

THIRTY THIRD DAY

House Chamber, Olympia, Friday, February 12, 2010

The House was called to order at 10:00 a.m. by the Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding). The Clerk called the roll and a quorum was present.

The flags were escorted to the rostrum by a Sergeant at Arms Color Guard, Pages Shannon Iverson and Michael Yunker. The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) led the Chamber in the Pledge of Allegiance. The prayer was offered by Reverend Steve Baber, Skyway United Methodist Church, Seattle.

Reading of the Journal of the previous day was dispensed with and it was ordered to stand approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

February 11, 2010

MR. SPEAKER:

The President has signed:

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2921
SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2998
and the same are herewith transmitted.

Thomas Hoemann, Secretary

February 11, 2010

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has passed:

SENATE BILL 5411
ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5555
SENATE BILL 6279
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6293
SECOND SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6316
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6361
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6548
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6550
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6673
SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 8026
ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE JOINT
RESOLUTION 8218

and the same are herewith transmitted.

Thomas Hoemann, Secretary

INTRODUCTIONS AND FIRST READING

HB 3183 by Representatives Flannigan, Ericks, Pettigrew, Ormsby, Eddy, Chase, Appleton, Quall, Hunt, Sells, Nelson, Dickerson, Pedersen, Clibborn, Moeller and Darneille

AN ACT Relating to excise taxes; amending RCW 82.08.020 and 82.08.020; reenacting and amending RCW 43.84.092; adding a new section to chapter 82.04 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 46.68 RCW; creating a new section; providing effective dates; and providing an expiration date.

Referred to Committee on Finance.

ESB 5041 by Senators Kilmer, Swecker, Hobbs, Shin, Kauffman, Franklin, Marr, Rockefeller, Haugen, Eide, Kastama and McAuliffe

AN ACT Relating to state contracts with veteran-owned businesses; amending RCW 43.60A.010, 43.19.536, 39.80.040, and 47.28.030; adding new sections to chapter 43.60A RCW; adding a new section to chapter 43.19 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28B.10 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 39.04 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 39.29 RCW; and creating new sections.

Referred to Committee on State Government & Tribal Affairs.

ESB 5297 by Senators Kline and Delvin

AN ACT Relating to the procedure for filing a declaration of completion of probate; and amending RCW 11.68.110 and 11.68.114.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

ESB 5523 by Senators Hobbs, Pridemore and Tom

AN ACT Relating to public retirement benefits for employees of the supreme court, court of appeals, or superior, district, or municipal courts; amending RCW 41.45.207; adding new sections to chapter 41.40 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 41.45 RCW; and providing an effective date.

Referred to Committee on Ways & Means.

ESSB 5902 by Senate Committee on Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Senators Pridemore, Fraser, McAuliffe, Kline, Kohl-Welles and McDermott)

AN ACT Relating to promoting accessible communities for persons with disabilities; amending RCW 29A.46.260 and 43.79A.040; reenacting and amending RCW 46.16.381; adding a new section to chapter 50.40 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 36.01 RCW; creating new sections; and prescribing penalties.

Referred to Committee on Human Services.

SSB 6214 by Senate Committee on Government Operations & Elections (originally sponsored by Senators Haugen, Morton, Swecker, Shin, McCaslin, Ranker, Rockefeller, Fairley, Pridemore, Kline, Parlette, Jacobsen, Schoesler, Sheldon, McDermott and Fraser)

AN ACT Relating to restructuring three growth management hearings boards into one board; amending RCW 36.70A.130, 36.70A.172, 36.70A.250, 36.70A.260, 36.70A.270, 36.70A.280, 36.70A.290, 36.70A.295, 36.70A.302, 36.70A.310, 36.70A.3201, 36.70A.345, 90.58.190, 34.05.518, and 34.12.020; reenacting and amending RCW 36.70A.110; creating a new section; and providing an effective date.

Referred to Committee on Local Government & Housing.

ESB 6263 by Senator Keiser

AN ACT Relating to the establishment of the Washington vaccine association; amending RCW 43.70.720; adding a new section to chapter 43.24 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 48.43 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 82.04 RCW; adding a new chapter to Title 70 RCW; prescribing penalties; and declaring an emergency.

Referred to Committee on Health Care & Wellness.

ESSB 6306 by Senate Committee on Financial Institutions, Housing & Insurance (originally sponsored by Senator Schoesler)

AN ACT Relating to crop adjusters; amending RCW 48.17.010, 48.17.060, 48.17.110, 48.17.150, 48.17.390, and 48.17.420; reenacting and amending RCW 48.14.010; and providing an effective date.

Referred to Committee on Financial Institutions & Insurance.

SSB 6340 by Senate Committee on Judiciary (originally sponsored by Senators Regala and Kline)

AN ACT Relating to membership of the Washington state forensic investigations council; and amending RCW 43.103.040.

Referred to Committee on Public Safety & Emergency Preparedness.

SSB 6341 by Senate Committee on Agriculture & Rural Economic Development (originally sponsored by Senators Hatfield, Haugen, Schoesler, Prentice, Shin and Fairley)

AN ACT Relating to transferring food assistance programs to the department of agriculture; amending RCW 43.330.130; adding a new section to chapter 43.23 RCW; creating new sections; and providing an effective date.

Referred to Committee on General Government Appropriations.

SSB 6342 by Senate Committee on Government Operations & Elections (originally sponsored by Senators Swecker, Hobbs, Franklin, Carrell, McDermott, Pridemore, Marr, Shin and Fairley)

AN ACT Relating to the Washington soldiers' home; and amending RCW 72.36.010.

Referred to Committee on State Government & Tribal Affairs.

SSB 6344 by Senate Committee on Government Operations & Elections (originally sponsored by Senators Fairley, Prentice, Hargrove, Kauffman, Marr and McDermott)

AN ACT Relating to campaign contribution limits; amending RCW 42.17.640; and adding a new section to chapter 42.17 RCW.

Referred to Committee on State Government & Tribal Affairs.

SSB 6346 by Senate Committee on Transportation (originally sponsored by Senators Ranker, Haugen, Regala, Rockefeller, Pridemore, Marr, King, Fraser, Swecker, Kilmer, Shin, Tom, Kohl-Welles and Kline)

AN ACT Relating to expanding the use of certain electric vehicles; and amending RCW 46.04.295, 46.61.723, and 46.61.725.

Referred to Committee on Transportation.

SSB 6356 by Senate Committee on Transportation (originally sponsored by Senators Kilmer, Swecker, Rockefeller and Kastama)

AN ACT Relating to limiting access to law enforcement and emergency equipment and vehicles; amending RCW 46.37.195; and creating a new section.

Referred to Committee on Transportation.

SSB 6374 by Senate Committee on Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Senators Kilmer, Delvin, Swecker, Shin, Kastama, Eide, Marr, Hatfield, Sheldon, Berkey, Haugen and Ranker)

AN ACT Relating to fiscal note instructions; and creating a new section.

Referred to Committee on Ways & Means.

SB 6401 by Senator Brandland

AN ACT Relating to an alternative process for selecting an electrical contractor or a mechanical contractor, or both, for general contractor/construction manager projects; and adding a new section to chapter 39.10 RCW.

Referred to Committee on State Government & Tribal Affairs.

SB 6418 by Senators Marr and Brown

AN ACT Relating to cities and towns annexed to fire protection districts; and amending RCW 52.02.020 and 52.04.061.

Referred to Committee on Local Government & Housing.

ESSB 6426 by Senate Committee on Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Senators Prentice and Tom)

AN ACT Relating to eliminating boards and commissions; amending RCW 18.44.011, 18.44.195, 18.44.221, 18.44.251, 19.146.225, 28C.18.050, 28C.18.090, 43.03.027, 43.03.028,

34.12.100, 42.17.370, 43.03.040, 43.63A.760, 18.250.010, 18.250.020, 18.250.060, 70.47.040, 28A.300.520, 43.215.065, 72.09.495, 74.04.800, 43.101.380, 43.105.052, 72.23.025, 43.43.930, 43.43.938, 43.43.962, 43.43.934, 38.52.530, 49.26.120, 48.62.061, 48.62.161, 41.05.035, 28B.76.280, 18.280.050, 18.280.060, 43.330.090, 43.105.041, 43.105.805, 43.105.820, 18.210.010, 18.210.050, 18.210.060, 70.118.110, 18.200.010, 18.200.050, 18.200.070, 77.95.100, 77.95.180, 77.95.190, 82.58.020, 70.95.030, 43.21A.520, 70.105.010, 70.105.160, 70.119A.180, 90.86.030, 18.104.040, 18.104.043, 18.104.049, 18.104.100, 18.104.200, 19.16.100, 19.16.420, 43.60A.010, 43.60A.080, 46.01.325, and 46.01.140; reenacting and amending RCW 43.105.020, 18.235.020, and 18.235.020; adding a new section to chapter 34.05 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 43.185B RCW; adding new sections to chapter 43.20A RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28B.108 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 46.66 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 70.195 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 43.31 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 26.19 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 35.78 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 43.32 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 19.16 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 72.78 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 70.198 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 28A.175 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 43.06B RCW; adding a new section to chapter 44.39 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 38.52 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 43.22 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.300 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 70.47A RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28B.115 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 77.85 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.305 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 1.40 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 1.60 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 13.60 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28B.10 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.195 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 36.102 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 41.04 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 74.18 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.600 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.160 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.525 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 43.210 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 58.24 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 44.55 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 90.86 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 90.56 RCW; creating new sections; repealing RCW 70.96A.070, 18.44.500, 18.44.510, 79A.25.220, 19.146.280, 43.360.040, 28B.50.254, 18.250.030, 43.63A.068, 43.101.310, 43.101.315, 43.101.320, 43.101.325, 43.101.330, 43.101.335, 43.101.340, 43.101.345, 43.105.055, 70.198.010, 70.198.020, 43.43.932, 43.43.936, 70.105E.090, 48.62.051, 48.62.041, 28B.76.100, 10.98.200, 10.98.210, 10.98.220, 10.98.230, 10.98.240, 43.105.800, 43.105.810, 71.09.320, 18.210.040, 18.210.070, 70.118.100, 18.200.060, 77.95.110, 77.95.120, 70.95.040, 70.95.050, 70.95.070, 70.105.060, 70.119A.160, 18.104.190, 79A.30.030, 46.38.010, 46.38.020, 46.38.030, 46.38.040, 46.38.050, 46.38.060, 46.38.070, 46.38.080, 46.38.090, 46.39.010, 46.39.020, 43.60A.170, 43.131.405, 43.131.406, and 46.01.320; repealing 2007 c 520 s 6016 (uncodified); repealing 2007 c 520 s 6026 (uncodified); providing effective dates; and providing expiration dates.

Referred to Committee on State Government & Tribal Affairs.

SSB 6515 by Senate Committee on Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Senators Kastama, Kilmer and Shin)

AN ACT Relating to refocusing the mission of the department of commerce, including transferring programs; amending RCW 43.330.005, 43.330.007, 70.05.125, 43.270.020, 43.270.070, 43.270.080, 43.330.210, 43.330.240, 82.14.400, 43.63A.305, 43.63A.307, 43.63A.311, 43.63A.313, 9.94A.8673, 43.63A.720, 43.63A.735, 43.280.011, 43.280.020, 43.280.060, 43.280.070, 43.280.080, 43.280.090, 74.14B.060, 80.50.030, 43.190.030, 43.190.120, 19.27.070, 19.27.097, 19.27.150, 19.27A.020, 19.27A.140, 19.27A.150, 19.27A.180, 43.21F.010, 43.21F.025, 43.21F.090, 36.27.100, 43.110.030, 43.110.060, 43.110.080, 43.15.020, 35.21.185, 35.102.040, and 36.70B.220; reenacting and amending RCW 70.125.030 and 41.06.070; adding new sections to chapter 43.70 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 43.20A RCW; adding new sections to chapter 43.22 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 43.21F RCW; creating new sections; recodifying RCW 43.330.195, 43.330.200, 43.330.205, 43.330.210, 43.330.220, 43.330.225, 43.330.230, 43.330.240, 43.63A.305, 43.63A.307, 43.63A.309, 43.63A.311, 43.63A.313, 43.63A.315, 43.63A.720, 43.63A.725, 43.63A.730, 43.63A.735, and 43.63A.740; decodifying RCW 43.280.081 and 43.63A.150; repealing RCW 43.21F.015, 43.110.010, 43.110.040, and 43.110.070; and providing an effective date.

Referred to Committee on Community & Economic Development & Trade.

SSB 6591 by Senate Committee on Judiciary (originally sponsored by Senators Kline, Berkey, Gordon, Keiser and Prentice)

AN ACT Relating to complaints filed with the human rights commission; and amending RCW 49.60.240.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

ESSB 6604 by Senate Committee on Early Learning & K-12 Education (originally sponsored by Senators Hobbs, King, McAuliffe, Oemig, Tom, Brandland, Holmquist, McDermott and Kline)

AN ACT Relating to flexibility in the education system; amending RCW 28A.150.520, 28A.210.080, 28A.220.030, 28A.300.118, 28A.300.150, 28A.300.160, 28A.300.270, 28A.300.405, 28A.300.410, 28A.300.450, 28A.300.520, 28A.320.080, 28A.320.160, 28A.345.020, 28A.345.050, 28A.640.020, 28A.655.061, and 39.35D.040; repealing RCW 28A.210.130, 28A.220.050, 28A.220.080, 28A.220.085, 28A.230.150, 28A.300.280, and 28A.320.185; providing an expiration date; and declaring an emergency.

Referred to Committee on Education.

SSB 6629 by Senate Committee on Early Learning & K-12 Education (originally sponsored by Senators Oemig and McAuliffe)

AN ACT Relating to highly capable students; creating a new section; and providing an expiration date.

Referred to Committee on Education.

ESB 6643 by Senators Schoesler, Sheldon, Hewitt, Brown, Honeyford, Parlette, McAuliffe and Shin

AN ACT Relating to second-class school districts and compliance reports; adding new sections to chapter 28A.330 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 28A.300 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.150 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.155 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.160 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.165 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.170 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.175 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.180 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.185 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.200 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.210 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.215 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.220 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.225 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.230 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.235 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.250 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.305 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.310 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.315 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.320 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.323 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.325 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.335 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.340 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.343 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.400 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.405 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.410 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.415 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.500 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.505 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.510 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.515 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.520 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.525 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.527 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.530 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.535 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.540 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.545 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.600 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.620 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.623 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.625 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.630 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.655 RCW; and creating a new section.

Referred to Committee on Education.

SSB 6688 by Senate Committee on Government Operations & Elections (originally sponsored by Senators Fairley and Shin)

AN ACT Relating to filling vacancies in nonpartisan local elective office; amending RCW 36.16.110; and creating a new section.

Referred to Committee on State Government & Tribal Affairs.

E2SSB 6696 by Senate Committee on Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Senators McAuliffe, King, Gordon, Oemig, Hobbs, Kauffman, McDermott, Roach, Berkey, Murray, Tom, Prentice, Haugen, Fairley, Kline, Rockefeller, Keiser, Marr, Ranker, Regala, Eide, Kilmer, Hargrove, Franklin, Shin and Kohl-Welles)

AN ACT Relating to education reform; amending RCW 28A.305.225, 28A.150.230, 28A.405.100, 28A.405.220, 28A.400.200, 28A.660.020, 28B.76.335, 28B.76.230, 28A.655.110, 41.56.100, 41.59.120, and 28A.300.136;

reenacting and amending RCW 28A.660.040 and 28A.660.050; adding new sections to chapter 28A.405 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 28A.410 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28B.76 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.605 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 28A.655 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.300 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 41.56 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 41.59 RCW; adding a new chapter to Title 28A RCW; creating new sections; recodifying RCW 28A.305.225; and repealing RCW 28A.660.010, 28A.415.100, 28A.415.105, 28A.415.130, 28A.415.135, and 28A.415.140.

Referred to Committee on Education.

ESSB 6774 by Senate Committee on Transportation (originally sponsored by Senator Marr)

AN ACT Relating to transportation benefit districts; and amending RCW 36.73.020.

Referred to Committee on Transportation.

ESSB 6805 by Senate Committee on Economic Development, Trade & Innovation (originally sponsored by Senators Kastama, Zarelli, Shin and Delvin)

AN ACT Relating to the Washington state economic development commission; amending RCW 43.79A.040; and adding a new section to chapter 43.162 RCW.

Referred to Committee on Community & Economic Development & Trade.

There being no objection, the bills listed on the day's introduction sheet under the fourth order of business were referred to the committees so designated.

There being no objection, the House advanced to the sixth order of business.

SECOND READING SUSPENSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 2683, by Representatives Kenney, Smith, Probst, Maxwell, Ericks, Sullivan, Pettigrew, Kelley, White, Johnson, Hasegawa, Liias, Sells, Nelson and Anderson

Changing provisions relating to the economic development commission.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the committee recommendation was adopted and SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2683 was read the second time.

The bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Kenney and Smith spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2683

MOTION

On motion of Representative Santos, Representatives Flannigan, Simpson and Williams were excused.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2683, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 95; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 3.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Halder, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representatives Flannigan, Simpson and Williams.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2683, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2721, by Representatives Upthegrove, Orwall, Kenney, Lias, Nelson and Chase

Concerning commute trip reduction programs.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 2721 was substituted for House Bill No. 2721 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2721 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representative Upthegrove spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2721.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2721, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 95; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 3.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Halder, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia,

Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representatives Flannigan, Simpson and Williams.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2721, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2745, by Representatives Hudgins, Campbell and Upthegrove

Concerning compliance with the environmental protection agency's renovation, repair, and painting rule in the lead-based paint program.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the committee recommendation was adopted and SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2745 was read the second time.

The bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Hudgins, Campbell and Shea spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2745.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2745, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 95; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 3.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Halder, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representatives Flannigan, Simpson and Williams.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2745, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2758, by Representatives Hunter, Condotta, Kessler and Orcutt

Documenting wholesale sales for excise tax purposes. Revised for 1st Substitute: Documenting wholesale sales for excise tax purposes.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the committee recommendation was adopted and SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2758 was read the second time.

The bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Hasegawa and Condotta spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2758.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2758, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 95; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 3.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representatives Flannigan, Simpson and Williams.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2758, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2828, by Representatives Campbell and Morrell

Requiring hospitals to report certain health care data.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the committee recommendation was adopted and SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2828 was read the second time.

The bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Campbell and Bailey spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2828.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2828, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 95; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 3.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks,

Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representatives Flannigan, Simpson and Williams.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2828, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2863, by Representatives Blake, Chandler, Lias, Van De Wege, Jacks and Wallace

Transferring emergency food assistance programs to the department of agriculture.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the committee recommendation was adopted and SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2863 was read the second time.

The bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Blake and Chandler spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2863.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2863, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 95; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 3.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representatives Flannigan, Simpson and Williams.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2863, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2865, by Representatives Roberts, Dickerson, Walsh, O'Brien, White, Seaquist, Green, Williams, Moeller, Appleton and Orwall

Concerning offenders with developmental disabilities or traumatic brain injuries.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the committee recommendation was adopted and SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2865 was read the second time.

The bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Roberts and Dammeier spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2865.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2865, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 95; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 3.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representatives Flannigan, Simpson and Williams.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2865, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2937, by Representatives Clibborn, Roach, Takko, Rodne, Finn, Klippert, Seaquist, Ericksen, Kessler, Simpson and Smith

Modifying the transportation system policy goals to include economic vitality.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the committee recommendation was adopted.

The bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Clibborn and Roach spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Bill No. 2937.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Bill No. 2937, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 95; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 3.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representatives Flannigan, Simpson and Williams.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2937, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2939, by Representatives Dammeier, Orwall, Parker, Probst, Morrell, Kessler, Smith and Kenney

Concerning notations on driver abstracts that a person was not at fault in a motor vehicle accident.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the committee recommendation was adopted and SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2939 was read the second time.

The bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Dammeier and Lias spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2939

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2939, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 95; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 3.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representatives Flannigan, Simpson and Williams.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2939, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 3068, by Representatives Santos, Priest, Sullivan, Upthegrove, Maxwell, Morrell, Wallace, Ormsby, Kenney and Simpson

Providing access to alternative routes to certification for the recruiting Washington teachers program.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the committee recommendation was adopted.

The bill was placed on final passage.

Representative Santos spoke in favor of passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Bill No. 3068.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Bill No. 3068, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 95; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 3.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representatives Flannigan, Simpson and Williams.

HOUSE BILL NO. 3068, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 4025, by Representatives O'Brien, Campbell, Seaquist, Appleton, McCune, Kelley, Warnick, Armstrong, Sells, Morrell, Maxwell, Van De Wege, Simpson, Conway, Smith, Shea, Pearson, Johnson, Hurst and Kenney

Honoring Vietnam veterans.

The joint memorial was read the second time.

There being no objection, the committee recommendation was adopted.

The joint memorial was placed on final passage.

Representatives O'Brien, Campbell, Smith, Seaquist and Rodne spoke in favor of the passage of the memorial.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Joint Memorial No. 4025.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Joint Memorial No. 4025, and the joint memorial passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 96; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 2.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representatives Flannigan and Simpson.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 4025, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 4027, by Representatives Hasegawa, Hudgins, Maxwell, Wallace, Simpson and Kenney

Requesting that a retired space shuttle orbiter be transferred to Washington's museum of flight.

The joint memorial was read the second time.

There being no objection, the committee recommendation was adopted.

The joint memorial was placed on final passage.

Representatives Hasegawa, Orcutt, Appleton, Klippert and Anderson spoke in favor of the passage of the joint memorial.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Joint Memorial No. 4027.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Joint Memorial No. 4027, and the joint memorial passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 95; Nays, 1; Absent, 0; Excused, 2.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove,

Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Voting nay: Representative Dunshee.

Excused: Representatives Flannigan and Simpson.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 4027, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

SECOND READING

HOUSE BILL NO. 2525, by Representatives Nealey, Klippert, Chandler and Haler

Concerning public facilities districts created by at least two city or county legislative authorities.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 2525 was substituted for House Bill No. 2525 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2525 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Nealey and Maxwell spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2525.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2525, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 97; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 1.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Liias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representative Simpson.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2525, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Representative Ericksen congratulated Representative Nealey on the passage of his first bill through the House, and asked the Chamber to acknowledge his accomplishment.

SECOND READING

HOUSE BILL NO. 2551, by Representatives Cody, Green, Sullivan, Pedersen, Darneille and Moeller

Establishing the Washington vaccine association.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Second Substitute House Bill No. 2551 was substituted for House Bill No. 2551 and the second substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2551 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Cody and Hinkle spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Second Substitute House Bill No. 2551.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Second Substitute House Bill No. 2551, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 97; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 1.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Liias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representative Simpson.

SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2551, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2595, by Representatives Rolfes, Kelley, Ericks, Kirby and Hurst

Imposing a sentence outside the standard sentence range for defendants who intercept police communication as a means to facilitate the crime.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Rolfes and Pearson spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Bill No. 2595.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Bill No. 2595, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 97; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 1.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Liias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representative Simpson.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2595, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2605, by Representatives Driscoll, Kelley, Chase, Ormsby and Moeller

Concerning billing for anatomic pathology services.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representative Driscoll spoke in favor of passage of the bill.

Representative Hinkle spoke against the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Bill No. 2605.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Bill No. 2605, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 61; Nays, 36; Absent, 0; Excused, 1.

Voting yea: Representatives Appleton, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Conway, Darneille, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Hasegawa, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Liias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nelson, O'Brien, Ormsby, Orwall, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Probst, Quall, Roberts, Rolfes, Santos, Seaquist, Sells, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Voting nay: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Armstrong, Bailey, Chandler, Condotta, Crouse, Dammeier, DeBolt, Ericksen, Fagan, Haler, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Johnson, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, McCune, Nealey, Orcutt, Parker, Pearson, Priest, Roach, Rodne, Ross, Schmick, Shea, Short, Smith, Taylor, Walsh and Warnick.

Excused: Representative Simpson.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2605, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2608, by Representatives Nelson, Kirby, Chase, Simpson, Morrell, Maxwell and Moeller

Concerning regulation and licensing of residential mortgage loan servicers and services.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Nelson and Bailey spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Bill No. 2608.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Bill No. 2608, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 77; Nays, 20; Absent, 0; Excused, 1.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Conway, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Liias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nelson, O'Brien, Ormsby, Orwall, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Santos, Seaquist, Sells, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Warnick, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Voting nay: Representatives Armstrong, Condotta, Crouse, Ericksen, Fagan, Herrera, Hinkle, Kretz, Kristiansen, McCune, Nealey, Orcutt, Parker, Pearson, Ross, Schmick, Shea, Short, Taylor and Walsh.

Excused: Representative Simpson.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2608, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

STATEMENT FOR THE JOURNAL

I intended to vote NAY on House Bill No. 2608.

Norm Johnson 14th District.

STATEMENT FOR THE JOURNAL

I intended to vote YEA on House Bill No. 2608.

Kirk Pearson 39th District.

SECOND READING**HOUSE BILL NO. 2623, by Representatives Orwall, Miloscia, Darneille, Kirby, Sullivan, Pettigrew, Simpson, Rolfes and Hasegawa****Regulating the foreclosure of residential real property. Revised for 2nd Substitute: Reviewing the foreclosure of residential real property.**

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Second Substitute House Bill No. 2623 was substituted for House Bill No. 2623 and the second substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2623 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Orwall and Rodne spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Second Substitute House Bill No. 2623.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Second Substitute House Bill No. 2623, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 97; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 1.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representative Simpson.

SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2623, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2742, by Representatives Goodman, Lias, Sells, Hasegawa, Maxwell, Roberts, Jacks, Carlyle, Rolfes, Simpson, O'Brien and Morrell**Addressing accountability for persons driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs.**

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Second Substitute House Bill No. 2742 was substituted for House Bill No. 2742 and the second substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2742 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Goodman and Roach spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Second Substitute House Bill No. 2742.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Second Substitute House Bill No. 2742, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 97; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 1.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representative Simpson.

SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2742, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2852, by Representatives Parker, Wallace and Schmick**Concerning college-level online learning by high school students.**

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 2852 was substituted for House Bill No. 2852 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2852 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Parker and Maxwell spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2852.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2852, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 97; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 1.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representative Simpson.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2852, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2930, by Representatives Wallace, Sells, Carlyle, Anderson and Haler

Expanding the pool of qualified teachers.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 2930 was substituted for House Bill No. 2930 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

There being no objection, the House deferred action on SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2930, and the bill held its place on the second reading calendar.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2842, by Representatives Parker, Kirby and Kenney

Addressing confidentiality as it relates to insurer receivership.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 2842 was substituted for House Bill No. 2842 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2842 was read the second time.

Representative Kirby moved the adoption of amendment (1075).

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"**NEW SECTION. Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 48.31 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Documents, materials, or other information that the commissioner obtains under this chapter in the commissioner's capacity as a receiver as defined in RCW 48.99.010(12), are records under the jurisdiction and control of the receivership court. These records are confidential by law and privileged, are not subject to chapter 42.56 or 40.14 RCW, and are not subject to subpoena directed to the commissioner or any person who received documents, materials, or other information while acting under the authority of the commissioner. The commissioner is authorized to use such documents, materials, or other information in the furtherance of any regulatory or legal action brought as a part of the commissioner's official duties. The confidentiality and privilege created by this section and RCW 42.56.400(17) is not waived if confidential and privileged information under this section is shared with any person acting under the authority of the commissioner, representatives of insurance guaranty associations that may have statutory obligations as a result of the insolvency of an insurer, the national association of insurance commissioners and its affiliates and subsidiaries, regulatory and law enforcement officials of other states and nations, the federal government, and international authorities.

(2) Neither the commissioner nor any person who received documents, materials, or other information while acting under the authority of the commissioner as receiver is required to testify in any private civil action concerning any confidential and privileged documents, materials, or information subject to subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Any person who can demonstrate a legal interest in the receivership estate or a reasonable suspicion of negligence or malfeasance by the commissioner related to an insurer receivership may file a motion in the receivership matter to allow inspection of private company information or documents otherwise not subject to disclosure under subsection (1) of this section. The court shall conduct an in-camera review after notifying the commissioner and every party that produced the information. The court may order the commissioner to allow the petitioner to have access to the information provided the petitioner maintains the confidentiality of the information. The petitioner must not disclose the information to any other person, except upon further order of the court. After conducting a hearing, the court may order that the information can be disclosed publicly if the court finds that there is a public interest in the disclosure of the information and protection of the information from public disclosure is clearly unnecessary to protect any individual's right of privacy, or any company's proprietary information, and the commissioner has not demonstrated that disclosure would impair any vital governmental function, or the receiver's ability to manage the estate.

