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HOUSE BILL 1866

State of Washington 65th Legislature 2017 Regular Session

By Representatives Pettigrew, Appleton, Hudgins, and Kagi

- AN ACT Relating to reviewing elderly incarcerated offenders for possible early release; amending RCW 9.95.422, 9.95.425, 9.95.430, 9.95.435, 9.95.440, 9.94A.533, and 9.94A.6332; adding a new section
- 4 to chapter 9.94A RCW; and creating new sections.
- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 6 NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature recognizes research showing that people released from prison after the age of fifty are 7 far less likely to reoffend and return to prison. Further, it costs 8 9 at least twice as much to incarcerate people over the age of fifty 10 than younger inmates. However, the number of persons age fifty-five 11 and older who are incarcerated in state or federal prisons in the United States has increased by one thousand four hundred percent 12 13 since 1981, and is expected to triple by 2030, at which point, if 14 incarceration trends continue, they will comprise one-third of the United States prison population by 2030. Incarceration of this 15 16 population is not only costly, but it also fails to take into account rehabilitation of those offenders, many of whom could be 17 productive members of society, if released. 18
 - The legislature finds that providing an avenue for review and release for qualified elderly prisoners is both cost-effective and consistent with public safety. Therefore, the legislature hereby

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authorizes the review of petitions for early release from offenders over the age of fifty, as long as those offenders have served at least twenty years in prison. The offenders must meet rigorous criteria established by the indeterminate sentence review board, which must place public safety as the highest priority, and take into account rehabilitation, remorse, and input from crime victims and the community.

8 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 9.94A 9 RCW to read as follows:

- (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any offender convicted of one or more crimes may petition the board for early release after serving no less than twenty years of total confinement or reaching fifty years of age, whichever is later, provided that the person has not committed a 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 for: An offense committed before July 1, 1984, where the offender is eligible for review by the board; an offense where the offender is eligible for review by the board under RCW 9.94A.730; aggravated first degree murder under RCW 10.95.030; or a sex offense, including the offenses imposed under RCW 9.94A.507 or any offense defined as a sex offense in RCW 9.94A.030 under RCW 10.95.030 or 9.94A.507.
- (2) No later than five years prior to the date the offender will be eligible to petition 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.

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(4) The board shall establish criteria for reviewing petitions under this section, which must include consideration of: Public safety; the seriousness of the offense; crime victims; the offender's remorse and atonement for the offense committed, or absence thereof; the offender's productivity and life changes while incarcerated; the offender's infraction history while incarcerated; the offender's completion of and responsivity to programs made available to him or her while incarcerated; the offender's rehabilitative status; and the offender's behavioral health history. The board shall give public safety considerations the highest priority when making all decisions regarding the ability for release and conditions of release. The board's decision to release an offender is discretionary based on consideration of the criteria established by the board.

- (5) In a hearing conducted under 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 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. The hearing must comply with the requirements of RCW 9.95.422.
- (6) After a hearing, the board may order the offender released under such affirmative and other conditions as the board determines appropriate. When the board grants or denies a petition, it shall specify the reasons for the decision. An offender released by the board is subject to the supervision of the department for a period to be determined by the board, which may not be less than three years and no more than the length of the court-imposed term of incarceration. The department shall monitor the offender's compliance with conditions of community custody imposed by the court 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.
- (7) An offender whose petition for release is denied may file a new petition for release five years from the date of denial or at an earlier date as may be set by the board.
- (8) An offender released under the provisions of this section may be returned to the institution at the discretion of the board if the

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1 offender is found to have violated a condition of community custody. 2 The offender is entitled to a hearing pursuant to RCW 9.95.435. If the board finds that the offender has committed a new violation, the 3 board may return the offender to the institution for up to the 4 remainder of the court-imposed term of incarceration. The offender 5 6 may file a new petition for release five years from the date of 7 return to the institution or at an earlier date as may be set by the board. 8

