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## SENATE BILL 5080

State of Washington

66th Legislature

2019 Regular Session

By Senator McCoy
Prefiled 01/04/19.

AN ACT Relating to earned release time and graduated reentry for educational participation and achievement for certain offenders; and amending RCW 9.94A.733, 9.94A.728, and 9.94A.729.

- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 9.94A.733 and 2018 c 166 s 1 are each amended to 6 read as follows:
  - (1) No more than the final six months of the offender's term of confinement may be served in partial confinement as home detention as part of the graduated reentry program developed by the department. However, an offender may not participate in the graduated reentry program under this section unless he or she has served at least twelve months in total confinement in a state correctional facility.
    - (2) The secretary of the department may transfer an offender from a department correctional facility to home detention in the community if it is determined that the graduated reentry program is an appropriate placement and must assist the offender's transition from confinement to the community.
- 18 (3) The department and its officers, agents, and employees are
  19 not liable for the acts of offenders participating in the graduated
  20 reentry program unless the department or its officers, agents, and
  21 employees acted with willful and wanton disregard.

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(4) All offenders placed on home detention as part of the graduated reentry program must provide an approved residence and living arrangement prior to transfer to home detention.

- (5) While in the community on home detention as part of the graduated reentry program, the department must:
- (a) Require the offender to be placed on electronic home monitoring;
- (b) Require the offender to participate in <u>education</u>, programming, and/or treatment that the department shall assign based on an offender's assessed need, or plan for continued education; and
- (c) Assign a community corrections officer who will monitor the offender's compliance with conditions of partial confinement and programming requirements or academic enrollment.
- (6) The department retains the authority to return any offender serving partial confinement in the graduated reentry program to total confinement for any reason including, but not limited to, the offender's noncompliance with any sentence requirement.
- (7) The department may issue rental vouchers for a period not to exceed six months for those transferring to partial confinement under this section if an approved address cannot be obtained without the assistance of a voucher.
- (8) In the selection of offenders to participate in the graduated reentry program, and in setting, modifying, and enforcing the requirements of the graduated ((release [reentry])) reentry program, the department is deemed to be performing a quasi-judicial function.
- **Sec. 2.** RCW 9.94A.728 and 2018 c 166 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
  - (1) No person serving a sentence imposed pursuant to this chapter and committed to the custody of the department shall leave the confines of the correctional facility or be released prior to the expiration of the sentence except as follows:
- 32 (a) An offender may earn early release time as authorized by RCW 33 9.94A.729;
  - (b) An offender may leave a correctional facility pursuant to an authorized furlough or leave of absence. In addition, offenders may leave a correctional facility when in the custody of a corrections officer or officers;
- 38 (c)(i) The secretary may authorize an extraordinary medical placement for an offender when all of the following conditions exist:

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(A) The offender has a medical condition that is serious and is expected to require costly care or treatment;

- (B) The offender poses a low risk to the community because he or she is currently physically incapacitated due to age or the medical condition or is expected to be so at the time of release; and
- (C) It is expected that granting the extraordinary medical placement will result in a cost savings to the state.
- (ii) An offender sentenced to death or to life imprisonment without the possibility of release or parole is not eligible for an extraordinary medical placement.
- (iii) The secretary shall require electronic monitoring for all offenders in extraordinary medical placement unless the electronic monitoring equipment interferes with the function of the offender's medical equipment or results in the loss of funding for the offender's medical care, in which case, an alternative type of monitoring shall be utilized. The secretary shall specify who shall provide the monitoring services and the terms under which the monitoring shall be performed.
- (iv) The secretary may revoke an extraordinary medical placement under this subsection (1)(c) at any time.
- (v) Persistent offenders are not eligible for extraordinary
  medical placement;
- (d) The governor, upon recommendation from the clemency and pardons board, may grant an extraordinary release for reasons of serious health problems, senility, advanced age, extraordinary meritorious acts, or other extraordinary circumstances;
- (e) No more than the final twelve months of the offender's term of confinement may be served in partial confinement for aiding the offender with: Finding work as part of the work release program under chapter 72.65 RCW; finding and furthering educational opportunities in the community; or reestablishing himself or herself in the community as part of the parenting program in RCW 9.94A.6551. This is in addition to that period of earned early release time that may be exchanged for partial confinement pursuant to RCW 9.94A.729(5)(d);
- (f) No more than the final six months of the offender's term of confinement may be served in partial confinement as home detention as part of the graduated reentry program developed by the department under RCW 9.94A.733;
  - (g) The governor may pardon any offender;

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1 (h) The department may release an offender from confinement any 2 time within ten days before a release date calculated under this 3 section;