(4) The confidentiality and privilege of documents, materials, or other information obtained by the receiver set forth in subsections (1) and (2) of this section does not apply to litigation to which the insurer in receivership is a party. In such instances, discovery is governed by the Washington rules of civil procedure.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 48.99 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Documents, materials, or other information that the commissioner obtains under this chapter in the commissioner's capacity as a receiver, are records under the jurisdiction and control of the receivership court. These records are confidential by law and privileged, are not subject to chapter 42.56 or 40.14 RCW, and are not subject to subpoena directed to the commissioner or any person who received documents, materials, or other information while acting under the authority of the commissioner. The commissioner is authorized to use such documents, materials, or other information in the furtherance of any regulatory or legal action brought as a part of the commissioner's official duties. The confidentiality and privilege created by this section and RCW

42.56.400(17) is not waived if confidential and privileged information under this section is shared with any person acting under the authority of the commissioner, representatives of insurance guaranty associations that may have statutory obligations as a result of the insolvency of an insurer, the national association of insurance commissioners and its affiliates and subsidiaries, regulatory and law enforcement officials of other states and nations, the federal government, and international authorities.

(2) Neither the commissioner nor any person who received documents, materials, or other information while acting under the authority of the commissioner as receiver is required to testify in any private civil action concerning any confidential and privileged documents, materials, or information subject to subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Any person who can demonstrate a legal interest in the receivership estate or a reasonable suspicion of negligence or malfeasance by the commissioner related to an insurer receivership may file a motion in the receivership matter to allow inspection of private company information or documents not subject to public disclosure under subsection (1) of this section. The court shall conduct an in-camera review after notifying the commissioner and every party that produced the information. The court may order the commissioner to allow the petitioner to have access to the information, provided the petitioner maintains the confidentiality of the information. The petitioner must not disclose the information to any other person, except upon further order of the court. After conducting a hearing, the court may order that the information can be disclosed if the court finds that there is a public interest in the disclosure of the information and the protection of the information from public disclosure is clearly unnecessary to protect any individual's right of privacy, or any company's proprietary information, and the commissioner has not demonstrated that the disclosure would impair any vital governmental function, the receivership estate, or the receiver's ability to manage the estate.

(4) The confidentiality and privilege of documents, materials or other information obtained by the receiver set forth in subsections (1) and (2) of this section does not apply to litigation to which the insurer in receivership is a party. In such instances, discovery is governed by the Washington rules of civil procedure.

Sec. 3. RCW 42.56.400 and 2009 c 104 s 23 are each amended to read as follows:

The following information relating to insurance and financial institutions is exempt from disclosure under this chapter:

(1) Records maintained by the board of industrial insurance appeals that are related to appeals of crime victims' compensation claims filed with the board under RCW 7.68.110;

(2) Information obtained and exempted or withheld from public inspection by the health care authority under RCW 41.05.026, whether retained by the authority, transferred to another state purchased health care program by the authority, or transferred by the authority to a technical review committee created to facilitate the development, acquisition, or implementation of state purchased health care under chapter 41.05 RCW;

(3) The names and individual identification data of either all owners or all insureds, or both, received by the insurance commissioner under chapter 48.102 RCW;

(4) Information provided under RCW 48.30A.045 through 48.30A.060;

(5) Information provided under RCW 48.05.510 through 48.05.535, 48.43.200 through 48.43.225, 48.44.530 through 48.44.555, and 48.46.600 through 48.46.625;

(6) Examination reports and information obtained by the department of financial institutions from banks under RCW 30.04.075, from savings banks under RCW 32.04.220, from savings and loan associations under RCW 33.04.110, from credit

unions under RCW 31.12.565, from check cashers and sellers under RCW 31.45.030(3), and from securities brokers and investment advisers under RCW 21.20.100, all of which is confidential and privileged information;

(7) Information provided to the insurance commissioner under RCW 48.110.040(3);

(8) Documents, materials, or information obtained by the insurance commissioner under RCW 48.02.065, all of which are confidential and privileged;

(9) Confidential proprietary and trade secret information provided to the commissioner under RCW 48.31C.020 through 48.31C.050 and 48.31C.070;

(10) Data filed under RCW 48.140.020, 48.140.030, 48.140.050, and 7.70.140 that, alone or in combination with any other data, may reveal the identity of a claimant, health care provider, health care facility, insuring entity, or self-insurer involved in a particular claim or a collection of claims. For the purposes of this subsection:

(a) "Claimant" has the same meaning as in RCW 48.140.010(2).

(b) "Health care facility" has the same meaning as in RCW 48.140.010(6).

(c) "Health care provider" has the same meaning as in RCW 48.140.010(7).

(d) "Insuring entity" has the same meaning as in RCW 48.140.010(8).

(e) "Self-insurer" has the same meaning as in RCW 48.140.010(11);

(11) Documents, materials, or information obtained by the insurance commissioner under RCW 48.135.060;

(12) Documents, materials, or information obtained by the insurance commissioner under RCW 48.37.060;

(13) Confidential and privileged documents obtained or produced by the insurance commissioner and identified in RCW 48.37.080;

(14) Documents, materials, or information obtained by the insurance commissioner under RCW 48.37.140;

(15) Documents, materials, or information obtained by the insurance commissioner under RCW 48.17.595; ~~(and)~~

(16) Documents, materials, or information obtained by the insurance commissioner under RCW 48.102.051(1) and 48.102.140 (3) and (7)(a)(ii); and

(17) Documents, materials, or information obtained by the insurance commissioner in the commissioner's capacity as receiver under sections 1 and 2 of this act, which are records under the jurisdiction and control of the receivership court. The commissioner is not required to search for, log, produce, or otherwise comply with the public records act for any records that the commissioner obtains under chapters 48.31 and 48.99 RCW in the commissioner's capacity as a receiver, except as directed by the receivership court."

Correct the title.

Representative Kirby spoke in favor of the adoption of the amendment.

Amendment (1075) was adopted.

The bill was ordered engrossed.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representative Kirby spoke in favor of passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Engrossed Substitute House Bill No. 2842.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Engrossed Substitute House Bill No. 2842, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 96; Nays, 1; Absent, 0; Excused, 1.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Voting nay: Representative Anderson.

Excused: Representative Simpson.

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2842, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2624, by Representatives Kelley, Ericks, Driscoll, Lias, Blake, Finn, O'Brien, Simpson, Orwall, Hurst and Darneille

Suspending the interstate compact for adult offender supervision. Revised for 1st Substitute: Concerning the interstate compact for adult offender supervision.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 2624 was substituted for House Bill No. 2624 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2624 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Kelley and Dammeier spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2624.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2624, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 97; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 1.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier,

Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representative Simpson.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2624, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2402, by Representatives White, Rolfes, Armstrong, Haler, Nelson, Roberts, Maxwell, Dickerson, Crouse, Jacks, Walsh, Wallace, Sells, Ormsby, Kenney, Williams, Blake, Chase, Morris, Campbell, Appleton, Carlyle, Conway, Bailey, Hope and Haigh

Concerning a property tax exemption for property owned by a nonprofit organization and used for the purpose of a farmers market.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 2402 was substituted for House Bill No. 2402 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2402 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives White and Orcutt spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2402.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2402, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 97; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 1.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representative Simpson.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2402, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2439, by Representatives Short, Ericks, Crouse, Orcutt, Johnson, Taylor, Ormsby, Angel, Chandler, Shea, Kretz, Chase, Williams, McCune, Smith and Bailey

Exempting church property used by a nonprofit organization conducting activities related to a farmers market from property taxation.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 2439 was substituted for House Bill No. 2439 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2439 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Short and Hunter spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2439.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2439, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 97; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 1.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representative Simpson.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2439, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2427, by Representatives Pearson, Hurst, Bailey, Goodman, Kirby, Chandler, Herrera, O'Brien, Warnick, Ross, Condotta, Dammeier, Shea, Klippert, Smith, Walsh, Parker, Jacks, Blake, Rodne, Williams, McCune, Campbell, Johnson, Eddy, Morrell, Kelley, Short, Maxwell, Sullivan, Conway, Roach, Kristiansen, Haler, Sells, Schmick, Ericks, Ormsby, Kretz, Moeller and Hope

Ensuring punishment for domestic violence offenders.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 2427 was substituted for House Bill No. 2427 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

There being no objection, the House deferred action on SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2427, and the bill held its place on the second reading calendar.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) called upon Representative Morris to preside.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

February 12, 2010

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has passed:

SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6205
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6208
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6577

and the same are herewith transmitted.

Thomas Hoemann, Secretary

February 12, 2010

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has passed:

SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5548
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5780
SENATE BILL 6269
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6271
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6355
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6363
SENATE BILL 6379
SENATE BILL 6555
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6558
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6570
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6580
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6647
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6649
SENATE BILL 6815
SENATE BILL 6826

and the same are herewith transmitted.

Thomas Hoemann, Secretary

SECOND READING

There being no objection, the House resumed action on SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2930.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Wallace and Anderson spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Morris presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2930.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2930, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 98; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Liias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Simpson, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2930, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1547, by Representatives Bailey, Conway, Seaquist, Crouse, Kenney, Simpson and Ormsby

Increasing the duty-related death benefit for public employees.

The bill was read the second time.

Representative Van De Wege moved the adoption of amendment (1072).

On page 7, after line 2 of the amendment, insert the following:

"**Sec. 8.** This act applies to the benefits of all members killed in the course of employment since January 1, 2009."

Representatives Van De Wege, Liias and Ericks spoke in favor of the adoption of the amendment.

Representatives Bailey and Klippert spoke against the adoption of the amendment.

Amendment (1072) was adopted.

Representative Bailey moved the adoption of amendment (1063).

On page 1, line 5, strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"**Sec. 1.** RCW 41.04.017 and 2007 c 487 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A (~~one hundred fifty~~) two hundred and fourteen thousand dollar death benefit shall be paid as a sundry claim to the estate of an employee of any state agency, the common school system of the state, or institution of higher education who dies as a result of (1) injuries sustained in the course of employment; or (2) an occupational disease or infection that arises naturally and proximately out of employment covered under this chapter, and is not otherwise provided a death benefit through coverage under their enrolled retirement system under chapter 402, Laws of 2003. The determination of eligibility for the benefit shall be made consistent with Title 51 RCW by the department of labor and industries. The department of labor and industries shall notify the director of the department of general administration by order under RCW 51.52.050.

Sec. 2. RCW 41.24.160 and 2001 c 134 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) Whenever a participant dies as the result of injuries received, or sickness contracted in consequence or as the result of

the performance of his or her duties, the board of trustees shall order and direct the payment from the principal fund of (i) the sum of one (~~hundred fifty two~~) two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars to his widow or her widower, or if there is no widow or widower, then to his or her dependent child or children, or if there is no dependent child or children, then to his or her dependent parents or either of them, or if there are no dependent parents or parent, then the death benefit shall be paid to the member's estate, and (ii)(A) the sum of one thousand two hundred seventy-five dollars per month to his widow or her widower during his or her life together with the additional monthly sum of one hundred ten dollars for each child of the member, unemancipated or under eighteen years of age, dependent upon the member for support at the time of his or her death, (B) to a maximum total of two thousand five hundred fifty dollars per month.

(b) Beginning on July 1, 2001, and each July 1st thereafter, the compensation amount specified in (a)(ii)(B) of this subsection shall be readjusted to reflect the percentage change in the consumer price index, calculated as follows: The index for the calendar year preceding the year in which the July calculation is made, to be known as "calendar year A," is divided by the index for the calendar year preceding calendar year A, and the resulting ratio is multiplied by the compensation amount in effect on June 30th immediately preceding the July 1st on which the respective calculation is made. For the purposes of this subsection, "index" means the same as the definition in RCW 2.12.037(1).

(2) If the widow or widower does not have legal custody of one or more dependent children of the deceased participant or if, after the death of the participant, legal custody of such child or children passes from the widow or widower to another person, any payment on account of such child or children not in the legal custody of the widow or widower shall be made to the person or persons having legal custody of such child or children. Such payments on account of such child or children shall be subtracted from the amount to which such widow or widower would have been entitled had such widow or widower had legal custody of all the children and the widow or widower shall receive the remainder after such payments on account of such child or children have been subtracted. If there is no widow or widower, or the widow or widower dies while there are children, unemancipated or under eighteen years of age, then the amount of one thousand two hundred seventy-five dollars per month shall be paid for the youngest or only child together with an additional one hundred ten dollars per month for each additional of such children to a maximum of two thousand five hundred fifty dollars per month until they become emancipated or reach the age of eighteen years; and if there are no widow or widower, child, or children entitled thereto, then to his or her parents or either of them the sum of one thousand two hundred seventy-five dollars per month for life, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the board that the parents, or either of them, were dependent on the deceased for their support at the time of his or her death. In any instance in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, if the widow or widower, child or children, or the parents, or either of them, marries while receiving such pension the person so marrying shall thereafter receive no further pension from the fund.

(3) In the case provided for in this section, the monthly payment provided may be converted in whole or in part into a lump sum payment, not in any case to exceed twelve thousand dollars, equal or proportionate, as the case may be, to the actuarial equivalent of the monthly payment in which event the monthly payments shall cease in whole or in part accordingly or proportionately. Such conversion may be made either upon written application to the state board and shall rest in the discretion of the state board; or the state board is authorized to make, and authority is given it to make, on its own motion, lump sum payments, equal

or proportionate, as the case may be, to the value of the annuity then remaining in full satisfaction of claims due to dependents. Within the rule under this subsection the amount and value of the lump sum payment may be agreed upon between the applicant and the state board.

Sec. 3. RCW 41.32.053 and 2007 c 487 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A (~~(one hundred fifty)~~) two hundred and fourteen thousand dollar death benefit shall be paid to the member's estate, or such person or persons, trust or organization as the member has nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the department. If no such designated person or persons are still living at the time of the member's death, the member's death benefit shall be paid to the member's surviving spouse as if in fact the spouse had been nominated by written designation, or if there is no surviving spouse, then to the member's legal representatives.

(2) The benefit under this section shall be paid only where death occurs as a result of (a) injuries sustained in the course of employment; or (b) an occupational disease or infection that arises naturally and proximately out of employment covered under this chapter. The determination of eligibility for the benefit shall be made consistent with Title 51 RCW by the department of labor and industries. The department of labor and industries shall notify the department of retirement systems by order under RCW 51.52.050.

Sec. 4. RCW 41.35.115 and 2007 c 487 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A (~~(one hundred fifty)~~) two hundred and fourteen thousand dollar death benefit shall be paid to the member's estate, or such person or persons, trust or organization as the member has nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the department. If no such designated person or persons are still living at the time of the member's death, the member's death benefit shall be paid to the member's surviving spouse as if in fact the spouse had been nominated by written designation, or if there is no surviving spouse, then to the member's legal representatives.

(2) The benefit under this section shall be paid only where death occurs as a result of (a) injuries sustained in the course of employment; or (b) an occupational disease or infection that arises naturally and proximately out of employment covered under this chapter. The determination of eligibility for the benefit shall be made consistent with Title 51 RCW by the department of labor and industries. The department of labor and industries shall notify the department of retirement systems by order under RCW 51.52.050.

Sec. 5. RCW 41.37.110 and 2007 c 487 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A (~~(one hundred fifty)~~) two hundred and fourteen thousand dollar death benefit shall be paid to the member's estate, or the person or persons, trust, or organization the member has nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the department. If the designated person or persons are not still living at the time of the member's death, the member's death benefit shall be paid to the member's surviving spouse as if in fact the spouse had been nominated by written designation, or if there is no surviving spouse, then to the member's legal representatives.

(2) The benefit under this section shall be paid only where death occurs as a result of (a) injuries sustained in the course of employment; or (b) an occupational disease or infection that arises naturally and proximately out of employment covered under this chapter. The determination of eligibility for the benefit shall be made consistent with Title 51 RCW by the department of labor and industries. The department of labor and industries shall notify the department of retirement systems by order under RCW 51.52.050.

Sec. 6. RCW 41.40.0931 and 2007 c 487 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A (~~(one hundred fifty)~~) two hundred and fourteen thousand dollar death benefit for members who had the opportunity to

transfer to the law enforcement officers' and firefighters' retirement system pursuant to chapter 502, Laws of 1993, but elected to remain in the public employees' retirement system, shall be paid to the member's estate, or such person or persons, trust, or organization as the member has nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the department. If there is no designated person or persons still living at the time of the member's death, the member's death benefit shall be paid to the member's surviving spouse as if in fact the spouse had been nominated by written designation, or if there is no surviving spouse, then to the member's legal representatives.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, the benefit under this section shall be paid only where death occurs as a result of (a) injuries sustained in the course of employment as a general authority police officer; or (b) an occupational disease or infection that arises naturally and proximately out of employment covered under this chapter. The determination of eligibility for the benefit shall be made consistent with Title 51 RCW by the department of labor and industries. The department of labor and industries shall notify the department of retirement systems by order under RCW 51.52.050.

(3) The benefit under this section shall not be paid in the event the member was in the act of committing a felony when the fatal injuries were suffered.

Sec. 7. RCW 41.40.0932 and 2007 c 487 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A (~~(one hundred fifty)~~) two hundred and fourteen thousand dollar death benefit shall be paid to the member's estate, or such person or persons, trust or organization as the member has nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the department. If no such designated person or persons are still living at the time of the member's death, the member's death benefit shall be paid to the member's surviving spouse as if in fact the spouse had been nominated by written designation, or if there is no surviving spouse, then to the member's legal representatives.

(2) The benefit under this section shall be paid only where death occurs as a result of (a) injuries sustained in the course of employment; or (b) an occupational disease or infection that arises naturally and proximately out of employment covered under this chapter. The determination of eligibility for the benefit shall be made consistent with Title 51 RCW by the department of labor and industries. The department of labor and industries shall notify the department of retirement systems by order under RCW 51.52.050."

Correct the title.

Representative Bailey spoke in favor of the adoption of the amendment.

Amendment (1063) was adopted.

The bill was ordered engrossed.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Bailey and Ericks spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Morris presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Engrossed House Bill No. 1547.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Engrossed House Bill No. 1547, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 85; Nays, 13; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Fagan, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Kretz, Liias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rolfes, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Simpson, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Voting nay: Representatives Anderson, Angel, Condotta, DeBolt, Ericksen, Herrera, Johnson, Klippert, Kristiansen, Nealey, Rodne, Ross and Taylor.

ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 1547, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

There being no objection, the House reverted to the fourth order of business.

SUPPLEMENTAL INTRODUCTIONS AND FIRST READING

ESSB 6130 by Senate Committee on Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Senator Prentice)

AN ACT Relating to amending provisions related to Initiative No. 960; amending RCW 43.135.031, 43.135.035, and 43.135.041; adding a new section to chapter 43.135 RCW; and declaring an emergency.

Referred to Committee on Finance.

2ESB 6843 by Senators Prentice, Murray, Kohl-Welles, Regala, Fairley, Ranker, McDermott, Kline and Keiser

AN ACT Relating to preserving essential public services by temporarily suspending the two-thirds vote requirement for tax increases; amending RCW 43.135.035; and declaring an emergency.

Referred to Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the bills listed on the day's supplemental introduction sheet under the fourth order of business were referred to the committees so designated.

There being no objection, the House advanced to the sixth order of business.

SECOND READING

The Clerk read the title of SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 6130.

MOTION

Representative Ericksen moved that Substitute Senate Bill No. 6130 be read in full.

The Speaker (Representative Morris presiding) stated the question before the House to be the motion to read Substitute Senate Bill No. 6130 in full.

The Clerk called the roll on the motion to read the bill in full and the motion failed by the following vote: Yeas: 41 Nays: 57 Absent: 0 Excused: 0

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Armstrong, Bailey, Chandler, Condotta, Crouse, Dammeier, DeBolt, Driscoll, Ericksen, Fagan, Haler, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hurst, Johnson, Kelley, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, McCune, Nealey, Orcutt, Parker, Pearson, Priest, Probst, Roach, Rodne, Ross, Schmick, Shea, Short, Smith, Taylor, Wallace, Walsh, and Warnick

Voting nay: Representatives Appleton, Blake, Campbell, Carlyle, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Conway, Darneille, Dickerson, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Hasegawa, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Jacks, Kagi, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Liias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nelson, O'Brien, Ormsby, Orwall, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Quall, Roberts, Rolfes, Santos, Seaquist, Sells, Simpson, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, White, Williams, Wood, and Mr. Speaker

Representative Ericksen raised the question of consideration of Substitute Senate Bill No. 6130.

The Speaker (Representative Morris presiding) stated question before the House to be the question of consideration of Substitute Senate Bill No. 6130.

The Clerk called the roll on the question of consideration of Substitute Senate Bill No. 6130, and consideration was approved by the following vote: Yeas: 55 Nays: 43 Absent: 0 Excused: 0

Voting yea: Representatives Appleton, Blake, Carlyle, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Conway, Darneille, Dickerson, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Hasegawa, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Jacks, Kagi, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Liias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nelson, O'Brien, Ormsby, Orwall, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Quall, Roberts, Rolfes, Santos, Seaquist, Sells, Simpson, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, White, Williams, Wood, and Mr. Speaker

Voting nay: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Armstrong, Bailey, Campbell, Chandler, Condotta, Crouse, Dammeier, DeBolt, Driscoll, Ericksen, Fagan, Haler, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hurst, Johnson, Kelley, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, McCune, Miloscia, Nealey, Orcutt, Parker, Pearson, Priest, Probst, Roach, Rodne, Ross, Schmick, Shea, Short, Smith, Taylor, Wallace, Walsh, and Warnick

MOTIONS

Representative Kessler moved that SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 6130 be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Representative Ericksen moved to amend the motion that Substitute Senate Bill No. 6130 be referred to the Committee on Finance and refer the bill to the Committee on Community and Economic Development and Trade.

Representatives Ericksen, Hinkle, DeBolt, Smith, Anderson, Rodne, Orcutt, Short, Parker, Hope and Warnick spoke in favor of the motion to amend the motion.

Representatives Kessler, Hunter, Simpson and Springer spoke against the motion to amend the motion.

The Speaker (Representative Morris presiding) stated the question before the House to be the motion to amend the motion that Substitute Senate bill No. 6130 be referred to The Committee on Finance and refer the bill to the Committee on Community and Economic Development and Trade.

The Clerk called the roll on the motion to amend the motion, and the motion was not adopted by the following vote: Yeas: 42 Nays: 56 Absent: 0 Excused: 0

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Armstrong, Bailey, Campbell, Chandler, Condotta, Crouse, Dammeier, DeBolt, Driscoll, Ericksen, Fagan, Haler, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hurst, Johnson, Kelley, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, McCune, Nealey, Orcutt, Parker, Pearson, Priest, Probst, Roach, Rodne, Ross, Schmick, Shea, Short, Smith, Taylor, Wallace, Walsh, and Warnick

Voting nay: Representatives Appleton, Blake, Carlyle, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Conway, Darneille, Dickerson, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Hasegawa, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Jacks, Kagi, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Liias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nelson, O'Brien, Ormsby, Orwall, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Quall, Roberts, Rolfes, Santos, Seaquist, Sells, Simpson, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, White, Williams, Wood, and Mr. Speaker

The motion to amend the motion was not adopted.

MOTIONS

Representative Kessler moved that SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 6130 be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Representative Ericksen moved to amend the motion that Substitute Senate Bill No. 6130 be referred to the Committee on Finance and refer the bill to the Committee on State Government and Tribal Affairs.

Representatives Ericksen, Armstrong, Walsh, Haler, Condotta, Orcutt, Chandler, Dammeier, Alexander, Hinkle, Anderson, Roach, Ericksen (again), Shea and Bailey spoke in favor of the motion to amend the motion.

Representatives Kessler, Hunter, Santos, Hunt, Simpson, Kagi and Morrell spoke against the motion to amend the motion.

The Speaker (Representative Morris presiding) stated the question before the House to be the motion to amend the motion that Substitute Senate bill No. 6130 be referred to The Committee on Finance and refer the bill to the Committee on State Government and Tribal Affairs.

MOTION

On motion of Representative Santos, Representative Carlyle was excused.

The Clerk called the roll on the motion to amend the motion, and the motion was not adopted by the following vote: Yeas: 42 Nays: 55 Absent: 0 Excused: 1

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Armstrong, Bailey, Campbell, Chandler, Condotta, Crouse, Dammeier, DeBolt, Driscoll, Ericksen, Fagan, Haler, Herrera,

Hinkle, Hope, Hurst, Johnson, Kelley, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, McCune, Nealey, Orcutt, Parker, Pearson, Priest, Probst, Roach, Rodne, Ross, Schmick, Shea, Short, Smith, Taylor, Wallace, Walsh, and Warnick

Voting nay: Representatives Appleton, Blake, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Conway, Darneille, Dickerson, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Hasegawa, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Jacks, Kagi, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Liias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nelson, O'Brien, Ormsby, Orwall, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Quall, Roberts, Rolfes, Santos, Seaquist, Sells, Simpson, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, White, Williams, Wood, and Mr. Speaker

Excused: Representative Carlyle

The motion to amend the motion was not adopted.

The Speaker (Representative Morris presiding) stated the question before the House to be the motion to refer Substitute Senate bill No. 6130 to the Committee on Finance.

The Clerk called the roll on the motion to refer Substitute Senate bill No. 6130 to the Committee on Finance, and the motion was adopted by the following vote: Yeas: 55 Nays: 42 Absent: 0 Excused: 1

Voting yea: Representatives Appleton, Blake, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Conway, Darneille, Dickerson, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Hasegawa, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Jacks, Kagi, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Liias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nelson, O'Brien, Ormsby, Orwall, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Quall, Roberts, Rolfes, Santos, Seaquist, Sells, Simpson, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, White, Williams, Wood, and Mr. Speaker

Voting nay: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Armstrong, Bailey, Campbell, Chandler, Condotta, Crouse, Dammeier, DeBolt, Driscoll, Ericksen, Fagan, Haler, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hurst, Johnson, Kelley, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, McCune, Nealey, Orcutt, Parker, Pearson, Priest, Probst, Roach, Rodne, Ross, Schmick, Shea, Short, Smith, Taylor, Wallace, Walsh, and Warnick

Excused: Representative Carlyle

SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 6130 was referred to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2436, by Representatives Moeller, Green, Clibborn, Pedersen, Carlyle, Morrell and Jacks

Concerning vehicle license fraud.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Second Substitute House Bill No. 2436 was substituted for House Bill No. 2436 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2436 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Moeller and Orcutt spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Morris presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Second Substitute House Bill No. 2436.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Second Substitute House Bill No. 2436, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 97; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 1.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Liias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Simpson, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representative Carlyle.

SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2436, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2694, by Representatives Sells, White, McCoy, Kenney, Ericks, O'Brien, Roberts and Chase

Regarding a bachelor of science in nursing program at the University Center.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Sells and Anderson spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Morris presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Bill No. 2694.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Bill No. 2694, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 97; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 1.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Liias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Simpson, Smith, Springer,

Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representative Carlyle.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2694, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2716, by Representatives Shea, Condotta, Orcutt, Klippert, Johnson, McCune, Angel, Rodne, Kristiansen, Roach, Schmick, Fagan, Hasegawa, Pearson, Campbell and Warnick

Providing a right of first repurchase for surplus transportation property.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 2716 was substituted for House Bill No. 2716 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2716 was read the second time.

Representative Liias moved the adoption of amendment (1104).

On page 3, line 11, after "within" strike "one year" and insert "six months"

Representatives Liias and Shea spoke in favor of the adoption of the amendment.

Amendment (1104) was adopted.

The bill was ordered engrossed.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Shea and Clibborn spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Morris presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Engrossed Substitute House Bill No. 2716.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Engrossed Substitute House Bill No. 2716, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 94; Nays, 3; Absent, 0; Excused, 1.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Simpson, Smith, Springer,

Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Voting nay: Representatives Anderson, Liias and Williams.

Excused: Representative Carlyle.

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2716, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

SECOND READING

There being no objection, the House resumed consideration of Substitute House Bill No. 2427.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2427

Representative Pearson moved the adoption of amendment (1111).

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature recognizes the substantial and great impact upon society, families, children, and the victims of offenses occurring between cohabitants. The legislature recognizes the continuing nature of domestic violence, and the lasting psychological trauma caused by such violence. The legislature finds that the prevention of domestic violence, and the proper punishment for such offenses, is a compelling state interest that has not been met under current sentencing provisions. Toward this end, this act is necessary to ensure that domestic violence offenders are punished accordingly and that an end to domestic violence can be achieved.

Sec. 2. RCW 9.94A.030 and 2009 c 375 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Board" means the indeterminate sentence review board created under chapter 9.95 RCW.

(2) "Collect," or any derivative thereof, "collect and remit," or "collect and deliver," when used with reference to the department, means that the department, either directly or through a collection agreement authorized by RCW 9.94A.760, is responsible for monitoring and enforcing the offender's sentence with regard to the legal financial obligation, receiving payment thereof from the offender, and, consistent with current law, delivering daily the entire payment to the superior court clerk without depositing it in a departmental account.