Sec. 3. RCW 9.95.422 and 2016 c 218 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

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(1) Upon receipt of a petition for early release submitted under RCW 9.94A.730 or section 2 of this act, or upon determination of a parole eligibility review date pursuant to RCW 9.95.100 and 9.95.052, the indeterminate sentence review board must provide notice and a copy of a petition or parole eligibility documents to the sentencing court, prosecuting attorney, and crime victim or surviving family member. The board may request the prosecuting attorney to assist in contacting the crime victim or surviving family member. If requested in writing by the sentencing court, the prosecuting attorney, or the crime victim or surviving family member, the indeterminate sentence review board must also provide any assessment, psychological evaluation, institutional behavior record, or other examination of the offender. Notice of the early release hearing date or parole eligibility date, and any evaluations or information relevant to the release decision, must be provided at least ninety days before the early release hearing or parole eligibility review hearing. The records described in this section, and other records reviewed by the in response to the petition or parole eligibility review($(\frac{1}{1})$), must be disclosed in full and without redaction. Copies of records to be provided to the sentencing court and prosecuting attorney under this section must be provided as required without regard to whether the board has received a request for copies.

(2) For the purpose of review by the board of a petition for early release or parole eligibility, it is presumed that none of the records reviewed are exempt from disclosure to the sentencing court, prosecuting attorney, and crime victim or surviving family member, in whole or in part. The board may not claim any exemption from

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disclosure for the records reviewed for an early release petition or parole eligibility review hearing.

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- (3) The board and its subcommittees must provide comprehensive 3 minutes of all related meetings and hearings on a petition for early 4 release or parole eligibility review hearing. The comprehensive 5 6 minutes should include, but not be limited to, the board members present, the name of the petitioner seeking review, the purpose and 7 date of the meeting or hearing, a listing of documents reviewed, the 8 names of members of the public who testify, a summary of discussion, 9 the motions or other actions taken, and the votes of board members by 10 11 name. For the purposes of this subsection, "action" has the same meaning as in RCW 42.30.020. The comprehensive minutes must be 12 publicly and conspicuously posted on the board's web site within 13 14 thirty days of the meeting or hearing, without any information withheld or redacted. Nothing in this subsection precludes the board 15 16 from receiving confidential input from the crime victim or surviving 17 family member.
- 18 **Sec. 4.** RCW 9.95.425 and 2014 c 130 s 5 are each amended to read 19 as follows:
 - (1) Whenever the board or a community corrections officer of this state has reason to believe an offender released under RCW 9.95.420, 10.95.030(3), ((ex)) 9.94A.730, or section 2 of this act has violated a condition of community custody or the laws of this state, any community corrections officer may arrest or cause the arrest and detention of the offender pending a determination by the board whether sanctions should be imposed or the offender's community custody should be revoked. The community corrections officer shall report all facts and circumstances surrounding the alleged violation to the board, with recommendations.
- 30 (2) If the board or the department causes the arrest or detention 31 of an offender for a violation that does not amount to a new crime 32 and the offender is arrested or detained by local law enforcement or 33 in a local jail, the board or department, whichever caused the arrest 34 or detention, shall be financially responsible for local costs. Jail 35 bed costs shall be allocated at the rate established under RCW 36 9.94A.740.
- 37 **Sec. 5.** RCW 9.95.430 and 2014 c 130 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

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Any offender released under RCW 9.95.420, 10.95.030(3), ((or))9.94A.730, or section 2 of this act who is arrested and detained in physical custody by the authority of a community corrections officer, or upon the written order of the board, shall not be released from custody on bail or personal recognizance, except upon approval of the board and the issuance by the board of an order reinstating the offender's release on the same or modified conditions. All chiefs of police, marshals of cities and towns, sheriffs of counties, and all police, prison, and peace officers and constables shall execute any such order in the same manner as any ordinary criminal process.

