HOUSE BILL 1024

State of Washington 68th Legislature 2023 Regular Session

By Representatives Simmons, Reed, Berry, Ryu, Goodman, Bateman, Ramel, Peterson, Street, Doglio, Macri, Reeves, Wylie, Alvarado, Thai, Santos, Ormsby, and Fosse

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- AN ACT Relating to labor and income of incarcerated persons; amending RCW 10.01.160, 72.09.015, 72.09.100, 72.09.110, 72.09.111, 72.09.130, 72.09.460, and 72.09.480; reenacting and amending RCW 9.94A.760; adding a new section to chapter 72.09 RCW; creating new sections; repealing RCW 72.09.400 and 72.09.410; and providing an effective date.
- 7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 8 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1.** This act may be known and cited as the 9 real labor real wages act.
- 10 **Sec. 2.** RCW 9.94A.760 and 2022 c 260 s 4 and 2022 c 29 s 4 are 11 each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 12 (1) Whenever a person is convicted in superior court, the court 13 may order the payment of a legal financial obligation as part of the sentence. The court may not order an offender to pay costs 14 15 described in RCW 10.01.160 if the court finds that the offender at the time of sentencing is indigent as defined in RCW 10.01.160(3). An 16 17 offender being indigent as defined in RCW 10.01.160(3) is not grounds 18 for failing to impose restitution or the crime victim penalty 19 assessment under RCW 7.68.035. The court must on either the judgment 20 and sentence or on a subsequent order to pay, designate the total

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- amount of a legal financial obligation and segregate this amount among the separate assessments made for restitution, costs, fines, and other assessments required by law. On the same order, the court is also to set a sum that the offender is required to pay on a monthly basis towards satisfying the legal financial obligation. If the court fails to set the offender monthly payment amount, the department shall set the amount if the department has active supervision of the offender, otherwise the county clerk shall set the amount.
- 10 (2) Upon receipt of each payment made by or on behalf of an offender, the county clerk shall distribute the payment in the following order of priority until satisfied:

- (a) First, proportionally to restitution to victims that have not been fully compensated from other sources;
- (b) Second, proportionally to restitution to insurance or other sources with respect to a loss that has provided compensation to victims;
 - (c) Third, proportionally to crime victims' assessments; and
- (d) Fourth, proportionally to costs, fines, and other assessments required by law.
- (3) ((If the court determines that the offender, at the time of sentencing, has the means to pay for the cost of incarceration, the court may require the offender to pay for the cost of incarceration. The court shall not order the offender to pay the cost of incarceration if the court finds that the offender at the time of sentencing is indigent as defined in RCW 10.01.160(3). Costs of incarceration ordered by the court shall not exceed a rate of \$50 per day of incarceration, if incarcerated in a prison, or the actual cost of incarceration per day of incarceration, if incarcerated in a county jail. In no case may the court require the offender to pay more than \$100 per day for the cost of incarceration. All funds recovered from offenders for the cost of incarceration in the county jail shall be remitted to the county and the costs of incarceration in a prison shall be remitted to the department.
- (4))) The court may add to the judgment and sentence or subsequent order to pay a statement that a notice of payroll deduction is to be issued immediately. If the court chooses not to order the immediate issuance of a notice of payroll deduction at sentencing, the court shall add to the judgment and sentence or subsequent order to pay a statement that a notice of payroll

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deduction may be issued or other income-withholding action may be taken, without further notice to the offender if a monthly court-ordered legal financial obligation payment is not paid when due, and an amount equal to or greater than the amount payable for one month is owed.

If a judgment and sentence or subsequent order to pay does not include the statement that a notice of payroll deduction may be issued or other income-withholding action may be taken if a monthly legal financial obligation payment is past due, the department or the county clerk may serve a notice on the offender stating such requirements and authorizations. Service shall be by personal service or any form of mail requiring a return receipt.

(((5))) (4) (a) Independent of the department or the county clerk, the party or entity to whom the legal financial obligation is owed shall have the authority to use any other remedies available to the party or entity to collect the legal financial obligation. These remedies include enforcement in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action by the party or entity to whom the legal financial obligation is owed. Restitution collected through civil enforcement must be paid through the registry of the court and must be distributed proportionately according to each victim's loss when there is more than one victim. The judgment and sentence shall identify the party or entity to whom restitution is owed so that the state, party, or entity may enforce the judgment.

- (b) If restitution is ordered pursuant to RCW 9.94A.750(6) or 9.94A.753(6) to a victim of rape of a child or a victim's child born from the rape, the Washington state child support registry shall be identified as the party to whom payments must be made. Restitution obligations arising from the rape of a child in the first, second, or third degree that result in the pregnancy of the victim may be enforced for the time periods provided under RCW 9.94A.750(6) and 9.94A.753(6).
- (c) All other restitution obligations for an offense committed prior to July 1, 2000, may be enforced at any time during the 10-year period following the offender's release from total confinement or within 10 years of entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever period ends later. Prior to the expiration of the initial 10-year period, the superior court may extend the criminal judgment an additional 10 years for payment of restitution obligations. All other restitution obligations for an offense committed on or after July 1,

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2000, may be enforced at any time the offender remains under the court's jurisdiction. For an offense committed on or after July 1, 2000, the court shall retain jurisdiction over the offender, for purposes of the offender's compliance with payment of the restitution obligations, until the obligation is completely satisfied, regardless of the statutory maximum for the crime.

- (d) All other legal financial obligations other than restitution may be enforced at any time during the 10-year period following the offender's release from total confinement or within 10 years of entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever period ends later. Prior to the expiration of the initial 10-year period, the superior court may extend the criminal judgment an additional 10 years for payment of nonrestitution legal financial obligations only if the court finds that the offender has the current or likely future ability to pay the obligations. A person does not have the current ability to pay if the person is indigent as defined in RCW 10.01.160(3).
- (e) The department may only supervise the offender's compliance with payment of the legal financial obligations during any period in which the department is authorized to supervise the offender in the community under RCW 9.94A.728, 9.94A.501, or in which the offender is confined in a state correctional institution or a correctional facility pursuant to a transfer agreement with the department, and the department shall supervise the offender's compliance during any such period. The department is not responsible for supervision of the offender during any subsequent period of time the offender remains under the court's jurisdiction. The county clerk is authorized to collect unpaid legal financial obligations at any time the offender remains under the jurisdiction of the court for purposes of his or her legal financial obligations.
- (((6))) <u>(5)</u> In order to assist the court in setting a monthly sum that the offender must pay during the period of supervision, the offender is required to report to the department for purposes of preparing a recommendation to the court. When reporting, the offender is required, under oath, to respond truthfully and honestly to all questions concerning present, past, and future earning capabilities and the location and nature of all property or financial assets. The offender is further required to bring all documents requested by the department.
- $((\frac{(7)}{)})$ <u>(6)</u> After completing the investigation, the department shall make a report to the court on the amount of the monthly payment

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that the offender should be required to make towards a satisfied legal financial obligation.