(3) "Commission" means the sentencing guidelines commission.

(4) "Community corrections officer" means an employee of the department who is responsible for carrying out specific duties in supervision of sentenced offenders and monitoring of sentence conditions.

(5) "Community custody" means that portion of an offender's sentence of confinement in lieu of earned release time or imposed as part of a sentence under this chapter and served in the community subject to controls placed on the offender's movement and activities by the department.

(6) "Community protection zone" means the area within eight hundred eighty feet of the facilities and grounds of a public or private school.

(7) "Community restitution" means compulsory service, without compensation, performed for the benefit of the community by the offender.

(8) "Confinement" means total or partial confinement.

(9) "Conviction" means an adjudication of guilt pursuant to Title 10 or 13 RCW and includes a verdict of guilty, a finding of guilty, and acceptance of a plea of guilty.

(10) "Crime-related prohibition" means an order of a court prohibiting conduct that directly relates to the circumstances of the crime for which the offender has been convicted, and shall not be construed to mean orders directing an offender affirmatively to participate in rehabilitative programs or to otherwise perform affirmative conduct. However, affirmative acts necessary to monitor compliance with the order of a court may be required by the department.

(11) "Criminal history" means the list of a defendant's prior convictions and juvenile adjudications, whether in this state, in federal court, or elsewhere.

(a) The history shall include, where known, for each conviction (i) whether the defendant has been placed on probation and the length and terms thereof; and (ii) whether the defendant has been incarcerated and the length of incarceration.

(b) A conviction may be removed from a defendant's criminal history only if it is vacated pursuant to RCW 9.96.060, 9.94A.640, 9.95.240, or a similar out-of-state statute, or if the conviction has been vacated pursuant to a governor's pardon.

(c) The determination of a defendant's criminal history is distinct from the determination of an offender score. A prior conviction that was not included in an offender score calculated pursuant to a former version of the sentencing reform act remains part of the defendant's criminal history.

(12) "Criminal street gang" means any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, having as one of its primary activities the commission of criminal acts, and whose members or associates individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal street gang activity. This definition does not apply to employees engaged in concerted activities for their mutual aid and protection, or to the activities of labor and bona fide nonprofit organizations or their members or agents.

(13) "Criminal street gang associate or member" means any person who actively participates in any criminal street gang and who intentionally promotes, furthers, or assists in any criminal act by the criminal street gang.

(14) "Criminal street gang-related offense" means any felony or misdemeanor offense, whether in this state or elsewhere, that is committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, or is committed with the intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by the gang, or is committed for one or more of the following reasons:

(a) To gain admission, prestige, or promotion within the gang;

(b) To increase or maintain the gang's size, membership, prestige, dominance, or control in any geographical area;

(c) To exact revenge or retribution for the gang or any member of the gang;

(d) To obstruct justice, or intimidate or eliminate any witness against the gang or any member of the gang;

(e) To directly or indirectly cause any benefit, aggrandizement, gain, profit, or other advantage for the gang, its reputation, influence, or membership; or

(f) To provide the gang with any advantage in, or any control or dominance over any criminal market sector, including, but not limited to, manufacturing, delivering, or selling any controlled substance (chapter 69.50 RCW); arson (chapter 9A.48 RCW); trafficking in stolen property (chapter 9A.82 RCW); promoting prostitution (chapter 9A.88 RCW); human trafficking (RCW 9A.40.100); or promoting pornography (chapter 9.68 RCW).

(15) "Day fine" means a fine imposed by the sentencing court that equals the difference between the offender's net daily income

and the reasonable obligations that the offender has for the support of the offender and any dependents.

(16) "Day reporting" means a program of enhanced supervision designed to monitor the offender's daily activities and compliance with sentence conditions, and in which the offender is required to report daily to a specific location designated by the department or the sentencing court.

(17) "Department" means the department of corrections.

(18) "Determinate sentence" means a sentence that states with exactitude the number of actual years, months, or days of total confinement, of partial confinement, of community custody, the number of actual hours or days of community restitution work, or dollars or terms of a legal financial obligation. The fact that an offender through earned release can reduce the actual period of confinement shall not affect the classification of the sentence as a determinate sentence.

(19) "Disposable earnings" means that part of the earnings of an offender remaining after the deduction from those earnings of any amount required by law to be withheld. For the purposes of this definition, "earnings" means compensation paid or payable for personal services, whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonuses, or otherwise, and, notwithstanding any other provision of law making the payments exempt from garnishment, attachment, or other process to satisfy a court-ordered legal financial obligation, specifically includes periodic payments pursuant to pension or retirement programs, or insurance policies of any type, but does not include payments made under Title 50 RCW, except as provided in RCW 50.40.020 and 50.40.050, or Title 74 RCW.

(20) "Domestic violence" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 10.99.020 and 26.50.010.

(21) "Drug offender sentencing alternative" is a sentencing option available to persons convicted of a felony offense other than a violent offense or a sex offense and who are eligible for the option under RCW 9.94A.660.

~~((24))~~ (22) "Drug offense" means:

(a) Any felony violation of chapter 69.50 RCW except possession of a controlled substance (RCW 69.50.4013) or forged prescription for a controlled substance (RCW 69.50.403);

(b) Any offense defined as a felony under federal law that relates to the possession, manufacture, distribution, or transportation of a controlled substance; or

(c) Any out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a drug offense under (a) of this subsection.

~~((22))~~ (23) "Earned release" means earned release from confinement as provided in RCW 9.94A.728.

~~((23))~~ (24) "Escape" means:

(a) Sexually violent predator escape (RCW 9A.76.115), escape in the first degree (RCW 9A.76.110), escape in the second degree (RCW 9A.76.120), willful failure to return from furlough (RCW 72.66.060), willful failure to return from work release (RCW 72.65.070), or willful failure to be available for supervision by the department while in community custody (RCW 72.09.310); or

(b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as an escape under (a) of this subsection.

~~((24))~~ (25) "Felony traffic offense" means:

(a) Vehicular homicide (RCW 46.61.520), vehicular assault (RCW 46.61.522), eluding a police officer (RCW 46.61.024), felony hit-and-run injury-accident (RCW 46.52.020(4)), felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502(6)), or felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.504(6)); or

(b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a felony traffic offense under (a) of this subsection.

~~((25))~~ (26) "Fine" means a specific sum of money ordered by the sentencing court to be paid by the offender to the court over a specific period of time.

~~((26))~~ (27) "First-time offender" means any person who has no prior convictions for a felony and is eligible for the first-time offender waiver under RCW 9.94A.650.

~~((27))~~ (28) "Home detention" means a program of partial confinement available to offenders wherein the offender is confined in a private residence subject to electronic surveillance.

~~((28))~~ (29) "Legal financial obligation" means a sum of money that is ordered by a superior court of the state of Washington for legal financial obligations which may include restitution to the victim, statutorily imposed crime victims' compensation fees as assessed pursuant to RCW 7.68.035, court costs, county or interlocal drug funds, court-appointed attorneys' fees, and costs of defense, fines, and any other financial obligation that is assessed to the offender as a result of a felony conviction. Upon conviction for vehicular assault while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.522(1)(b), or vehicular homicide while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.520(1)(a), legal financial obligations may also include payment to a public agency of the expense of an emergency response to the incident resulting in the conviction, subject to RCW 38.52.430.

~~((29))~~ (30) "Most serious offense" means any of the following felonies or a felony attempt to commit any of the following felonies:

(a) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A felony;

(b) Assault in the second degree;

(c) Assault of a child in the second degree;

(d) Child molestation in the second degree;

(e) Controlled substance homicide;

(f) Extortion in the first degree;

(g) Incest when committed against a child under age fourteen;

(h) Indecent liberties;

(i) Kidnapping in the second degree;

(j) Leading organized crime;

(k) Manslaughter in the first degree;

(l) Manslaughter in the second degree;

(m) Promoting prostitution in the first degree;

(n) Rape in the third degree;

(o) Robbery in the second degree;

(p) Sexual exploitation;

(q) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless manner;

(r) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502, or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner;

(s) Any other class B felony offense with a finding of sexual motivation;

(t) Any other felony with a deadly weapon verdict under RCW 9.94A.825;

(u) Any felony offense in effect at any time prior to December 2, 1993, that is comparable to a most serious offense under this subsection, or any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a most serious offense under this subsection;

(v)(i) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW 9A.88.100(1) (a), (b), and (c), chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as it existed until July 1, 1979, RCW 9A.44.100(1) (a), (b), and (c) as it existed from July 1, 1979, until June 11, 1986, and RCW 9A.44.100(1) (a), (b), and (d) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988;

(ii) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988, if: (A) The crime was committed against a child under the age of fourteen; or (B) the relationship between the victim and perpetrator is included in the definition of indecent liberties under RCW 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from July 1, 1988, through July 27, 1997, or RCW 9A.44.100(1) (d) or (e) as it existed from July 25, 1993, through July 27, 1997;

(w) Any out-of-state conviction for a felony offense with a finding of sexual motivation if the minimum sentence imposed was ten years or more; provided that the out-of-state felony offense must be comparable to a felony offense under Title 9 or 9A RCW and the out-of-state definition of sexual motivation must be comparable to the definition of sexual motivation contained in this section.

~~((30))~~ (31) "Nonviolent offense" means an offense which is not a violent offense.

~~((31))~~ (32) "Offender" means a person who has committed a felony established by state law and is eighteen years of age or older or is less than eighteen years of age but whose case is under superior court jurisdiction under RCW 13.04.030 or has been transferred by the appropriate juvenile court to a criminal court pursuant to RCW 13.40.110. In addition, for the purpose of community custody requirements under this chapter, "offender" also means a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor probationer convicted of an offense included in RCW 9.94A.501(1) and ordered by a superior court to probation under the supervision of the department pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210. Throughout this chapter, the terms "offender" and "defendant" are used interchangeably.

~~((32))~~ (33) "Partial confinement" means confinement for no more than one year in a facility or institution operated or utilized under contract by the state or any other unit of government, or, if home detention or work crew has been ordered by the court, in an approved residence, for a substantial portion of each day with the balance of the day spent in the community. Partial confinement includes work release, home detention, work crew, and a combination of work crew and home detention.

~~((33))~~ (34) "Pattern of criminal street gang activity" means:

(a) The commission, attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation of, or any prior juvenile adjudication of or adult conviction of, two or more of the following criminal street gang-related offenses:

(i) Any "serious violent" felony offense as defined in this section, excluding Homicide by Abuse (RCW 9A.32.055) and Assault of a Child 1 (RCW 9A.36.120);

(ii) Any "violent" offense as defined by this section, excluding Assault of a Child 2 (RCW 9A.36.130);

(iii) Deliver or Possession with Intent to Deliver a Controlled Substance (chapter 69.50 RCW);

(iv) Any violation of the firearms and dangerous weapon act (chapter 9.41 RCW);

(v) Theft of a Firearm (RCW 9A.56.300);

(vi) Possession of a Stolen Firearm (RCW 9A.56.310);

(vii) Malicious Harassment (RCW 9A.36.080);

(viii) Harassment where a subsequent violation or deadly threat is made (RCW 9A.46.020(2)(b));

(ix) Criminal Gang Intimidation (RCW 9A.46.120);

(x) Any felony conviction by a person eighteen years of age or older with a special finding of involving a juvenile in a felony offense under RCW 9.94A.833;

(xi) Residential Burglary (RCW 9A.52.025);

(xii) Burglary 2 (RCW 9A.52.030);

(xiii) Malicious Mischief 1 (RCW 9A.48.070);

(xiv) Malicious Mischief 2 (RCW 9A.48.080);

(xv) Theft of a Motor Vehicle (RCW 9A.56.065);

(xvi) Possession of a Stolen Motor Vehicle (RCW 9A.56.068);

(xvii) Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 1 (RCW 9A.56.070);

(xviii) Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 2 (RCW 9A.56.075);

(xix) Extortion 1 (RCW 9A.56.120);

(xx) Extortion 2 (RCW 9A.56.130);

(xxi) Intimidating a Witness (RCW 9A.72.110);

(xxii) Tampering with a Witness (RCW 9A.72.120);

(xxiii) Reckless Endangerment (RCW 9A.36.050);

(xxiv) Coercion (RCW 9A.36.070);

(xxv) Harassment (RCW 9A.46.020); or

(xxvi) Malicious Mischief 3 (RCW 9A.48.090);

(b) That at least one of the offenses listed in (a) of this subsection shall have occurred after July 1, 2008;

(c) That the most recent committed offense listed in (a) of this subsection occurred within three years of a prior offense listed in (a) of this subsection; and

(d) Of the offenses that were committed in (a) of this subsection, the offenses occurred on separate occasions or were committed by two or more persons.

~~((34))~~ (35) "Persistent offender" is an offender who:

(a)(i) Has been convicted in this state of any felony considered a most serious offense; and

(ii) Has, before the commission of the offense under (a) of this subsection, been convicted as an offender on at least two separate occasions, whether in this state or elsewhere, of felonies that under the laws of this state would be considered most serious offenses and would be included in the offender score under RCW 9.94A.525; provided that of the two or more previous convictions, at least one conviction must have occurred before the commission of any of the other most serious offenses for which the offender was previously convicted; or

(b)(i) Has been convicted of: (A) Rape in the first degree, rape of a child in the first degree, child molestation in the first degree, rape in the second degree, rape of a child in the second degree, or indecent liberties by forcible compulsion; (B) any of the following offenses with a finding of sexual motivation: Murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, homicide by abuse, kidnapping in the first degree, kidnapping in the second degree, assault in the first degree, assault in the second degree, assault of a child in the first degree, assault of a child in the second degree, or burglary in the first degree; or (C) an attempt to commit any crime listed in this subsection ~~((34))~~ (35)(b)(i); and

(ii) Has, before the commission of the offense under (b)(i) of this subsection, been convicted as an offender on at least one occasion, whether in this state or elsewhere, of an offense listed in (b)(i) of this subsection or any federal or out-of-state offense or offense under prior Washington law that is comparable to the offenses listed in (b)(i) of this subsection. A conviction for rape of a child in the first degree constitutes a conviction under (b)(i) of this subsection only when the offender was sixteen years of age or older when the offender committed the offense. A conviction for rape of a child in the second degree constitutes a conviction under (b)(i) of this subsection only when the offender was eighteen years of age or older when the offender committed the offense.

~~((35))~~ (36) "Predatory" means: (a) The perpetrator of the crime was a stranger to the victim, as defined in this section; (b) the perpetrator established or promoted a relationship with the victim prior to the offense and the victimization of the victim was a significant reason the perpetrator established or promoted the

relationship; or (c) the perpetrator was: (i) A teacher, counselor, volunteer, or other person in authority in any public or private school and the victim was a student of the school under his or her authority or supervision. For purposes of this subsection, "school" does not include home-based instruction as defined in RCW 28A.225.010; (ii) a coach, trainer, volunteer, or other person in authority in any recreational activity and the victim was a participant in the activity under his or her authority or supervision; or (iii) a pastor, elder, volunteer, or other person in authority in any church or religious organization, and the victim was a member or participant of the organization under his or her authority.

~~((36))~~ (37) "Private school" means a school regulated under chapter 28A.195 or 28A.205 RCW.

~~((37))~~ (38) "Public school" has the same meaning as in RCW 28A.150.010.

~~((38))~~ (39) "Repetitive domestic violence offense" means any:

(a)(i) Domestic violence assault that is not a felony offense under RCW 9A.36.041;

(ii) Domestic violence violation of a no contact order under chapter 10.99 RCW that is not a felony offense;

(iii) Domestic violence violation of a protection order under chapter 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 26.50 RCW, that is not a felony offense;

(iv) Domestic violence harassment offense under RCW 9A.46.020 that is not a felony offense; or

(v) Domestic violence stalking offense under RCW 9A.46.110 that is not a felony offense; or

(b) Any federal, out-of-state, tribal court, military, county, or municipal conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a repetitive domestic violence offense under (a) of this subsection.

(40) "Restitution" means a specific sum of money ordered by the sentencing court to be paid by the offender to the court over a specified period of time as payment of damages. The sum may include both public and private costs.

~~((39))~~ (41) "Risk assessment" means the application of the risk instrument recommended to the department by the Washington state institute for public policy as having the highest degree of predictive accuracy for assessing an offender's risk of reoffense.

~~((40))~~ (42) "Serious traffic offense" means:

(a) Nonfelony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502), nonfelony actual physical control while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.504), reckless driving (RCW 46.61.500), or hit-and-run an attended vehicle (RCW 46.52.020(5)); or

(b) Any federal, out-of-state, county, or municipal conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a serious traffic offense under (a) of this subsection.

~~((41))~~ (43) "Serious violent offense" is a subcategory of violent offense and means:

(a)(i) Murder in the first degree;

(ii) Homicide by abuse;

(iii) Murder in the second degree;

(iv) Manslaughter in the first degree;

(v) Assault in the first degree;

(vi) Kidnapping in the first degree;

(vii) Rape in the first degree;

(viii) Assault of a child in the first degree; or

(ix) An attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit one of these felonies; or

(b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a serious violent offense under (a) of this subsection.

~~((42))~~ (44) "Sex offense" means:

(a)(i) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9A.44 RCW other than RCW 9A.44.130(12);

(ii) A violation of RCW 9A.64.020;

(iii) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9.68A RCW other than RCW 9.68A.080; or

(iv) A felony that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit such crimes;

(b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a sex offense in (a) of this subsection;

(c) A felony with a finding of sexual motivation under RCW 9.94A.835 or 13.40.135; or

(d) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a sex offense under (a) of this subsection.

~~((43))~~ (45) "Sexual motivation" means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of his or her sexual gratification.

~~((44))~~ (46) "Standard sentence range" means the sentencing court's discretionary range in imposing a nonappealable sentence.

~~((45))~~ (47) "Statutory maximum sentence" means the maximum length of time for which an offender may be confined as punishment for a crime as prescribed in chapter 9A.20 RCW, RCW 9.92.010, the statute defining the crime, or other statute defining the maximum penalty for a crime.

~~((46))~~ (48) "Stranger" means that the victim did not know the offender twenty-four hours before the offense.

~~((47))~~ (49) "Total confinement" means confinement inside the physical boundaries of a facility or institution operated or utilized under contract by the state or any other unit of government for twenty- four hours a day, or pursuant to RCW 72.64.050 and 72.64.060.

~~((48))~~ (50) "Transition training" means written and verbal instructions and assistance provided by the department to the offender during the two weeks prior to the offender's successful completion of the work ethic camp program. The transition training shall include instructions in the offender's requirements and obligations during the offender's period of community custody.

~~((49))~~ (51) "Victim" means any person who has sustained emotional, psychological, physical, or financial injury to person or property as a direct result of the crime charged.

~~((50))~~ (52) "Violent offense" means:

(a) Any of the following felonies:

(i) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or an attempt to commit a class A felony;

(ii) Criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A felony;

(iii) Manslaughter in the first degree;

(iv) Manslaughter in the second degree;

(v) Indecent liberties if committed by forcible compulsion;

(vi) Kidnapping in the second degree;

(vii) Arson in the second degree;

(viii) Assault in the second degree;

(ix) Assault of a child in the second degree;

(x) Extortion in the first degree;

(xi) Robbery in the second degree;

(xii) Drive-by shooting;

(xiii) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless manner; and

(xiv) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502, or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner;

(b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a violent offense in (a) of this subsection; and

(c) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a violent offense under (a) or (b) of this subsection.

~~((51))~~ (53) "Work crew" means a program of partial confinement consisting of civic improvement tasks for the benefit of the community that complies with RCW 9.94A.725.

~~((52))~~ (54) "Work ethic camp" means an alternative incarceration program as provided in RCW 9.94A.690 designed to reduce recidivism and lower the cost of corrections by requiring offenders to complete a comprehensive array of real-world job and vocational experiences, character-building work ethics training, life management skills development, substance abuse rehabilitation, counseling, literacy training, and basic adult education.

~~((53))~~ (55) "Work release" means a program of partial confinement available to offenders who are employed or engaged as a student in a regular course of study at school.

Sec. 3. RCW 9.94A.525 and 2008 c 231 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

The offender score is measured on the horizontal axis of the sentencing grid. The offender score rules are as follows:

The offender score is the sum of points accrued under this section rounded down to the nearest whole number.

(1) A prior conviction is a conviction which exists before the date of sentencing for the offense for which the offender score is being computed. Convictions entered or sentenced on the same date as the conviction for which the offender score is being computed shall be deemed "other current offenses" within the meaning of RCW 9.94A.589.

(2)(a) Class A and sex prior felony convictions shall always be included in the offender score.

(b) Class B prior felony convictions other than sex offenses shall not be included in the offender score, if since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to a felony conviction, if any, or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender had spent ten consecutive years in the community without committing any crime that subsequently results in a conviction.

(c) Except as provided in (e) of this subsection, class C prior felony convictions other than sex offenses shall not be included in the offender score if, since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to a felony conviction, if any, or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender had spent five consecutive years in the community without committing any crime that subsequently results in a conviction.

(d) Except as provided in (e) of this subsection, serious traffic convictions shall not be included in the offender score if, since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to a felony conviction, if any, or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender spent five years in the community without committing any crime that subsequently results in a conviction.

(e) If the present conviction is felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502(6)) or felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.504(6)), prior convictions of felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, and serious traffic offenses shall be included in the offender score if: (i) The prior convictions were committed within five years since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time

residential treatment) or entry of judgment and sentence; or (ii) the prior convictions would be considered "prior offenses within ten years" as defined in RCW 46.61.5055.

(f) Repetitive domestic violence convictions shall not be included in the offender score if, since the last date of release from confinement or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender spent ten years in the community without committing any crime that subsequently results in a conviction.

(g) This subsection applies to both adult and juvenile prior convictions.

(3) Out-of-state convictions for offenses shall be classified according to the comparable offense definitions and sentences provided by Washington law. Federal convictions for offenses shall be classified according to the comparable offense definitions and sentences provided by Washington law. If there is no clearly comparable offense under Washington law or the offense is one that is usually considered subject to exclusive federal jurisdiction, the offense shall be scored as a class C felony equivalent if it was a felony under the relevant federal statute.

(4) Score prior convictions for felony anticipatory offenses (attempts, criminal solicitations, and criminal conspiracies) the same as if they were convictions for completed offenses.

(5)(a) In the case of multiple prior convictions, for the purpose of computing the offender score, count all convictions separately, except:

(i) Prior offenses which were found, under RCW 9.94A.589(1)(a), to encompass the same criminal conduct, shall be counted as one offense, the offense that yields the highest offender score. The current sentencing court shall determine with respect to other prior adult offenses for which sentences were served concurrently or prior juvenile offenses for which sentences were served consecutively, whether those offenses shall be counted as one offense or as separate offenses using the "same criminal conduct" analysis found in RCW 9.94A.589(1)(a), and if the court finds that they shall be counted as one offense, then the offense that yields the highest offender score shall be used. The current sentencing court may presume that such other prior offenses were not the same criminal conduct from sentences imposed on separate dates, or in separate counties or jurisdictions, or in separate complaints, indictments, or informations;

(ii) In the case of multiple prior convictions for offenses committed before July 1, 1986, for the purpose of computing the offender score, count all adult convictions served concurrently as one offense, and count all juvenile convictions entered on the same date as one offense. Use the conviction for the offense that yields the highest offender score.

(b) As used in this subsection (5), "served concurrently" means that: (i) The latter sentence was imposed with specific reference to the former; (ii) the concurrent relationship of the sentences was judicially imposed; and (iii) the concurrent timing of the sentences was not the result of a probation or parole revocation on the former offense.

(6) If the present conviction is one of the anticipatory offenses of criminal attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy, count each prior conviction as if the present conviction were for a completed offense. When these convictions are used as criminal history, score them the same as a completed crime.

(7) If the present conviction is for a nonviolent offense and not covered by subsection (11), (12), or (13) of this section, count one point for each adult prior felony conviction and one point for each juvenile prior violent felony conviction and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior nonviolent felony conviction.

(8) If the present conviction is for a violent offense and not covered in subsection (9), (10), (11), (12), or (13) of this section, count two points for each prior adult and juvenile violent felony conviction, one point for each prior adult nonviolent felony

conviction, and 1/2 point for each prior juvenile nonviolent felony conviction.

(9) If the present conviction is for a serious violent offense, count three points for prior adult and juvenile convictions for crimes in this category, two points for each prior adult and juvenile violent conviction (not already counted), one point for each prior adult nonviolent felony conviction, and 1/2 point for each prior juvenile nonviolent felony conviction.

(10) If the present conviction is for Burglary 1, count prior convictions as in subsection (8) of this section; however count two points for each prior adult Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction, and one point for each prior juvenile Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction.

(11) If the present conviction is for a felony traffic offense count two points for each adult or juvenile prior conviction for Vehicular Homicide or Vehicular Assault; for each felony offense count one point for each adult and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior conviction; for each serious traffic offense, other than those used for an enhancement pursuant to RCW 46.61.520(2), count one point for each adult and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior conviction; count one point for each adult and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior conviction for operation of a vessel while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug.

(12) If the present conviction is for homicide by watercraft or assault by watercraft count two points for each adult or juvenile prior conviction for homicide by watercraft or assault by watercraft; for each felony offense count one point for each adult and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior conviction; count one point for each adult and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior conviction for driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, or operation of a vessel while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug.

(13) If the present conviction is for manufacture of methamphetamine count three points for each adult prior manufacture of methamphetamine conviction and two points for each juvenile manufacture of methamphetamine offense. If the present conviction is for a drug offense and the offender has a criminal history that includes a sex offense or serious violent offense, count three points for each adult prior felony drug offense conviction and two points for each juvenile drug offense. All other adult and juvenile felonies are scored as in subsection (8) of this section if the current drug offense is violent, or as in subsection (7) of this section if the current drug offense is nonviolent.

(14) If the present conviction is for Escape from Community Custody, RCW 72.09.310, count only prior escape convictions in the offender score. Count adult prior escape convictions as one point and juvenile prior escape convictions as 1/2 point.

(15) If the present conviction is for Escape 1, RCW 9A.76.110, or Escape 2, RCW 9A.76.120, count adult prior convictions as one point and juvenile prior convictions as 1/2 point.

(16) If the present conviction is for Burglary 2 or residential burglary, count priors as in subsection (7) of this section; however, count two points for each adult and juvenile prior Burglary 1 conviction, two points for each adult prior Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction, and one point for each juvenile prior Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction.

(17) If the present conviction is for a sex offense, count priors as in subsections (7) through (11) and (13) through (16) of this section; however count three points for each adult and juvenile prior sex offense conviction.

(18) If the present conviction is for failure to register as a sex offender under RCW 9A.44.130(11), count priors as in subsections (7) through (11) and (13) through (16) of this section; however count three points for each adult and juvenile prior sex offense conviction, excluding prior convictions for failure to register as a

sex offender under RCW 9A.44.130(11), which shall count as one point.

(19) If the present conviction is for an offense committed while the offender was under community custody, add one point. For purposes of this subsection, community custody includes community placement or postrelease supervision, as defined in chapter 9.94B RCW.

(20) If the present conviction is for Theft of a Motor Vehicle, Possession of a Stolen Vehicle, Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 1, or Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 2, count priors as in subsections (7) through (18) of this section; however count one point for prior convictions of Vehicle Prowling 2, and three points for each adult and juvenile prior Theft 1 (of a motor vehicle), Theft 2 (of a motor vehicle), Possession of Stolen Property 1 (of a motor vehicle), Possession of Stolen Property 2 (of a motor vehicle), Theft of a Motor Vehicle, Possession of a Stolen Vehicle, Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 1, or Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 2 conviction.

(21) If the present conviction is for a felony domestic violence offense where domestic violence as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 was plead and proven, count priors as in subsections (7) through (20) of this section; however, count points as follows:

(a) Count two points for each adult and juvenile prior conviction where domestic violence as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, was plead and proven after August 1, 2011, for the following offenses: A violation of a no contact order that is a felony offense, a violation of a protection order that is a felony offense, a felony domestic violence harassment offense, a felony domestic violence stalking offense, a domestic violence Burglary 1 offense, a domestic violence Kidnapping 1 offense, a domestic violence Kidnapping 2 offense, a domestic violence unlawful imprisonment offense, a domestic violence Robbery 1 offense, a domestic violence Robbery 2 offense, a domestic violence Assault 1 offense, a domestic violence Assault 2 offense, a domestic violence Assault 3 offense, a domestic violence Arson 1 offense, or a domestic violence Arson 2 offense; and

(b) Count one point for each adult and juvenile prior conviction for a repetitive domestic violence offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, where domestic violence as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, was plead and proven after August 1, 2011.

(22) The fact that a prior conviction was not included in an offender's offender score or criminal history at a previous sentencing shall have no bearing on whether it is included in the criminal history or offender score for the current offense. Prior convictions that were not counted in the offender score or included in criminal history under repealed or previous versions of the sentencing reform act shall be included in criminal history and shall count in the offender score if the current version of the sentencing reform act requires including or counting those convictions. Prior convictions that were not included in criminal history or in the offender score shall be included upon any resentencing to ensure imposition of an accurate sentence.