Sec. 6. RCW 9.95.435 and 2014 c 130 s 7 are each amended to read 12 as follows:

- (1) If an offender released by the board under RCW 9.95.420, 10.95.030(3), ((ex)) 9.94A.730, or section 2 of this act violates any condition or requirement of community custody, the board may transfer the offender to a more restrictive confinement status to serve up to the remaining portion of the sentence, less credit for any period actually spent in community custody or in detention awaiting disposition of an alleged violation and subject to the limitations of subsection (2) of this section.
- (2) Following the hearing specified in subsection (3) of this section, the board may impose sanctions such as work release, home detention with electronic monitoring, work crew, community restitution, inpatient treatment, daily reporting, curfew, educational or counseling sessions, supervision enhanced through electronic monitoring, or any other sanctions available in the community, or may suspend the release and sanction up to sixty days' confinement in a local correctional facility for each violation, or revoke the release to community custody whenever an offender released by the board under RCW 9.95.420, 10.95.030(3), ((ex)) 9.94A.730, or section 2 of this act violates any condition or requirement of community custody.
- (3) If an offender released by the board under RCW 9.95.420, 10.95.030(3), ((er)) 9.94A.730, or section 2 of this act is accused of violating any condition or requirement of community custody, he or she is entitled to a hearing before the board or a designee of the board prior to the imposition of sanctions. The hearing shall be considered as offender disciplinary proceedings and shall not be subject to chapter 34.05 RCW. The board shall develop hearing

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- procedures and a structure of graduated sanctions consistent with the hearing procedures and graduated sanctions developed pursuant to RCW 9.94A.737. The board may suspend the offender's release to community custody and confine the offender in a correctional institution owned, operated by, or operated under contract with the state prior to the hearing unless the offender has been arrested and confined for a new criminal offense.
- 8 (4) The hearing procedures required under subsection (3) of this 9 section shall be developed by rule and include the following:

- (a) Hearings shall be conducted by members or designees of the board unless the board enters into an agreement with the department to use the hearing officers established under RCW 9.94A.737;
- (b) The board shall provide the offender with findings and conclusions which include the evidence relied upon, and the reasons the particular sanction was imposed. The board shall notify the offender of the right to appeal the sanction and the right to file a personal restraint petition under court rules after the final decision of the board;
- (c) The hearing shall be held unless waived by the offender, and shall be electronically recorded. For offenders not in total confinement, the hearing shall be held within thirty days of service of notice of the violation, but not less than twenty-four hours after notice of the violation. For offenders in total confinement, the hearing shall be held within thirty days of service of notice of the violation, but not less than twenty-four hours after notice of the violation. The board or its designee shall make a determination whether probable cause exists to believe the violation or violations occurred. The determination shall be made within forty-eight hours of receipt of the allegation;
- (d) The offender shall have the right to: (i) Be present at the hearing; (ii) have the assistance of a person qualified to assist the offender in the hearing, appointed by the presiding hearing officer if the offender has a language or communications barrier; (iii) testify or remain silent; (iv) call witnesses and present documentary evidence; (v) question witnesses who appear and testify; and (vi) be represented by counsel if revocation of the release to community custody upon a finding of violation is a probable sanction for the violation. The board may not revoke the release to community custody of any offender who was not represented by counsel at the hearing, unless the offender has waived the right to counsel; and

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1 (e) The sanction shall take effect if affirmed by the presiding 2 hearing officer.

- (5) Within seven days after the presiding hearing officer's decision, the offender may appeal the decision to the full board or to a panel of three reviewing examiners designated by the chair of the board or by the chair's designee. The sanction shall be reversed or modified if a majority of the panel finds that the sanction was not reasonably related to any of the following: (a) The crime of conviction; (b) the violation committed; (c) the offender's risk of reoffending; or (d) the safety of the community.
- 11 (6) For purposes of this section, no finding of a violation of 12 conditions may be based on unconfirmed or unconfirmable allegations.
- **Sec. 7.** RCW 9.95.440 and 2014 c 130 s 8 are each amended to read 14 as follows:

In the event the board suspends the release status of an offender released under RCW 9.95.420, 10.95.030(3), ((ex)) 9.94A.730, or section 2 of this act by reason of an alleged violation of a condition of release, or pending disposition of a new criminal charge, the board may nullify the suspension order and reinstate release under previous conditions or any new conditions the board determines advisable under RCW 9.94A.704. Before the board may nullify a suspension order and reinstate release, it shall determine that the best interests of society and the offender shall be served by such reinstatement rather than return to confinement.