((\(\frac{(\text{8})}\)) (7)(a) During the period of supervision, the department may make a recommendation to the court that the offender's monthly payment schedule be modified so as to reflect a change in financial circumstances. If the department sets the monthly payment amount, the department may modify the monthly payment amount without the matter being returned to the court. During the period of supervision, the department may require the offender to report to the department for the purposes of reviewing the appropriateness of the collection schedule for the legal financial obligation. During this reporting, the offender is required under oath to respond truthfully and honestly to all questions concerning earning capabilities and the location and nature of all property or financial assets. The offender shall bring all documents requested by the department in order to prepare the collection schedule.

(b) Subsequent to any period of supervision, or if the department is not authorized to supervise the offender in the community, the county clerk may make a recommendation to the court that the offender's monthly payment schedule be modified so as to reflect a change in financial circumstances. If the county clerk sets the monthly payment amount, or if the department set the monthly payment amount and the department has subsequently turned the collection of the legal financial obligation over to the county clerk, the clerk may modify the monthly payment amount without the matter being returned to the court. During the period of repayment, the county clerk may require the offender to report to the clerk for the purpose of reviewing the appropriateness of the collection schedule for the legal financial obligation. During this reporting, the offender is required under oath to respond truthfully and honestly to all questions concerning earning capabilities and the location and nature of all property or financial assets. The offender shall bring all documents requested by the county clerk in order to prepare the collection schedule.

 $((\frac{(9)}{)})$ (8) After the judgment and sentence or payment order is entered, the department is authorized, for any period of supervision, to collect the legal financial obligation from the offender. Subsequent to any period of supervision or, if the department is not authorized to supervise the offender in the community, the county clerk is authorized to collect unpaid legal financial obligations

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from the offender. Any amount collected by the department shall be remitted daily to the county clerk for the purpose of disbursements.

The department and the county clerks are authorized, but not required, to accept credit cards as payment for a legal financial obligation, and any costs incurred related to accepting credit card payments shall be the responsibility of the offender.

(((10))) (9) The department or any obligee of the legal financial obligation may seek a mandatory wage assignment for the purposes of obtaining satisfaction for the legal financial obligation pursuant to RCW 9.94A.7701. Any party obtaining a wage assignment shall notify the county clerk. The county clerks shall notify the department, or the administrative office of the courts, whichever is providing the monthly billing for the offender.

(((11))) <u>(10)</u> The requirement that the offender pay a monthly sum towards a legal financial obligation constitutes a condition or requirement of a sentence and the offender is subject to the penalties for noncompliance as provided in RCW 9.94B.040, 9.94A.737, or 9.94A.740. If the court determines that the offender is homeless or a person who is mentally ill, as defined in RCW 71.24.025, failure to pay a legal financial obligation is not willful noncompliance and shall not subject the offender to penalties.

 $((\frac{(12)}{(12)}))$ (11)(a) The administrative office of the courts shall mail individualized periodic billings to the address known by the office for each offender with an unsatisfied legal financial obligation.

- (b) The billing shall direct payments to the county clerk.
- (c) The county clerk shall provide the administrative office of the courts with notice of payments by such offenders no less frequently than weekly.
- (d) The county clerks, the administrative office of the courts, and the department shall maintain agreements to implement this subsection.

 $((\frac{(13)}{(13)}))$ (12) The department shall arrange for the collection of unpaid legal financial obligations during any period of supervision in the community through the county clerk. The department shall either collect unpaid legal financial obligations or arrange for collections through another entity if the clerk does not assume responsibility or is unable to continue to assume responsibility for collection pursuant to subsection $((\frac{(5)}{(5)}))$ (4) of this section. The costs for collection services shall be paid by the offender.

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 $((\frac{(14)}{(14)}))$ (13) The county clerk may access the records of the employment security department for the purposes of verifying employment or income, seeking any assignment of wages, or performing other duties necessary to the collection of an offender's legal financial obligations.

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 $((\frac{(15)}{(15)}))$ $\underline{(14)}$ Nothing in this chapter makes the department, the state, the counties, or any state or county employees, agents, or other persons acting on their behalf liable under any circumstances for the payment of these legal financial obligations or for the acts of any offender who is no longer, or was not, subject to supervision by the department for a term of community custody, and who remains under the jurisdiction of the court for payment of legal financial obligations.

- 14 **Sec. 3.** RCW 10.01.160 and 2022 c 260 s 9 are each amended to 15 read as follows:
 - (1) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, the court may require a defendant to pay costs. Costs may be imposed only upon a convicted defendant, except for costs imposed upon a defendant's entry into a deferred prosecution program, costs imposed upon a defendant for pretrial supervision, or costs imposed upon a defendant for preparing and serving a warrant for failure to appear.
 - (2) Costs shall be limited to expenses specially incurred by the state in prosecuting the defendant or in administering the deferred prosecution program under chapter 10.05 RCW or pretrial supervision. They cannot include expenses inherent in providing a constitutionally quaranteed jury trial or expenditures in connection with the maintenance and operation of government agencies that must be made by the public irrespective of specific violations of law. Expenses incurred for serving of warrants for failure to appear and jury fees under RCW 10.46.190 may be included in costs the court may require a defendant to pay. Costs for administering a deferred prosecution may not exceed \$250. Costs for administering a pretrial supervision other than a pretrial electronic alcohol monitoring program, drug monitoring program, or 24/7 sobriety program may not exceed \$150. Costs for preparing and serving a warrant for failure to appear may not exceed \$100. ((Costs of incarceration imposed on a defendant convicted of a misdemeanor or a gross misdemeanor may not exceed the actual cost of incarceration. In no case may the court require the offender to pay more than \$100 per day for the cost of incarceration.

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Payment of other court-ordered financial obligations, including all legal financial obligations and costs of supervision take precedence over the payment of the cost of incarceration ordered by the court. All funds received from defendants for the cost of incarceration in the county or city jail must be remitted for criminal justice purposes to the county or city that is responsible for the defendant's jail costs.)) Costs imposed constitute a judgment against a defendant and survive a dismissal of the underlying action against the defendant. However, if the defendant is acquitted on the underlying action, the costs for preparing and serving a warrant for failure to appear do not survive the acquittal, and the judgment that such costs would otherwise constitute shall be vacated.

(3) (a) In no case may the court require a person to pay for the cost of incarceration.

- (b) The court shall not order a defendant to pay costs if the defendant at the time of sentencing is indigent. In determining the amount and method of payment of costs for defendants who are not indigent, the court shall take account of the financial resources of the defendant and the nature of the burden that payment of costs will impose. For the purposes of this section, a defendant is "indigent" if the defendant: (a) Meets the criteria defined in RCW 10.101.010(3) (a) through (c); (b) is homeless or mentally ill as defined in RCW 71.24.025; (c) has household income above 125 percent of the federal poverty guidelines and has recurring basic living costs, as defined in RCW 10.101.010, that render the defendant without the financial ability to pay; or (d) has other compelling circumstances that exist that demonstrate an inability to pay.
- (4) A defendant who has been ordered to pay costs and who has not willfully failed to pay the obligation, as described in RCW 9.94A.6333, 9.94B.040, and 10.01.180, may at any time petition the sentencing court for remission of the payment of costs or of any unpaid portion thereof. If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that payment of the amount due will impose manifest hardship on the defendant or the defendant's immediate family, the court may remit all or part of the amount due in costs, modify the method of payment under RCW 10.01.170, or convert the unpaid costs to community restitution hours, if the jurisdiction operates a community restitution program, at the rate of no less than the state minimum wage established in RCW 49.46.020 for each hour of community

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restitution. Manifest hardship exists where the defendant is indigent as defined in subsection (3) of this section.

