

this state and thus not running—at-large must be a resident of the congressional district from which he was elected. No member of a board of directors of a local school district or private school shall continue to serve in that capacity after having been elected to the state board.

(2) The prohibitions against membership upon the board of directors of a school district or school and against employment, as well as the residence requirement, established by this section, are conditions to the eligibility of state board members to serve as such which apply throughout the terms for which they have been elected or appointed. Any state board member who hereafter fails to meet one or more of the conditions to eligibility shall be deemed to have immediately forfeited his or her membership upon the board for the balance of his or her term: PROVIDED, That such a forfeiture of office shall not affect the validity of board actions taken prior to the date of notification to the board during an open public meeting of the violation.

**NEW SECTION.** Sec. 3. If any provision of this amendatory 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.

Passed the House March 12, 1982.

Passed the Senate March 19, 1982.

Approved by the Governor March 27, 1982.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 27, 1982.

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## CHAPTER 8

[Second Substitute House Bill No. 828]

### CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION—PENALTY ASSESSMENTS—COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS, FUNDING, CRITERIA— BENEFITS—REPORTS—APPROPRIATION

AN ACT Relating to victims of crime; amending section 10, chapter 302, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. and RCW 7.68.035; amending section 7, chapter 122, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. as last amended by section 26, chapter 6, Laws of 1981 1st ex. sess. and RCW 7.68.070; amending section 1, chapter 24, Laws of 1905 as last amended by section 1, chapter 29, Laws of 1979 and RCW 9.92.060; amending section 1, chapter 19, Laws of 1980 as amended by section 42, chapter 136, Laws of 1981 and RCW 9.95.210; adding new sections to chapter 7.68 RCW; creating a new section; making appropriations; providing an effective date; and declaring an emergency.

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

Section 1. Section 10, chapter 302, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. and RCW 7.68.035 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Whenever any person is found guilty in any court of competent jurisdiction of having committed (~~(an act prohibited under the provisions of Title 9A RCW as now or hereafter amended, which act involved a victim and is punishable as a felony or gross misdemeanor)~~) a crime, except as

provided in subsection (2) of this section, there shall be imposed by the court upon such convicted person a penalty assessment ((in the amount of twenty-five dollars or ten percent of any other penalty or fine, whichever is greater, which penalty assessment shall be in addition to any other penalty or fine imposed by law)) of fifty dollars for a felony or gross misdemeanor and twenty-five dollars for a misdemeanor. The assessment shall be in addition to any other penalty or fine imposed by law.

(2) The assessment imposed by subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to motor vehicle crimes defined in Title 46 RCW except those defined in the following sections: RCW 46.61.520, 46.61.024, 46.52.090, 46.70.140, 46.65.090, 46.61.502, 46.61.504, 46.52.100, 46.20.410, 46.52.020, 46.10.130, 46.09.130, 46.61.525, 46.61.685, 46.61.530, 46.61.500, 46.61.015, 46.52.010, 46.44.180, 46.10.090(2) and 46.09.120(2).

(3) Whenever any person accused of having committed a criminal act ((prohibited under the provisions of Title 9A RCW as now or hereafter amended, which act involved a victim and is punishable as a felony or gross misdemeanor)), posts bail pursuant to the provisions of chapter 10.19 RCW, and such bail is forfeited, there shall be deducted from the proceeds of such forfeited bail a penalty assessment ((of twenty-five dollars)), in addition to any other penalty or fine imposed by law, equal to the assessment which would be applicable under subsection (1) of this section if the person had been convicted of the criminal act.

((3)) (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, such penalty assessments shall be paid by the clerk of the court to the city or county treasurer, as the case may be, who shall monthly transmit: eighty percent of such penalty assessments to the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall deposit such assessments in an account within the state general fund to be known as the crime victims compensation account, hereby created, and all moneys ((derived from such assessments)) placed in the account shall be used exclusively for the administration of this chapter, after appropriation by statute. Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, the remaining twenty percent of such assessments shall be provided to the county prosecuting attorney to be used exclusively for comprehensive programs to encourage and facilitate testimony by the victims of crimes and witnesses to crimes. A program shall be considered "comprehensive" only after approval of the department upon application by the county prosecuting attorney. The department shall approve as comprehensive only programs which:

(a) Provide comprehensive services to victims and witnesses of all types of crime with particular emphasis on serious crimes against persons and property. It is the intent of the legislature to make funds available only to programs which do not restrict services to victims or witnesses of a particular type or types of crime and that such funds supplement, not supplant, existing local funding levels;

(b) Are administered by the county prosecuting attorney either directly through the prosecuting attorney's office or by contract between the county and agencies providing services to victims of crime;

(c) Make a reasonable effort to inform the known victim or his surviving dependents of the existence of this chapter and the procedure for making application for benefits;

(d) Assist victims in the restitution and adjudication process; and

(e) Assist victims of violent crimes in the preparation and presentation of their claims to the department of labor and industries under this chapter.