- **Sec. 8.** RCW 9.94A.533 and 2016 c 203 s 7 are each amended to 26 read as follows:
- 27 (1) The provisions of this section apply to the standard sentence 28 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

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1 crimes listed in this subsection as eliqible for any firearm enhancements based on the classification of the completed felony 2 crime. If the offender is being sentenced for more than one offense, 3 the firearm enhancement or enhancements must be added to the total 4 period of confinement for all offenses, regardless of which 5 б underlying offense is subject to a firearm enhancement. If the offender or an accomplice was armed with a firearm as defined in RCW 7 9.41.010 and the offender is being sentenced for an anticipatory 8 offense under chapter 9A.28 RCW to commit one of the crimes listed in 9 this subsection as eligible for any firearm enhancements, the 10 11 following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence 12 range determined under subsection (2) of this section based on the felony crime of conviction as classified under RCW 9A.28.020: 13

(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;

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- (b) Three years for any felony defined under any law as a class B felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of ten years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;
- (c) Eighteen months for any felony defined under any law as a class C felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of five years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;
- (d) If the offender is being sentenced for any firearm enhancements under (a), (b), and/or (c) of this subsection and the offender has previously been sentenced for any deadly weapon enhancements after July 23, 1995, under (a), (b), and/or (c) of this subsection or subsection (4)(a), (b), and/or (c) of this section, or both, all firearm enhancements under this subsection shall be twice the amount of the enhancement listed;
- (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all firearm enhancements under this section are mandatory, shall be served in total confinement, and shall run consecutively to all other sentencing provisions, including other firearm or deadly weapon enhancements, for all offenses sentenced under this chapter. However, whether or not a mandatory minimum term has expired, an offender serving a sentence under this subsection may be:
- 37 (i) Granted an extraordinary medical placement when authorized 38 under RCW 9.94A.728(1)(c); or
- 39 (ii) Released under the provisions of RCW 9.94A.730 or section 2 40 of this act;

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(f) The firearm enhancements in this section shall apply to all felony crimes except the following: Possession of a machine gun, possessing a stolen firearm, drive-by shooting, theft of a firearm, unlawful possession of a firearm in the first and second degree, and use of a machine gun in a felony;

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- (g) If the standard sentence range under this section exceeds the statutory maximum sentence for the offense, the statutory maximum sentence shall be the presumptive sentence unless the offender is a persistent offender. If the addition of a firearm enhancement increases the sentence so that it would exceed the statutory maximum for the offense, the portion of the sentence representing the enhancement may not be reduced.
- (4) The following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range for felony crimes committed after July 23, 1995, if the offender or an accomplice was armed with a deadly weapon other than a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010 and the offender is being sentenced for one of the crimes listed in this subsection as 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 be added to the total period of confinement for all offenses, regardless of which underlying offense is subject to a deadly weapon enhancement. If the offender or an accomplice was armed with a deadly weapon other than a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010 and the offender is being sentenced for an anticipatory offense under chapter 9A.28 RCW to commit one of the crimes listed in this subsection as eligible for any deadly weapon enhancements, the following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range determined under subsection (2) of this section based on the felony crime of conviction as classified under RCW 9A.28.020:
- (a) Two years for any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of at least twenty years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;
- (b) One year for any felony defined under any law as a class B felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of ten years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;
- 37 (c) Six months for any felony defined under any law as a class C 38 felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of five years, or both, 39 and not covered under (f) of this subsection;

