather than a minimum deduction schedule.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

Majority Report: Do pass. Signed by 10 members: Representatives Goodman, Chair; Pellicciotti, Vice Chair; Klippert, Ranking Minority Member; Hayes, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Chapman, Griffey, Holy, Orwall, Pettigrew and Van Werven.

Staff: Omeara Harrington (786-7136).

Background:

The Department of Corrections (DOC) provides inmate work programs through its Correctional Industries Division. There are five classes of correctional industries work programs. All inmates working in Class I-IV employment receive financial compensation

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for their work. Class V jobs are court ordered community work that is performed for the benefit of the community without financial compensation.

The DOC is certified by the federal Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to administer Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Programs. In Washington, these are called Class I ("free venture") industries, and allow private sector companies to operate within state correctional facilities to produce goods or services for sale to the public or private sector. Inmates must be paid wages comparable to the wage for work of a similar nature in the locality in which the industry is located.

The DOC is required to deduct taxes and legal financial obligations from the gross wages inmates earn while working in Correctional Industries employment. Deductions follow a statutory formula, and must not reduce an inmate account below an indigency level of less than \$10 of disposable income. The minimum deductions from Class I gross wages and all other income of inmates earning at least minimum wage are:

- 5 percent to crime victims' compensation;
- 10 percent to a department personal inmate savings account;
- 20 percent to the DOC to contribute to the cost of incarceration;
- 20 percent for payment of legal financial obligations; and
- 20 percent for payment of any civil judgment for assault.

Under BJA regulations, deductions may be made from inmate gross wages for specified purposes, including taxes, reasonable charges for room and board, family support, and victims' compensation. These deductions cannot total more than 80 percent of gross wages.

Summary of Bill:

The DOC must deduct taxes, legal financial obligations, and other statutorily identified deductions from an inmate's wages, rather than an inmate's gross wages. The schedule of deductions from Class I wages and income from other inmates earning at least minimum wage is changed from a minimum deduction schedule to a maximum allowable deduction schedule.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Available.

Effective Date: The bill takes effect 90 days after adjournment of the session in which the bill is passed.

Staff Summary of Public Testimony:

(In support) This is a technical bill to align Washington statute with federal law. This bill will enable Correctional Industries to participate in Class I partnerships, which will increase

evidence-based programming. These programs allow inmates to gain work experience and earn comparable wages to what would be paid in the community. There are currently no Class I industries programs in Washington. The last time Washington had a Class I industries program it was deemed unconstitutional due to wage issues, and there has since been a remedial constitutional amendment.

(Opposed) None.

Persons Testifying: Representative Griffey, prime sponsor; and Danielle Armbruster, Department of Corrections.

Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying: None.