(5) If a county prosecuting attorney has failed to obtain approval of a program from the department under subsection (4) of this section, the city or county treasurer, as the case may be, shall monthly transmit one hundred percent of such penalty assessments to the state treasurer for deposit in the crime victims compensation account within the state general fund.

(6) County prosecuting attorneys are responsible to make every reasonable effort to insure that the penalty assessments of this chapter are imposed and collected.

(7) Penalty assessments under this section shall also be imposed in juvenile offense dispositions under Title 13 RCW.

Sec. 2. Section 7, chapter 122, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. as last amended by section 26, chapter 6, Laws of 1981 1st ex. sess. and RCW 7.68.070 are each amended to read as follows:

The right to benefits under this chapter and the amount thereof will be governed insofar as is applicable by the provisions contained in chapter 51.32 RCW as now or hereafter amended except as provided in this section:

(1) The provisions contained in RCW 51.32.015, 51.32.030, 51.32.072, 51.32.073, 51.32.180, 51.32.190 and 51.32.200 as now or hereafter amended are not applicable to this chapter.

(2) Each victim injured as a result of a criminal act (~~committed prior to July 1, 1981~~) including criminal acts committed between July 1, 1981, and the effective date of this 1982 act, or his family or dependents in case of death of the victim, are entitled to benefits in accordance with this chapter, and the rights, duties, responsibilities, limitations and procedures applicable to a workman as contained in RCW 51.32.010 as now or hereafter amended are applicable to this chapter.

(3) The limitations contained in RCW 51.32.020 as now or hereafter amended are applicable to claims under this chapter. In addition thereto, no person or spouse, child, or dependent of such person shall be entitled to benefits under this chapter when the injury for which benefits are sought, was:

(a) The result of consent, provocation or incitement by the victim;

(b) The result of an act or acts committed by a person living in the same household with the victim;

(c) The result of an act or acts committed by a person who is at the time of the criminal act the spouse, child, parent, or sibling of the victim by the half or whole blood, adoption or marriage, or the parent of the spouse of or sibling of the spouse of the victim by the half or whole blood, adoption, or marriage, or the son-in-law or daughter-in-law of the victim, unless in the director's sole discretion it is determined that:

(i) The parties to the marriage which establishes the relationship between the person committing the criminal act and the victim described above are estranged and living apart, and

(ii) The interests of justice require otherwise in the particular case;

(d) The result of the victim assisting, attempting, or committing a criminal act; or

(e) Sustained while the victim was confined in any county or city jail, federal jail or prison or in any other federal institution, or any state correctional institution maintained and operated by the department of social and health services or the department of corrections, prior to release from lawful custody; or confined or living in any other institution maintained and operated by the department of social and health services or the department of corrections.

(4) The benefits established upon the death of a workman and contained in RCW 51.32.050 as now or hereafter amended shall be the benefits obtainable under this chapter and provisions relating to payment contained in that section shall equally apply under this chapter: PROVIDED, That in the event the criminal act results in the death of a victim who was not gainfully employed at the time of the criminal act, and who was not so employed for at least three consecutive months of the twelve months immediately preceding the criminal act;

(a) Benefits payable to an eligible surviving spouse, where there are no children of the victim at the time of the criminal act who have survived him or where such spouse has legal custody of all of his children, shall be limited to burial expenses (~~as provided in RCW 51.32.050 as now or hereafter amended~~) not to exceed five hundred dollars and a lump sum payment of seven thousand five hundred dollars without reference to number of children, if any;

(b) Where any such spouse has legal custody of one or more but not all of such children, then such burial expenses shall be paid, and such spouse shall receive a lump sum payment of three thousand seven hundred fifty dollars and any such child or children not in the legal custody of such spouse shall receive a lump sum of three thousand seven hundred fifty dollars to be divided equally among such child or children;

(c) If any such spouse does not have legal custody of any of the children, the burial expenses shall be paid and the spouse shall receive a lump sum payment of up to three thousand seven hundred fifty dollars and any such child or children not in the legal custody of the spouse shall receive a

lump sum payment of up to three thousand seven hundred fifty dollars to be divided equally among the child or children;

(d) If no such spouse survives, then such burial expenses shall be paid, and each surviving child of the victim at the time of the criminal act shall receive a lump sum payment of three thousand seven hundred fifty dollars up to a total of two such children and where there are more than two such children the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars shall be divided equally among such children.

No other benefits shall be paid or payable under these circumstances.