- (i) An offender may leave a correctional facility prior to completion of his or her sentence if the sentence has been reduced as provided in RCW 9.94A.870;
- (j) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, an offender sentenced for a felony crime listed in RCW 9.94A.540 as subject to a mandatory minimum sentence of total confinement shall not be released from total confinement before the completion of the listed mandatory minimum sentence for that felony crime of conviction unless allowed under RCW 9.94A.540; and
- 13 (k) Any person convicted of one or more crimes committed prior to 14 the person's eighteenth birthday may be released from confinement 15 pursuant to RCW 9.94A.730.
- 16 (2) Offenders residing in a juvenile correctional facility 17 placement pursuant to RCW 72.01.410(1)(a) are not subject to the 18 limitations in this section.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 9.94A.729 and 2015 c 134 s 4 are each amended to 20 read as follows:
  - (1) (a) The term of the sentence of an offender committed to a correctional facility operated by the department may be reduced by earned release time in accordance with procedures that shall be developed and adopted by the correctional agency having jurisdiction in which the offender is confined. The earned release time shall be for good behavior and good performance, as determined by the correctional agency having jurisdiction. Earned release time shall be granted for regular attendance, good performance, and attainment or completion of certificates and degrees specifically in required adult basic education programs. The correctional agency shall not credit the offender with earned release credits in advance of the offender actually earning the credits.
  - (b) Any program established pursuant to this section shall allow an offender to earn early release credits for presentence incarceration. If an offender is transferred from a county jail to the department, the administrator of a county jail facility shall certify to the department the amount of time spent in custody at the facility and the number of days of early release credits lost or not earned. The department may approve a jail certification from a

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- correctional agency that calculates early release time based on the actual amount of confinement time served by the offender before sentencing when an erroneous calculation of confinement time served by the offender before sentencing appears on the judgment and sentence. The department must adjust an offender's rate of early release listed on the jail certification to be consistent with the rate applicable to offenders in the department's facilities. However, the department is not authorized to adjust the number of presentence early release days that the jail has certified as lost or not earned.
- (2) An offender who has been convicted of a felony committed after July 23, 1995, that involves any applicable deadly weapon enhancements under RCW 9.94A.533 (3) or (4), or both, shall not receive any good time credits or earned release time for that portion of his or her sentence that results from any deadly weapon enhancements.
  - (3) An offender may earn early release time as follows:
- (a) In the case of an offender sentenced pursuant to RCW 10.95.030(3) or 10.95.035, the offender may not receive any earned early release time during the minimum term of confinement imposed by the court; for any remaining portion of the sentence served by the offender, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed ten percent of the sentence.
- (b) In the case of an offender convicted of a serious violent offense, or a sex offense that is a class A felony, committed on or after July 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed fifteen percent of the sentence.
- (c) In the case of an offender convicted of a serious violent offense, or a sex offense that is a class A felony, committed on or after July 1, 2003, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed ten percent of the sentence.
- 31 (d) An offender is qualified to earn up to fifty percent of 32 aggregate earned release time if he or she:
- 33 (i) Is not classified as an offender who is at a high risk to reoffend as provided in subsection (4) of this section;
  - (ii) Is not confined pursuant to a sentence for:
- 36 (A) A sex offense;

- (B) A violent offense;
  - (C) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 39 (D) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 40 10.99.020;

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(E) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);

- 2 (F) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to 3 violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with 4 intent to deliver methamphetamine; or
- 5 (G) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor);
- 8 (iii) Has no prior conviction for the offenses listed in (d)(ii) 9 of this subsection;
  - (iv) Participates in programming or activities as directed by the offender's individual reentry plan as provided under RCW 72.09.270 to the extent that such programming or activities are made available by the department; and
- 14 (v) Has not committed a new felony after July 22, 2007, while 15 under community custody.
- 16 (e) In no other case shall the aggregate earned release time 17 exceed one-third of the total sentence.
  - (4) The department shall perform a risk assessment of each offender who may qualify for earned early release under subsection (3)(d) of this section utilizing the risk assessment tool recommended by the Washington state institute for public policy. Subsection (3)(d) of this section does not apply to offenders convicted after July 1, 2010.
  - (5) (a) A person who is eligible for earned early release as provided in this section and who will be supervised by the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.501 or 9.94A.5011, shall be transferred to community custody in lieu of earned release time;
  - (b) The department shall, as a part of its program for release to the community in lieu of earned release, require the offender to propose a release plan that includes an approved residence and living arrangement. All offenders with community custody terms eligible for release to community custody in lieu of earned release shall provide an approved residence and living arrangement prior to release to the community;
  - (c) The department may deny transfer to community custody in lieu of earned release time if the department determines an offender's release plan, including proposed residence location and living arrangements, may violate the conditions of the sentence or conditions of supervision, place the offender at risk to violate the conditions of the sentence, place the offender at risk to reoffend,

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or present a risk to victim safety or community safety. The department's authority under this section is independent of any court-ordered condition of sentence or statutory provision regarding conditions for community custody;

- (d) If the department is unable to approve the offender's release plan, the department may do one or more of the following:
- (i) Transfer an offender to partial confinement in lieu of earned early release for a period not to exceed three months. The three months in partial confinement is in addition to that portion of the offender's term of confinement that may be served in partial confinement as provided in RCW  $9.94A.728((\frac{5}{10}))$  (1)(e);
- (ii) Provide rental vouchers to the offender for a period not to exceed three months if rental assistance will result in an approved release plan.

A voucher must be provided in conjunction with additional transition support programming or services that enable an offender to participate in services including, but not limited to, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, sex offender treatment, educational programming, or employment programming;

- (e) The department shall maintain a list of housing providers that meets the requirements of RCW 72.09.285. If more than two voucher recipients will be residing per dwelling unit, as defined in RCW 59.18.030, rental vouchers for those recipients may only be paid to a housing provider on the department's list;
- (f) For each offender who is the recipient of a rental voucher, the department shall gather data as recommended by the Washington state institute for public policy in order to best demonstrate whether rental vouchers are effective in reducing recidivism.
- 29 (6) An offender serving a term of confinement imposed under RCW 30 9.94A.670(5)(a) is not eligible for earned release credits under this section.

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