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- 3 (5) Except for direct costs relating to evaluating and reporting to the court, prosecutor, or defense counsel regarding a defendant's 4 competency to stand trial as provided in RCW 10.77.060, this section 5 6 shall not apply to costs related to medical or mental health treatment or services a defendant receives while in custody of the 7 secretary of the department of social and health services or other 8 governmental units. This section shall not prevent the secretary of 9 the department of social and health services or other governmental 10 units from imposing liability and seeking reimbursement from a 11 12 defendant committed to an appropriate facility as provided in RCW 10.77.084 while criminal proceedings are stayed. This section shall 13 also not prevent governmental units from imposing liability on 14 defendants for costs related to providing medical or mental health 15 16 treatment while the defendant is in the governmental unit's custody. 17 Medical or mental health treatment and services a defendant receives at a state hospital or other facility are not a cost of prosecution 18 19 and shall be recoverable under RCW 10.77.250 and 70.48.130, chapter 43.20B RCW, and any other applicable statute. 20
- 21 **Sec. 4.** RCW 72.09.015 and 2022 c 254 s 2 are each amended to 22 read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

- (1) "Adult basic education" means education or instruction designed to achieve general competence of skills in reading, writing, and oral communication, including English as a second language and preparation and testing services for obtaining a high school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate as provided in RCW 28B.50.536.
- (2) "Base level of correctional services" means the minimum level of field services the department of corrections is required by statute to provide for the supervision and monitoring of ((offenders)) incarcerated persons.
 - (3) "Civil judgment for assault" means a civil judgment for monetary damages awarded to a correctional officer or department employee entered by a court of competent jurisdiction against an ((inmate)) incarcerated person that is based on, or arises from, injury to the correctional officer or department employee caused by the ((inmate)) incarcerated person while the correctional officer or

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department employee was acting in the course and scope of his or her employment.

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- (4) "Community custody" has the same meaning as that provided in RCW 9.94A.030 and also includes community placement and community supervision as defined in RCW 9.94B.020.
- (5) "Contraband" means any object or communication the secretary determines shall not be allowed to be: (a) Brought into; (b) possessed while on the grounds of; or (c) sent from any institution under the control of the secretary.
- (6) "Correctional facility" means a facility or institution operated directly or by contract by the secretary for the purposes of incarcerating adults in total or partial confinement, as defined in RCW 9.94A.030.
 - (7) "County" means a county or combination of counties.
 - (8) "Department" means the department of corrections.
- 16 (9) "Earned early release" means earned release as authorized by 17 RCW 9.94A.729.
 - (10) "Evidence-based" means a program or practice that has had multiple-site random controlled trials across heterogeneous populations demonstrating that the program or practice is effective in reducing recidivism for the population.
 - (11) "Extended family visit" means an authorized visit between an ((inmate)) incarcerated person and a member of his or her immediate family that occurs in a private visiting unit located at the correctional facility where the ((inmate)) incarcerated person is confined.
- 27 (12) "Good conduct" means compliance with department rules and 28 policies.
- 29 (13) "Good performance" means successful completion of a program 30 required by the department, including an education, work, or other program.
- (14) "Immediate family" means the ((inmate's)) incarcerated 32 person's children, stepchildren, grandchildren, great grandchildren, 33 34 parents, stepparents, grandparents, great grandparents, siblings, 35 aunts, uncles, and a person legally married to or in a state 36 registered domestic partnership with an ((inmate)) incarcerated person. "Immediate family" includes the immediate family of an 37 ((inmate)) incarcerated person who was adopted as a child or an 38 39 adult, but does not include an ((inmate)) incarcerated person adopted 40 by another ((inmate)) incarcerated person.

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"indigent," and "indigency" mean an ((inmate)) incarcerated person who has less than a \$25 balance of disposable income in his or her institutional account on the day a request is made to utilize funds and during the 30 days previous to the request.

- (16) "Individual reentry plan" means the plan to prepare an ((offender)) incarcerated person for release into the community. It should be developed collaboratively between the department and the ((offender)) person and based on an assessment of the ((offender)) person using a standardized and comprehensive tool to identify the ((offender's)) person's risks and needs. The individual reentry plan describes actions that should occur to prepare individual ((offenders)) incarcerated persons for release from prison or jail, specifies the supervision and services they will experience in the community, and describes ((an offender's)) a person's eventual discharge to aftercare upon successful completion of supervision. An individual reentry plan is updated throughout the period of ((an offender's)) a person's incarceration and supervision to be relevant to the ((offender's)) person's current needs and risks.
 - "incarcerated person" mean a person committed to the custody of the department, including but not limited to persons residing in a correctional institution or facility and persons released from such facility on furlough, work release, or community custody, and persons received from another state, state agency, county, federally recognized tribe, or federal jurisdiction.
 - (18) "Labor" means the period of time before a birth during which contractions are of sufficient frequency, intensity, and duration to bring about effacement and progressive dilation of the cervix.
- (19) "Physical restraint" means the use of any bodily force or physical intervention to control an ((offender)) incarcerated person or limit an ((offender's)) incarcerated person's freedom of movement in a way that does not involve a mechanical restraint. Physical restraint does not include momentary periods of minimal physical restriction by direct person-to-person contact, without the aid of mechanical restraint, accomplished with limited force and designed to:
- 38 (a) Prevent an ((offender)) <u>incarcerated person</u> from completing 39 an act that would result in potential bodily harm to self or others 40 or damage property;

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- 1 (b) Remove a disruptive ((offender)) incarcerated person who is unwilling to leave the area voluntarily; or
 - (c) Guide an ((offender)) incarcerated person from one location to another.
 - (20) "Postpartum recovery" means (a) the entire period a woman or youth is in the hospital, birthing center, or clinic after giving birth and (b) an additional time period, if any, a treating physician determines is necessary for healing after the woman or youth leaves the hospital, birthing center, or clinic.
 - (21) "Privilege" means any goods or services, education or work programs, or earned early release days, the receipt of which are directly linked to an ((inmate's)) incarcerated person's (a) good conduct; and (b) good performance. Privileges do not include any goods or services the department is required to provide under the state or federal Constitution or under state or federal law.
 - (22) "Promising practice" means a practice that presents, based on preliminary information, potential for becoming a research-based or consensus-based practice.
 - (23) "Research-based" means a program or practice that has some research demonstrating effectiveness, but that does not yet meet the standard of evidence-based practices.
- 22 (24) "Restraints" means anything used to control the movement of 23 a person's body or limbs and includes:
 - (a) Physical restraint; or