(5) The benefits established in RCW 51.32.060 as now or hereafter amended for permanent total disability proximately caused by the criminal act shall be the benefits obtainable under this chapter, and provisions relating to payment contained in that section shall apply under this chapter: PROVIDED, That in the event a victim becomes permanently and totally disabled as a proximate result of the criminal act and was not gainfully employed at the time of the criminal act, such victim shall receive monthly during the period of such disability the following percentages, where applicable, of the average monthly wage determined as of the date of the criminal act pursuant to RCW 51.08.018 as now or hereafter amended:

(a) If married at the time of the criminal act, twenty-nine percent of such average monthly wage.

(b) If married with one child at the time of the criminal act, thirty-four percent of such average monthly wage.

(c) If married with two children at the time of the criminal act, thirty-eight percent of such average monthly wage.

(d) If married with three children at the time of the criminal act, forty-one percent of such average monthly wage.

(e) If married with four children at the time of the criminal act, forty-four percent of such average monthly wage.

(f) If married with five or more children at the time of the criminal act, forty-seven percent of such average monthly wage.

(g) If unmarried at the time of the criminal act, twenty-five percent of such average monthly wage.

(h) If unmarried with one child at the time of the criminal act, thirty percent of such average monthly wage.

(i) If unmarried with two children at the time of the criminal act, thirty-four percent of such average monthly wage.

(j) If unmarried with three children at the time of the criminal act, thirty-seven percent of such average monthly wage.

(k) If unmarried with four children at the time of the criminal act, forty percent of such average monthly wage.

(l) If unmarried with five or more children at the time of the criminal act, forty-three percent of such average monthly wage.

(6) The benefits established in RCW 51.32.080 as now or hereafter amended for permanent partial disability shall be the benefits obtainable under this chapter, and provisions relating to payment contained in that section shall equally apply under this chapter.

(7) The benefits established in RCW 51.32.090 as now or hereafter amended for temporary total disability shall be the benefits obtainable under this chapter, and provisions relating to payment contained in that section shall apply under this chapter: PROVIDED, That no person shall be eligible for temporary total disability benefits under this chapter if such person was not gainfully employed at the time of the criminal act, and was not so employed for at least three consecutive months of the twelve months immediately preceding the criminal act.

(8) The benefits established in RCW 51.32.095 as now or hereafter amended for continuation of benefits during vocational rehabilitation shall be benefits obtainable under this chapter, and provisions relating to payment contained in that section shall apply under this chapter: PROVIDED, That benefits shall not exceed five thousand dollars for any single injury.

(9) The provisions for lump sum payment of benefits upon death or permanent total disability as contained in RCW 51.32.130 as now or hereafter amended shall apply under this chapter.

(10) The provisions relating to payment of benefits to, for or on behalf of workmen contained in RCW 51.32.040, 51.32.055, 51.32.100, 51.32.110, 51.32.120, 51.32.135, 51.32.140, 51.32.150, 51.32.160 and 51.32.210 as now or hereafter amended shall be applicable to payment of benefits to, for or on behalf of victims under this chapter.

(11) No person or spouse, child, or dependent of such person shall be entitled to benefits under this chapter where the person making a claim for such benefits has refused to give reasonable cooperation to state or local law enforcement agencies in their efforts to apprehend and convict the perpetrator(s) of the criminal act which gave rise to the claim.

(12) Except for benefits authorized under RCW 7.68.080, no more than fifteen thousand dollars may be granted as a result of any single injury or death.

(13) Notwithstanding the provisions of Title 51 RCW, no victim shall be eligible for benefits for the first two hundred dollars worth of loss suffered: PROVIDED, That this subsection shall not apply to costs covered by RCW 7.68.170 or to other medical costs incurred by the victim of a sexual assault.

(14) Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter and Title 51 RCW, benefits payable for any one injury or death for loss of earnings or future earnings or for loss of support shall be limited to ten thousand dollars.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. There is added to chapter 7.68 RCW a new section to read as follows:

Nothing in this act affects or impairs any right to benefits existing prior to the effective date of this act. For injuries occurring on and after July 1, 1981, and before the effective date of this act, the statute of limitations for filing claims under this chapter shall begin to run on the effective date of this act.

Sec. 4. Section 1, chapter 24, Laws of 1905 as last amended by section 1, chapter 29, Laws of 1979 and RCW 9.92.060 are each amended to read as follows:

Whenever any person shall be convicted of any crime except murder, burglary in the first degree, arson in the first degree, robbery, carnal knowledge of a female child under the age of ten years, or rape, the court may in its discretion, at the time of imposing sentence upon such person, direct that such sentence be stayed and suspended until otherwise ordered by such court, and that the sentenced person be placed under the charge of a parole or peace officer during the term of such suspension, upon such terms as the court may determine: PROVIDED, That as a condition to suspension of sentence, the court shall require the payment of the penalty assessment required by RCW 7.68.035: PROVIDED FURTHER, That as a condition to suspension of sentence, the court may require the convicted person to make such monetary payments, on such terms as the court deems appropriate under the circumstances, as are necessary (1) to comply with any order of the court for the payment of family support, (2) to make restitution to any person or persons who may have suffered loss or damage by reason of the commission of the crime in question, and (3) to pay any fine imposed and not suspended and the court or other costs incurred in the prosecution of the case, including reimbursement of the state for costs of extradition if return to this state by extradition was required. In no case shall a sentence be suspended under the provisions of this section unless the person if sentenced to confinement in a penal institution be placed under the charge of a parole officer, who is a duly appointed and acting officer of the institution to which the person is sentenced: PROVIDED, That persons convicted in justice court may be placed under supervision of a probation officer employed for that purpose by the board of county commissioners of the county wherein the court is located. If restitution to the victim has been ordered under subsection (2) of this section, the officer supervising the probationer shall make a reasonable effort to ascertain whether restitution has been made as ordered. If restitution has not been made, the officer shall inform the prosecutor of that violation of the terms of the suspended sentence not less than three months prior to the termination of the suspended sentence.

Sec. 5. Section 1, chapter 19, Laws of 1980 as amended by section 42, chapter 136, Laws of 1981 and RCW 9.95.210 are each amended to read as follows:

The court in granting probation, may suspend the imposing or the execution of the sentence and may direct that such suspension may continue for such period of time, not exceeding the maximum term of sentence, except as hereinafter set forth and upon such terms and conditions as it shall determine.

The court in the order granting probation and as a condition thereof, may in its discretion imprison the defendant in the county jail for a period not exceeding one year or may fine the defendant any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars plus the costs of the action, and may in connection with such probation impose both imprisonment in the county jail and fine and court costs. As a condition of probation, the court shall require the payment of the penalty assessment required by RCW 7.68.035. The court may also require the defendant to make such monetary payments, on such terms as it deems appropriate under the circumstances, as are necessary (1) to comply with any order of the court for the payment of family support, (2) to make restitution to any person or persons who may have suffered loss or damage by reason of the commission of the crime in question, (3) to pay such fine as may be imposed and court costs, including reimbursement of the state for costs of extradition if return to this state by extradition was required, and (4) to contribute to a county or interlocal drug fund, and may require bonds for the faithful observance of any and all conditions imposed in the probation. The court shall order the probationer to report to the secretary of corrections or such officer as the secretary may designate and as a condition of said probation to follow implicitly the instructions of the secretary. If the probationer has been ordered to make restitution, the officer supervising the probationer shall make a reasonable effort to ascertain whether restitution has been made. If restitution has not been made as ordered, the officer shall inform the prosecutor of that violation of the terms of probation not less than three months prior to the termination of the probation period. The secretary of corrections will promulgate rules and regulations for the conduct of such person during the term of his probation: PROVIDED, That for defendants found guilty in justice court, like functions as the secretary performs in regard to probation may be performed by probation officers employed for that purpose by the board of county commissioners of the county wherein the court is located.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. There is added to chapter 2.56 RCW a new section to read as follows:

Beginning in 1983, the administrator for the courts shall annually compile a report, covering the previous year, showing: (1) For each superior court district, the number of convictions and the amount of assessments paid and amount due for felonies, gross misdemeanors, and misdemeanors; (2) for each county, the number of gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor convictions in courts of limited jurisdiction and the amount of assessments paid and the amount due. This information shall be provided by class of



crime (felony, gross misdemeanor, and misdemeanor). "Assessment" means the crime victims compensation assessment required under RCW 7.68.035.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. There is appropriated to the department of labor and industries from the crime victims compensation account in the general fund for the biennium ending June 30, 1983, the sum of three million two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purposes of chapter 7.68 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. There is appropriated to the department of labor and industries from the general fund for the biennium ending June 30, 1983, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the purposes of chapter 7.68 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately, except sections 2 through 6 of this act shall take effect on January 1, 1983.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. The intent of the legislature is that the victim of crime program will be self-funded. Toward that end, the department of labor and industries shall not pay benefits beyond the resources of the account. The department of labor and industries and the administrator for the courts shall cooperatively prepare a report on the collection of penalty assessments and the level of expenditures, and recommend adjustments to the revenue collection mechanism to the legislature before January 1, 1983. It is further the intent of the legislature that the percentage of funds devoted to comprehensive programs for victim assistance, as provided in section 1 of this act, be re-examined to ensure that it does not unreasonably conflict with the higher priority of compensating victims. To that end, the county prosecuting attorneys shall report to the legislature no later than January 1, 1984, either individually or as a group, on their experience and costs associated with such programs, describing the nature and extent of the victim assistance provided.

Passed the House March 18, 1982.

Passed the Senate March 17, 1982.

Approved by the Governor March 27, 1982.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 27, 1982.