

(3) Transcripts of such judgments may be filed and entered in judgment lien dockets in superior courts with like effect as in other cases.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. There is added to chapter 12.24 RCW a new section to read as follows:

In any proceeding brought under this chapter to enforce a judgment which has been certified under RCW 12.40.110, the execution issued by the justice shall include the amount of the judgment owed plus reasonable costs and attorneys' fees incurred by the judgment creditor in seeking enforcement of the judgment under this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. This act shall take effect on January 1, 1984.

Passed the Senate March 26, 1983.

Passed the House April 20, 1983.

Approved by the Governor May 17, 1983.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 17, 1983.

CHAPTER 255

[Engrossed Senate Bill No. 3523]

INTERSTATE CORRECTIONS COMPACT ENACTED—CERTAIN CORRECTIONS PROCEDURES REVISED—INSTITUTIONAL INDUSTRIES— FURLOUGHS AND LEAVES

AN ACT Relating to corrections; amending section 17, chapter 138, Laws of 1981 and RCW 10.95.170; amending section 1, chapter 40, Laws of 1959 as last amended by section 72, chapter 136, Laws of 1981 and RCW 72.01.370; amending section 11, chapter 136, Laws of 1981 and RCW 72.09.100; amending section 3, chapter 7, Laws of 1972 ex. sess. and RCW 72.62.030; amending section 13, chapter 20, Laws of 1973 and RCW 72.66.036; amending section 5, chapter 20, Laws of 1973 and RCW 72.66.016; amending section 72.68.010, chapter 28, Laws of 1959 as amended by section 282, chapter 141, Laws of 1979 and RCW 72.68.010; amending section 72.68.080, chapter 28, Laws of 1959 as amended by section 10, chapter 122, Laws of 1967 ex. sess. and RCW 72.68.080; adding a new section to chapter 43.06 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 72.01 RCW; and adding a new chapter to Title 72 RCW.

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

Sec. 1. Section 17, chapter 138, Laws of 1981 and RCW 10.95.170 are each amended to read as follows:

The defendant shall be imprisoned in the state penitentiary within ten days after the trial court enters a judgment and sentence imposing the death penalty and shall be imprisoned both prior to and subsequent to the issuance of the death warrant as provided in RCW 10.95.160. During such period of imprisonment, the defendant shall be confined in the segregation ((from)) unit, where the defendant may be confined with other prisoners not under sentence of death, but prisoners under sentence of death shall be assigned to single-person cells.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. There is added to chapter 72.01 RCW a new section to read as follows:

As used in RCW 72.01.370 and section 4 of this act:

"Escorted leave" means a leave of absence from a correctional facility under the continuous supervision of an escort.

"Escort" means a correctional officer or other person approved by the superintendent or the superintendent's designee to accompany an inmate on a leave of absence and be in visual or auditory contact with the inmate at all times.

"Nonviolent offender" means an inmate under confinement for an offense other than a violent offense defined by RCW 9.94A.030.

Sec. 3. Section 1, chapter 40, Laws of 1959 as last amended by section 72, chapter 136, Laws of 1981 and RCW 72.01.370 are each amended to read as follows:

The superintendents of the state penitentiary, the state reformatory, the state honor camps and such other penal institutions as may hereafter be established, may, subject to the approval of the secretary and under section 4 of this 1983 act, grant escorted leaves of absence to inmates confined in such institutions to:

(1) Go to the bedside of the inmate's wife, husband, child, mother or father, or other member of the inmate's immediate family who is seriously ill;

(2) Attend the funeral of a member of the inmate's immediate family listed in subsection (1) of this section;

(3) Participate in athletic contests(~~(-and)~~);

(4) Perform work in connection with the industrial, educational, or agricultural programs of the department;

(5) Receive necessary medical or dental care which is not available in the institution; and

(6) Participate as a volunteer in community service work projects which are approved by the superintendent, but only inmates who are nonviolent offenders may participate in these projects. Such community service work projects shall only be instigated at the request of a local community.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. There is added to chapter 72.01 RCW a new section to read as follows:

An inmate shall not be allowed to start a leave of absence under RCW 72.01.370 until the secretary, or the secretary's designee, has notified any county and city law enforcement agency having jurisdiction in the area of the inmate's destination.

Sec. 5. Section 11, chapter 136, Laws of 1981 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 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, 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.