- (b) Mechanical device including but not limited to: Metal handcuffs, plastic ties, ankle restraints, leather cuffs, other hospital-type restraints, tasers, or batons.
- 28 (25) "Secretary" means the secretary of corrections or his or her 29 designee.
 - (26) "Significant expansion" includes any expansion into a new product line or service to the class I business that results from an increase in benefits provided by the department, including a decrease in labor costs, rent, or utility rates (for water, sewer, electricity, and disposal), an increase in work program space, tax advantages, or other overhead costs.
 - (27) "Superintendent" means the superintendent of a correctional facility under the jurisdiction of the Washington state department of corrections, or his or her designee.
- 39 (28) "Transportation" means the conveying, by any means, of an 40 incarcerated pregnant woman or youth from the correctional facility

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- to another location from the moment she leaves the correctional facility to the time of arrival at the other location, and includes the escorting of the pregnant incarcerated woman or youth from the correctional facility to a transport vehicle and from the vehicle to the other location.
- 6 (29) "Unfair competition" means any net competitive advantage
 7 that a business may acquire as a result of a correctional industries
 8 contract, including labor costs, rent, tax advantages, utility rates
 9 (water, sewer, electricity, and disposal), and other overhead costs.
 10 To determine net competitive advantage, the department of corrections
 11 shall review and quantify any expenses unique to operating a for12 profit business inside a prison.
- 13 (30) "Vocational training" or "vocational education" means 14 "vocational education" as defined in RCW 72.62.020.
- 15 (31) "Washington business" means an in-state manufacturer or 16 service provider subject to chapter 82.04 RCW existing on June 10, 17 2004.
- 18 (32) "Work programs" means all classes of correctional industries 19 jobs authorized under RCW 72.09.100.
- 20 **Sec. 5.** RCW 72.09.100 and 2012 c 220 s 2 are each amended to 21 read as follows:
 - It is the intent of the legislature to vest in the department the power to provide for a comprehensive ((inmate)) work program and to remove statutory and other restrictions which have limited work programs in the past. It is also the intent of the legislature to ensure that the department, in developing and selecting correctional industries work programs, does not encourage the development of, or provide for selection of or contracting for, or the significant expansion of, any new or existing class I correctional industries work programs that unfairly compete with Washington businesses. The legislature intends that the requirements relating to competition in the correctional industries work programs be liberally construed by the department to protect Washington businesses from unfair competition. For purposes of establishing such a comprehensive program, the legislature recommends that the department consider adopting any or all, or any variation of, the following classes of work programs:
 - (1) CLASS I: FREE VENTURE INDUSTRIES.

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(a) The employer model industries in this class shall be operated and managed in total or in part by any profit or nonprofit organization pursuant to an agreement between the organization and the department. The organization shall produce goods or services for sale to both the public and private sector.

- (b) The customer model industries in this class shall be operated and managed by the department to provide Washington state manufacturers or businesses with products or services currently produced or provided by out-of-state or foreign suppliers.
- (c) The department shall review these proposed industries, including any potential new class I industries work program or the significant expansion of an existing class I industries work program, before the department contracts to provide such products or services. The review shall include the analysis required under RCW 72.09.115 to determine if the proposed correctional industries work program will compete with any Washington business. An agreement for a new class I correctional industries work program, or an agreement for a significant expansion of an existing class I correctional industries work program, that unfairly competes with any Washington business is prohibited.
- (d) The department shall supply appropriate security and custody services without charge to the participating firms.
- (e) ((Inmates)) Incarcerated persons who work in free venture industries shall do so at their own choice. They shall be paid a wage comparable to the wage paid for work of a similar nature in the locality in which the industry is located, as determined by the director of correctional industries. If the director cannot reasonably determine the comparable wage, then the pay shall not be less than the ((federal)) state minimum wage as described in RCW 49.46.020.
- (f) An ((inmate)) incarcerated person who is employed in the class I program of correctional industries shall not be eligible for unemployment compensation benefits pursuant to any of the provisions of Title 50 RCW until released on parole or discharged.
 - (2) CLASS II: TAX REDUCTION INDUSTRIES.
- (a) Industries in this class shall be state-owned and operated enterprises designed primarily to reduce the costs for goods and services for tax-supported agencies and for nonprofit organizations.
- 39 (b)(i) The industries selected for development within this class 40 shall, as much as possible, match the available pool of ((inmate))

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- incarcerated person work skills and aptitudes with the work opportunities in the free community. The industries shall be closely patterned after private sector industries but with the objective of reducing public support costs rather than making a profit.
 - (ii) Except as provided in RCW ((43.19.534(3))) 39.26.251(2) and this section, the products and services of this industry, including purchased products and services necessary for a complete product line, may be sold to the following:
 - (A) Public agencies;

- (B) Nonprofit organizations;
- (C) Private contractors when the goods purchased will be ultimately used by a public agency or a nonprofit organization;
- 13 (D) An employee and immediate family members of an employee of the department;
- 15 (E) A person under the supervision of the department and his or 16 her immediate family members; and
 - (F) A licensed health professional for the sole purpose of providing eyeglasses to enrollees of the state medical program at no more than the health professional's cost of acquisition.
 - (iii) The department shall authorize the type and quantity of items that may be purchased and sold under (b)(ii)(D) and (E) of this subsection.
- (iv) It is prohibited to purchase any item purchased under (b)(ii)(D) and (E) of this subsection for the purpose of resale.
 - (v) Clothing manufactured by an industry in this class may be donated to nonprofit organizations that provide clothing free of charge to low-income persons.
 - (c) Under no circumstance shall ((offenders)) incarcerated persons under the custody of the department of corrections make or assemble uniforms to be worn by correctional officers employed with the department.
 - (d)(i) Class II correctional industries products and services shall be reviewed by the department before offering such products and services for sale to private contractors.
 - (ii) The secretary shall conduct a yearly marketing review of the products and services offered under this subsection. Such review shall include an analysis of the potential impact of the proposed products and services on the Washington state business community. To avoid waste or spoilage and consequent loss to the state, when there is no public sector market for such goods, by-products and surpluses

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- of timber, agricultural, and animal husbandry enterprises may be sold to private persons, at private sale. Surplus by-products and surpluses of timber, agricultural and animal husbandry enterprises that cannot be sold to public agencies or to private persons may be donated to nonprofit organizations. All sales of surplus products shall be carried out in accordance with rules prescribed by the secretary.
- 8 (e) Security and custody services shall be provided without 9 charge by the department.
 - (f) ((Inmates)) Incarcerated persons working in this class of industries shall do so at their own choice and shall be paid for their work on a gratuity scale which shall not exceed the wage paid for work of a similar nature in the locality in which the industry is located and which is approved by the director of correctional industries, provided that the payment is no less than the state minimum wage as described in RCW 49.46.020.
 - (g) Provisions of RCW 41.06.142 shall not apply to contracts with Washington state businesses entered into by the department through class II industries.
 - (3) CLASS III: INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT INDUSTRIES.