Sec. 4. RCW 9.94A.535 and 2008 c 276 s 303 and 2008 c 233 s 9 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

The court may impose a sentence outside the standard sentence range for an offense if it finds, considering the purpose of this chapter, that there are substantial and compelling reasons justifying an exceptional sentence. Facts supporting aggravated sentences, other than the fact of a prior conviction, shall be determined pursuant to the provisions of RCW 9.94A.537.

Whenever a sentence outside the standard sentence range is imposed, the court shall set forth the reasons for its decision in written findings of fact and conclusions of law. A sentence outside the standard sentence range shall be a determinate sentence.

If the sentencing court finds that an exceptional sentence outside the standard sentence range should be imposed, the

sentence is subject to review only as provided for in RCW 9.94A.585(4).

A departure from the standards in RCW 9.94A.589 (1) and (2) governing whether sentences are to be served consecutively or concurrently is an exceptional sentence subject to the limitations in this section, and may be appealed by the offender or the state as set forth in RCW 9.94A.585 (2) through (6).

(1) Mitigating Circumstances - Court to Consider

The court may impose an exceptional sentence below the standard range if it finds that mitigating circumstances are established by a preponderance of the evidence. The following are illustrative only and are not intended to be exclusive reasons for exceptional sentences.

(a) To a significant degree, the victim was an initiator, willing participant, aggressor, or provoker of the incident.

(b) Before detection, the defendant compensated, or made a good faith effort to compensate, the victim of the criminal conduct for any damage or injury sustained.

(c) The defendant committed the crime under duress, coercion, threat, or compulsion insufficient to constitute a complete defense but which significantly affected his or her conduct.

(d) The defendant, with no apparent predisposition to do so, was induced by others to participate in the crime.

(e) The defendant's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of his or her conduct, or to conform his or her conduct to the requirements of the law, was significantly impaired. Voluntary use of drugs or alcohol is excluded.

(f) The offense was principally accomplished by another person and the defendant manifested extreme caution or sincere concern for the safety or well-being of the victim.

(g) The operation of the multiple offense policy of RCW 9.94A.589 results in a presumptive sentence that is clearly excessive in light of the purpose of this chapter, as expressed in RCW 9.94A.010.

(h) The defendant or the defendant's children suffered a continuing pattern of physical or sexual abuse by the victim of the offense and the offense is a response to that abuse.

(2) Aggravating Circumstances - Considered and Imposed by the Court

The trial court may impose an aggravated exceptional sentence without a finding of fact by a jury under the following circumstances:

(a) The defendant and the state both stipulate that justice is best served by the imposition of an exceptional sentence outside the standard range, and the court finds the exceptional sentence to be consistent with and in furtherance of the interests of justice and the purposes of the sentencing reform act.

(b) The defendant's prior unscored misdemeanor or prior unscored foreign criminal history results in a presumptive sentence that is clearly too lenient in light of the purpose of this chapter, as expressed in RCW 9.94A.010.

(c) The defendant has committed multiple current offenses and the defendant's high offender score results in some of the current offenses going unpunished.

(d) The failure to consider the defendant's prior criminal history which was omitted from the offender score calculation pursuant to RCW 9.94A.525 results in a presumptive sentence that is clearly too lenient.

(3) Aggravating Circumstances - Considered by a Jury - Imposed by the Court

Except for circumstances listed in subsection (2) of this section, the following circumstances are an exclusive list of factors that can support a sentence above the standard range. Such facts should be determined by procedures specified in RCW 9.94A.537.

(a) The defendant's conduct during the commission of the current offense manifested deliberate cruelty to the victim.

(b) The defendant knew or should have known that the victim of the current offense was particularly vulnerable or incapable of resistance.

(c) The current offense was a violent offense, and the defendant knew that the victim of the current offense was pregnant.

(d) The current offense was a major economic offense or series of offenses, so identified by a consideration of any of the following factors:

(i) The current offense involved multiple victims or multiple incidents per victim;

(ii) The current offense involved attempted or actual monetary loss substantially greater than typical for the offense;

(iii) The current offense involved a high degree of sophistication or planning or occurred over a lengthy period of time; or

(iv) The defendant used his or her position of trust, confidence, or fiduciary responsibility to facilitate the commission of the current offense.

(e) The current offense was a major violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, chapter 69.50 RCW (VUCSA), related to trafficking in controlled substances, which was more onerous than the typical offense of its statutory definition: The presence of ANY of the following may identify a current offense as a major VUCSA:

(i) The current offense involved at least three separate transactions in which controlled substances were sold, transferred, or possessed with intent to do so;

(ii) The current offense involved an attempted or actual sale or transfer of controlled substances in quantities substantially larger than for personal use;

(iii) The current offense involved the manufacture of controlled substances for use by other parties;

(iv) The circumstances of the current offense reveal the offender to have occupied a high position in the drug distribution hierarchy;

(v) The current offense involved a high degree of sophistication or planning, occurred over a lengthy period of time, or involved a broad geographic area of disbursement; or

(vi) The offender used his or her position or status to facilitate the commission of the current offense, including positions of trust, confidence or fiduciary responsibility (e.g., pharmacist, physician, or other medical professional).

(f) The current offense included a finding of sexual motivation pursuant to RCW 9.94A.835.

(g) The offense was part of an ongoing pattern of sexual abuse of the same victim under the age of eighteen years manifested by multiple incidents over a prolonged period of time.

(h) The current offense involved domestic violence, as defined in RCW 10.99.020, and one or more of the following was present:

(i) The offense was part of an ongoing pattern of psychological, physical, or sexual abuse of ~~((the))~~ a victim or multiple victims manifested by multiple incidents over a prolonged period of time;

(ii) The offense occurred within sight or sound of the victim's or the offender's minor children under the age of eighteen years; or

(iii) The offender's conduct during the commission of the current offense manifested deliberate cruelty or intimidation of the victim.

(i) The offense resulted in the pregnancy of a child victim of rape.

(j) The defendant knew that the victim of the current offense was a youth who was not residing with a legal custodian and the defendant established or promoted the relationship for the primary purpose of victimization.

(k) The offense was committed with the intent to obstruct or impair human or animal health care or agricultural or forestry research or commercial production.

(l) The current offense is trafficking in the first degree or trafficking in the second degree and any victim was a minor at the time of the offense.

(m) The offense involved a high degree of sophistication or planning.

(n) The defendant used his or her position of trust, confidence, or fiduciary responsibility to facilitate the commission of the current offense.

(o) The defendant committed a current sex offense, has a history of sex offenses, and is not amenable to treatment.

(p) The offense involved an invasion of the victim's privacy.

(q) The defendant demonstrated or displayed an egregious lack of remorse.

(r) The offense involved a destructive and foreseeable impact on persons other than the victim.

(s) The defendant committed the offense to obtain or maintain his or her membership or to advance his or her position in the hierarchy of an organization, association, or identifiable group.

(t) The defendant committed the current offense shortly after being released from incarceration.

(u) The current offense is a burglary and the victim of the burglary was present in the building or residence when the crime was committed.

(v) The offense was committed against a law enforcement officer who was performing his or her official duties at the time of the offense, the offender knew that the victim was a law enforcement officer, and the victim's status as a law enforcement officer is not an element of the offense.

(w) The defendant committed the offense against a victim who was acting as a good samaritan.

(x) The defendant committed the offense against a public official or officer of the court in retaliation of the public official's performance of his or her duty to the criminal justice system.

(y) The victim's injuries substantially exceed the level of bodily harm necessary to satisfy the elements of the offense. This aggravator is not an exception to RCW 9.94A.530(2).

(z)(i)(A) The current offense is theft in the first degree, theft in the second degree, possession of stolen property in the first degree, or possession of stolen property in the second degree; (B) the stolen property involved is metal property; and (C) the property damage to the victim caused in the course of the theft of metal property is more than three times the value of the stolen metal property, or the theft of the metal property creates a public hazard.

(ii) For purposes of this subsection, "metal property" means commercial metal property, private metal property, or nonferrous metal property, as defined in RCW 19.290.010.

(aa) The defendant committed the offense with the intent to directly or indirectly cause any benefit, aggrandizement, gain, profit, or other advantage to or for a criminal street gang as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, its reputation, influence, or membership.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. This act takes effect August 1, 2011."

Correct the title.

Representatives Pearson and Hurst spoke in favor of the adoption of the amendment.

Amendment (1111) was adopted.

The bill was ordered engrossed.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Pearson, Hurst, Goodman and Kagi spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Morris presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Engrossed Substitute House Bill No. 2427.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Engrossed Substitute House Bill No. 2427, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 97; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 1.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Liias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Simpson, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representative Carlyle.

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2427, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2777, by Representatives Goodman, O'Brien, Driscoll, Kessler, Maxwell, Finn, Hurst, Williams, Appleton, Hudgins, Kelley, Ericks, Morrell, McCoy, Seaquist, Green, Carlyle, Conway, Pearson and Simpson

Modifying domestic violence provisions.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 2777 was substituted for House Bill No. 2777 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2777 was read the second time.

With the consent of the House, amendment (1082) was withdrawn.

Representative Goodman moved the adoption of amendment (1113).

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"PART ONE INTENT

NEW SECTION. Sec. 101. The legislature intends to improve the lives of persons who suffer from the adverse effects of domestic violence and to require reasonable, coordinated measures to prevent domestic violence from occurring. The legislature

intends to give law enforcement and the courts better tools to identify violent perpetrators of domestic violence and hold them accountable. The legislature intends to: Increase the safety afforded to individuals who seek protection of public and private agencies involved in domestic violence prevention; improve the ability of agencies to address the needs of victims and their children and the delivery of services; upgrade the quality of treatment programs; and enhance the ability of the justice system to respond quickly and fairly to domestic violence. In order to improve the lives of persons who have, or may suffer, the effects of domestic violence the legislature intends to achieve more uniformity in the decision-making processes at public and private agencies that address domestic violence by reducing inconsistencies and duplications allowing domestic violence victims to achieve safety and stability in their lives.

PART TWO

LAW ENFORCEMENT/ARREST PROVISIONS

Sec. 201. RCW 10.31.100 and 2006 c 138 s 23 are each amended to read as follows:

A police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing a felony shall have the authority to arrest the person without a warrant. A police officer may arrest a person without a warrant for committing a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor only when the offense is committed in the presence of the officer, except as provided in subsections (1) through (10) of this section.

(1) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor, involving physical harm or threats of harm to any person or property or the unlawful taking of property or involving the use or possession of cannabis, or involving the acquisition, possession, or consumption of alcohol by a person under the age of twenty-one years under RCW 66.44.270, or involving criminal trespass under RCW 9A.52.070 or 9A.52.080, shall have the authority to arrest the person.

(2) A police officer shall arrest and take into custody, pending release on bail, personal recognizance, or court order, a person without a warrant when the officer has probable cause to believe that:

(a) An order has been issued of which the person has knowledge under RCW 26.44.063, or chapter 7.90, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, 26.50, or 74.34 RCW restraining the person and the person has violated the terms of the order restraining the person from acts or threats of violence, or restraining the person from going onto the grounds of or entering a residence, workplace, school, or day care, or prohibiting the person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location or, in the case of an order issued under RCW 26.44.063, imposing any other restrictions or conditions upon the person; or

(b) A foreign protection order, as defined in RCW 26.52.010, has been issued of which the person under restraint has knowledge and the person under restraint has violated a provision of the foreign protection order prohibiting the person under restraint from contacting or communicating with another person, or excluding the person under restraint from a residence, workplace, school, or day care, or prohibiting the person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location, or a violation of any provision for which the foreign protection order specifically indicates that a violation will be a crime; or

(c) The person is sixteen years or older and within the preceding four hours has assaulted a family or household member as defined in RCW 10.99.020 and the officer believes: (i) A felonious assault has occurred; (ii) an assault has occurred which has resulted in bodily injury to the victim, whether the injury is observable by the responding officer or not; or (iii) that any

physical action has occurred which was intended to cause another person reasonably to fear imminent serious bodily injury or death. Bodily injury means physical pain, illness, or an impairment of physical condition. When the officer has probable cause to believe that family or household members have assaulted each other, the officer is not required to arrest both persons. The officer shall arrest the person whom the officer believes to be the primary physical aggressor. In making this determination, the officer shall make every reasonable effort to consider: (i) The intent to protect victims of domestic violence under RCW 10.99.010; (ii) the comparative extent of injuries inflicted or serious threats creating fear of physical injury; and (iii) the history of domestic violence ((between the)) of each person((s)) involved, including whether the conduct was part of an ongoing pattern of abuse.

(3) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing a violation of any of the following traffic laws shall have the authority to arrest the person:

(a) RCW 46.52.010, relating to duty on striking an unattended car or other property;

(b) RCW 46.52.020, relating to duty in case of injury to or death of a person or damage to an attended vehicle;

(c) RCW 46.61.500 or 46.61.530, relating to reckless driving or racing of vehicles;

(d) RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, relating to persons under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs;

(e) RCW 46.20.342, relating to driving a motor vehicle while operator's license is suspended or revoked;

(f) RCW 46.61.5249, relating to operating a motor vehicle in a negligent manner.

(4) A law enforcement officer investigating at the scene of a motor vehicle accident may arrest the driver of a motor vehicle involved in the accident if the officer has probable cause to believe that the driver has committed in connection with the accident a violation of any traffic law or regulation.

(5) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing a violation of RCW 79A.60.040 shall have the authority to arrest the person.

(6) An officer may act upon the request of a law enforcement officer in whose presence a traffic infraction was committed, to stop, detain, arrest, or issue a notice of traffic infraction to the driver who is believed to have committed the infraction. The request by the witnessing officer shall give an officer the authority to take appropriate action under the laws of the state of Washington.

(7) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing any act of indecent exposure, as defined in RCW 9A.88.010, may arrest the person.

(8) A police officer may arrest and take into custody, pending release on bail, personal recognizance, or court order, a person without a warrant when the officer has probable cause to believe that an order has been issued of which the person has knowledge under chapter 10.14 RCW and the person has violated the terms of that order.

(9) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has, within twenty-four hours of the alleged violation, committed a violation of RCW 9A.50.020 may arrest such person.

(10) A police officer having probable cause to believe that a person illegally possesses or illegally has possessed a firearm or other dangerous weapon on private or public elementary or secondary school premises shall have the authority to arrest the person.

For purposes of this subsection, the term "firearm" has the meaning defined in RCW 9.41.010 and the term "dangerous weapon" has the meaning defined in RCW 9.41.250 and 9.41.280(1) (c) through (e).

(11) Except as specifically provided in subsections (2), (3), (4), and (6) of this section, nothing in this section extends or otherwise affects the powers of arrest prescribed in Title 46 RCW.

(12) No police officer may be held criminally or civilly liable for making an arrest pursuant to ~~((RCW 10.31.100))~~ subsection (2) or (8) of this section if the police officer acts in good faith and without malice.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 202. A new section is added to chapter 36.28A RCW to read as follows:

(1)(a) When funded, the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs shall convene a work group to develop a model policy regarding the reporting of domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020 to law enforcement in cases where the victim is unable or unwilling to make a report in the jurisdiction where the alleged crime occurred.

(b) The model policy must include policies and procedures related to:

(i) Collecting and securing evidence; and

(ii) Creating interlocal agreements between law enforcement agencies.

(2) In developing the model policy under subsection (1)(a) of this section, the association shall consult with appropriate stakeholders and government agencies.

PART THREE

NO-CONTACT AND PROTECTION ORDERS

Sec. 301. RCW 10.99.045 and 2000 c 119 s 19 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A defendant arrested for an offense involving domestic violence as defined by RCW 10.99.020 shall be required to appear in person before a magistrate within one judicial day after the arrest.

(2) A defendant who is charged by citation, complaint, or information with an offense involving domestic violence as defined by RCW 10.99.020 and not arrested shall appear in court for arraignment in person as soon as practicable, but in no event later than fourteen days after the next day on which court is in session following the issuance of the citation or the filing of the complaint or information.

(3)(a) At the time of the appearances provided in subsection (1) or (2) of this section, the court shall determine the necessity of imposing a no-contact order or other conditions of pretrial release according to the procedures established by court rule for a preliminary appearance or an arraignment. The court may include in the order any conditions authorized under RCW 9.41.800 and 10.99.040.

(b) For the purposes of (a) of this subsection, the prosecutor shall provide for the court's review:

(i) The defendant's criminal history, if any, that occurred in Washington or any other state;

(ii) If available, the defendant's prior criminal history that occurred in any tribal jurisdiction; and

(iii) The defendant's individual order history.

(c) For the purposes of (b) of this subsection, criminal history includes all previous convictions and orders of deferred prosecution, as reported through the judicial information system or otherwise available to the court or prosecutor, current to within the period specified in (d) of this subsection before the date of the appearance.

(d) The periods applicable to previous convictions and orders of deferred prosecution are:

(i) One working day, in the case of previous actions of courts that fully participate in the state judicial information system; and

(ii) Seven calendar days, in the case of previous actions of courts that do not fully participate in the judicial

information system. For the purposes of this subsection, "fully participate" means regularly providing records to and receiving records from the system by electronic means on a daily basis.

(4) Appearances required pursuant to this section are mandatory and cannot be waived.

(5) The no-contact order shall be issued and entered with the appropriate law enforcement agency pursuant to the procedures outlined in RCW 10.99.040 (2) and ~~((4))~~ (6).

Sec. 302. RCW 26.50.020 and 1992 c 111 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) Any person may seek relief under this chapter by filing a petition with a court alleging that the person has been the victim of domestic violence committed by the respondent. The person may petition for relief on behalf of himself or herself and on behalf of minor family or household members.

(b) Any person thirteen years of age or older may seek relief under this chapter by filing a petition with a court alleging that he or she has been the victim of violence in a dating relationship and the respondent is sixteen years of age or older.

(2)(a) A person under eighteen years of age who is sixteen years of age or older may seek relief under this chapter and is not required to seek relief by a guardian or next friend.

(b) A person under sixteen years of age who is seeking relief under subsection (1)(b) of this section is required to seek relief by a parent, guardian, guardian ad litem, or next friend.

(3) No guardian or guardian ad litem need be appointed on behalf of a respondent to an action under this chapter who is under eighteen years of age if such respondent is sixteen years of age or older.

(4) The court may, if it deems necessary, appoint a guardian ad litem for a petitioner or respondent who is a party to an action under this chapter.

(5) The courts defined in RCW 26.50.010~~((4))~~ (4) have jurisdiction over proceedings under this chapter. The jurisdiction of district and municipal courts under this chapter shall be limited to enforcement of RCW 26.50.110(1), or the equivalent municipal ordinance, and the issuance and enforcement of temporary orders for protection provided for in RCW 26.50.070 if: (a) A superior court has exercised or is exercising jurisdiction over a proceeding under this title or chapter 13.34 RCW involving the parties; (b) the petition for relief under this chapter presents issues of residential schedule of and contact with children of the parties; or (c) the petition for relief under this chapter requests the court to exclude a party from the dwelling which the parties share. When the jurisdiction of a district or municipal court is limited to the issuance and enforcement of a temporary order, the district or municipal court shall set the full hearing provided for in RCW 26.50.050 in superior court and transfer the case. If the notice and order are not served on the respondent in time for the full hearing, the issuing court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court to extend the order for protection.

(6) An action under this chapter shall be filed in the county or the municipality where the petitioner resides, unless the petitioner has left the residence or household to avoid abuse. In that case, the petitioner may bring an action in the county or municipality of the previous or the new household or residence.

(7) A person's right to petition for relief under this chapter is not affected by the person leaving the residence or household to avoid abuse.

Sec. 303. RCW 26.50.060 and 2009 c 439 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Upon notice and after hearing, the court may provide relief as follows:

(a) Restrain the respondent from committing acts of domestic violence;

(b) Exclude the respondent from the dwelling that the parties share, from the residence, workplace, or school of the petitioner, or from the day care or school of a child;

(c) Prohibit the respondent from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance from a specified location;

(d) On the same basis as is provided in chapter 26.09 RCW, the court shall make residential provision with regard to minor children of the parties. However, parenting plans as specified in chapter 26.09 RCW shall not be required under this chapter;

(e) Order the respondent to participate in a domestic violence perpetrator treatment program approved under RCW 26.50.150;

(f) Order other relief as it deems necessary for the protection of the petitioner and other family or household members sought to be protected, including orders or directives to a peace officer, as allowed under this chapter;

(g) Require the respondent to pay the administrative court costs and service fees, as established by the county or municipality incurring the expense and to reimburse the petitioner for costs incurred in bringing the action, including reasonable attorneys' fees;

(h) Restrain the respondent from having any contact with the victim of domestic violence or the victim's children or members of the victim's household;

(i) Restrain the respondent from harassing, following, keeping under physical or electronic surveillance, cyberstalking as defined in RCW 9.61.260, and using telephonic, audiovisual, or other electronic means to monitor the actions, location, or communication of a victim of domestic violence, the victim's children, or members of the victim's household. For the purposes of this subsection, "communication" includes both "wire communication" and "electronic communication" as defined in RCW 9.73.260;

(j) Require the respondent to submit to electronic monitoring. The order shall specify who shall provide the electronic monitoring services and the terms under which the monitoring must be performed. The order also may include a requirement that the respondent pay the costs of the monitoring. The court shall consider the ability of the respondent to pay for electronic monitoring;

~~((k))~~ (k) Consider the provisions of RCW 9.41.800;

~~((l))~~ (l) Order possession and use of essential personal effects. The court shall list the essential personal effects with sufficient specificity to make it clear which property is included. Personal effects may include pets. The court may order that a petitioner be granted the exclusive custody or control of any pet owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by the petitioner, respondent, or minor child residing with either the petitioner or respondent and may prohibit the respondent from interfering with the petitioner's efforts to remove the pet. The court may also prohibit the respondent from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of specified locations where the pet is regularly found; and

~~((m))~~ (m) Order use of a vehicle.

(2) If a protection order restrains the respondent from contacting the respondent's minor children the restraint shall be for a fixed period not to exceed one year. This limitation is not applicable to orders for protection issued under chapter 26.09, 26.10, or 26.26 RCW. With regard to other relief, if the petitioner has petitioned for relief on his or her own behalf or on behalf of the petitioner's family or household members or minor children, and the court finds that the respondent is likely to resume acts of domestic violence against the petitioner or the petitioner's family or household members or minor children when the order expires, the court may either grant relief for a fixed period or enter a permanent order of protection.

If the petitioner has petitioned for relief on behalf of the respondent's minor children, the court shall advise the petitioner that if the petitioner wants to continue protection for a period beyond one year the petitioner may either petition for renewal pursuant to the provisions of this chapter or may seek relief pursuant to the provisions of chapter 26.09 or 26.26 RCW.

(3) If the court grants an order for a fixed time period, the petitioner may apply for renewal of the order by filing a petition for renewal at any time within the three months before the order expires. The petition for renewal shall state the reasons why the petitioner seeks to renew the protection order. Upon receipt of the petition for renewal the court shall order a hearing which shall be not later than fourteen days from the date of the order. Except as provided in RCW 26.50.085, personal service shall be made on the respondent not less than five days before the hearing. If timely service cannot be made the court shall set a new hearing date and shall either require additional attempts at obtaining personal service or permit service by publication as provided in RCW 26.50.085 or by mail as provided in RCW 26.50.123. If the court permits service by publication or mail, the court shall set the new hearing date not later than twenty-four days from the date of the order. If the order expires because timely service cannot be made the court shall grant an ex parte order of protection as provided in RCW 26.50.070. The court shall grant the petition for renewal unless the respondent proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent will not resume acts of domestic violence against the petitioner or the petitioner's children or family or household members when the order expires. The court may renew the protection order for another fixed time period or may enter a permanent order as provided in this section. The court may award court costs, service fees, and reasonable attorneys' fees as provided in subsection (1)(g) of this section.

(4) In providing relief under this chapter, the court may realign the designation of the parties as "petitioner" and "respondent" where the court finds that the original petitioner is the abuser and the original respondent is the victim of domestic violence and may issue an ex parte temporary order for protection in accordance with RCW 26.50.070 on behalf of the victim until the victim is able to prepare a petition for an order for protection in accordance with RCW 26.50.030.

(5) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, no order for protection shall grant relief to any party except upon notice to the respondent and hearing pursuant to a petition or counter-petition filed and served by the party seeking relief in accordance with RCW 26.50.050.

(6) The court order shall specify the date the order expires if any. The court order shall also state whether the court issued the protection order following personal service, service by publication, or service by mail and whether the court has approved service by publication or mail of an order issued under this section.

(7) If the court declines to issue an order for protection or declines to renew an order for protection, the court shall state in writing on the order the particular reasons for the court's denial.

Sec. 304. RCW 26.50.070 and 2000 c 119 s 16 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Where an application under this section alleges that irreparable injury could result from domestic violence if an order is not issued immediately without prior notice to the respondent, the court may grant an ex parte temporary order for protection, pending a full hearing, and grant relief as the court deems proper, including an order:

(a) Restraining any party from committing acts of domestic violence;

(b) Restraining any party from going onto the grounds of or entering the dwelling that the parties share, from the residence,

workplace, or school of the other, or from the day care or school of a child until further order of the court;

(c) Prohibiting any party from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance from a specified location;

(d) Restraining any party from interfering with the other's custody of the minor children or from removing the children from the jurisdiction of the court;

(e) Restraining any party from having any contact with the victim of domestic violence or the victim's children or members of the victim's household; ~~(and)~~

(f) Considering the provisions of RCW 9.41.800; and

(g) Restraining the respondent from harassing, following, keeping under physical or electronic surveillance, cyberstalking as defined in RCW 9.61.260, and using telephonic, audiovisual, or other electronic means to monitor the actions, location, or communication of a victim of domestic violence, the victim's children, or members of the victim's household. For the purposes of this subsection, "communication" includes both "wire communication" and "electronic communication" as defined in RCW 9.73.260.

(2) Irreparable injury under this section includes but is not limited to situations in which the respondent has recently threatened petitioner with bodily injury or has engaged in acts of domestic violence against the petitioner.

(3) The court shall hold an ex parte hearing in person or by telephone on the day the petition is filed or on the following judicial day.

(4) An ex parte temporary order for protection shall be effective for a fixed period not to exceed fourteen days or twenty-four days if the court has permitted service by publication under RCW 26.50.085 or by mail under RCW 26.50.123. The ex parte order may be reissued. A full hearing, as provided in this chapter, shall be set for not later than fourteen days from the issuance of the temporary order or not later than twenty-four days if service by publication or by mail is permitted. Except as provided in RCW 26.50.050, 26.50.085, and 26.50.123, the respondent shall be personally served with a copy of the ex parte order along with a copy of the petition and notice of the date set for the hearing.

(5) Any order issued under this section shall contain the date and time of issuance and the expiration date and shall be entered into a statewide judicial information system by the clerk of the court within one judicial day after issuance.

(6) If the court declines to issue an ex parte temporary order for protection the court shall state the particular reasons for the court's denial. The court's denial of a motion for an ex parte order of protection shall be filed with the court.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 305. A new section is added to chapter 26.50 RCW to read as follows:

(1) In a proceeding in which a petition for an order for protection under this chapter is sought, a court of this state may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual if:

(a) The individual is personally served with a petition within this state;

(b) The individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent, entering a general appearance, or filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any objection to consent to personal jurisdiction;

(c) The act or acts of the individual or the individual's agent giving rise to the petition or enforcement of an order for protection either:

(i) Occurred within this state; or

(ii) Occurred outside this state and are part of an ongoing pattern of domestic violence or stalking that has an adverse effect on the petitioner or a member of the petitioner's family or household and the petitioner resides in this state;

(d) As a result of acts of domestic violence or stalking, the petitioner or a member of the petitioner's family or household has sought safety or protection in this state and currently resides in this state; or

(e) There is any other basis consistent with RCW 4.28.185 or with the Constitutions of this state and the United States.

(2) For the purposes of this section, an act or acts that "occurred within this state" includes, but is not limited to, an oral or written statement made or published by a person outside of this state to any person in this state by means of the mail, interstate commerce, or foreign commerce. Oral or written statements sent by electronic mail or the internet are deemed to have "occurred within this state."

NEW SECTION. Sec. 306. A new section is added to chapter 7.90 RCW to read as follows:

(1) In a proceeding in which a petition for a sexual assault protection order is sought under this chapter, a court of this state may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual if:

(a) The individual is personally served with a petition within this state;

(b) The individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent, entering a general appearance, or filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any objection to consent to personal jurisdiction;

(c) The act or acts of the individual or the individual's agent giving rise to the petition or enforcement of a sexual assault protection order either:

(i) Occurred within this state; or

(ii) Occurred outside this state and are part of an ongoing pattern of sexual assaults or stalking that has an adverse effect on the petitioner or a member of the petitioner's family or household and the petitioner resides in this state;

(d) As a result of acts of stalking or a sexual assault, the petitioner or a member of the petitioner's family or household has sought safety or protection in this state and currently resides in this state; or

(e) There is any other basis consistent with RCW 4.28.185 or with the constitutions of this state and the United States.

