

CHAPTER 151

[House Bill No. 268]

INSTITUTIONAL INDUSTRIES—COMPLETE PRODUCT LINE—WORKERS
COMPENSATION

AN ACT Relating to institutional industries; amending RCW 72.09.100; and making an appropriation.

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

Sec. 1. Section 11, chapter 136, Laws of 1981 as amended by section 5, chapter 255, Laws of 1983 and RCW 72.09.100 are each amended to read as follows:

It is the intent of the legislature to vest in the department the power to provide for a comprehensive inmate work program and to remove statutory and other restrictions which have limited work programs in the past. For purposes of establishing such a comprehensive program, the legislature recommends that the department consider adopting any or all, or any variation of, the following classes of work programs:

(1) **CLASS I: FREE VENTURE INDUSTRIES.** The industries in this class shall be operated and managed in total or in part by any profit or nonprofit organization pursuant to an agreement between the organization and the department. The organization shall produce goods or services for sale to both the public and private sector.

The department of corrections shall supply appropriate security and custody services without charge to the participating firms.

Inmates who work in free venture industries shall do so at their own choice. They shall be paid a wage not less than sixty percent of the approximate prevailing wage within the state for the occupation, as determined by the director of the institutional industries division. If the director finds that he cannot reasonably determine the wage, then the pay shall not be less than the federal minimum wage.

(2) **CLASS II: TAX REDUCTION INDUSTRIES.** Industries in this class shall be state-owned and operated enterprises designed to reduce the costs for goods and services for tax-supported agencies and for nonprofit organizations (~~which assist persons who are poor or infirm~~). The industries selected for development within this class shall, as much as possible, match the available pool of inmate work skills and aptitudes with the work opportunities in the free community. The industries shall be closely patterned after private sector industries but with the objective of reducing public support costs rather than making a profit. The products and services of this industry, including purchased products and services necessary for a complete product line, may be sold to public agencies and to nonprofit organizations (~~which assist persons who are poor or infirm~~): **PROVIDED**, That to avoid waste or spoilage and consequent loss to the state, when there

is no public sector market for such goods, byproducts and surpluses of timber, agricultural, and animal husbandry enterprises may be sold to private persons, at private sale. Surplus by-products and surpluses of timber, agricultural and animal husbandry enterprises that cannot be sold to public agencies or to private persons may be donated to nonprofit organizations (~~which assist the poor and infirm~~). All sales of surplus products shall be carried out in accordance with rules prescribed by the secretary.

Security and custody services shall be provided without charge by the department of corrections.

Inmates working in this class of industries shall do so at their own choice and shall be paid for their work on a gratuity scale which shall not exceed the federal minimum wage and which is approved by the director of institutional industries.

(3) CLASS III: INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT INDUSTRIES. Industries in this class shall be operated by the department of corrections. They shall be designed and managed to accomplish the following objectives:

(a) Whenever possible, to provide basic work training and experience so that the inmate will be able to qualify for better work both within institutional industries and the free community. It is not intended that an inmate's work within this class of industries should be his or her final and total work experience as an inmate.

(b) Whenever possible, to provide forty hours of work or work training per week.

(c) Whenever possible, to offset tax and other public support costs.

Supervising, management, and custody staff shall be employees of the department.

All able and eligible inmates who are assigned work and who are not working in other classes of industries shall work in this class.

Except for inmates who work in work training programs, inmates in this class shall be paid for their work in accordance with an inmate gratuity scale. The scale shall be adopted by the secretary of corrections.

(4) CLASS IV: COMMUNITY WORK INDUSTRIES. Industries in this class shall be operated by the department of corrections. They shall be designed and managed to provide services in the inmate's resident community at a reduced cost. The services shall be provided to public agencies, to persons who are poor or infirm, or to nonprofit organizations (~~which assist persons who are poor or infirm~~).

Inmates in this program shall reside in facilities owned by, contracted for, or licensed by the department of corrections. A unit of local government shall provide work supervision services without charge to the state and shall pay the inmate's wage.

The department of corrections shall reimburse participating units of local government for liability and workers compensation insurance costs.

Inmates who work in this class of industries shall do so at their own choice and shall receive a gratuity which shall not exceed the minimum wage for their work.

(5) CLASS V: COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS. Programs in this class shall be subject to supervision by the department of corrections. The purpose of this class of industries is to enable an offender, placed on ~~((probation))~~ community supervision, to work off all or part of a community service order as ordered by the sentencing court.

Employment shall be in a community service program operated by the state, local units of government, or a nonprofit agency ~~((which assists persons who are poor or infirm))~~.

The department of corrections shall reimburse participating units of local government and nonprofit agencies for workers compensation insurance costs.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. There is appropriated from the general fund, to the department of corrections for the biennium ending June 30, 1987, the sum of forty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to provide reimbursement under section 1 (5) of this act.

Passed the House April 16, 1985.

Passed the Senate April 8, 1985.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 1985.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 25, 1985.

CHAPTER 152

[Engrossed Substitute House Bill No. 166]

STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES—PUBLIC BIDS AND PUBLICATION—SMALL WORKS ROSTER

AN ACT Relating to public university and college construction bids; amending RCW 28B.10.350; and adding a new section to chapter 28B.10 RCW.

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

Sec. 1. Section 1, chapter 258, Laws of 1971 ex. sess. as last amended by section 1, chapter 12, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. and RCW 28B.10.350 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) When the cost to The Evergreen State College, any regional university, or state university of any building, construction, renovation, remodeling, or demolition other than ~~((ordinary))~~ maintenance or ~~((equipment))~~ repairs will equal or exceed the sum of ~~((seventeen))~~ twenty-five thousand ~~((five-hundred))~~ dollars, complete plans and specifications for such work shall be prepared and such work shall be put out for public bids and the contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder if in accordance with the bid specifications: PROVIDED, That when the estimated cost of such building, construction, renovation, remodeling, or demolition equals or