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- 21 (a) Industries in this class shall be operated by the department. 22 They shall be designed and managed to accomplish the following 23 objectives:
 - (i) Whenever possible, to provide basic work training and experience so that the ((inmate)) incarcerated person will be able to qualify for better work both within correctional industries and the free community. It is not intended that an ((inmate's)) incarcerated person's work within this class of industries should be his or her final and total work experience as an ((inmate)) incarcerated person.
- 30 (ii) Whenever possible, to provide forty hours of work or work 31 training per week.
- 32 (iii) Whenever possible, to offset tax and other public support 33 costs.
 - (b) Class III correctional industries shall be reviewed by the department to set policy for work crews. The department shall prepare quarterly detail statements showing where work crews worked, what correctional industry class, and the hours worked.
- 38 (c) Supervising, management, and custody staff shall be employees 39 of the department.

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- (d) All able and eligible ((inmates)) incarcerated persons who are assigned work and who are not working in other classes of industries shall work in this class.
- (e) Except for ((inmates)) incarcerated persons who work in work training programs, ((inmates)) incarcerated persons in this class shall do so at their own choice and shall be paid for their work in accordance with ((an inmate)) a gratuity scale((. The scale shall be adopted)) approved by the secretary of corrections, provided that the payment is no less than the state minimum wage as described in RCW 49.46.020.
 - (4) CLASS IV: COMMUNITY WORK INDUSTRIES.

- (a) Industries in this class shall be operated by the department. They shall be designed and managed to provide services in the ((inmate's)) incarcerated person's resident community at a reduced cost. The services shall be provided to public agencies, to persons who are poor or infirm, or to nonprofit organizations.
- (b) Class IV correctional industries shall be reviewed by the department to set policy for work crews. The department shall prepare quarterly detail statements showing where work crews worked, what correctional industry class, and the hours worked. Class IV correctional industries operated in work camps established pursuant to RCW 72.64.050 are exempt from the requirements of this subsection (4)(b).
- (c) ((Inmates)) Incarcerated persons in this program shall reside in facilities owned by, contracted for, or licensed by the department. A unit of local government shall provide work supervision services without charge to the state and shall pay the ((inmate's)) incarcerated person's wage.
- (d) The department shall reimburse participating units of local government for liability and workers compensation insurance costs.
- (e) ((Inmates)) Incarcerated persons who work in this class of industries shall do so at their own choice and shall receive a gratuity which shall not exceed the wage paid for work of a similar nature in the locality in which the industry is located, provided that the payment is no less than the state minimum wage as described in RCW 49.46.020.
 - (5) CLASS V: COMMUNITY RESTITUTION PROGRAMS.
- 38 (a) Programs in this class shall be subject to supervision by the department. The purpose of this class of industries is to enable an ((inmate)) incarcerated person, placed on community supervision, to

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- work off all or part of a community restitution order as ordered by the sentencing court.
- 3 (b) Employment shall be in a community restitution program 4 operated by the state, local units of government, or a nonprofit 5 agency.
- 6 (c) To the extent that funds are specifically made available for 7 such purposes, the department shall reimburse nonprofit agencies for 8 workers compensation insurance costs.
- 9 **Sec. 6.** RCW 72.09.110 and 1993 sp.s. c 20 s 5 are each amended 10 to read as follows:
- 11 ((All inmates working in prison industries shall participate in the cost of corrections, including costs to develop and implement 12 correctional industries programs, by means of deductions from their 13 gross wages. The secretary may direct the state treasurer to deposit 14 15 a portion of these moneys in the crime victims compensation 16 account.)) The secretary shall direct that all moneys received by an 17 ((inmate)) incarcerated person for testifying in any judicial 18 proceeding shall be deposited into the crime victims compensation 19 account.
- When the secretary finds it appropriate and not unduly destructive of the work incentive, the secretary may also provide deductions from correctional industries wages and gratuities for savings and family support.
- 24 **Sec. 7.** RCW 72.09.111 and 2017 c 81 s 1 are each amended to read 25 as follows:

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The secretary shall deduct taxes and legal financial obligations from the wages, gratuities, or workers' compensation benefits payable directly to the ((inmate)) incarcerated person under chapter 51.32 RCW, of each ((inmate)) incarcerated person working in correctional industries work programs, or otherwise receiving such wages, gratuities, or benefits. The secretary shall also deduct child support payments from the gratuities of each ((inmate)) incarcerated person working in class II through class IV correctional industries work programs. The secretary shall develop a formula for the distribution of ((offender)) incarcerated person wages, gratuities, benefits. The formula shall not reduce the incarcerated person's account below the indigency level, as defined in RCW 72.09.015.

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- 1 (a) The formula shall include the following maximum allowable 2 deductions from class I wages ((and from all others earning at least 3 minimum wage)):
- 4 (i) ((Five)) 10 percent to the crime victims' compensation 5 account provided in RCW 7.68.045;
- 6 (ii) ((Ten)) 50 percent to a department personal ((inmate)) 7 savings account;
- 8 (iii) ((Twenty percent to the department to contribute to the 9 cost of incarceration;
- 10 (iv) Twenty)) 10 percent for payment of legal financial obligations for all ((inmates)) incarcerated persons who have legal financial obligations owing in any Washington state superior court; 13 ((and
- (v) Twenty)) (iv) 10 percent for payment of any civil judgment for assault for ((inmates)) incarcerated persons who are subject to a civil judgment for assault in any Washington state court or federal court; and
- 18 (v) 10 percent for debts owed to the department.
- 19 (b) The formula shall include the following minimum deductions 20 from class II gross gratuities:
- 21 (i) ((Five)) 10 percent to the crime victims' compensation 22 account provided in RCW 7.68.045;
- 23 (ii) $(({\tt Ten}))$ 50 percent to a department personal $(({\tt inmate}))$ 24 savings account;
- 25 (iii) ((Fifteen percent to the department to contribute to the 26 cost of incarceration;
- (iv) Twenty)) 10 percent for payment of legal financial obligations for all ((inmates)) incarcerated persons who have legal financial obligations owing in any Washington state superior court;
- 30 (((v) Fifteen)) (iv) 20 percent for any child support owed under 31 a support order; ((and
- (vi) Fifteen)) (v) 10 percent for payment of any civil judgment for assault for ((inmates)) incarcerated persons who are subject to a civil judgment for assault in any Washington state court or federal court; and
- 36 (vi) 10 percent for debts owed to the department.
- 37 (((c) The formula shall include the following minimum deductions
 38 from any workers' compensation benefits paid pursuant to RCW
 39 51.32.080:

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1 (i) Five percent to the crime victims' compensation account 2 provided in RCW 7.68.045;

