CHAPTER 212.
[S. S. B. 55.]

MANAGEMENT OF STATE REFORMATORY.

AN ACT relating to the Washington State Reformatory, providing for the management thereof, and repealing chapter 167 of the Laws of 1907.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. The Washington state reformatory heretofore established and located at Monroe in Snohomish County shall be equipped and managed in the manner and for the purpose in this act hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The government and control of the Washington state reformatory and of the prisoners sentenced thereto shall be vested in the director of business control.

SEC. 3. The director of business control shall appoint and fix the salary of the superintendent of the Washington state reformatory. The superintendent shall furnish bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00) for the faithful discharge of his duties.

SEC. 4. The superintendent, by and with the advice and consent of the director of business control, shall appoint the chaplain, physicians, and such subordinate officers, guards and employees as the number of prisoners or the needs of the institution may from time to time require. The director of business control shall fix and determine the salaries to be paid to all appointees or employees.

SEC. 5. The director of business control, by and through the superintendent of the reformatory, shall receive all males between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five years who shall be sentenced to the Wash-
ingston state reformatory on conviction of any criminal offense in any court having jurisdiction thereof; and all male prisoners who may be removed from any other penal institution of the state as provided by law.

Sec. 6. The director of business control shall have power to transfer to the Washington penitentiary any prisoner who, subsequent to his committal, shall be shown to have been at the time of his conviction more than thirty-five years of age, and any incorrigible prisoner whose presence in the reformatory is detrimental to the inmates of the institution.

Sec. 7. Every prisoner in the reformatory shall be required to work in such manner as may be prescribed by the director of business control: Provided, That prisoners shall not be employed in what is known as the contract system of prison labor.

Sec. 8. The director of business control shall have power to make rules and regulations for the discipline, employment, instruction, education and removal of prisoners in the reformatory. The discipline imposed shall be reformatory in character.

Sec. 9. Where a prisoner is employed at any occupation for which pay is allowed or permitted, or at any gainful occupation from which the state derives an income, the director of business control is authorized to credit the prisoner with such amount of his earnings as the director may deem just and equitable, but in no case more than twenty per cent of his earnings shall be paid to him or his family. Upon release or discharge from the reformatory an additional twenty-five per cent of the moneys thus earned shall be paid to the person discharged or released.

Sec. 10. The term of imprisonment of a person sentenced to the Washington state reformatory shall be terminated by the director of business control as
authorized by this act, but the imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum provided by law for the crime for which the person was sentenced. The person sentenced to said reformatory shall, within thirty days after his sentence, unless the execution thereof be suspended, be conveyed to the reformatory by order of the director of business control in the manner provided by law and delivered into the custody of the superintendent of the reformatory, along with a certified copy of the sentence of the court, and there kept until released by the director of business control, or until said prisoner be pardoned or paroled, and if the execution of the sentence be suspended and the judgment be afterward affirmed, the prisoner shall be conveyed to the reformatory within thirty days after the court directs the execution of the sentence.

SEC. 11. The governor shall establish uniform rules and regulations under which prisoners in the reformatory may be paroled, or returned to the reformatory in case of the violation of the terms of the parole.

SEC. 12. The governor shall have the power to cause the arrest and imprisonment of any person who violates the terms and conditions of his parole, and the written order of the governor shall be sufficient warrant for all officers named in it to authorize such officers to arrest and return to custody such conditionally released or paroled person. A paroled prisoner in the custody of an officer, either under an order of arrest, or by virtue of a commitment under a sentence for any crime other than murder, may be taken into custody by an officer of the reformatory, and it is hereby made the duty of all officers named in such order to arrest and return to custody any conditionally released or paroled prisoner named in such order.
SEC. 13. The business management, purchase of supplies and sale of products and manufactures, and the auditing and keeping of accounts pertaining thereto shall be vested in the director of business control under such regulations as may be prescribed by the department of efficiency.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the director of business control to maintain such control over prisoners committed to the reformatory as shall prevent them from committing crime, best secure their self support, and accomplish their reformation. When any prisoner shall be received into the reformatory under sentence thereto, the director shall cause prisoners to be entered in a register the date of such admission, the name, age, nativity and nationality, with such facts as can be ascertained of parentage, or early education and social influences as seem to indicate the constitutional defects and social tendencies of the prisoner and the best probable plan of treatment. In such register shall be entered quarterly, or oftener, minutes of observed improvement or deterioration of character affecting the standing or situation of such prisoner, the circumstances of the final release, and any subsequent facts of the personal history which may be brought to the knowledge of the director or superintendent.

SEC. 15. The director of business control shall establish a uniform system of credits by which to determine the number of credits to be earned by each prisoner to obtain privileges or release from control at the reformatory, which system shall be subject to revision from time to time. Each prisoner sentenced or removed to the reformatory shall be credited for good behavior, diligence in labor or study and for results accomplished, and shall be recharged for derelictions, negligence or offenses. The director shall establish rules and regulations by
which the standing of each prisoner's account of credits shall be made known to him as often as once a month.

Sec. 16. Whenever it appears to the governor that there is a strong or reasonable probability that any prisoner on parole may live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and his release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, he may thereupon in his discretion grant an absolute release to such prisoner, and in his discretion restore such prisoner to citizenship. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair the power of the governor to grant a pardon or commutation of sentence in any case.

Sec. 17. That chapter 167 of the Laws of 1907, pages 385-393, (sections 10280-10298 of Remington's Compiled Statutes; sections 6739-6760 of Pierce's 1919 Code) are hereby repealed: Provided, That such repeal shall not be construed as affecting the validity of any act done under and by virtue of said acts repealed but this act shall be construed as a revision and continuation of said former acts.

Passed the Senate March 4, 1927.
Passed the House March 2, 1927.
Approved by the Governor March 9, 1927.