(2) For the purposes of this section, an act or acts that "occurred within this state" includes, but is not limited to, an oral or written statement made or published by a person outside of this state to any person in this state by means of the mail, interstate commerce, or foreign commerce. Oral or written statements sent by electronic mail or the internet are deemed to have "occurred within this state."

NEW SECTION. Sec. 307. A new section is added to chapter 10.14 RCW to read as follows:

(1) In a proceeding in which a petition for an order for protection under this chapter is sought, a court of this state may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual if:

(a) The individual is personally served with a petition within this state;

(b) The individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent, entering a general appearance, or filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any objection to consent to personal jurisdiction;

(c) The act or acts of the individual or the individual's agent giving rise to the petition or enforcement of an order for protection either:

(i) Occurred within this state; or

(ii) Occurred outside this state and are part of an ongoing pattern of harassment that has an adverse effect on the petitioner or a member of the petitioner's family or household and the petitioner resides in this state;

(d) As a result of acts of harassment, the petitioner or a member of the petitioner's family or household has sought safety or protection in this state and currently resides in this state; or

(e) There is any other basis consistent with RCW 4.28.185 or with the constitutions of this state and the United States.

(2) For the purposes of this section, an act or acts that "occurred within this state" includes, but is not limited to, an oral or written statement made or published by a person outside of this state to any person in this state by means of the mail, interstate commerce, or foreign commerce. Oral or written statements sent by electronic mail or the internet are deemed to have "occurred within this state."

Sec. 308. RCW 10.99.040 and 2000 c 119 s 18 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Because of the serious nature of domestic violence, the court in domestic violence actions:

(a) Shall not dismiss any charge or delay disposition because of concurrent dissolution or other civil proceedings;

(b) Shall not require proof that either party is seeking a dissolution of marriage prior to instigation of criminal proceedings;

(c) Shall waive any requirement that the victim's location be disclosed to any person, other than the attorney of a criminal defendant, upon a showing that there is a possibility of further violence: PROVIDED, That the court may order a criminal defense attorney not to disclose to his or her client the victim's location; and

(d) Shall identify by any reasonable means on docket sheets those criminal actions arising from acts of domestic violence.

(2)(a) Because of the likelihood of repeated violence directed at those who have been victims of domestic violence in the past, when any person charged with or arrested for a crime involving domestic violence is released from custody before arraignment or trial on bail or personal recognizance, the court authorizing the release may prohibit that person from having any contact with the victim. The jurisdiction authorizing the release shall determine whether that person should be prohibited from having any contact with the victim. If there is no outstanding restraining or protective order prohibiting that person from having contact with the victim, the court authorizing release may issue, by telephone, a no-contact order prohibiting the person charged or arrested from having contact with the victim or from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location.

(b) In issuing the order, the court shall consider the provisions of RCW 9.41.800.

(c) The no-contact order shall also be issued in writing as soon as possible. By January 1, 2011, the administrative office of the courts shall develop a pattern form for all no-contact orders issued under this chapter. A no-contact order issued under this chapter must substantially comply with the pattern form developed by the administrative office of the courts.

(3) At the time of arraignment the court shall determine whether a no-contact order shall be issued or extended. The no-contact order shall terminate if the defendant is acquitted or the charges are dismissed. If a no-contact order is issued or extended, the court may also include in the conditions of release a requirement that the defendant submit to electronic monitoring. If electronic monitoring is ordered, the court shall specify who shall provide the monitoring services, and the terms under which the monitoring shall be performed. Upon conviction, the court may require as a condition of the sentence that the defendant reimburse the providing agency for the costs of the electronic monitoring.

(4)(a) Willful violation of a court order issued under subsection (2) or (3) of this section is punishable under RCW 26.50.110.

(b) The written order releasing the person charged or arrested shall contain the court's directives and shall bear the legend:

"Violation of this order is a criminal offense under chapter 26.50 RCW and will subject a violator to arrest; any assault, drive-by shooting, or reckless endangerment that is a violation of this order is a felony. You can be arrested even if any person protected by the order invites or allows you to violate the order's prohibitions. You have the sole responsibility to avoid or refrain from violating the order's provisions. Only the court can change the order."

(c) A certified copy of the order shall be provided to the victim.

(5) If a no-contact order has been issued prior to charging, that order shall expire at arraignment or within seventy-two hours if charges are not filed. Such orders need not be entered into the computer-based criminal intelligence information system in this state which is used by law enforcement agencies to list outstanding warrants.

(6) Whenever a no-contact order is issued, modified, or terminated under subsection (2) or (3) of this section, the clerk of the court shall forward a copy of the order on or before the next judicial day to the appropriate law enforcement agency specified in the order. Upon receipt of the copy of the order the law enforcement agency shall enter the order for one year or until the expiration date specified on the order into any computer-based criminal intelligence information system available in this state used by law enforcement agencies to list outstanding warrants. Entry into the computer-based criminal intelligence information system constitutes notice to all law enforcement agencies of the existence of the order. The order is fully enforceable in any jurisdiction in the state. Upon receipt of notice that an order has been terminated under subsection (3) of this section, the law enforcement agency shall remove the order from the computer-based criminal intelligence information system.

(7) All courts shall develop policies and procedures by January 1, 2011, to grant victims a process to modify or rescind a no-contact order issued under this chapter. The administrative office of the courts shall develop a model policy to assist the courts in implementing the requirements of this subsection.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 309. A new section is added to chapter 2.56 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The administrative office of the courts shall develop guidelines by December 1, 2011, for all courts to establish a process to reconcile duplicate or conflicting no-contact or protection orders issued by courts in this state.

(2) The guidelines developed under subsection (1) of this section must include:

(a) A process to allow any party named in a no-contact or protection order to petition for the purpose of reconciling duplicate or conflicting orders; and

(b) A procedure to address no-contact and protection order data sharing between court jurisdictions in this state.

(3) By January 1, 2011, the administrative office of the courts shall provide a report back to the legislature concerning the progress made to develop the guidelines required by this section.

PART FOUR SENTENCING REFORMS

Sec. 401. RCW 9.94A.030 and 2009 c 375 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Board" means the indeterminate sentence review board created under chapter 9.95 RCW.

(2) "Collect," or any derivative thereof, "collect and remit," or "collect and deliver," when used with reference to the department, means that the department, either directly or through a collection agreement authorized by RCW 9.94A.760, is responsible for monitoring and enforcing the offender's sentence with regard to the

legal financial obligation, receiving payment thereof from the offender, and, consistent with current law, delivering daily the entire payment to the superior court clerk without depositing it in a departmental account.

(3) "Commission" means the sentencing guidelines commission.

(4) "Community corrections officer" means an employee of the department who is responsible for carrying out specific duties in supervision of sentenced offenders and monitoring of sentence conditions.

(5) "Community custody" means that portion of an offender's sentence of confinement in lieu of earned release time or imposed as part of a sentence under this chapter and served in the community subject to controls placed on the offender's movement and activities by the department.

(6) "Community protection zone" means the area within eight hundred eighty feet of the facilities and grounds of a public or private school.

(7) "Community restitution" means compulsory service, without compensation, performed for the benefit of the community by the offender.

(8) "Confinement" means total or partial confinement.

(9) "Conviction" means an adjudication of guilt pursuant to Title 10 or 13 RCW and includes a verdict of guilty, a finding of guilty, and acceptance of a plea of guilty.

(10) "Crime-related prohibition" means an order of a court prohibiting conduct that directly relates to the circumstances of the crime for which the offender has been convicted, and shall not be construed to mean orders directing an offender affirmatively to participate in rehabilitative programs or to otherwise perform affirmative conduct. However, affirmative acts necessary to monitor compliance with the order of a court may be required by the department.

(11) "Criminal history" means the list of a defendant's prior convictions and juvenile adjudications, whether in this state, in federal court, or elsewhere.

(a) The history shall include, where known, for each conviction (i) whether the defendant has been placed on probation and the length and terms thereof; and (ii) whether the defendant has been incarcerated and the length of incarceration.

(b) A conviction may be removed from a defendant's criminal history only if it is vacated pursuant to RCW 9.96.060, 9.94A.640, 9.95.240, or a similar out-of-state statute, or if the conviction has been vacated pursuant to a governor's pardon.

(c) The determination of a defendant's criminal history is distinct from the determination of an offender score. A prior conviction that was not included in an offender score calculated pursuant to a former version of the sentencing reform act remains part of the defendant's criminal history.

(12) "Criminal street gang" means any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, having as one of its primary activities the commission of criminal acts, and whose members or associates individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal street gang activity. This definition does not apply to employees engaged in concerted activities for their mutual aid and protection, or to the activities of labor and bona fide nonprofit organizations or their members or agents.

(13) "Criminal street gang associate or member" means any person who actively participates in any criminal street gang and who intentionally promotes, furthers, or assists in any criminal act by the criminal street gang.

(14) "Criminal street gang-related offense" means any felony or misdemeanor offense, whether in this state or elsewhere, that is committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association

with any criminal street gang, or is committed with the intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by the gang, or is committed for one or more of the following reasons:

(a) To gain admission, prestige, or promotion within the gang;

(b) To increase or maintain the gang's size, membership, prestige, dominance, or control in any geographical area;

(c) To exact revenge or retribution for the gang or any member of the gang;

(d) To obstruct justice, or intimidate or eliminate any witness against the gang or any member of the gang;

(e) To directly or indirectly cause any benefit, aggrandizement, gain, profit, or other advantage for the gang, its reputation, influence, or membership; or

(f) To provide the gang with any advantage in, or any control or dominance over any criminal market sector, including, but not limited to, manufacturing, delivering, or selling any controlled substance (chapter 69.50 RCW); arson (chapter 9A.48 RCW); trafficking in stolen property (chapter 9A.82 RCW); promoting prostitution (chapter 9A.88 RCW); human trafficking (RCW 9A.40.100); or promoting pornography (chapter 9.68 RCW).

(15) "Day fine" means a fine imposed by the sentencing court that equals the difference between the offender's net daily income and the reasonable obligations that the offender has for the support of the offender and any dependents.

(16) "Day reporting" means a program of enhanced supervision designed to monitor the offender's daily activities and compliance with sentence conditions, and in which the offender is required to report daily to a specific location designated by the department or the sentencing court.

(17) "Department" means the department of corrections.

(18) "Determinate sentence" means a sentence that states with exactitude the number of actual years, months, or days of total confinement, of partial confinement, of community custody, the number of actual hours or days of community restitution work, or dollars or terms of a legal financial obligation. The fact that an offender through earned release can reduce the actual period of confinement shall not affect the classification of the sentence as a determinate sentence.

(19) "Disposable earnings" means that part of the earnings of an offender remaining after the deduction from those earnings of any amount required by law to be withheld. For the purposes of this definition, "earnings" means compensation paid or payable for personal services, whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonuses, or otherwise, and, notwithstanding any other provision of law making the payments exempt from garnishment, attachment, or other process to satisfy a court-ordered legal financial obligation, specifically includes periodic payments pursuant to pension or retirement programs, or insurance policies of any type, but does not include payments made under Title 50 RCW, except as provided in RCW 50.40.020 and 50.40.050, or Title 74 RCW.

(20) "Domestic violence" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 10.99.020 and 26.50.010.

(21) "Drug offender sentencing alternative" is a sentencing option available to persons convicted of a felony offense other than a violent offense or a sex offense and who are eligible for the option under RCW 9.94A.660.

~~((21))~~ (22) "Drug offense" means:

(a) Any felony violation of chapter 69.50 RCW except possession of a controlled substance (RCW 69.50.4013) or forged prescription for a controlled substance (RCW 69.50.403);

(b) Any offense defined as a felony under federal law that relates to the possession, manufacture, distribution, or transportation of a controlled substance; or

(c) Any out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a drug offense under (a) of this subsection.

~~((22))~~ (23) "Earned release" means earned release from confinement as provided in RCW 9.94A.728.

~~((23))~~ (24) "Escape" means:

(a) Sexually violent predator escape (RCW 9A.76.115), escape in the first degree (RCW 9A.76.110), escape in the second degree (RCW 9A.76.120), willful failure to return from furlough (RCW 72.66.060), willful failure to return from work release (RCW 72.65.070), or willful failure to be available for supervision by the department while in community custody (RCW 72.09.310); or

(b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as an escape under (a) of this subsection.

~~((24))~~ (25) "Felony traffic offense" means:

(a) Vehicular homicide (RCW 46.61.520), vehicular assault (RCW 46.61.522), eluding a police officer (RCW 46.61.024), felony hit-and-run injury-accident (RCW 46.52.020(4)), felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502(6)), or felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.504(6)); or

(b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a felony traffic offense under (a) of this subsection.

~~((25))~~ (26) "Fine" means a specific sum of money ordered by the sentencing court to be paid by the offender to the court over a specific period of time.

~~((26))~~ (27) "First-time offender" means any person who has no prior convictions for a felony and is eligible for the first-time offender waiver under RCW 9.94A.650.

~~((27))~~ (28) "Home detention" means a program of partial confinement available to offenders wherein the offender is confined in a private residence subject to electronic surveillance.

~~((28))~~ (29) "Legal financial obligation" means a sum of money that is ordered by a superior court of the state of Washington for legal financial obligations which may include restitution to the victim, statutorily imposed crime victims' compensation fees as assessed pursuant to RCW 7.68.035, court costs, county or interlocal drug funds, court-appointed attorneys' fees, and costs of defense, fines, and any other financial obligation that is assessed to the offender as a result of a felony conviction. Upon conviction for vehicular assault while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.522(1)(b), or vehicular homicide while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.520(1)(a), legal financial obligations may also include payment to a public agency of the expense of an emergency response to the incident resulting in the conviction, subject to RCW 38.52.430.

~~((29))~~ (30) "Most serious offense" means any of the following felonies or a felony attempt to commit any of the following felonies:

(a) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A felony;

- (b) Assault in the second degree;
- (c) Assault of a child in the second degree;
- (d) Child molestation in the second degree;
- (e) Controlled substance homicide;
- (f) Extortion in the first degree;
- (g) Incest when committed against a child under age fourteen;
- (h) Indecent liberties;
- (i) Kidnapping in the second degree;
- (j) Leading organized crime;
- (k) Manslaughter in the first degree;

(l) Manslaughter in the second degree;

(m) Promoting prostitution in the first degree;

(n) Rape in the third degree;

(o) Robbery in the second degree;

(p) Sexual exploitation;

(q) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless manner;

(r) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502, or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner;

(s) Any other class B felony offense with a finding of sexual motivation;

(t) Any other felony with a deadly weapon verdict under RCW 9.94A.825;

(u) Any felony offense in effect at any time prior to December 2, 1993, that is comparable to a most serious offense under this subsection, or any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a most serious offense under this subsection;

(v)(i) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW 9A.88.100(1) (a), (b), and (c), chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as it existed until July 1, 1979, RCW 9A.44.100(1) (a), (b), and (c) as it existed from July 1, 1979, until June 11, 1986, and RCW 9A.44.100(1) (a), (b), and (d) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988;

(ii) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988, if: (A) The crime was committed against a child under the age of fourteen; or (B) the relationship between the victim and perpetrator is included in the definition of indecent liberties under RCW 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from July 1, 1988, through July 27, 1997, or RCW 9A.44.100(1) (d) or (e) as it existed from July 25, 1993, through July 27, 1997;

(w) Any out-of-state conviction for a felony offense with a finding of sexual motivation if the minimum sentence imposed was ten years or more; provided that the out-of-state felony offense must be comparable to a felony offense under Title 9 or 9A RCW and the out-of-state definition of sexual motivation must be comparable to the definition of sexual motivation contained in this section.

~~((30))~~ (31) "Nonviolent offense" means an offense which is not a violent offense.

~~((31))~~ (32) "Offender" means a person who has committed a felony established by state law and is eighteen years of age or older or is less than eighteen years of age but whose case is under superior court jurisdiction under RCW 13.04.030 or has been transferred by the appropriate juvenile court to a criminal court pursuant to RCW 13.40.110. In addition, for the purpose of community custody requirements under this chapter, "offender" also means a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor probationer convicted of an offense included in RCW 9.94A.501(1) and ordered by a superior court to probation under the supervision of the department pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210. Throughout this chapter, the terms "offender" and "defendant" are used interchangeably.

~~((32))~~ (33) "Partial confinement" means confinement for no more than one year in a facility or institution operated or utilized under contract by the state or any other unit of government, or, if home detention or work crew has been ordered by the court, in an approved residence, for a substantial portion of each day with the balance of the day spent in the community. Partial confinement includes work release, home detention, work crew, and a combination of work crew and home detention.

~~((33))~~ (34) "Pattern of criminal street gang activity" means:

(a) The commission, attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation of, or any prior juvenile adjudication of or adult conviction of, two or more of the following criminal street gang-related offenses:

(i) Any "serious violent" felony offense as defined in this section, excluding Homicide by Abuse (RCW 9A.32.055) and Assault of a Child 1 (RCW 9A.36.120);

(ii) Any "violent" offense as defined by this section, excluding Assault of a Child 2 (RCW 9A.36.130);

(iii) Deliver or Possession with Intent to Deliver a Controlled Substance (chapter 69.50 RCW);

(iv) Any violation of the firearms and dangerous weapon act (chapter 9.41 RCW);

(v) Theft of a Firearm (RCW 9A.56.300);

(vi) Possession of a Stolen Firearm (RCW 9A.56.310);

(vii) Malicious Harassment (RCW 9A.36.080);

(viii) Harassment where a subsequent violation or deadly threat is made (RCW 9A.46.020(2)(b));

(ix) Criminal Gang Intimidation (RCW 9A.46.120);

(x) Any felony conviction by a person eighteen years of age or older with a special finding of involving a juvenile in a felony offense under RCW 9.94A.833;

(xi) Residential Burglary (RCW 9A.52.025);

(xii) Burglary 2 (RCW 9A.52.030);

(xiii) Malicious Mischief 1 (RCW 9A.48.070);

(xiv) Malicious Mischief 2 (RCW 9A.48.080);

(xv) Theft of a Motor Vehicle (RCW 9A.56.065);

(xvi) Possession of a Stolen Motor Vehicle (RCW 9A.56.068);

(xvii) Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 1 (RCW 9A.56.070);

(xviii) Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 2 (RCW 9A.56.075);

(xix) Extortion 1 (RCW 9A.56.120);

(xx) Extortion 2 (RCW 9A.56.130);

(xxi) Intimidating a Witness (RCW 9A.72.110);

(xxii) Tampering with a Witness (RCW 9A.72.120);

(xxiii) Reckless Endangerment (RCW 9A.36.050);

(xxiv) Coercion (RCW 9A.36.070);

(xxv) Harassment (RCW 9A.46.020); or

(xxvi) Malicious Mischief 3 (RCW 9A.48.090);

(b) That at least one of the offenses listed in (a) of this subsection shall have occurred after July 1, 2008;

(c) That the most recent committed offense listed in (a) of this subsection occurred within three years of a prior offense listed in (a) of this subsection; and

(d) Of the offenses that were committed in (a) of this subsection, the offenses occurred on separate occasions or were committed by two or more persons.

~~((34))~~ (35) "Persistent offender" is an offender who:

(a)(i) Has been convicted in this state of any felony considered a most serious offense; and

(ii) Has, before the commission of the offense under (a) of this subsection, been convicted as an offender on at least two separate occasions, whether in this state or elsewhere, of felonies that under the laws of this state would be considered most serious offenses and would be included in the offender score under RCW 9.94A.525; provided that of the two or more previous convictions, at least one conviction must have occurred before the commission of any of the other most serious offenses for which the offender was previously convicted; or

(b)(i) Has been convicted of: (A) Rape in the first degree, rape of a child in the first degree, child molestation in the first degree, rape in the second degree, rape of a child in the second degree, or indecent liberties by forcible compulsion; (B) any of the following offenses with a finding of sexual motivation: Murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, homicide by abuse,

kidnapping in the first degree, kidnapping in the second degree, assault in the first degree, assault in the second degree, assault of a child in the first degree, assault of a child in the second degree, or burglary in the first degree; or (C) an attempt to commit any crime listed in this subsection ~~((34))~~ (35)(b)(i); and

(ii) Has, before the commission of the offense under (b)(i) of this subsection, been convicted as an offender on at least one occasion, whether in this state or elsewhere, of an offense listed in (b)(i) of this subsection or any federal or out-of-state offense or offense under prior Washington law that is comparable to the offenses listed in (b)(i) of this subsection. A conviction for rape of a child in the first degree constitutes a conviction under (b)(i) of this subsection only when the offender was sixteen years of age or older when the offender committed the offense. A conviction for rape of a child in the second degree constitutes a conviction under (b)(i) of this subsection only when the offender was eighteen years of age or older when the offender committed the offense.

~~((35))~~ (36) "Predatory" means: (a) The perpetrator of the crime was a stranger to the victim, as defined in this section; (b) the perpetrator established or promoted a relationship with the victim prior to the offense and the victimization of the victim was a significant reason the perpetrator established or promoted the relationship; or (c) the perpetrator was: (i) A teacher, counselor, volunteer, or other person in authority in any public or private school and the victim was a student of the school under his or her authority or supervision. For purposes of this subsection, "school" does not include home-based instruction as defined in RCW 28A.225.010; (ii) a coach, trainer, volunteer, or other person in authority in any recreational activity and the victim was a participant in the activity under his or her authority or supervision; or (iii) a pastor, elder, volunteer, or other person in authority in any church or religious organization, and the victim was a member or participant of the organization under his or her authority.

~~((36))~~ (37) "Private school" means a school regulated under chapter 28A.195 or 28A.205 RCW.

~~((37))~~ (38) "Public school" has the same meaning as in RCW 28A.150.010.

~~((38))~~ (39) "Repetitive domestic violence offense" means any:

(a)(i) Domestic violence assault that is not a felony offense under RCW 9A.36.041;

(ii) Domestic violence violation of a no contact order under chapter 10.99 RCW that is not a felony offense;

(iii) Domestic violence violation of a protection order under chapter 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 26.50 RCW that is not a felony offense;

(iv) Domestic violence harassment offense under RCW 9A.46.020 that is not a felony offense; or

(v) Domestic violence stalking offense under 9A.46.110 that is not a felony offense; or

(b) Any federal, out-of-state, tribal court, military, county, or municipal conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a repetitive domestic violence offense under (a) of this subsection.

(40) "Restitution" means a specific sum of money ordered by the sentencing court to be paid by the offender to the court over a specified period of time as payment of damages. The sum may include both public and private costs.

~~((39))~~ (41) "Risk assessment" means the application of the risk instrument recommended to the department by the Washington state institute for public policy as having the highest degree of predictive accuracy for assessing an offender's risk of reoffense.

~~((40))~~ (42) "Serious traffic offense" means:

(a) Nonfelony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502), nonfelony actual physical control while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug

(RCW 46.61.504), reckless driving (RCW 46.61.500), or hit-and-run an attended vehicle (RCW 46.52.020(5)); or

(b) Any federal, out-of-state, county, or municipal conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a serious traffic offense under (a) of this subsection.

~~((44))~~ (43) "Serious violent offense" is a subcategory of violent offense and means:

- (a)(i) Murder in the first degree;
- (ii) Homicide by abuse;
- (iii) Murder in the second degree;
- (iv) Manslaughter in the first degree;
- (v) Assault in the first degree;
- (vi) Kidnapping in the first degree;
- (vii) Rape in the first degree;
- (viii) Assault of a child in the first degree; or

(ix) An attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit one of these felonies; or

(b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a serious violent offense under (a) of this subsection.

~~((42))~~ (44) "Sex offense" means:

(a)(i) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9A.44 RCW other than RCW 9A.44.130(12);

(ii) A violation of RCW 9A.64.020;

(iii) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9.68A RCW other than RCW 9.68A.080; or

(iv) A felony that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit such crimes;

(b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a sex offense in (a) of this subsection;

(c) A felony with a finding of sexual motivation under RCW 9.94A.835 or 13.40.135; or

(d) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a sex offense under (a) of this subsection.

~~((43))~~ (45) "Sexual motivation" means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of his or her sexual gratification.

~~((44))~~ (46) "Standard sentence range" means the sentencing court's discretionary range in imposing a nonappealable sentence.

~~((45))~~ (47) "Statutory maximum sentence" means the maximum length of time for which an offender may be confined as punishment for a crime as prescribed in chapter 9A.20 RCW, RCW 9.92.010, the statute defining the crime, or other statute defining the maximum penalty for a crime.

~~((46))~~ (48) "Stranger" means that the victim did not know the offender twenty-four hours before the offense.

~~((47))~~ (49) "Total confinement" means confinement inside the physical boundaries of a facility or institution operated or utilized under contract by the state or any other unit of government for twenty-four hours a day, or pursuant to RCW 72.64.050 and 72.64.060.

~~((48))~~ (50) "Transition training" means written and verbal instructions and assistance provided by the department to the offender during the two weeks prior to the offender's successful completion of the work ethic camp program. The transition training shall include instructions in the offender's requirements and obligations during the offender's period of community custody.

~~((49))~~ (51) "Victim" means any person who has sustained emotional, psychological, physical, or financial injury to person or property as a direct result of the crime charged.

~~((50))~~ (52) "Violent offense" means:

- (a) Any of the following felonies:

(i) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or an attempt to commit a class A felony;

(ii) Criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A felony;

(iii) Manslaughter in the first degree;

(iv) Manslaughter in the second degree;

(v) Indecent liberties if committed by forcible compulsion;

(vi) Kidnapping in the second degree;

(vii) Arson in the second degree;

(viii) Assault in the second degree;

(ix) Assault of a child in the second degree;

(x) Extortion in the first degree;

(xi) Robbery in the second degree;

(xii) Drive-by shooting;

(xiii) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless manner; and

(xiv) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502, or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner;

(b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a violent offense in (a) of this subsection; and

(c) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a violent offense under (a) or (b) of this subsection.

~~((51))~~ (53) "Work crew" means a program of partial confinement consisting of civic improvement tasks for the benefit of the community that complies with RCW 9.94A.725.

~~((52))~~ (54) "Work ethic camp" means an alternative incarceration program as provided in RCW 9.94A.690 designed to reduce recidivism and lower the cost of corrections by requiring offenders to complete a comprehensive array of real-world job and vocational experiences, character-building work ethics training, life management skills development, substance abuse rehabilitation, counseling, literacy training, and basic adult education.

~~((53))~~ (55) "Work release" means a program of partial confinement available to offenders who are employed or engaged as a student in a regular course of study at school.

Sec. 402. RCW 9.94A.535 and 2008 c 276 s 303 and 2008 c 233 s 9 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

The court may impose a sentence outside the standard sentence range for an offense if it finds, considering the purpose of this chapter, that there are substantial and compelling reasons justifying an exceptional sentence. Facts supporting aggravated sentences, other than the fact of a prior conviction, shall be determined pursuant to the provisions of RCW 9.94A.537.

Whenever a sentence outside the standard sentence range is imposed, the court shall set forth the reasons for its decision in written findings of fact and conclusions of law. A sentence outside the standard sentence range shall be a determinate sentence.

If the sentencing court finds that an exceptional sentence outside the standard sentence range should be imposed, the sentence is subject to review only as provided for in RCW 9.94A.585(4).

A departure from the standards in RCW 9.94A.589 (1) and (2) governing whether sentences are to be served consecutively or concurrently is an exceptional sentence subject to the limitations in this section, and may be appealed by the offender or the state as set forth in RCW 9.94A.585 (2) through (6).

(1) Mitigating Circumstances - Court to Consider

The court may impose an exceptional sentence below the standard range if it finds that mitigating circumstances are

established by a preponderance of the evidence. The following are illustrative only and are not intended to be exclusive reasons for exceptional sentences.

(a) To a significant degree, the victim was an initiator, willing participant, aggressor, or provoker of the incident.

(b) Before detection, the defendant compensated, or made a good faith effort to compensate, the victim of the criminal conduct for any damage or injury sustained.

(c) The defendant committed the crime under duress, coercion, threat, or compulsion insufficient to constitute a complete defense but which significantly affected his or her conduct.

(d) The defendant, with no apparent predisposition to do so, was induced by others to participate in the crime.

(e) The defendant's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of his or her conduct, or to conform his or her conduct to the requirements of the law, was significantly impaired. Voluntary use of drugs or alcohol is excluded.

(f) The offense was principally accomplished by another person and the defendant manifested extreme caution or sincere concern for the safety or well-being of the victim.