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- (ii) Ten percent to a department personal inmate savings account;
- 4 (iii) Twenty percent to the department to contribute to the cost
 5 of incarceration; and
 - (iv) An amount equal to any legal financial obligations owed by the inmate established by an order of any Washington state superior court up to the total amount of the award.
- 9 (d) The formula shall include the following minimum deductions
 10 from class III gratuities:
- 11 (i) Five percent for the crime victims' compensation account 12 provided in RCW 7.68.045;
- (ii) Fifteen percent for any child support owed under a support over; and
- (iii) Fifteen percent for payment of any civil judgment for assault for inmates who are subject to a civil judgment for assault in any Washington state court or federal court.
 - (e) The formula shall include the following minimum deduction from class IV gross gratuities:
- 20 (i) Five percent to the department to contribute to the cost of incarceration;
- 22 (ii) Fifteen percent for any child support owed under a support
 23 order; and
 - (iii) Fifteen percent for payment of any civil judgment for assault for inmates who are subject to a civil judgment for assault in any Washington state court or federal court.))
 - (2) Any person sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of release or parole under chapter 10.95 RCW or sentenced to death shall be exempt from the requirement under subsection (1)(a)(ii)($\frac{1}{T}$) or (b)(ii)($\frac{1}{T}$).
- 31 (3)(a) The department personal ((inmate)) savings account, 32 together with any accrued interest, may be made available to an 33 ((inmate)) incarcerated person at the following times:
- 34 (i) During confinement to pay for accredited postsecondary 35 educational expenses;
- 36 (ii) Prior to the release from confinement to pay for department-37 approved reentry activities that promote successful community 38 reintegration; or
- (iii) When the secretary determines that an emergency exists for the ((inmate)) incarcerated person.

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(b) The secretary shall establish guidelines for the release of funds pursuant to (a) of this subsection, giving consideration to the ((inmate's)) incarcerated person's need for resources at the time of his or her release from confinement.

- (c) Any funds remaining in an ((offender's)) incarcerated person's personal ((inmate)) savings account shall be made available to the ((offender)) person at the time of his or her release from confinement.
- (4) The management of classes I, II, and IV correctional industries may establish an incentive payment for ((offender)) incarcerated workers based on productivity criteria. This incentive shall be paid separately from the hourly wage/gratuity rate and shall not be subject to the specified deduction for cost of incarceration.
- (5) In the event that the $((\frac{\text{offender}}{\text{offender}}))$ incarcerated person worker's wages, gratuity, or workers' compensation benefit is subject to garnishment for support enforcement, the crime victims' compensation account $((\tau))$ and savings $((\tau)$ and cost of incarceration)) deductions shall be calculated on the net wages after taxes, legal financial obligations, and garnishment.
- (6) The department shall explore other methods ((of recovering a portion of the cost of the inmate's incarceration and)) for encouraging participation in work programs, including development of incentive programs that offer ((inmates)) incarcerated persons benefits and amenities paid for only from wages earned while working in a correctional industries work program.
- (7) The department shall develop the necessary administrative structure to recover ((inmates!)) incarcerated persons! wages and keep records of the amount ((inmates)) incarcerated persons pay for the costs of incarceration and amenities. All funds deducted from ((inmate)) incarcerated person wages ((under subsection (1) of this section)) prior to the effective date of this section for the purpose of contributions to the cost of incarceration shall be deposited in a dedicated fund with the department and shall be used only for the purpose of enhancing and maintaining correctional industries work programs.
- (8) It shall be in the discretion of the secretary to apportion $((the\ inmates))$ incarcerated persons between class I and class II depending on available contracts and resources.
- (9) Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the department of social and health services division of child support

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- from taking collection action against an ((inmate's)) incarcerated person's moneys, assets, or property pursuant to chapter 26.23, 74.20, or 74.20A RCW.
- 4 (10) For purposes of this section, "wages" means monetary compensation due to an ((offender)) incarcerated worker by reason of his or her participation in a class I work program, subject to allowable deductions.
- **Sec. 8.** RCW 72.09.130 and 1995 1st sp.s. c 19 s 6 are each 9 amended to read as follows:

- (1) The department shall adopt, by rule, a system that clearly links an ((inmate's)) incarcerated person's behavior and participation in available education and ((work)) other reentry programs with the receipt or denial of earned early release days and other privileges. The system shall include increases or decreases in the degree of liberty granted the ((inmate)) incarcerated person within the programs operated by the department, access to or withholding of privileges available within correctional institutions, and recommended increases or decreases in the number of earned early release days that an ((inmate)) incarcerated person can earn for good conduct and good performance, except an incarcerated person's earned early release and other privileges may not be reduced based on the person's choice to not participate in work programs.
- department as a reward for accomplishment. The system shall be fair, measurable, and understandable to ((offenders)) incarcerated persons, staff, and the public. At least once in each twelve-month period, the department shall inform the ((offender)) incarcerated person in writing as to his or her conduct and performance. This written evaluation shall include reasons for awarding or not awarding recommended earned early release days for good conduct and good performance. An ((inmate)) incarcerated person is not eligible to receive earned early release days during any time in which he or she refuses to participate in an available education ((or work)) program into which he or she has been placed under RCW 72.09.460. An incarcerated person's earned early release days may not be reduced based on the person's choice to not participate in work programs.
- (3) The department shall provide each ((offender)) incarcerated person in its custody a written description of the system created under this section.

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Sec. 9. RCW 72.09.460 and 2021 c 200 s 4 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

- (1) Recognizing that there is a positive correlation between education opportunities and reduced recidivism, it is the intent of the legislature to offer appropriate postsecondary degree or certificate opportunities to incarcerated individuals.
- (2) The legislature intends that all incarcerated individuals be required to participate in department-approved education programs, ((work programs, or both,)) unless exempted as specifically provided in this section. Eligible incarcerated individuals who refuse to participate in available education ((or work)) programs available at no charge to the incarcerated individuals shall lose privileges according to the system established under RCW 72.09.130; however, an incarcerated person's choice to not participate in a work program may not result in loss of privileges under section 11 of this act. Eligible incarcerated individuals who are required to contribute financially to an education or work program and refuse to contribute shall be placed in another work program. Refusal to contribute shall not result in a loss of privileges.
 - (3) The legislature recognizes more incarcerated individuals may agree to participate in education and work programs than are available. The department must make every effort to achieve maximum public benefit by placing incarcerated individuals in available and appropriate education and work programs.
 - (4)(a) The department shall, to the extent possible and considering all available funds, prioritize its resources to meet the following goals for incarcerated individuals in the order listed:
 - (i) Achievement of basic academic skills through obtaining a high school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate as provided in RCW 28B.50.536, including achievement by those incarcerated individuals eligible for special education services pursuant to state or federal law;
- (ii) Achievement of vocational skills necessary for purposes of work programs and for an incarcerated individual to qualify for work upon release;
- (iii) Additional work and education programs necessary for compliance with an incarcerated individual's individual reentry plan under RCW 72.09.270, including special education services and postsecondary degree or certificate education programs; and

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(iv) Other appropriate vocational, work, or education programs that are not necessary for compliance with an incarcerated individual's individual reentry plan under RCW 72.09.270 including postsecondary degree or certificate education programs.