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(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:
- 15 (i) Granted an extraordinary medical placement when authorized 16 under RCW 9.94A.728(1)(c); or
- 17 (ii) Released under the provisions of RCW 9.94A.730 or section 2
 18 of this act;
 - (f) The deadly weapon enhancements in this section shall apply to all felony crimes except the following: Possession of a machine gun, possessing a stolen firearm, drive-by shooting, theft of a firearm, unlawful possession of a firearm in the first and second degree, and use of a machine gun in a felony;
 - (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

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- shall be added to the standard sentence range determined under subsection (2) of this section:
- 3 (a) Eighteen months for offenses committed under RCW 69.50.401(2) 4 (a) or (b) or 69.50.410;
- 5 (b) Fifteen months for offenses committed under RCW 69.50.401(2) 6 (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.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all impaired driving enhancements under this subsection are mandatory, shall be served in total confinement, and shall run consecutively to all other sentencing provisions, including other impaired driving enhancements, for all offenses sentenced under this chapter.

An offender serving a sentence under this subsection may be granted an extraordinary medical placement when authorized under RCW 9.94A.728(1)(c).

(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

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determined under subsection (2) of this section based on the felony crime of conviction as classified under RCW 9A.28.020:

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- (i) Two years for any felony defined under the law as a class A 3 felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of at least twenty years, 4 or both;
- 6 (ii) Eighteen months for any felony defined under any law as a 7 class B felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of ten years, or 8 both;
- 9 (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; 10
 - (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:
- (i) Granted an extraordinary medical placement when authorized 24 25 under RCW 9.94A.728(1)(c); or
 - (ii) Released under the provisions of RCW 9.94A.730 or section 2 of this act;
 - (c) The sexual motivation enhancements in this subsection apply to all felony crimes;
 - (d) If the standard sentence range under this subsection exceeds the statutory maximum sentence for the offense, the statutory maximum sentence shall be the presumptive sentence unless the offender is a persistent offender. If the addition of a sexual motivation enhancement increases the sentence so that it would exceed the statutory maximum for the offense, the portion of the sentence representing the enhancement may not be reduced;
- (e) The portion of the total confinement sentence which the 37 offender must serve under this subsection shall be calculated before 38 any earned early release time is credited to the offender; 39

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- 1 (f) Nothing in this subsection prevents a sentencing court from 2 imposing a sentence outside the standard sentence range pursuant to 3 RCW 9.94A.535.
- (9) An additional one-year enhancement shall be added to the 4 standard sentence range for the felony crimes of RCW 9A.44.073, 5 6 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 7 to engage the victim in the sexual conduct in return for a fee. If 8 the offender is being sentenced for more than one offense, the 9 one-year enhancement must be added to the total period of total 10 confinement for all offenses, regardless of which underlying offense 11 is subject to the enhancement. If the offender is being sentenced for 12 an anticipatory offense for the felony crimes of RCW 9A.44.073, 13 9A.44.076, 9A.44.079, 9A.44.083, 9A.44.086, or 9A.44.089, and the 14 offender attempted, solicited another, or conspired to engage, agree, 15 16 or offer to engage the victim in the sexual conduct in return for a 17 fee, an additional one-year enhancement shall be added to the standard sentence range determined under subsection (2) of this 18 19 section. For purposes of this subsection, "sexual conduct" means sexual intercourse or sexual contact, both as defined in chapter 20 21 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 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.
- (c) The increased penalty specified in (a) of this subsection is unavailable in the event that the prosecution gives notice that it will seek an exceptional sentence based on an aggravating factor under RCW 9.94A.535.

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(11) An additional twelve months and one day shall be added to the standard sentence range for a conviction of attempting to elude a police vehicle as defined by RCW 46.61.024, if the conviction included a finding by special allegation of endangering one or more persons under RCW 9.94A.834.