(g) The operation of the multiple offense policy of RCW 9.94A.589 results in a presumptive sentence that is clearly excessive in light of the purpose of this chapter, as expressed in RCW 9.94A.010.

(h) The defendant or the defendant's children suffered a continuing pattern of physical or sexual abuse by the victim of the offense and the offense is a response to that abuse.

(i) The current offense involved domestic violence, as defined in RCW 10.99.020, and the defendant suffered a continuing pattern of coercion, control, or abuse by the victim of the offense and the offense is a response to that coercion, control, or abuse.

(2) Aggravating Circumstances - Considered and Imposed by the Court

The trial court may impose an aggravated exceptional sentence without a finding of fact by a jury under the following circumstances:

(a) The defendant and the state both stipulate that justice is best served by the imposition of an exceptional sentence outside the standard range, and the court finds the exceptional sentence to be consistent with and in furtherance of the interests of justice and the purposes of the sentencing reform act.

(b) The defendant's prior unscored misdemeanor or prior unscored foreign criminal history results in a presumptive sentence that is clearly too lenient in light of the purpose of this chapter, as expressed in RCW 9.94A.010.

(c) The defendant has committed multiple current offenses and the defendant's high offender score results in some of the current offenses going unpunished.

(d) The failure to consider the defendant's prior criminal history which was omitted from the offender score calculation pursuant to RCW 9.94A.525 results in a presumptive sentence that is clearly too lenient.

(3) Aggravating Circumstances - Considered by a Jury - Imposed by the Court

Except for circumstances listed in subsection (2) of this section, the following circumstances are an exclusive list of factors that can support a sentence above the standard range. Such facts should be determined by procedures specified in RCW 9.94A.537.

(a) The defendant's conduct during the commission of the current offense manifested deliberate cruelty to the victim.

(b) The defendant knew or should have known that the victim of the current offense was particularly vulnerable or incapable of resistance.

(c) The current offense was a violent offense, and the defendant knew that the victim of the current offense was pregnant.

(d) The current offense was a major economic offense or series of offenses, so identified by a consideration of any of the following factors:

(i) The current offense involved multiple victims or multiple incidents per victim;

(ii) The current offense involved attempted or actual monetary loss substantially greater than typical for the offense;

(iii) The current offense involved a high degree of sophistication or planning or occurred over a lengthy period of time; or

(iv) The defendant used his or her position of trust, confidence, or fiduciary responsibility to facilitate the commission of the current offense.

(e) The current offense was a major violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, chapter 69.50 RCW (VUCSA), related to trafficking in controlled substances, which was more onerous than the typical offense of its statutory definition: The presence of ANY of the following may identify a current offense as a major VUCSA:

(i) The current offense involved at least three separate transactions in which controlled substances were sold, transferred, or possessed with intent to do so;

(ii) The current offense involved an attempted or actual sale or transfer of controlled substances in quantities substantially larger than for personal use;

(iii) The current offense involved the manufacture of controlled substances for use by other parties;

(iv) The circumstances of the current offense reveal the offender to have occupied a high position in the drug distribution hierarchy;

(v) The current offense involved a high degree of sophistication or planning, occurred over a lengthy period of time, or involved a broad geographic area of disbursement; or

(vi) The offender used his or her position or status to facilitate the commission of the current offense, including positions of trust, confidence or fiduciary responsibility (e.g., pharmacist, physician, or other medical professional).

(f) The current offense included a finding of sexual motivation pursuant to RCW 9.94A.835.

(g) The offense was part of an ongoing pattern of sexual abuse of the same victim under the age of eighteen years manifested by multiple incidents over a prolonged period of time.

(h) The current offense involved domestic violence, as defined in RCW 10.99.020, and one or more of the following was present:

(i) The offense was part of an ongoing pattern of psychological, physical, or sexual abuse of ~~((the))~~ a victim or multiple victims manifested by multiple incidents over a prolonged period of time;

(ii) The offense occurred within sight or sound of the victim's or the offender's minor children under the age of eighteen years; or

(iii) The offender's conduct during the commission of the current offense manifested deliberate cruelty or intimidation of the victim.

(i) The offense resulted in the pregnancy of a child victim of rape.

(j) The defendant knew that the victim of the current offense was a youth who was not residing with a legal custodian and the defendant established or promoted the relationship for the primary purpose of victimization.

(k) The offense was committed with the intent to obstruct or impair human or animal health care or agricultural or forestry research or commercial production.

(l) The current offense is trafficking in the first degree or trafficking in the second degree and any victim was a minor at the time of the offense.

(m) The offense involved a high degree of sophistication or planning.

(n) The defendant used his or her position of trust, confidence, or fiduciary responsibility to facilitate the commission of the current offense.

(o) The defendant committed a current sex offense, has a history of sex offenses, and is not amenable to treatment.

(p) The offense involved an invasion of the victim's privacy.

(q) The defendant demonstrated or displayed an egregious lack of remorse.

(r) The offense involved a destructive and foreseeable impact on persons other than the victim.

(s) The defendant committed the offense to obtain or maintain his or her membership or to advance his or her position in the hierarchy of an organization, association, or identifiable group.

(t) The defendant committed the current offense shortly after being released from incarceration.

(u) The current offense is a burglary and the victim of the burglary was present in the building or residence when the crime was committed.

(v) The offense was committed against a law enforcement officer who was performing his or her official duties at the time of the offense, the offender knew that the victim was a law enforcement officer, and the victim's status as a law enforcement officer is not an element of the offense.

(w) The defendant committed the offense against a victim who was acting as a good samaritan.

(x) The defendant committed the offense against a public official or officer of the court in retaliation of the public official's performance of his or her duty to the criminal justice system.

(y) The victim's injuries substantially exceed the level of bodily harm necessary to satisfy the elements of the offense. This aggravator is not an exception to RCW 9.94A.530(2).

(z)(i)(A) The current offense is theft in the first degree, theft in the second degree, possession of stolen property in the first degree, or possession of stolen property in the second degree; (B) the stolen property involved is metal property; and (C) the property damage to the victim caused in the course of the theft of metal property is more than three times the value of the stolen metal property, or the theft of the metal property creates a public hazard.

(ii) For purposes of this subsection, "metal property" means commercial metal property, private metal property, or nonferrous metal property, as defined in RCW 19.290.010.

(aa) The defendant committed the offense with the intent to directly or indirectly cause any benefit, aggrandizement, gain, profit, or other advantage to or for a criminal street gang as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, its reputation, influence, or membership.

Sec. 403. RCW 9.94A.525 and 2008 c 231 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

The offender score is measured on the horizontal axis of the sentencing grid. The offender score rules are as follows:

The offender score is the sum of points accrued under this section rounded down to the nearest whole number.

(1) A prior conviction is a conviction which exists before the date of sentencing for the offense for which the offender score is being computed. Convictions entered or sentenced on the same date as the conviction for which the offender score is being computed shall be deemed "other current offenses" within the meaning of RCW 9.94A.589.

(2)(a) Class A and sex prior felony convictions shall always be included in the offender score.

(b) Class B prior felony convictions other than sex offenses shall not be included in the offender score, if since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to a felony conviction, if any, or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender had spent ten consecutive

years in the community without committing any crime that subsequently results in a conviction.

(c) Except as provided in (e) of this subsection, class C prior felony convictions other than sex offenses shall not be included in the offender score if, since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to a felony conviction, if any, or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender had spent five consecutive years in the community without committing any crime that subsequently results in a conviction.

(d) Except as provided in (e) of this subsection, serious traffic convictions shall not be included in the offender score if, since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to a felony conviction, if any, or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender spent five years in the community without committing any crime that subsequently results in a conviction.

(e) If the present conviction is felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502(6)) or felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.504(6)), prior convictions of felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, and serious traffic offenses shall be included in the offender score if: (i) The prior convictions were committed within five years since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) or entry of judgment and sentence; or (ii) the prior convictions would be considered "prior offenses within ten years" as defined in RCW 46.61.5055.

(f) This subsection applies to both adult and juvenile prior convictions.

(3) Out-of-state convictions for offenses shall be classified according to the comparable offense definitions and sentences provided by Washington law. Federal convictions for offenses shall be classified according to the comparable offense definitions and sentences provided by Washington law. If there is no clearly comparable offense under Washington law or the offense is one that is usually considered subject to exclusive federal jurisdiction, the offense shall be scored as a class C felony equivalent if it was a felony under the relevant federal statute.

(4) Score prior convictions for felony anticipatory offenses (attempts, criminal solicitations, and criminal conspiracies) the same as if they were convictions for completed offenses.

(5)(a) In the case of multiple prior convictions, for the purpose of computing the offender score, count all convictions separately, except:

(i) Prior offenses which were found, under RCW 9.94A.589(1)(a), to encompass the same criminal conduct, shall be counted as one offense, the offense that yields the highest offender score. The current sentencing court shall determine with respect to other prior adult offenses for which sentences were served concurrently or prior juvenile offenses for which sentences were served consecutively, whether those offenses shall be counted as one offense or as separate offenses using the "same criminal conduct" analysis found in RCW 9.94A.589(1)(a), and if the court finds that they shall be counted as one offense, then the offense that yields the highest offender score shall be used. The current sentencing court may presume that such other prior offenses were not the same criminal conduct from sentences imposed on separate dates, or in separate counties or jurisdictions, or in separate complaints, indictments, or informations;

(ii) In the case of multiple prior convictions for offenses committed before July 1, 1986, for the purpose of computing the offender score, count all adult convictions served concurrently as one offense, and count all juvenile convictions entered on the same

date as one offense. Use the conviction for the offense that yields the highest offender score.

(b) As used in this subsection (5), "served concurrently" means that: (i) The latter sentence was imposed with specific reference to the former; (ii) the concurrent relationship of the sentences was judicially imposed; and (iii) the concurrent timing of the sentences was not the result of a probation or parole revocation on the former offense.

(6) If the present conviction is one of the anticipatory offenses of criminal attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy, count each prior conviction as if the present conviction were for a completed offense. When these convictions are used as criminal history, score them the same as a completed crime.

(7) If the present conviction is for a nonviolent offense and not covered by subsection (11), (12), or (13) of this section, count one point for each adult prior felony conviction and one point for each juvenile prior violent felony conviction and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior nonviolent felony conviction.

(8) If the present conviction is for a violent offense and not covered in subsection (9), (10), (11), (12), or (13) of this section, count two points for each prior adult and juvenile violent felony conviction, one point for each prior adult nonviolent felony conviction, and 1/2 point for each prior juvenile nonviolent felony conviction.

(9) If the present conviction is for a serious violent offense, count three points for prior adult and juvenile convictions for crimes in this category, two points for each prior adult and juvenile violent conviction (not already counted), one point for each prior adult nonviolent felony conviction, and 1/2 point for each prior juvenile nonviolent felony conviction.

(10) If the present conviction is for Burglary 1, count prior convictions as in subsection (8) of this section; however count two points for each prior adult Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction, and one point for each prior juvenile Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction.

(11) If the present conviction is for a felony traffic offense count two points for each adult or juvenile prior conviction for Vehicular Homicide or Vehicular Assault; for each felony offense count one point for each adult and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior conviction; for each serious traffic offense, other than those used for an enhancement pursuant to RCW 46.61.520(2), count one point for each adult and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior conviction; count one point for each adult and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior conviction for operation of a vessel while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug.

(12) If the present conviction is for homicide by watercraft or assault by watercraft count two points for each adult or juvenile prior conviction for homicide by watercraft or assault by watercraft; for each felony offense count one point for each adult and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior conviction; count one point for each adult and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior conviction for driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, or operation of a vessel while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug.

(13) If the present conviction is for manufacture of methamphetamine count three points for each adult prior manufacture of methamphetamine conviction and two points for each juvenile manufacture of methamphetamine offense. If the present conviction is for a drug offense and the offender has a criminal history that includes a sex offense or serious violent offense, count three points for each adult prior felony drug offense conviction and two points for each juvenile drug offense. All other adult and juvenile felonies are scored as in subsection (8) of this section if the current drug offense is violent, or as in subsection (7) of this section if the current drug offense is nonviolent.

(14) If the present conviction is for Escape from Community Custody, RCW 72.09.310, count only prior escape convictions in the offender score. Count adult prior escape convictions as one point and juvenile prior escape convictions as 1/2 point.

(15) If the present conviction is for Escape 1, RCW 9A.76.110, or Escape 2, RCW 9A.76.120, count adult prior convictions as one point and juvenile prior convictions as 1/2 point.

(16) If the present conviction is for Burglary 2 or residential burglary, count priors as in subsection (7) of this section; however, count two points for each adult and juvenile prior Burglary 1 conviction, two points for each adult prior Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction, and one point for each juvenile prior Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction.

(17) If the present conviction is for a sex offense, count priors as in subsections (7) through (11) and (13) through (16) of this section; however count three points for each adult and juvenile prior sex offense conviction.

(18) If the present conviction is for failure to register as a sex offender under RCW 9A.44.130(11), count priors as in subsections (7) through (11) and (13) through (16) of this section; however count three points for each adult and juvenile prior sex offense conviction, excluding prior convictions for failure to register as a sex offender under RCW 9A.44.130(11), which shall count as one point.

(19) If the present conviction is for an offense committed while the offender was under community custody, add one point. For purposes of this subsection, community custody includes community placement or postrelease supervision, as defined in chapter 9.94B RCW.

(20) If the present conviction is for Theft of a Motor Vehicle, Possession of a Stolen Vehicle, Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 1, or Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 2, count priors as in subsections (7) through (18) of this section; however count one point for prior convictions of Vehicle Prowling 2, and three points for each adult and juvenile prior Theft 1 (of a motor vehicle), Theft 2 (of a motor vehicle), Possession of Stolen Property 1 (of a motor vehicle), Possession of Stolen Property 2 (of a motor vehicle), Theft of a Motor Vehicle, Possession of a Stolen Vehicle, Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 1, or Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 2 conviction.

(21) If the present conviction is for a felony domestic violence offense where domestic violence as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 was plead and proven, count priors as in subsections (7) through (20) of this section; however, count points as follows:

Count one point for each adult and juvenile prior conviction for a repetitive domestic violence offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, where domestic violence, as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, was plead and proven.

(22) The fact that a prior conviction was not included in an offender's offender score or criminal history at a previous sentencing shall have no bearing on whether it is included in the criminal history or offender score for the current offense. Prior convictions that were not counted in the offender score or included in criminal history under repealed or previous versions of the sentencing reform act shall be included in criminal history and shall count in the offender score if the current version of the sentencing reform act requires including or counting those convictions. Prior convictions that were not included in criminal history or in the offender score shall be included upon any resentencing to ensure imposition of an accurate sentence.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 404. A new section is added to chapter 10.99 RCW to read as follows:

(1) In sentencing for a crime of domestic violence as defined in this chapter, courts of limited jurisdiction shall consider, among other factors, whether:

(a) The defendant suffered a continuing pattern of coercion, control, or abuse by the victim of the offense and the offense is a response to that coercion, control, or abuse;

(b) The offense was part of an ongoing pattern of psychological, physical, or sexual abuse of a victim or multiple victims manifested by multiple incidents over a prolonged period of time; and

(c) The offense occurred within sight or sound of the victim's or the offender's minor children under the age of eighteen years.

(2)(a) In sentencing for a crime of domestic violence as defined in this chapter, the prosecutor shall provide for the court's review:

(i) The defendant's criminal history, if any, that occurred in Washington or any other state;

(ii) If available, the defendant's prior criminal history that occurred in any tribal jurisdiction; and

(iii) The defendant's individual order history.

(b) For the purposes of (a) of this subsection, criminal history includes all previous convictions and orders of deferred prosecution, as reported through the judicial information system or otherwise available to the court or prosecutor, current to within the period specified in (c) of this subsection before the date of sentencing.

(c) The periods applicable to previous convictions and orders of deferred prosecution are:

(i) One working day, in the case of previous actions of courts that fully participate in the state judicial information system; and

(ii) Seven calendar days, in the case of previous actions of courts that do not fully participate in the judicial information system. For the purposes of this subsection, "fully participate" means regularly providing records to and receiving records from the system by electronic means on a daily basis.

Sec. 405. RCW 3.66.068 and 2001 c 94 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

For a period not to exceed five years after imposition of sentence for a defendant sentenced for a domestic violence offense or under RCW 46.61.5055 and two years after imposition of sentence for all other offenses, the court has continuing jurisdiction and authority to suspend or defer the execution of all or any part of its sentence upon stated terms, including installment payment of fines. A defendant who has been sentenced, or whose sentence has been deferred, and who then fails to appear for any hearing to address the defendant's compliance with the terms of probation when ordered to do so by the court, shall have the term of probation tolled until such time as the defendant makes his or her presence known to the court on the record. However, the jurisdiction period in this section does not apply to the enforcement of orders issued under RCW 46.20.720. For the purposes of this section, "domestic violence offense" means a crime listed in RCW 10.99.020 that is not a felony offense.

Sec. 406. RCW 3.50.330 and 2001 c 94 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

For a period not to exceed five years after imposition of sentence for a defendant sentenced for a domestic violence offense or under RCW 46.61.5055 and two years after imposition of sentence for all other offenses, the court shall have continuing jurisdiction and authority to suspend or defer the execution of all or any part of the sentence upon stated terms, including installment payment of fines. A defendant who has been sentenced, or whose sentence has been deferred, and who then fails to appear for any hearing to address the defendant's compliance with the terms of probation when ordered to do so by the court, shall have the term of probation tolled until such time as the defendant makes his or her presence known to the court on the record. However, the jurisdiction period in this section does not apply to the enforcement of orders issued under RCW 46.20.720. Any time before entering

an order terminating probation, the court may modify or revoke its order suspending or deferring the imposition or execution of the sentence. For the purposes of this section, "domestic violence offense" means a crime listed in RCW 10.99.020 that is not a felony offense.

Sec. 407. RCW 35.20.255 and 2005 c 400 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Judges of the municipal court, in their discretion, shall have the power in all criminal proceedings within their jurisdiction including violations of city ordinances, to defer imposition of any sentence, suspend all or part of any sentence including installment payment of fines, fix the terms of any such deferral or suspension, and provide for such probation as in their opinion is reasonable and necessary under the circumstances of the case, but in no case shall it extend for more than five years from the date of conviction for a defendant to be sentenced for a domestic violence offense or under RCW 46.61.5055 and two years from the date of conviction for all other offenses. A defendant who has been sentenced, or whose sentence has been deferred, and who then fails to appear for any hearing to address the defendant's compliance with the terms of probation when ordered to do so by the court, shall have the term of probation tolled until such time as the defendant makes his or her presence known to the court on the record. However, the jurisdiction period in this section does not apply to the enforcement of orders issued under RCW 46.20.720. Any time before entering an order terminating probation, the court may modify or revoke its order suspending or deferring the imposition or execution of the sentence. For the purposes of this subsection, "domestic violence offense" means a crime listed in RCW 10.99.020 that is not a felony offense.

(2)(a) If a defendant whose sentence has been deferred requests permission to travel or transfer to another state, the director of probation services or a designee thereof shall determine whether such request is subject to RCW 9.94A.745, the interstate compact for adult offender supervision. If such request is subject to the compact, the director or designee shall:

(i) Notify the department of corrections of the defendant's request;

(ii) Provide the department of corrections with the supporting documentation it requests for processing an application for transfer;

(iii) Notify the defendant of the fee due to the department of corrections for processing an application under the compact;

(iv) Cease supervision of the defendant while another state supervises the defendant pursuant to the compact;

(v) Resume supervision if the defendant returns to this state before the period of deferral expires.

(b) The defendant shall receive credit for time served while being supervised by another state.

(c) If the probationer is returned to the state at the request of the receiving state under rules of the interstate compact for adult offender supervision, the department of corrections is responsible for the cost of returning the probationer.

(d) The state of Washington, the department of corrections and its employees, and any city and its employees are not liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission authorized or required under this section unless the act or omission constitutes gross negligence.

PART FIVE

TREATMENT/SERVICES FOR PERPETRATORS AND VICTIMS

Sec. 501. RCW 26.50.150 and 1999 c 147 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

Any program that provides domestic violence treatment to perpetrators of domestic violence must be certified by the department of social and health services and meet minimum

standards for domestic violence treatment purposes. The department of social and health services shall adopt rules for standards of approval of domestic violence perpetrator programs ((that accept perpetrators of domestic violence into treatment to satisfy court orders or that represent the programs as ones that treat domestic violence perpetrators)). The treatment must meet the following minimum qualifications:

(1) All treatment must be based upon a full, complete clinical intake including but not limited to: Current and past violence history; a lethality risk assessment; history of treatment from past domestic violence perpetrator treatment programs; a complete diagnostic evaluation; a substance abuse assessment; criminal history; assessment of cultural issues, learning disabilities, literacy, and special language needs; and a treatment plan that adequately and appropriately addresses the treatment needs of the individual.

(2) To facilitate communication necessary for periodic safety checks and case monitoring, the program must require the perpetrator to sign the following releases:

(a) A release for the program to inform the victim and victim's community and legal advocates that the perpetrator is in treatment with the program, and to provide information, for safety purposes, to the victim and victim's community and legal advocates;

(b) A release to prior and current treatment agencies to provide information on the perpetrator to the program; and

(c) A release for the program to provide information on the perpetrator to relevant legal entities including: Lawyers, courts, parole, probation, child protective services, and child welfare services.

(3) Treatment must be for a minimum treatment period defined by the secretary of the department by rule. The weekly treatment sessions must be in a group unless there is a documented, clinical reason for another modality. Any other therapies, such as individual, marital, or family therapy, substance abuse evaluations or therapy, medication reviews, or psychiatric interviews, may be concomitant with the weekly group treatment sessions described in this section but not a substitute for it.

(4) The treatment must focus primarily on ending the violence, holding the perpetrator accountable for his or her violence, and changing his or her behavior. The treatment must be based on nonvictim-blaming strategies and philosophies and shall include education about the individual, family, and cultural dynamics of domestic violence. If the perpetrator or the victim has a minor child, treatment must specifically include education regarding the effects of domestic violence on children, such as the emotional impacts of domestic violence on children and the long-term consequences that exposure to incidents of domestic violence may have on children.

(5) Satisfactory completion of treatment must be contingent upon the perpetrator meeting specific criteria, defined by rule by the secretary of the department, and not just upon the end of a certain period of time or a certain number of sessions.

(6) The program must have policies and procedures for dealing with reoffenses and noncompliance.

(7) All evaluation and treatment services must be provided by, or under the supervision of, qualified personnel.

(8) The secretary of the department may adopt rules and establish fees as necessary to implement this section.

(9) The department may conduct on-site monitoring visits as part of its plan for certifying domestic violence perpetrator programs and monitoring implementation of the rules adopted by the secretary of the department to determine compliance with the minimum qualifications for domestic violence perpetrator programs. The applicant or certified domestic violence perpetrator program shall cooperate fully with the department in the monitoring visit and provide all program and management records requested by the department to determine the program's

compliance with the minimum certification qualifications and rules adopted by the department.

PART SIX

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 601. RCW 68.50.160 and 2007 c 156 s 24 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person has the right to control the disposition of his or her own remains without the predeath or postdeath consent of another person. A valid written document expressing the decedent's wishes regarding the place or method of disposition of his or her remains, signed by the decedent in the presence of a witness, is sufficient legal authorization for the procedures to be accomplished.

(2) Prearrangements that are prepaid, or filed with a licensed funeral establishment or cemetery authority, under RCW 18.39.280 through 18.39.345 and chapter 68.46 RCW are not subject to cancellation or substantial revision by survivors. Absent actual knowledge of contrary legal authorization under this section, a licensed funeral establishment or cemetery authority shall not be held criminally nor civilly liable for acting upon such prearrangements.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this subsection, if the decedent has not made a prearrangement as set forth in subsection (2) of this section or the costs of executing the decedent's wishes regarding the disposition of the decedent's remains exceeds a reasonable amount or directions have not been given by the decedent, the right to control the disposition of the remains of a deceased person vests in, and the duty of disposition and the liability for the reasonable cost of preparation, care, and disposition of such remains devolves upon the following in the order named:

(a) The surviving spouse or state registered domestic partner.

(b) The surviving adult children of the decedent.

(c) The surviving parents of the decedent.

(d) The surviving siblings of the decedent.

(e) A person acting as a representative of the decedent under the signed authorization of the decedent.

(4) A person listed in subsection (3) of this section does not have the right to control the disposition of a decedent's remains if the person has been arrested for or charged with first or second degree murder, homicide by abuse, or first or second degree manslaughter by reason of the death of the decedent. The right to control the disposition of the decedent's remains vests in an eligible person in the next applicable class in accordance with subsection (3) of this section.

(5) If a cemetery authority as defined in RCW 68.04.190 or a funeral establishment licensed under chapter 18.39 RCW has made a good faith effort to locate the person cited in subsection (3)(a) through (e) of this section or the legal representative of the decedent's estate, the cemetery authority or funeral establishment shall have the right to rely on an authority to bury or cremate the human remains, executed by the most responsible party available, and the cemetery authority or funeral establishment may not be held criminally or civilly liable for burying or cremating the human remains. In the event any government agency provides the funds for the disposition of any human remains and the government agency elects to provide funds for cremation only, the cemetery authority or funeral establishment may not be held criminally or civilly liable for cremating the human remains.

~~((5))~~ (6) The liability for the reasonable cost of preparation, care, and disposition devolves jointly and severally upon all kin of the decedent in the same degree of kindred, in the order listed in subsection (3) of this section, and upon the estate of the decedent.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 602. A new section is added to chapter 2.56 RCW to read as follows:

(1)(a) The administrative office of the courts shall, within existing resources, convene a work group to address the issue of transmitting information regarding revocation of concealed pistol licenses, upon the entry of orders issued under chapter 10.99, 26.50, or 26.52 RCW.

(b) The work group must include a superior court judge, a district court judge, a municipal court judge, an attorney whose practice includes a significant amount of time representing defendants in criminal trials, and representatives from the following entities: The Washington state patrol, the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs, the prosecuting attorneys association, the department of licensing, and the county clerks. Other members may be added as deemed appropriate by the work group.

(2) The work group shall review the methods currently used to transfer information between the courts, the county clerks, the prosecutors, the department of licensing, the Washington state patrol, and local law enforcement agencies regarding the suspension and revocation of concealed pistol licenses.

(3) The goal of the work group is to identify methods to expedite the transfer of information to enhance the safety of law enforcement and the public.

(4) The work group shall report its recommendations to the affected entities and the legislature not later than December 1, 2010. All agency representatives shall cooperate fully with the work group's efforts."

Correct the title.

Representatives Goodman, Pearson, Klippert and Hurst spoke in favor of the adoption of the amendment.

Amendment (1113) was adopted.

The bill was ordered engrossed.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Goodman, Pearson, Kessler and Hurst spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Morris presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Engrossed Substitute House Bill No. 2777.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Engrossed Substitute House Bill No. 2777, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 97; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 1.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Flannigan, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Simpson, Smith, Springer,

Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Excused: Representative Carlyle.

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2777, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2414, by Representatives Johnson, O'Brien, Ross, Finn, Haler, Klippert, Taylor, Crouse, Angel, Ericksen, Roach, Kristiansen, Hinkle, Chandler, Seaquist, Walsh, Warnick, Rodne, Smith, Nealey, Short, Hope, Ericks, Lias, Campbell, Morrell, Kelley, Maxwell, Sullivan, Conway, Bailey, Schmick and Hurst

Authorizing abatement of nuisances involving criminal street gang activity.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 2414 was substituted for House Bill No. 2414 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2414 was read the second time.

With the consent of the House, amendment (1060) was withdrawn.

Representative Ross moved the adoption of amendment (1076).

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"**Sec. 1.** RCW 59.18.075 and 1992 c 38 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Any law enforcement agency which seizes a legend drug pursuant to a violation of chapter 69.41 RCW, a controlled substance pursuant to a violation of chapter 69.50 RCW, or an imitation controlled substance pursuant to a violation of chapter 69.52 RCW, shall make a reasonable attempt to discover the identity of the landlord and shall notify the landlord in writing, at the last address listed in the property tax records and at any other address known to the law enforcement agency, of the seizure and the location of the seizure of the illegal drugs or substances.

(2) Any law enforcement agency which arrests a tenant for threatening another tenant with a firearm or other deadly weapon, or for some other unlawful use of a firearm or other deadly weapon on the rental premises, or for physically assaulting another person on the rental premises, shall make a reasonable attempt to discover the identity of the landlord and notify the landlord about the arrest in writing, at the last address listed in the property tax records and at any other address known to the law enforcement agency.

(3)(a) A law enforcement agency that has found that a tenant or other occupant of a rental unit has committed a criminal street gang-related offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 or that has been called to a rental premises to investigate a criminal street gang-related offense shall make a reasonable attempt to discover the identity of the landlord and notify the landlord in writing, at the last address listed in the property tax records and at any other address known to the law enforcement agency, of the criminal street gang-related offense on the rental premises.