- (b) If programming is provided pursuant to (a)(i) through (iii) of this subsection, the department shall pay the cost of such programming, including but not limited to books, materials, and supplies.
- (c) If programming is provided pursuant to (a) (iv) of this subsection, incarcerated individuals shall be required to pay all or a portion of the costs, including books, fees, and tuition, for participation in any vocational, work, or education program as provided in department policies. Department policies shall include a formula for determining how much an incarcerated individual shall be required to pay. The formula shall include steps which correlate to incarcerated individual's average monthly income or average available balance in a personal savings account and which are correlated to a prorated portion or percent of the per credit fee for tuition, books, or other ancillary educational costs. The formula shall be reviewed every two years. A third party, including but not limited to nonprofit entities or community-based postsecondary education programs, may pay directly to the department all or a portion of costs and tuition for any programming provided pursuant to (a) (iv) of this subsection on behalf of an incarcerated individual. Such payments shall not be subject to any of the deductions as provided in this chapter.
 - (d) The department may accept any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services from any third party, including but not limited to nonprofit entities and community-based postsecondary education programs, and may receive, utilize, and dispose of same to complete the purposes of this section.
 - (e) Any funds collected by the department under (c) and (d) of this subsection and subsections (11) and (12) of this section shall be used solely for the creation, maintenance, or expansion of incarcerated individual educational and vocational programs.
 - (5) The department shall provide access to a program of education to all incarcerated individuals who are under the age of eighteen and who have not met high school graduation requirements or requirements to earn a high school equivalency certificate as provided in RCW 28B.50.536 in accordance with chapter 28A.193 RCW. The program of

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- education established by the department and education provider under RCW 28A.193.020 for incarcerated individuals under the age eighteen must provide each incarcerated individual a choice of curriculum that will assist the incarcerated individual in achieving a high school diploma or high school equivalency certificate. The program of education may include but not be limited to basic education, prevocational training, work ethic skills, conflict resolution counseling, substance abuse intervention, and anger management counseling. The curriculum may balance these and other rehabilitation, work, and training components.
 - (6) (a) In addition to the policies set forth in this section, the department shall consider the following factors in establishing criteria for assessing the inclusion of education and work programs in an incarcerated individual's individual reentry plan and in placing incarcerated individuals in education and work programs:

- (i) An incarcerated individual's release date and custody level. An incarcerated individual shall not be precluded from participating in an education or work program solely on the basis of his or her release date, except that incarcerated individuals with a release date of more than one hundred twenty months in the future shall not comprise more than ten percent of incarcerated individuals participating in a new class I correctional industry not in existence on June 10, 2004;
- 24 (ii) An incarcerated individual's education history and basic 25 academic skills;
- 26 (iii) An incarcerated individual's work history and vocational or 27 work skills;
 - (iv) An incarcerated individual's economic circumstances, including but not limited to an incarcerated individual's family support obligations; and
 - (v) Where applicable, an incarcerated individual's prior performance in department-approved education or work programs;
 - (b) The department shall establish, and periodically review, incarcerated individual behavior standards and program outcomes for all education and work programs. Incarcerated individuals shall be notified of applicable behavior standards and program goals prior to placement in an education or work program and shall be removed from the education or work program if they consistently fail to meet the standards or outcomes.

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(7) Eligible incarcerated individuals who refuse to participate in available education ((or work)) programs available at no charge to the incarcerated individuals shall lose privileges according to the system established under RCW 72.09.130. Eligible incarcerated individuals who are required to contribute financially to an education or work program and refuse to contribute shall be placed in another work program. Refusal to contribute shall not result in a loss of privileges.

- (8) The department shall establish, by rule, a process for identifying and assessing incarcerated individuals with learning disabilities, traumatic brain injuries, and other cognitive impairments to determine whether the person requires accommodations in order to effectively participate in educational programming, including general educational development tests and postsecondary education. The department shall establish a process to provide such accommodations to eligible incarcerated individuals.
- (9) The department shall establish, and periodically review, goals for expanding access to postsecondary degree and certificate education programs and program completion for all incarcerated individuals, including persons of color. The department may contract and partner with any accredited educational program sponsored by a nonprofit entity, community-based postsecondary education program, or institution with historical evidence of providing education programs to people of color.
- (10) The department shall establish, by rule, objective medical standards to determine when an incarcerated individual is physically or mentally unable to participate in available education or work programs. When the department determines an incarcerated individual is permanently unable to participate in any available education or work program due to a health condition, the incarcerated individual is exempt from the requirement under subsection (2) of this section. When the department determines an incarcerated individual temporarily unable to participate in an education or work program due to a medical condition, the incarcerated individual is exempt from the requirement of subsection (2) of this section for the period of time he or she is temporarily disabled. The department shall periodically review the medical condition of all incarcerated individuals with temporary disabilities to ensure the earliest possible entry or reentry by incarcerated individuals into available programming.

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- 1 The department shall establish policies requiring incarcerated individual to pay all or a portion of the costs and 2 for any vocational training or postsecondary education 3 if the incarcerated individual previously abandoned 4 program coursework related to postsecondary degree or certificate education 5 or vocational training without excuse as defined in rule by the 6 7 department. Department policies shall include a formula for determining how much an incarcerated individual shall be required to 8 The formula shall include steps which correlate to an 9 incarcerated individual's average monthly income or average available 10 11 balance in a personal savings account and which are correlated to a 12 prorated portion or percent of the per credit fee for tuition, books, or other ancillary costs. The formula shall be reviewed every two 13 years. A third party may pay directly to the department all or a 14 portion of costs and tuition for any program on behalf of an 15 16 incarcerated individual under this subsection. Such payments shall not be subject to any of the deductions as provided in this chapter. 17
 - (12) Notwithstanding any other provision in this section, an incarcerated individual sentenced to death under chapter 10.95 RCW or subject to the provisions of 8 U.S.C. Sec. 1227:

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- (a) Shall not be required to participate in education programming except as may be necessary for the maintenance of discipline and security;
- (b) May not participate in a postsecondary degree education program offered by the department or its contracted providers, unless the incarcerated individual's participation in the program is paid for by a third party or by the individual;
- (c) May participate in prevocational or vocational training that may be necessary to participate in a work program;
- (d) Shall be subject to the applicable provisions of this chapter relating to incarcerated individual financial responsibility for programming.
 - (13) If an incarcerated individual has participated in postsecondary education programs, the department shall provide the incarcerated individual with a copy of the incarcerated individual's unofficial transcripts, at no cost to the individual, upon the incarcerated individual's release or transfer to a different facility. Upon the incarcerated individual's completion of a postsecondary education program, the department shall provide to the incarcerated individual, at no cost to the individual, a copy of the

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- incarcerated individual's unofficial transcripts. This requirement applies regardless of whether the incarcerated individual became ineligible to participate in or abandoned a postsecondary education program.
- 5 (14) For the purposes of this section, "third party" includes a 6 nonprofit entity or community-based postsecondary education program 7 that partners with the department to provide accredited postsecondary 8 education degree and certificate programs at state correctional 9 facilities.
- 10 **Sec. 10.** RCW 72.09.480 and 2015 c 238 s 1 are each amended to 11 read as follows:
- 12 (1) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the 13 definitions in this section apply to this section.