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- 6 (12) An additional twelve months shall be added to the standard 7 sentence range for an offense that is also a violation of RCW 8 9.94A.831.
- (13) An additional twelve months shall be added to the standard 9 sentence range for vehicular homicide committed while under the 10 11 influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 12 46.61.520 or for vehicular assault committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 13 46.61.522, or for any felony driving under the influence (RCW 14 46.61.502(6)) or felony physical control under the influence (RCW 15 16 46.61.504(6)) for each child passenger under the age of sixteen who 17 is an occupant in the defendant's vehicle. These enhancements shall be mandatory, shall be served in total confinement, and shall run 18 consecutively to all other sentencing provisions. If the addition of 19 a minor child enhancement increases the sentence so that it would 20 21 exceed the statutory maximum for the offense, the portion of the sentence representing the enhancement may not be reduced. 22
- 23 (14) An additional twelve months shall be added to the standard 24 sentence range for an offense that is also a violation of RCW 25 9.94A.832.
- 26 **Sec. 9.** RCW 9.94A.6332 and 2014 c 130 s 3 are each amended to 27 read as follows:
- The procedure for imposing sanctions for violations of sentence conditions or requirements is as follows:
- 30 (1) If the offender was sentenced under the drug offender 31 sentencing alternative, any sanctions shall be imposed by the 32 department or the court pursuant to RCW 9.94A.660.
- 33 (2) If the offender was sentenced under the special sex offender 34 sentencing alternative, any sanctions shall be imposed by the 35 department or the court pursuant to RCW 9.94A.670.
- 36 (3) If the offender was sentenced under the parenting sentencing 37 alternative, any sanctions shall be imposed by the department or by 38 the court pursuant to RCW 9.94A.655.

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- 1 (4) If a sex offender was sentenced pursuant to RCW 9.94A.507, 2 any sanctions shall be imposed by the board pursuant to RCW 9.95.435.
- 3 (5) If the offender was released pursuant to RCW 9.94A.730, any 4 sanctions shall be imposed by the board pursuant to RCW 9.95.435.
- 5 (6) If the offender was sentenced pursuant to RCW 10.95.030(3) or 10.95.035, any sanctions shall be imposed by the board pursuant to RCW 9.95.435.
- 8 (7) If the offender was released pursuant to section 2 of this
 9 act, any sanctions shall be imposed by the board pursuant to RCW
 10 9.95.435.
- 11 (8) In any other case, if the offender is being supervised by the department, any sanctions shall be imposed by the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.737. If a probationer is being supervised by the department pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210, upon receipt of a violation hearing report from the department, the court retains any authority that those statutes provide to respond to a probationer's violation of conditions.
- 18 $((\frac{8}{8}))$ (9) If the offender is not being supervised by the 19 department, any sanctions shall be imposed by the court pursuant to 20 RCW 9.94A.6333.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. By December 1, 2022, the indeterminate sentence review board shall submit a report to the appropriate committees of the legislature and the governor with the following:
- 24 (1) The criteria established and used by the board under section 25 2 of this act;
- 26 (2) A summary of the petition review process under section 2 of this act;
- (3) Information on the offenders released under section 2 of this act, including the total number of those released, demographic information, criminal history information, and community custody terms and status;
- 32 (4) Information on the offenders not released after petitioning 33 the board under section 2 of this act, including the total number of 34 those denied release, demographic information, and criminal history 35 information;
- 36 (5) Information on the offenders released and subsequently 37 returned to confinement for community custody violations or new 38 criminal convictions;

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	(6)	An	eva	lua	tion	of	the	effe	ctive	ness	s of	sect	ion	2	of	this	act
with	ı re	espe	ct	to	redu	ıcin	g i	ncarc	erati	on	of	rehab	oilit	tat	ed,	eld	erly
offenders while maintaining public safety;																	

(7) Recommendations, if appropriate, to expand the eligibility criteria in section 2 of this act including, but not limited to, the addition of offenses excluded under section 2(1) of this act.

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