(b) For the purposes of this subsection, the law enforcement agency shall include the following information with the notice:

(i) The name of the tenant and the individual or individuals who were involved in the criminal street gang-related offense;

(ii) The rental unit where the incident occurred;

(iii) The date of the incident;

(iv) Actions taken by the law enforcement agency in response to the incident;

(v) A statement outlining the authority of a landlord under chapter 59.12 RCW to commence an unlawful detainer action against a tenant who has committed or permitted gang-related activity at the premises; and

(vi) Penalties the landlord may face for failure to abate a nuisance.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or ordinance, the legislative authority of a county or municipality may, by ordinance, to protect the public health, safety, and welfare of the residents of the county or municipality, adopt procedures pursuant to which a public agency may file a nuisance action in superior court to seek any or all of the forms of relief detailed in this chapter. The legislative authority of a county or municipality may further authorize and adopt rules providing for a nuisance action instituted by a person who resides, works in, or owns property in the same multifamily building or apartment complex or within a one-block radius of the property where the nuisance is alleged to exist. A nuisance action instituted by a person may only be brought against a building or a unit within a building as defined in section 3 of this act. A nuisance action authorized under this section is subject to the provisions set forth in sections 3 through 15 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Building" includes, but is not limited to, any structure or separate part or portion thereof, whether permanent or not, or the ground itself.

(2) "Criminal street gang activity" means a pattern of criminal street gang activity as defined in RCW 9.94A.030.

(3) "Criminal street gang associate or member" and "criminal street gang-related offense" have the meaning prescribed in RCW 9.94A.030.

(4) "Public agency" includes a county, city, town, municipal corporation, and an office, department, division, or agency thereof.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. An ordinance may authorize a nuisance action providing for a restraining order, preliminary injunction, or permanent injunction against a specific criminal street gang associate or member to enjoin his or her activity that is associated with any criminal street gang activity or any criminal street gang-related offense and that is occurring within the county or municipality.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. An ordinance may authorize a nuisance action providing for a restraining order, preliminary injunction, or order of abatement against any building or unit within a building used for the purpose of aiding, promoting, or conducting criminal street gang activity. In a multiunit building, only the offending unit shall be declared a nuisance, and only the offending unit shall be enjoined, abated, and prevented. Nothing in this chapter applies to property used for the purpose of, or activity involved in, providing health services, food and financial assistance, treatment, counseling, training, religious services, education, civic involvement, or any social service or charitable assistance.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) Upon application for a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction, the court may, upon a showing of good cause, (a) issue an ex parte restraining order or preliminary injunction, preventing the defendant and all other persons, other than the legal owner, from

removing or in any manner interfering with the personal property and contents of the place where the nuisance is alleged to exist, and (b) grant preliminary equitable relief as is necessary to prevent the continuance or recurrence of the nuisance pending final resolution of the matter on the merits. Such ex parte restraining order or preliminary injunction may remain in effect no more than fifteen days from the date of issuance, except as provided in section 8 of this act.

(2) The restraining order or preliminary injunction issued under subsection (1) of this section in an action under section 4 of this act must be served on the defendant personally, or by leaving a copy at the dwelling house or usual place of abode of the defendant with any person of suitable age and discretion residing therein. Where such a person cannot with reasonable diligence be served as described, the restraining order or preliminary injunction may be served by posting a copy in a conspicuous place at the dwelling house or usual place of abode of the defendant and thereafter mailing a copy by registered mail to the defendant at his or her usual mailing address.

(3) The restraining order or preliminary injunction issued under subsection (1) of this section in an action under section 5 of this act must be served on the occupant and the owner of the building or unit personally, or by leaving a copy with any person of suitable age and discretion who is in charge of the property or who is residing at the property. Where such a person cannot with reasonable diligence be served as described, the restraining order or preliminary injunction may be served by posting a copy in a conspicuous place on the property and thereafter mailing a copy by registered mail to the person to be served at his or her usual mailing address. Additionally, a copy of the restraining order or preliminary injunction must be sent by registered mail to the owner of the building.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. An action under this chapter shall have precedence over all other actions, except prior matters of the same character, actions under chapter 7.43 RCW, criminal proceedings, election contests, hearings on temporary restraining orders and injunctions, child dependency hearings, foreclosures by a legal owner, actions to forfeit vehicles used in violation of the uniform controlled substances act, and any other case determined to be a priority by statute or by the court.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. A copy of the complaint, together with a notice of the time and place of the hearing of the action, shall be served upon the defendant at least six business days before the hearing, and as provided for in section 6 of this act. If the hearing is then continued at the request of any defendant, all temporary orders and injunctions shall be extended as a matter of course.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, (a) if the existence of the nuisance under section 4 of this act is established in the action, a permanent injunction must be entered as part of the final judgment in the case, and (b) if the existence of the nuisance under section 5 of this act is established in the action, an order of abatement must be entered as part of the final judgment in the case. The plaintiff's costs in the action, including those of abatement, are a lien upon the building or unit within a building to the extent of the owner's interest. The lien must be filed as a judgment summary stating the name of the owner and the legal description of the real property. The lien must be recorded and enforced as a judgment summary.

(2) If the court finds and concludes that the owner of the building or unit within a building:

(a) Had no knowledge of the existence of the nuisance, or was not provided adequate notice under RCW 59.18.075 of the occurrence of a criminal street gang-related offense at the rental unit, or has been making reasonable efforts to abate the nuisance;

(b) Has not been guilty of any contempt of court in the proceedings; and

(c) Will immediately abate any such nuisance that may exist at the building or unit within a building and prevent it from being a nuisance for a period of one year thereafter, the court shall, if satisfied with the owner's good faith, order the building or unit within a building to be delivered to the owner, and no order of abatement shall be entered. If an order of abatement has been entered and the owner subsequently meets the requirements of this subsection, the order of abatement shall be canceled.

(3) For the purposes of determining whether the owner of the building or unit within a building made reasonable efforts to abate the nuisance, the court shall consider such factors as whether the owner:

(a) Terminated or attempted to terminate the tenancy or lease of a tenant or leaseholder where the nuisance is occurring, if the tenant or leaseholder is involved in the criminal street gang activity;

(b) Placed restrictions on the rental agreement or lease;

(c) Adopted feasible measures on the property to try to prevent the criminal street gang activity;

(d) Cooperated with law enforcement to attempt to stop the criminal street gang activity; and

(e) Made other efforts the court finds relevant.

(4) In an action filed under section 5 of this act, if the court finds there is insufficient evidence to establish the existence of the nuisance, the court may order the person who filed the complaint to pay the owner reasonable attorneys' fees and costs to defend the action, any loss of rent or revenue experienced as a result of the action, restraining order, or preliminary injunction, and damages up to five hundred dollars each.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. Any final order of abatement issued under this chapter must:

(1) If the building or unit is not subject to the interests of innocent legal owners, provide for the immediate closure of the building or unit within a building against its use for any purpose, and for keeping it closed for a period of one year unless released sooner as provided in this chapter;

(2) State that while the order of abatement remains in effect, the building or unit within a building shall remain in the custody of the court; and

(3) Authorize a law enforcement officer to enter the building or unit within a building to create an inventory of the personal property and contents located in the building or unit within a building for submission to the court.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. An intentional violation of a restraining order, preliminary injunction, permanent injunction, or order of abatement in an action brought by a public agency under this chapter is a misdemeanor and shall be punishable as such. If the violation also constitutes a criminal offense under another provision of the law, the violation may be prosecuted pursuant to this section or the other provision of law, or both.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. Whenever the owner of a building or unit within a building upon which the act or acts constituting the contempt have been committed, or the owner of any interest in the building or unit has been found in contempt of court, and fined in any proceedings under this chapter, the fine is a lien upon the building or unit within a building to the extent of the owner's interest. The lien must be filed as a judgment summary stating the name of the owner and the legal description of the real property. The lien must be recorded and enforced as a judgment summary.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. An action may not be brought pursuant to this section against any governmental entity or any charitable or nonprofit organization that is conducting, with ordinary care and skill, activities relating to prevention or education concerning criminal street gangs.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. The abatement of a nuisance under this chapter does not prejudice the right of any person to recover damages for its past existence.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. Sections 2 through 15 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 9 RCW."

Correct the title.

Representatives Ross, Pedersen, Johnson, O'Brien and Parker spoke in favor of the adoption of the amendment.

Amendment (1076) was adopted.

The bill was ordered engrossed.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Ross, Johnson, Ericks, Hurst and Darneille spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Morris presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2414.

MOTION

On motion of Representative Santos, Representative Flannigan was excused.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2414, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 90; Nays, 6; Absent, 0; Excused, 2.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Bailey, Blake, Campbell, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Condotta, Conway, Crouse, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Ericksen, Fagan, Finn, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kessler, Kirby, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nealey, Nelson, O'Brien, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Shea, Short, Simpson, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Taylor, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, Walsh, Warnick, White, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Voting nay: Representatives Hasegawa, Hudgins, Kenney, Pettigrew, Santos and Williams.

Excused: Representatives Carlyle and Flannigan.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2414, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Representative Ross congratulated Representative Johnson on the passage of his first bill through the House, and asked the Chamber to acknowledge his accomplishment.

SECOND READING

HOUSE BILL NO. 2782, by Representatives Dickerson, Appleton, McCoy, Carlyle, Morrell, Kagi, Kessler, Green, Ericks, Moeller, Roberts, Nelson and Orwall

Reorganizing delivery of services to recipients of public assistance. Revised for 2nd Substitute: Concerning the security lifeline act.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Second Substitute House Bill No. 2782 was substituted for House Bill No. 2782 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2782 was read the second time.

Representative Dammeier moved the adoption of amendment (1132).

On page 2, line 13, after "(4)" insert "The legislature also finds that due to significant state budget constraints, the general assistance program should be reformed to focus on providing eligible persons with medical assistance, mental health treatment, and/or substance abuse treatment to assist them in being able to work.

(5)"

On page 2, after line 22, insert the following:

"(6) The legislature further intends to reform the general assistance program by eliminating the cash grant for eligible persons and focusing the limited resources of this program on medical assistance, mental health treatment, and substance abuse treatment."

On page 5, line 2, after "provide" strike "aid" and insert "services"

On page 14, line 28, after "that" strike ": (i) The" and insert "((; (†)) the"

On page 14, beginning on line 32, after "or recipient" strike all material through "property" on page 15, line 12 and insert "((; and (ii) the department may provide grant assistance for a period not to exceed nine months from the date the agreement is signed pursuant to this section to persons who are otherwise ineligible because of excess real property owned by such persons when they are making a good faith effort to dispose of that property: PROVIDED, That:

(A) The applicant or recipient signs an agreement to repay the lesser of the amount of aid received or the net proceeds of such sale;

(B) If the owner of the excess property ceases to make good faith efforts to sell the property, the entire amount of assistance may become an overpayment and a debt due the state and may be recovered pursuant to RCW 43.20B.630;

(C) Applicants and recipients are advised of their right to a fair hearing and afforded the opportunity to challenge a decision that good faith efforts to sell have ceased, prior to assessment of an overpayment under this section; and

(D) At the time assistance is authorized, the department files a lien without a sum certain on the specific property))"

On page 26, line 27, after "arrangement" strike all material through "department" on line 30 and insert "((-Grant assistance shall not be provided under this chapter if the applicant does not reside in the most appropriate living situation, as determined by the department))"

Representative Dammeier spoke in favor of the adoption of the amendment.

Representatives Linville and Darneille spoke against the adoption of the amendment.

Amendment (1132) was not adopted.

Representative Dammeier moved amendment (1133) be adopted.

On page 6, line 23, after "(5)" insert "The total period of time that a person may receive medical assistance or cash grant benefits pursuant to the disability lifeline program may not exceed six months.

(6)"

Re-number the remaining subsections consecutively and correct any internal references accordingly.

Representatives Dammeier, Alexander, Hinkle, Parker and Herrera spoke in favor of the adoption of the amendment.

Representatives Dickerson, Pettigrew, Orwall and Dickerson (again) spoke against the adoption of the amendment.

Amendment (1133) was not adopted.

Representative Bailey moved amendment (1090) be adopted.

On page 37, beginning on line 15, strike all of section 32

Re-number the remaining sections consecutively, correct any internal references accordingly, and correct the title.

Representative Bailey spoke in favor of the adoption of the amendment.

Representative Dickerson spoke against the adoption of the amendment.

Amendment (1090) was not adopted.

Representative Dammeier moved the adoption of amendment (1131).

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"Sec. 1. RCW 74.04.005 and 2003 1st sp.s. c 10 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

For the purposes of this title, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Public assistance" or "assistance"--Public aid to persons in need thereof for any cause, including services, medical care, assistance grants, disbursing orders, work relief, general assistance and federal-aid assistance.

(2) "Department"--The department of social and health services.

(3) "County or local office"--The administrative office for one or more counties or designated service areas.

(4) "Director" or "secretary" means the secretary of social and health services.

(5) "Federal-aid assistance"--The specific categories of assistance for which provision is made in any federal law existing or hereafter passed by which payments are made from the federal government to the state in aid or in respect to payment by the state for public assistance rendered to any category of needy persons for which provision for federal funds or aid may from time to time be made, or a federally administered needs-based program.

(6)((a) "General assistance"--Aid to persons in need who:

~~_____ (i) Are not eligible to receive federal aid assistance, other than food stamps or food stamp benefits transferred electronically and medical assistance; however, an individual who refuses or fails to cooperate in obtaining federal aid assistance, without good cause, is not eligible for general assistance;~~

~~_____ (ii) Meet one of the following conditions:~~

~~_____ (A) Pregnant: PROVIDED, That need is based on the current income and resource requirements of the federal temporary assistance for needy families program; or~~

~~_____ (B) Subject to chapter 165, Laws of 1992, incapacitated from gainful employment by reason of bodily or mental infirmity that will likely continue for a minimum of ninety days as determined by the department.~~

~~_____ (C) Persons who are unemployable due to alcohol or drug addiction are not eligible for general assistance. Persons receiving general assistance on July 26, 1987, or becoming eligible for such assistance thereafter, due to an alcohol or drug related incapacity, shall be referred to appropriate assessment, treatment, shelter, or supplemental security income referral services as authorized under chapter 74.50 RCW. Referrals shall be made at the time of application or at the time of eligibility review. Alcoholic and drug addicted clients who are receiving general assistance on July 26, 1987, may remain on general assistance if they otherwise retain their eligibility until they are assessed for services under chapter 74.50 RCW. Subsection (6)(a)(ii)(B) of this section shall not be construed to prohibit the department from granting general assistance benefits to alcoholics and drug addicts who are incapacitated due to other physical or mental conditions that meet the eligibility criteria for the general assistance program;~~

~~_____ (iii) Are citizens or aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence or otherwise residing in the United States under color of law; and~~

~~_____ (iv) Have furnished the department their social security account number. If the social security account number cannot be furnished because it has not been issued or is not known, an application for a number shall be made prior to authorization of assistance, and the social security number shall be provided to the department upon receipt.~~

~~_____ (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (6)(a)(i), (ii), and (c) of this section, general assistance shall be provided to the following recipients of federal aid assistance:~~

~~_____ (i) Recipients of supplemental security income whose need, as defined in this section, is not met by such supplemental security income grant because of separation from a spouse; or~~

~~_____ (ii) To the extent authorized by the legislature in the biennial appropriations act, to recipients of temporary assistance for needy families whose needs are not being met because of a temporary reduction in monthly income below the entitled benefit payment level caused by loss or reduction of wages or unemployment compensation benefits or some other unforeseen circumstances. The amount of general assistance authorized shall not exceed the difference between the entitled benefit payment level and the amount of income actually received.~~

~~_____ (c) General assistance shall be provided only to persons who are not members of assistance units receiving federal aid assistance, except as provided in subsection (6)(a)(ii)(A) and (b) of this section, and will accept available services which can reasonably be expected to enable the person to work or reduce the need for assistance unless there is good cause to refuse. Failure to accept such services shall result in termination until the person agrees to cooperate in accepting such services and subject to the following maximum periods of ineligibility after reapplication:~~

~~_____ (i) First failure: One week;~~

~~_____ (ii) Second failure within six months: One month;~~

~~_____ (iii) Third and subsequent failure within one year: Two months.~~

~~_____ (d) Persons found eligible for general assistance based on incapacity from gainful employment may, if otherwise eligible, receive general assistance pending application for federal supplemental security income benefits. Any general assistance that is subsequently duplicated by the person's receipt of supplemental security income for the same period shall be considered a debt due the state and shall by operation of law be subject to recovery through all available legal remedies.~~

~~_____ (e) The department shall adopt by rule medical criteria for general assistance eligibility to ensure that eligibility decisions are consistent with statutory requirements and are based on clear, objective medical information.~~

~~_____ (f) The process implementing the medical criteria shall involve consideration of opinions of the treating or consulting physicians or health care professionals regarding incapacity, and any eligibility decision which rejects uncontroverted medical opinion must set forth clear and convincing reasons for doing so.~~

~~_____ (g) Recipients of general assistance based upon a finding of incapacity from gainful employment who remain otherwise eligible shall have their benefits discontinued unless the recipient demonstrates no material improvement in their medical or mental condition. The department may discontinue benefits when there was specific error in the prior determination that found the recipient eligible by reason of incapacitation. Recipients of general assistance based upon pregnancy who relinquish their child for adoption, remain otherwise eligible, and are not eligible to receive benefits under the federal temporary assistance for needy families program shall not have their benefits terminated until the end of the month in which the period of six weeks following the birth of the recipient's child falls. Recipients of the federal temporary assistance for needy families program who lose their eligibility solely because of the birth and relinquishment of the qualifying child may receive general assistance through the end of the month in which the period of six weeks following the birth of the child falls.~~

~~_____ (h) No person may be considered an eligible individual for general assistance with respect to any month if during that month the person:~~

~~_____ (i) Is fleeing to avoid prosecution of, or to avoid custody or confinement for conviction of, a felony, or an attempt to commit a felony, under the laws of the state of Washington or the place from which the person flees; or~~

~~_____ (ii) Is violating a condition of probation, community supervision, or parole imposed under federal or state law for a felony or gross misdemeanor conviction.~~

~~_____ (7)) "Applicant"--Any person who has made a request, or on behalf of whom a request has been made, to any county or local office for assistance.~~

~~((8)) (7) "Recipient"--Any person receiving assistance and in addition those dependents whose needs are included in the recipient's assistance.~~

~~((9)) (8) "Standards of assistance"--The level of income required by an applicant or recipient to maintain a level of living specified by the department.~~

~~((10)) (9) "Resource"--Any asset, tangible or intangible, owned by or available to the applicant at the time of application, which can be applied toward meeting the applicant's need, either directly or by conversion into money or its equivalent. The department may by rule designate resources that an applicant may retain and not be ineligible for public assistance because of such resources. Exempt resources shall include, but are not limited to:~~

(a) A home that an applicant, recipient, or their dependents is living in, including the surrounding property;

(b) Household furnishings and personal effects;

(c) A motor vehicle, other than a motor home, used and useful having an equity value not to exceed five thousand dollars;

(d) A motor vehicle necessary to transport a ~~((physically disabled))~~ household member with a physical disability. This exclusion is limited to one vehicle per ~~((physically disabled))~~ person with a physical disability;

(e) All other resources, including any excess of values exempted, not to exceed one thousand dollars or other limit as set by the department, to be consistent with limitations on resources and exemptions necessary for federal aid assistance. The department shall also allow recipients of temporary assistance for needy families to exempt savings accounts with combined balances of up to an additional three thousand dollars;

(f) Applicants for or recipients of ~~((general assistance))~~ temporary assistance for unemployable persons and assistance for the aged, blind, and disabled shall have their eligibility based on resource limitations consistent with the temporary assistance for needy families program rules adopted by the department; and

(g) If an applicant for or recipient of public assistance possesses property and belongings in excess of the ceiling value, such value shall be used in determining the need of the applicant or recipient, except that: (i) The department may exempt resources or income when the income and resources are determined necessary to the applicant's or recipient's restoration to independence, to decrease the need for public assistance, or to aid in rehabilitating the applicant or recipient or a dependent of the applicant or recipient; and (ii) the department may provide grant assistance for a period not to exceed nine months from the date the agreement is signed pursuant to this section to persons who are otherwise ineligible because of excess real property owned by such persons when they are making a good faith effort to dispose of that property: PROVIDED, That:

(A) The applicant or recipient signs an agreement to repay the lesser of the amount of aid received or the net proceeds of such sale;

(B) If the owner of the excess property ceases to make good faith efforts to sell the property, the entire amount of assistance may become an overpayment and a debt due the state and may be recovered pursuant to RCW 43.20B.630;

(C) Applicants and recipients are advised of their right to a fair hearing and afforded the opportunity to challenge a decision that good faith efforts to sell have ceased, prior to assessment of an overpayment under this section; and

(D) At the time assistance is authorized, the department files a lien without a sum certain on the specific property.

~~((11))~~ (10) "Income"--(a) All appreciable gains in real or personal property (cash or kind) or other assets, which are received by or become available for use and enjoyment by an applicant or recipient during the month of application or after applying for or receiving public assistance. The department may by rule and regulation exempt income received by an applicant for or recipient of public assistance which can be used by him or her to decrease his or her need for public assistance or to aid in rehabilitating him or her or his or her dependents, but such exemption shall not, unless otherwise provided in this title, exceed the exemptions of resources granted under this chapter to an applicant for public assistance. In addition, for cash assistance the department may disregard income pursuant to RCW 74.08A.230 and 74.12.350.

(b) If, under applicable federal requirements, the state has the option of considering property in the form of lump sum compensatory awards or related settlements received by an applicant or recipient as income or as a resource, the department shall consider such property to be a resource.

~~((12))~~ (11) "Need"--The difference between the applicant's or recipient's standards of assistance for himself or herself and the dependent members of his or her family, as measured by the standards of the department, and value of all nonexempt resources and nonexempt income received by or available to the applicant or recipient and the dependent members of his or her family.

~~((13))~~ (12) For purposes of determining eligibility for public assistance and participation levels in the cost of medical care, the department shall exempt restitution payments made to people of Japanese and Aleut ancestry pursuant to the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 and the Aleutian and Pribilof Island Restitution Act passed by congress, P.L. 100-383, including all income and resources derived therefrom.

~~((14))~~ (13) In the construction of words and phrases used in this title, the singular number shall include the plural, the masculine gender shall include both the feminine and neuter genders and the present tense shall include the past and future tenses, unless the context thereof shall clearly indicate to the contrary.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 74.08 RCW to read as follows:

(1) To the extent that funds are appropriated for the particular purposes of temporary assistance for unemployable persons, temporary assistance for unemployable persons may be provided to persons in need who:

(a) Are not eligible to receive federal-aid assistance, other than medical assistance or supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits. However, an individual who refuses or fails to cooperate in obtaining federal-aid assistance, without good cause, is not eligible for temporary assistance for unemployable persons;

(b) Meet the following requirements:

(i) Are pregnant, if the need is based on the current income and resource requirements of the federal temporary assistance for needy families program;

(ii) Are determined by the department to be incapacitated from gainful employment by reason of physical or mental impairment that will likely continue for a minimum of ninety days and do not qualify for state assistance for the aged, blind, and disabled under section 3 of this act; or

(iii) Are determined by the department to be incapacitated from gainful employment solely by reason of drug or alcohol dependency, which incapacity will likely continue for a minimum of ninety days;

(c) Are citizens or aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence or otherwise residing in the United States under color of law;

(d) Have furnished the department their social security account number. If the social security account number cannot be furnished because it has not been issued or is not known, an application for a number shall be made prior to authorization of assistance, and the social security number shall be provided to the department upon receipt; and

(e) Have not refused or failed without good cause to participate in drug or alcohol treatment if an assessment by a certified chemical dependency counselor indicates a need for such treatment. Good cause may be found to exist when a person's physical or mental condition, as determined by the department, prevents the person from participating in drug or alcohol dependency treatment. However, good cause does not exist if the person is not able to participate because drug or alcohol dependency treatment is not available.

(2) Assistance under subsection (1)(b)(i) of this section shall be provided only to persons who accept available services that can reasonably be expected to enable the person to work or reduce the need for assistance. Failure to accept such services without good cause shall result in termination. After reapplication and agreeing

to cooperate in accepting such services, the person shall be subject to the following periods of ineligibility:

(a) First failure: One week;

(b) Second failure within six months of first failure: One month;

(c) Third and subsequent failure within one year of first failure: Two months.

(3) Persons found eligible for temporary assistance for the unemployable may, if otherwise eligible, receive assistance pending a final determination of eligibility for federal supplemental security income benefits. Any assistance that is subsequently duplicated by the person's receipt of supplemental security income for the same period shall be considered a debt due the state and shall by operation of law be subject to recovery through all available legal remedies. Persons found eligible for temporary assistance for unemployable persons may, if otherwise eligible, receive assistance under this section pending a final determination regarding the client's eligibility for state assistance under section 3 of this act. Any assistance received under this section shall be credited and deducted from any assistance the client is subsequently determined eligible to receive under section 3 of this act during any same period.

(4) The department shall adopt rules consistent with the statutory requirements of this title that are necessary for the administration of the temporary assistance for unemployable persons program.

(a) For assistance under subsection (1)(b)(i) of this section, such rules shall include medical criteria necessary to ensure that incapacity decisions are based on clear, objective medical information.

(i) The process implementing the medical criteria shall involve consideration of opinions of the treating or consulting physicians or health care professionals regarding incapacity and any eligibility decision which rejects uncontroverted medical opinion must set forth clear and convincing reasons for doing so.

(ii) The department shall adopt by rule criteria for conducting periodic reviews of the eligibility of recipients of temporary assistance for unemployable persons. The department may discontinue benefits if a recipient is unable to demonstrate that his or her medical or mental impairment continues to meet the criteria established under this subsection or when there was a specific error in the prior incapacity decision.

(b) For assistance under subsection (1)(b)(ii) of this section, the department shall provide client assessment, treatment, and support services. The assessment shall include diagnostic evaluation and arranging for admission into treatment and supported living programs. The department shall base its determination of incapacity due to drug or alcohol dependency on documented evidence by a drug or alcohol treatment professional who is determined by the department to be qualified to make this finding.

(5) A person may not be considered an eligible individual for temporary assistance for the unemployable with respect to any month if during that month the person:

(a) Is fleeing to avoid prosecution of, or to avoid custody or confinement for conviction of, a felony, or an attempt to commit a felony, under the laws of the state of Washington or the place from which the person flees; or

(b) Is violating a condition of probation, community supervision, or parole imposed under federal or state law for a felony or gross misdemeanor conviction.

(6) In order to administer the program within the funds appropriated for temporary assistance for unemployable persons, the department may by rule establish methods to limit the number of recipients of such assistance. These methods may include a limit on the number of months a person may receive such

assistance or a freeze on new enrollment in the program. In determining the number of months a person may receive temporary assistance for unemployable persons, the department may include months the person received general assistance or medical care services based on eligibility for drug or alcohol dependency services prior to the effective date of this act. In order to rationally allocate drug and alcohol dependency treatment services, the department may establish by rule additional eligibility criteria, including the setting of priorities among classes of persons found incapacitated under subsection (1)(b)(ii) of this section for treatment services. Such rules shall give first priority for treatment services to pregnant women and parents of young children.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 74.08 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The assistance for the aged, blind, and disabled program shall provide income assistance for persons in need who:

(a) Are not eligible to receive federal-aid assistance, other than medical assistance or supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits. However, an individual who refuses or fails to cooperate in obtaining federal-aid assistance, without good cause, is not eligible for assistance for the aged, blind, and disabled; and

(b) Meet the following requirements:

(i) Are residents of a long-term care facility or who have been determined by the department to be aged, blind, or disabled based on age, blindness, and disability standards used to establish eligibility for supplemental security income under Title XVI of the federal social security act;

(ii) Are citizens or aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence or otherwise residing in the United States under color of law;

(iii) Have furnished the department their social security account number. If the social security account number cannot be furnished because it has not been issued or is not known, an application for a number shall be made prior to authorization of assistance, and the social security number shall be provided to the department upon receipt; and

(iv) Have not refused or failed without good cause to participate in drug or alcohol treatment if an assessment by a certified chemical dependency counselor indicates a need for such treatment.

(2) Assistance shall be provided only to persons who will accept available services that can reasonably be expected to reduce the need for assistance. Failure to accept such services without good cause shall result in termination. After reapplication and agreeing to cooperate in accepting such services, the person shall be subject to the following maximum periods of ineligibility:

(a) First failure: One week;

(b) Second failure within six months of first failure: One month;

(c) Third and subsequent failure within one year of first failure: Two months.

(3) The department shall adopt rules consistent with the statutory requirements of this title that are necessary for the administration of the assistance for the aged, blind, and disabled program. Such rules shall include medical criteria for disability and blindness determinations to ensure that eligibility decisions are consistent with federal statutory requirements for the supplemental security income program and are based on clear, objective medical information.