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- (a) (("Cost of incarceration" means the cost of providing an inmate with shelter, food, clothing, transportation, supervision, and other services and supplies as may be necessary for the maintenance and support of the inmate while in the custody of the department, based on the average per inmate costs established by the department and the office of financial management.
- (b)) "Minimum term of confinement" means the minimum amount of time an ((inmate)) incarcerated person will be confined in the custody of the department, considering the sentence imposed and adjusted for the total potential earned early release time available to the ((inmate)) incarcerated person.
- (((c))) <u>(b)</u> "Program" means any series of courses or classes necessary to achieve a proficiency standard, certificate, or postsecondary degree.
- (2) When an ((inmate)) incarcerated person, except as provided in subsection ((s-(4)-and)) (8) of this section, receives any funds in addition to his or her wages or gratuities, except settlements or awards resulting from legal action, the additional funds shall be subject to the following maximum allowable deductions and the priorities established in chapter 72.11 RCW:
- 34 (a) ((Five)) 10 percent to the crime victims' compensation 35 account provided in RCW 7.68.045;
- 36 (b) $(({\overline{\text{Ten}}}))$ 50 percent to a department personal $(({\overline{\text{inmate}}}))$ 37 savings account;

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- (c) ((Twenty)) 10 percent for payment of legal financial obligations for all ((inmates)) incarcerated persons who have legal financial obligations owing in any Washington state superior court;
 - (d) (($\frac{\text{Twenty}}{\text{Twenty}}$)) $\underline{20}$ percent for any child support owed under a support order;
 - (e) ((Twenty percent to the department to contribute to the cost of incarceration; and
 - (f) Twenty)) 10 percent for payment of any civil judgment for assault for all ((inmates)) incarcerated persons who are subject to a civil judgment for assault in any Washington state court or federal court; and
 - (f) 10 percent for debts owed to the department.

- (3) When an ((inmate)) incarcerated person, except as provided in subsection ((inmate)) (8) of this section, receives any funds from a settlement or award resulting from a legal action, the additional funds shall be subject to the deductions in RCW 72.09.111(1)(a) and the priorities established in chapter 72.11 RCW.
- (4) When an ((inmate)) incarcerated person who is subject to a child support order receives funds from an inheritance, the deduction required under subsection (2)(e) ((and (f))) of this section shall only apply after the child support obligation has been paid in full.
- (5) ((The amount deducted from an inmate's funds under subsection (2) of this section shall not exceed the department's total cost of incarceration for the inmate incurred during the inmate's minimum or actual term of confinement, whichever is longer.
- (6))(a) The deductions required under subsection (2) of this section shall not apply to funds received by the department from an ((offender)) incarcerated person or from a third party on behalf of an ((offender)) incarcerated person for payment of education or vocational programs or postsecondary ((education)) degree or certificate education programs as provided in RCW 72.09.460 and 72.09.465.
- (b) The deductions required under subsection (2) of this section shall not apply to funds received by the department from a third party, including but not limited to a nonprofit entity on behalf of the department's education, vocation, or postsecondary education degree programs.
- ((+7)) (6) The deductions required under subsection (2) of this section shall not apply to any money received by the department, on behalf of an ((+1)) incarcerated person, from family or other

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outside sources for the payment of postage expenses. Money received under this subsection may only be used for the payment of postage expenses and may not be transferred to any other account or purpose. Money that remains unused in the ((inmate's)) incarcerated person's postage fund at the time of release shall be subject to the deductions outlined in subsection (2) of this section.

(((8))) (7) The deductions required under subsection (2) of this section do not apply to any money received by the department on behalf of an ((inmate)) incarcerated person from family or other outside sources for the payment of certain medical expenses. Money received under this subsection may only be used for the payment of medical expenses associated with the purchase of eyeglasses, overthe-counter medications, and ((effender)) incarcerated person copayments. Funds received specifically for these purposes may not be transferred to any other account or purpose. Money that remains unused in the ((inmate's)) incarcerated person's medical fund at the time of release is subject to deductions under subsection (2) of this section.

((9) - 1000) (8) Incarcerated persons sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of release or sentenced to death under chapter 10.95 RCW receives funds, deductions are required under subsection (2) of this section, with the exception of a personal ((i000) - i000) savings account under subsection (2) (b) of this section.

(((10))) (9) The secretary of the department of corrections, or his or her designee, may exempt an ((inmate)) incarcerated person from a personal ((inmate)) incarcerated person savings account under subsection (2)(b) of this section if the ((inmate's)) incarcerated person's earliest release date is beyond the ((inmate's)) incarcerated person's life expectancy.

 $((\frac{11}{11}))$ (10) The interest earned on $(\frac{11}{11})$ a personal savings account created as a result of the plan in section 4, chapter 325, Laws of 1999 shall be exempt from the mandatory deductions under this section and RCW 72.09.111.

 $((\frac{(12)}{(12)}))$ (11) Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the department of social and health services division of child support, the county clerk, or a restitution recipient from taking collection action against an $((\frac{inmate's}{inmate's}))$ incarcerated person's moneys, assets, or property pursuant to chapter 9.94A, 26.23, 74.20, or 74.20A RCW including, but not limited to, the collection of moneys

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- 1 received by the ((inmate)) incarcerated person from settlements or
- 2 awards resulting from legal action.

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- 3 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 11.** A new section is added to chapter 72.09 4 RCW to read as follows:
- 5 Except when ordered by a court for community restitution, incarcerated persons are not required to work or otherwise 6 participate in work programs under RCW 72.09.100. Work programs are 7 voluntary, and incarcerated persons may choose to participate or 8 refuse to participate in such programs. The department may not issue 9 10 infractions or engage in punitive actions against any incarcerated person who refuses to participate in work programs. Incarcerated 11 12 persons participating in classes I, II, III, or IV programs must be 13 paid a wage or gratuity for their work as provided under RCW 72.09.100. 14
- 15 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 12.** (1) The department of corrections shall:
- 16 (a) Determine all items and services charged to incarcerated 17 persons under RCW 72.09.450 and 72.09.470, and departmental policy, 18 and shall itemize the costs of those items and services;
- 19 (b) Calculate the average debts owed by incarcerated persons to 20 the department for items and services under (a) of this subsection;
- (c) Calculate the average percentage of costs for items and services under (a) of this subsection actually paid by an average incarcerated person to the department prior to release from confinement;
 - (d) Calculate the average debts owed by incarcerated persons to the department for items and services under (a) of this subsection upon release from confinement; and
 - (e) Determine the total amount of debt owed by all persons, regardless of incarceration status, to the department for items and services under (a) of this subsection.
- 31 (2) The department of corrections shall submit a report with the 32 information under subsection (1) of this section to the governor and 33 the appropriate committees of the legislature by October 1, 2023.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:
- 36 (1) RCW 72.09.400 (Work ethic camp program—Findings—Intent) and 1993 c 338 s 1; and

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- 1 (2) RCW 72.09.410 (Work ethic camp program—Generally) and 2013 c 39 s 23 & 1993 c 338 s 3.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. Sections 1 through 11 and 13 of this act take effect January 1, 2024.

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