(4) The department shall by rule adopt criteria for conducting periodic reviews of the eligibility of recipients of assistance for the aged, blind, and disabled whose eligibility is based on a determination of blindness or disability. The department may discontinue such benefits if it determines the recipient's medical or mental impairment no longer meets the criteria established under subsection (3) of this section or when there was specific error in

the prior determination of disability or blindness. If benefits are discontinued under this subsection, the department shall redetermine the person's eligibility for temporary assistance for unemployable persons under section 2 of this act.

(5)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, persons who appear eligible to receive supplemental security income under Title XVI of the federal social security act may, if otherwise eligible, receive interim assistance for the aged, blind, and disabled pending final determination on an application for federal supplemental security income benefits, as provided for in RCW 74.04.620. Upon a final determination of eligibility by the social security administration, interim assistance for the aged, blind, and disabled will cease. Any assistance that is subsequently duplicated by the person's receipt of supplemental security income for the same period shall be considered a debt due the state and shall by operation of law be subject to recovery through all available legal remedies.

(b) If a person has been denied interim assistance to the aged, blind, and disabled under this subsection and has not been found by the social security administration to be eligible for supplemental security income, the department shall determine the person's eligibility for temporary assistance for unemployable persons under section 2 of this act.

(6) A person may not be considered an eligible individual for assistance to the aged, blind, and disabled with respect to any month if during that month the person:

(a) Is fleeing to avoid prosecution of, or to avoid custody or confinement for conviction of, a felony, or an attempt to commit a felony, under the laws of the state of Washington or the place from which the person flees; or

(b) Is violating a condition of probation, community supervision, or parole imposed under federal or state law for a felony or gross misdemeanor conviction.

Sec. 4. RCW 74.04.230 and 1982 c 204 s 16 are each amended to read as follows:

Persons eligible for ~~((general assistance under RCW 74.04.005))~~ temporary assistance for unemployable persons under section 2 of this act and assistance for the aged, blind, and disabled under section 3 of this act are eligible for mental health services to the extent that they meet the client definitions and priorities established by chapter 71.24 RCW.

Sec. 5. RCW 74.04.266 and 1977 ex.s. c 215 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

In determining need for ~~((general))~~ temporary assistance for unemployable persons as defined in ~~((RCW 74.04.005(6)(a)))~~ section 2 of this act and assistance for the aged, blind, and disabled as defined in section 3 of this act, the department may by rule and regulation establish a monthly earned income exemption in an amount not to exceed the exemption allowable under disability programs authorized in Title XVI of the federal social security act.

Sec. 6. RCW 74.04.620 and 1983 1st ex.s. c 41 s 37 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department is authorized to establish a program of state supplementation to the national program of supplemental security income consistent with Public Law 92-603 and Public Law 93-66 to those persons who are in need thereof in accordance with eligibility requirements established by the department.

(2) The department is authorized to establish reasonable standards of assistance and resource and income exemptions specifically for such program of state supplementation which shall be consistent with the provisions of the Social Security Act.

(3) The department is authorized to make payments to applicants for supplemental security income, pursuant to agreements as provided in Public Law 93-368, ~~((who are otherwise eligible))~~ but for ((general assistance)) their eligibility to receive supplemental security income would receive temporary assistance

for unemployable persons and assistance for the aged, blind, and disabled, as provided in section 3 of this act.

(4) Any agreement between the department and a supplemental security income applicant providing for the reimbursement of interim assistance to the department shall provide, if the applicant has been represented by an attorney, that twenty-five percent of the reimbursement received shall be withheld by the department and all or such portion thereof as has been approved as a fee by the United States department of health and human services shall be released directly to the applicant's attorney. The secretary may maintain such records as are deemed appropriate to measure the cost and effectiveness of such agreements and may make recommendations concerning the continued use of such agreements to the legislature.

Sec. 7. RCW 74.09.035 and 1987 c 406 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) To the extent of available funds, medical care services may be provided to recipients of ~~((general))~~ temporary assistance for unemployable persons chapter 74.08 RCW, assistance for the aged, blind, and disabled under chapter 74.08 RCW, and recipients of alcohol and drug addiction services provided under chapter 74.50 RCW, in accordance with medical eligibility requirements established by the department.

(2) ~~((Determination of))~~ In order to administer the program within the funds appropriated for medical care services for recipients of temporary assistance for unemployable persons, assistance for the aged, blind, and disabled, or alcohol or drug dependency or abuse services, the department may impose limitations on the amount, scope, and duration of medical care services ((shall be limited to coverage as defined by the department, except that)) provided to recipients may limit the number of persons receiving medical care services, and may limit the number of months of coverage. However, adult dental((-)) and routine foot care shall not be included unless there is a specific appropriation for these services.

(3) The department shall establish standards of assistance and resource and income exemptions, which may include deductibles and co- insurance provisions. In addition, the department may include a prohibition against the voluntary assignment of property or cash for the purpose of qualifying for assistance.

(4) Residents of skilled nursing homes, intermediate care facilities, and intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded who are eligible for medical care services shall be provided medical services to the same extent as provided to those persons eligible under the medical assistance program.

(5) Payments made by the department under this program shall be the limit of expenditures for medical care services solely from state funds.

(6) Eligibility for medical care services shall commence with the date of certification for ~~((general assistance))~~ temporary assistance for unemployable persons or assistance for the aged, blind, and disabled under chapter 74.08 RCW or the date of eligibility for alcohol and drug addiction services provided under chapter 74.50 RCW.

Sec. 8. RCW 74.09.010 and 2007 c 3 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Children's health program" means the health care services program provided to children under eighteen years of age and in households with incomes at or below the federal poverty level as annually defined by the federal department of health and human services as adjusted for family size, and who are not otherwise eligible for medical assistance or the limited casualty program for the medically needy.

(2) "Committee" means the children's health services committee ~~((created in section 3 of this act)).~~

(3) "County" means the board of county commissioners, county council, county executive, or tribal jurisdiction, or its designee. A combination of two or more county authorities or tribal jurisdictions may enter into joint agreements to fulfill the requirements of RCW 74.09.415 through 74.09.435.

(4) "Department" means the department of social and health services.

(5) "Department of health" means the Washington state department of health created pursuant to RCW 43.70.020.

(6) "Internal management" means the administration of medical assistance, medical care services, the children's health program, and the limited casualty program.

(7) "Limited casualty program" means the medical care program provided to medically needy persons as defined under Title XIX of the federal social security act, and to medically indigent persons who are without income or resources sufficient to secure necessary medical services.

(8) "Medical assistance" means the federal aid medical care program provided to categorically needy persons as defined under Title XIX of the federal social security act.

(9) "Medical care services" means the limited scope of care financed by state funds and provided to ~~((general assistance recipients))~~ temporary assistance for unemployed recipients under chapter 74.08 RCW, assistance for aged, blind, and disabled recipients under chapter 74.08 RCW, and recipients of alcohol and drug addiction services provided under chapter 74.50 RCW.

(10) "Nursing home" means nursing home as defined in RCW 18.51.010.

(11) "Poverty" means the federal poverty level determined annually by the United States department of health and human services, or successor agency.

(12) "Secretary" means the secretary of social and health services.

(13) "Full benefit dual eligible beneficiary" means an individual who, for any month: Has coverage for the month under a medicare prescription drug plan or medicare advantage plan with part D coverage; and is determined eligible by the state for full medicaid benefits for the month under any eligibility category in the state's medicaid plan or a section 1115 demonstration waiver that provides pharmacy benefits.

Sec. 9. RCW 74.09.555 and 2005 c 503 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department shall adopt rules and policies providing that when persons with a mental disorder, who were enrolled in medical assistance immediately prior to confinement, are released from confinement, their medical assistance coverage will be fully reinstated on the day of their release, subject to any expedited review of their continued eligibility for medical assistance coverage that is required under federal or state law.

(2) The department, in collaboration with the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs, the department of corrections, and the regional support networks, shall establish procedures for coordination between department field offices, institutions for mental disease, and correctional institutions, as defined in RCW 9.94.049, that result in prompt reinstatement of eligibility and speedy eligibility determinations for persons who are likely to be eligible for medical assistance services upon release from confinement. Procedures developed under this subsection must address:

(a) Mechanisms for receiving medical assistance services applications on behalf of confined persons in anticipation of their release from confinement;

(b) Expedited review of applications filed by or on behalf of confined persons and, to the extent practicable, completion of the review before the person is released;

(c) Mechanisms for providing medical assistance services identity cards to persons eligible for medical assistance services immediately upon their release from confinement; and

(d) Coordination with the federal social security administration, through interagency agreements or otherwise, to expedite processing of applications for federal supplemental security income or social security disability benefits, including federal acceptance of applications on behalf of confined persons.

(3) Where medical or psychiatric examinations during a person's confinement indicate that the person is disabled, the correctional institution or institution for mental diseases shall provide the department with that information for purposes of making medical assistance eligibility and enrollment determinations prior to the person's release from confinement. The department shall, to the maximum extent permitted by federal law, use the examination in making its determination whether the person is disabled and eligible for medical assistance.

(4) For purposes of this section, "confined" or "confinement" means incarcerated in a correctional institution, as defined in RCW 9.94.049, or admitted to an institute for mental disease, as defined in 42 C.F.R. part 435, Sec. 1009 on July 24, 2005.

(5) For purposes of this section, "likely to be eligible" means that a person:

(a) Was enrolled in medicaid or supplemental security income or ~~((general assistance))~~ temporary assistance for unemployed recipients under chapter 74.08 RCW, or assistance for aged, blind, and disabled recipients under chapter 74.08 RCW immediately before he or she was confined and his or her enrollment was terminated during his or her confinement; or

(b) Was enrolled in medicaid or supplemental security income or ~~((general assistance))~~ temporary assistance for unemployed recipients under chapter 74.08 RCW, or assistance for aged, blind, and disabled recipients under chapter 74.08 RCW at any time during the five years before his or her confinement, and medical or psychiatric examinations during the person's confinement indicate that the person continues to be disabled and the disability is likely to last at least twelve months following release.

(6) The economic services administration shall adopt standardized statewide screening and application practices and forms designed to facilitate the application of a confined person who is likely to be eligible for medicaid.

Sec. 10. RCW 74.50.060 and 1989 1st ex.s. c 18 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department shall establish a shelter assistance program to provide, within available funds, shelter for persons eligible under this chapter. "Shelter," "shelter support," or "shelter assistance" means a facility under contract to the department providing room and board in a supervised living arrangement, normally in a group or dormitory setting, to eligible recipients under this chapter. This may include supervised domiciliary facilities operated under the auspices of public or private agencies. No facility under contract to the department shall allow the consumption of alcoholic beverages on the premises. The department may contract with counties and cities for such shelter services. To the extent possible, the department shall not displace existing emergency shelter beds for use as shelter under this chapter. In areas of the state in which it is not feasible to develop shelters, due to low numbers of people needing shelter services, or in which sufficient numbers of shelter beds are not available, the department may provide shelter through an intensive protective payee program, unless the department grants an exception on an individual basis for less intense supervision.

(2) Persons continuously eligible for ~~((the general))~~ temporary assistance((-)) for unemployable ((program)) recipients under chapter 74.08 RCW or assistance for aged, blind, and disabled recipients under chapter 74.08 RCW since July 25, 1987, who

transfer to the program established by this chapter, have the option to continue their present living situation, but only through a protective payee.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. RCW 74.04.0052 (Teen applicants' living situation--Criteria--Presumption--Protective payee--Adoption referral) and 1997 c 58 s 502 & 1994 c 299 s 34 are each repealed.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. This act takes effect July 1, 2010." Correct the title.

Representative Dammeier spoke in favor of the adoption of the amendment.

Representative Pettigrew spoke against the adoption of the amendment.

Amendment (1131) was not adopted.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Dickerson, Pettigrew and Darneille spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

Representatives Dammeier, Hinkle and Ericksen spoke against passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Morris presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Second Substitute House Bill No. 2782.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Second Substitute House Bill No. 2782, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 55; Nays, 41; Absent, 0; Excused, 2.

Voting yea: Representatives Appleton, Blake, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Conway, Darneille, Dickerson, Dunshee, Ericks, Finn, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Hasegawa, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Jacks, Kagi, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Lias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nelson, O'Brien, Ormsby, Orwall, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Probst, Quall, Roberts, Rolfes, Santos, Seaquist, Sells, Simpson, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Voting nay: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Armstrong, Bailey, Campbell, Chandler, Condotta, Crouse, Dammeier, DeBolt, Driscoll, Eddy, Ericksen, Fagan, Haler, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Hurst, Johnson, Kelley, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, McCune, Nealey, Orcutt, Parker, Pearson, Priest, Roach, Rodne, Ross, Schmick, Shea, Short, Smith, Taylor, Walsh and Warnick.

Excused: Representatives Carlyle and Flannigan.

SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2782, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2560, by Representatives Orwall, Upthegrove, Quall, Simpson, Nelson and Morrell

Regulating joint underwriting associations

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 2560 was substituted for House Bill No. 2560 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2560 was read the second time.

Representative Kirby moved the adoption of amendment (1080).

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. Availability of insurance for loss arising from flooding in the geographical area protected by any dam is vital to the economy of the state of Washington. If adequate property insurance for loss arising from this flood is not available, the security of citizens' property and the viability of business operations and services are threatened. This chapter gives the commissioner authority to ensure continued availability of excess insurance to insure property at risk from, and business that is interrupted by, flood arising from the failure of a dam or from efforts to prevent the failure of a dam. The commissioner may establish a temporary joint underwriting association for excess flood insurance to insure property at risk from, and business that is interrupted by, flood arising from the failure of a dam or from efforts to prevent the failure of a dam if:

(1) Excess flood insurance of a particular class or type is not available from the voluntary market; or

(2) There are so few insurers selling excess flood insurance that a competitive market does not exist.

The commissioner may use appropriated funds as needed to establish and supervise the association.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Association" means a nonprofit underwriting association established under this chapter.

(2) "Board" means the governing board of the association.

(3) "Casualty insurance" has the same meaning as "general casualty insurance" in RCW 48.11.070. "Casualty insurance" does not include any type of:

(a) Workers' compensation insurance;

(b) Employers' liability insurance;

(c) Nuclear liability insurance;

(d) Personal insurance; or

(e) Surety insurance.

(4) "Dam" means any United States army corps of engineers dam located in a county with a population that exceeds one million.

(5) "Excess flood insurance" means insurance against loss, including business interruption, arising from flood that is in excess of the limit of liability insurance offered by the national flood insurance program.

(6) "Person" means a natural person, association, partnership, or corporation.

(7) "Personal insurance" means:

(a) Private passenger automobile coverage;

(b) Homeowner's coverage, including mobile homeowners, manufactured homeowners, condominium owners, and renter's coverage;

(c) Dwelling property coverage;

(d) Earthquake coverage for a residence or personal property;

(e) Personal liability and theft coverage;

(f) Personal inland marine coverage; and

(g) Mechanical breakdown coverage for personal auto or home appliances.

(8) "Property insurance" has the same meaning as in RCW 48.11.040 and does not include personal insurance or surety insurance.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) The commissioner may create an association to provide excess flood insurance to insure property at risk from, and business that is interrupted by, flood arising from the failure of a dam or from efforts to prevent the failure of a dam if the requirements of this section are met.

(2) The commissioner must hold a hearing under chapters 48.04 and 34.05 RCW before forming an association.

(3) An association may not begin underwriting operations for excess flood or business interruption insurance until the commissioner finds that:

(a) If a market assistance plan formed under section 15 of this act finds that there are fewer than four admitted or surplus lines insurers offering excess flood insurance, exclusive of personal insurance, then the market assistance plan is inadequate to insure property at risk from, and business that is interrupted by, flood arising from the failure of a dam or from efforts to prevent the failure of a dam;

(b) Persons cannot buy excess flood insurance through the voluntary market; or

(c) There are so few insurers selling excess flood insurance that a competitive market does not exist.

(4) At a hearing to appeal the commissioner's finding that excess flood insurance is unavailable through the voluntary market or that a competitive market does not exist, the finding that four or more admitted or surplus lines insurers are offering excess flood insurance, exclusive of personal insurance, is prima facie evidence that a competitive market does exist. A decision of the commissioner, finding that excess flood insurance is unavailable through the market assistance plan, voluntary market, or that a competitive market does not exist, may be appealed under chapters 48.04 and 34.05 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) The association may offer policies only as follows:

(a) The coverage of any one policy may not exceed five million dollars; and

(b) The total amount of all coverage offered by the association may never exceed two hundred fifty million dollars.

(2) The board, jointly with the commissioner, shall apportion policies within these limitations on an equitable basis.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1) If an association is formed, a person that is unable to obtain excess flood or business interruption insurance because it is unavailable in the voluntary market or because the market is not competitive is eligible to apply to an association for insurance.

(2) The association may decline to insure particular persons that present an extraordinary risk because of the nature of their operations, property condition, past claims experience, or inadequate risk management. However, the location of a property for which insurance is sought from the association must not, in and of itself, constitute an extraordinary risk.

(3) Any decision to decline coverage must be sent to the applicant and include:

(a) A statement of the actual reason for declination; and

(b) A statement that the applicant may appeal the decision to the commissioner.

(4) If the commissioner finds that the decision to decline coverage is not supported by the criteria in this section, the commissioner may require the association to provide coverage.

(5) A decision of the commissioner to provide or to decline to provide coverage under this may be appealed under chapters 48.04 and 34.05 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) The association is composed of all insurers that have a certificate of authority to write either

casualty or property insurance, or both, in this state. Every property or casualty insurer, or both, must be a member of the association as a condition of its authority to continue to transact business in this state.

(2) The association has the general powers and limitations of a nonprofit corporation under chapter 24.03 RCW and of an insurance company under Title 48 RCW, as needed to transact its business.

(3) To the extent consistent with this chapter, the association and its member insurers are "persons" under chapter 48.30 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. (1) A governing board shall administer the association.

(2) The board and the commissioner shall work cooperatively to achieve the objectives of this chapter.

(3) The board may select and employ one or more persons to manage the operations of an association. Every managing person must be authorized to transact insurance in the state of Washington and have demonstrated expertise in excess flood insurance. The board may employ any advisors that the board deems necessary.

(4) The board must consist of seven persons appointed as set forth in this subsection.

(a) Three board members must be member insurers appointed by each of the following three trade associations: Property casualty insurers association of America, American insurance association, and national association of mutual insurance companies. At least one of the three insurers on the board must be a domestic insurer.

(b) Four board members must be residents of the state. One is appointed by the insurance commissioner. One is appointed by the King county council. One is appointed by the association of Washington cities, to represent one or more of the following municipal governments: Auburn, Kent, Renton, or Tukwila. One is appointed by the board of directors of the center for advanced manufacturing Puget Sound. None of the resident-appointees may be employed by, serve on the board of directors of, or have a substantial ownership interest in any insurer.

(c) Original board members must be appointed to serve an initial term of three years and may be appointed for a second term. Board members may serve consecutive terms. Successor board members must be appointed as soon as possible subject to (a) and (b) of this subsection.

(5) The commissioner shall notify the members of the board if he or she has information that any board member is dishonest, reckless, or incompetent or is failing to perform any duty of his or her office, and the board shall meet immediately to consider the matter. The commissioner must receive notice of the time and place of this meeting. If the board finds by a majority of the board members, with the accused board member not voting on this matter, that the commissioner's objection is well-founded, the accused board member shall be removed immediately. The successor of a board member removed under this section must be appointed as soon as possible subject to subsection (4) of this section.

(6) All members of the board shall conduct the business of the association in a manner that is in the interest of all policyholders of the association. Board members stand in a fiduciary relationship to the association and must discharge their duties in good faith and with that diligence, care, and skill that ordinary, prudent persons would exercise under similar circumstances in a like position.

(7) Each person serving on the board or any subcommittee thereof, each member insurer of the association, and each officer and employee of the association must be indemnified by the association against all costs and expenses actually and necessarily incurred by him, her, or it in connection with the defense of any action, suit, or proceeding in which he, she, or it is made a party by reason of his, her, or its being or having been a member of the

board, or a member or officer or employee of the association, except in relation to matters as to which he, she, or it has been judged in such action, suit, or proceeding to be liable by reason of willful misconduct in the performance of his, her, or its duties as a member of the board, or member, officer, or employee of the association. This indemnification is not exclusive of other rights as to which the member, officer, or employee may be entitled as a matter of law.

(8) Board members shall receive no compensation, but may be reimbursed for all travel expenses as provided in RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. (1) The board must adopt a plan of operation within thirty days of its appointment.

(2) The plan of operation may take effect only after it has been reviewed by the commissioner. Any changes recommended by the commissioner must be either approved by a majority of the members of the board or a written statement of the board's reasons for rejection of any provision provided to the commissioner. The commissioner may continue to consult with the board to arrive at a plan of operation that is approved by both the commissioner and the board, or the commissioner may accept the plan of operation of the board. This process must conclude with a plan of operation accepted by the board within thirty days of the first board appointed under this act.

(a) The plan of operation may be amended by agreement of a majority of the members of the board and the commissioner.

(b) The association must use rates that are demonstrably sound as compared to accepted actuarial standards. At the time of filing with the commissioner, the rates must be accompanied by an actuarial analysis. The rates must comply with chapter 48.19 RCW and be approved by the commissioner.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. The association must file a statement annually with the commissioner that contains information about the association's transactions, financial condition, and operations during the preceding year. The statement must be in the form and in a manner approved by the commissioner. The association must maintain its records according to the accounting practices and procedures manual adopted by the national association of insurance commissioners. The commissioner may require the association to furnish additional information if the commissioner considers it necessary to evaluate the scope, operation, and experience of the association.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. (1) The commissioner may examine the transactions, financial condition, and operations of the association when the commissioner finds it necessary in order to carry out the purposes of this chapter. Except as set forth in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, each examination must be conducted in the manner prescribed for domestic insurance companies in chapter 48.03 or 48.37 RCW.

(2) The commissioner is not required to examine any association on a prescribed cycle or schedule.

(3) An association created under this chapter is responsible for the total costs of its financial and market conduct examinations. RCW 48.03.060 (1) and (2) and 48.37.060(14) (a) and (b) are not applicable to the examination of an association created under this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. (1) The association is not a member of the guaranty fund created under chapter 48.32 RCW. The guaranty fund, this state, and any political subdivisions are not responsible for losses sustained by the association.

(2) The association is exempt from payment of all fees and all taxes levied by the state or any of its subdivisions, except taxes levied on real or personal property.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. (1) The association is funded by premiums paid by persons insured by the association.

(a) All premiums for the association must be deposited into a fund or funds under management of the board.

(b) Premiums must be used to pay claims, administrative costs, and other expenses of the association.

(2) The association may assess its members to pay past and future financial obligations of the association, not funded by premiums. Each member insurer must be assessed a proportionate share based on the sum of direct premiums earned in this state for all property insurance and casualty insurance.

(3) If the association makes an assessment, an assessed insurer must pay the association within thirty days after it receives notice of the assessment. If an insurer does not pay an assessment within thirty days after it receives notice of the assessment:

(a) The assessment accrues interest at the maximum legal rate until it is paid in full. The interest is paid to the association;

(b) The association may collect the assessment in a civil action and must be awarded its attorneys' fees if it prevails;

(c) The commissioner may suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew an insurer's certificate of authority; and

(d) The commissioner may fine the insurer up to ten thousand dollars.

(4) This section may be enforced under RCW 48.02.080.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. (1) The association may operate for a period of five years. At the end of the five-year period, the association must be dissolved unless the legislature authorizes its continued operation.

(2) If, at any time, the commissioner or the board of directors holds a hearing under chapters 48.04 and 34.05 RCW and determines that excess flood and business interruption insurance is available through a market assistance plan, in the voluntary market, or that a competitive market exists, the commissioner must order the association to end its underwriting operations.

(3) If the commissioner or the board of directors orders the association to end all underwriting operations, the commissioner must supervise the dissolution of the association, including settlement of all financial and legal obligations and distribution of any remaining assets as follows:

(a) If there has been an assessment on the members of the association, and after all creditors of the association are paid in full, then to the member insurers in a proportional manner and as determined by rule by the commissioner; or

(b) If there has not been an assessment on the members of the association, or if there are funds remaining after distribution under (a) of this subsection and after all creditors of the association are paid in full, then to the policyholders in a proportional manner and as determined by rule by the commissioner.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. The commissioner may adopt all rules needed to implement and administer this chapter and to ensure the efficient operation of the association, including but not limited to rules:

(1) Creating sample plans of operation for the assistance of the board;

(2) Requiring or limiting certain policy provisions;

(3) Containing the basis and method for assessing members for operation of the association; and

(4) Establishing the order in which the assets of the association that is dissolved by the commissioner must be distributed.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. (1) The commissioner must by rule require insurers authorized to write property insurance in this state to form a market assistance plan to assist persons located in the geographical area protected by any dam that are unable to purchase excess flood or business interruption insurance in an adequate amount from either the admitted or nonadmitted market.

(2) For the purpose of this section, a market assistance plan means a voluntary mechanism by insurers writing property insurance in this state in either the admitted or nonadmitted market

to provide excess flood or business interruption insurance for a class of insurance as designated in writing to the plan by the commissioner.

(3) The bylaws and method of operation of any market assistance plan must be approved by the commissioner prior to its operation.

(4) A market assistance plan must have a minimum of twenty-five insurers willing to insure risks within the class designated by the commissioner. If twenty-five insurers do not voluntarily agree to participate, the commissioner may require either property or property and casualty, or both, insurers to participate in a market assistance plan as a condition of continuing to do business in this state. The commissioner must make this requirement to fulfill the quota of at least twenty-five insurers. The commissioner must make his or her designation on the basis of the insurer's premium volume of property insurance in this state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. The board and the commissioner shall report to the respective committees of the house of representatives and senate having jurisdiction over the insurance code by January 31, 2011, and each subsequent January 31st of each year that the association remains in existence.

Sec. 17. RCW 48.15.040 and 1983 1st ex.s. c 32 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

If certain insurance coverages cannot be procured from authorized insurers, such coverages, hereinafter designated as "surplus lines," may be procured from unauthorized insurers subject to the following conditions:

(1) The insurance must be procured through a licensed surplus line broker.

(2) The insurance must not be procurable, after diligent effort has been made to do so from among a majority of the insurers authorized to transact that kind of insurance in this state.

(3) Coverage shall not be procured from an unauthorized insurer for the purpose of securing a lower premium rate than would be accepted by any authorized insurer nor to secure any other competitive advantage.

(4) The commissioner may by regulation establish the degree of effort required to comply with subsections (2) and (3) of this section.

(5) At the time of the procuring of any such insurance an affidavit setting forth the facts referred to in subsections (2) and (3) of this section must be executed by the surplus line broker. Such affidavit shall be filed with the commissioner within thirty days after the insurance is procured.

(6) For purposes of chapter 48.-- RCW (the new chapter created in section 18 of this act), a joint underwriting association established or authorized by the legislature is not an authorized insurer.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. Sections 1 through 16 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 48 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. This act expires December 31, 2016."

On page 1, line 1 of the title, after "associations;" strike the remainder of the title and insert "amending RCW 48.15.040; adding a new chapter to Title 48 RCW; providing an expiration date; and declaring an emergency."

Representatives Kirby and Bailey spoke in favor of the adoption of the amendment.

Amendment (1080) was adopted.

The bill was ordered engrossed.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Orwall, Bailey and Upthegrove spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

Representative DeBolt spoke against the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Morris presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Engrossed Substitute House Bill No. 2560.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Engrossed Substitute House Bill No. 2560, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 66; Nays, 30; Absent, 0; Excused, 2.

Voting yea: Representatives Appleton, Bailey, Blake, Chandler, Chase, Clibborn, Cody, Conway, Dammeier, Darneille, Dickerson, Driscoll, Dunshee, Eddy, Ericks, Finn, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Hasegawa, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jacks, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kessler, Kirby, Liias, Linville, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morrell, Morris, Nelson, O'Brien, Ormsby, Orwall, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Priest, Probst, Quall, Roach, Roberts, Rolfes, Santos, Seaquist, Sells, Simpson, Smith, Springer, Sullivan, Takko, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wallace, White, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

Voting nay: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Armstrong, Campbell, Condotta, Crouse, DeBolt, Ericksen, Fagan, Haler, Herrera, Hinkle, Hope, Johnson, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Nealey, Orcutt, Parker, Pearson, Rodne, Ross, Schmick, Shea, Short, Taylor, Walsh and Warnick.

Excused: Representatives Carlyle and Flannigan.

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2560, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

There being no objection, the House advanced to the eleventh order of business.

There being no objection, the House adjourned until 12:30 p.m., February 13, 2010, the 34th Day of the Regular Session.

FRANK CHOPP, Speaker

BARBARA BAKER, Chief Clerk

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