Sec. 6. Section 3, chapter 7, Laws of 1972 ex. sess. and RCW 72.62.030 are each amended to read as follows:

Products goods, wares, articles, or merchandise manufactured or produced by residents of state correctional institutions or facilities within or in conjunction with vocational education programs for the training, habilitation, and rehabilitation of inmates may be sold on the open market((at

~~public auction~~)). When services are performed by residents within or in conjunction with such vocational education programs, the cost of materials used and the value of depreciation of equipment used may be recovered.

Sec. 7. Section 13, chapter 20, Laws of 1973 and RCW 72.66.036 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The furlough or furloughs granted to any one resident, excluding furloughs for medical care, may not exceed thirty consecutive days or a total of sixty days during (~~any twelve-month period~~) a calendar year.

(2) Absent unusual circumstances, each first furlough and each second furlough granted to a resident shall not exceed a period of five days and each emergency furlough shall not exceed forty-eight hours plus travel time.

(3) A furlough may be extended within the maximum time periods prescribed under this section.

Sec. 8. Section 5, chapter 20, Laws of 1973 and RCW 72.66.016 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A furlough shall not be granted to a resident if the furlough would commence prior to the time the resident has served the minimum amounts of time provided under this section:

~~((+))~~ (a) If his minimum term of imprisonment is longer than twelve months, he shall have served at least six months of the term;

~~((2))~~ (b) If his minimum term of imprisonment is less than twelve months, he shall have served at least ninety days and shall have no longer than six months left to serve on his minimum term;

~~((3))~~ (c) If he is serving a mandatory minimum term of confinement, he shall have served all but the last six months of such term.

(2) A person convicted and sentenced for a violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 is not eligible for furlough until the person has served at least one-half of the minimum term as established by the board of prison terms and paroles or the sentencing guidelines commission.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. There is added to chapter 43.06 RCW a new section to read as follows:

Whenever any convicted offender, who is a citizen or national of a foreign country and is under the jurisdiction of the department of corrections, requests transfer to the foreign country of which he or she is a citizen or national, under a treaty on the transfer of offenders entered into between the United States and a foreign country, the governor or the governor's designee:

(1) May grant the approval of the state to such transfer as provided in the treaty; and

(2) Shall have, notwithstanding any provision of chapter 9.95 or 72.68 RCW, the plenary authority to fix the duration of the offender's sentence, if

not otherwise fixed, whenever a fixed sentence is a condition precedent to transfer.

Sec. 10. Section 72.68.010, chapter 28, Laws of 1959 as amended by section 282, chapter 141, Laws of 1979 and RCW 72.68.010 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Whenever in its judgment the best interests of the state or the welfare of any prisoner confined in any penal institution will be better served by his or her transfer to another institution or to a foreign country of which the prisoner is a citizen or national, the secretary may effect such transfer consistent with applicable federal laws and treaties.

(2) If directed by the governor, the secretary shall, in carrying out this section and section 9 of this 1983 act, adopt rules under chapter 34.04 RCW to effect the transfer of prisoners requesting transfer to foreign countries.

Sec. 11. Section 72.68.080, chapter 28, Laws of 1959 as amended by section 10, chapter 122, Laws of 1967 ex. sess. and RCW 72.68.080 are each amended to read as follows:

All persons sentenced to prison by the authority of the United States or of any state or territory of the United States may be received by the department and imprisoned in ~~((the Washington state penitentiary or Washington state reformatory or the Washington correctional institution for women))~~ a state correctional institution as defined in RCW 72.65.010 in accordance with the sentence of the court by which they were tried. The prisoners so confined shall be subject in all respects to discipline and treatment as though committed under the laws of this state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Interstate Corrections Compact.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. The secretary of the department of corrections is hereby authorized and requested to execute, on behalf of the state of Washington, with any other state or states legally joining therein a compact which shall be in form substantially as follows:

The contracting states solemnly agree that:

(1) The party states, desiring by common action to fully utilize and improve their institutional facilities and provide adequate programs for the confinement, treatment, and rehabilitation of various types of offenders, declare that it is the policy of each of the party states to provide such facilities and programs on a basis of cooperation with one another, and with the federal government, thereby serving the best interest of such offenders and of society and effecting economies in capital expenditures and operational costs. The purpose of this compact is to provide for the mutual development and execution of such programs of cooperation for the confinement, treatment, and rehabilitation of offenders with the most economical use of human and material resources.

(2) As used in this compact, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(a) "State" means a state of the United States; the United States of America; a territory or possession of the United States; the District of Columbia; and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(b) "Sending state" means a state party to this compact in which conviction or court commitment was had.

(c) "Receiving state" means a state party to this compact to which an inmate is sent for confinement other than a state in which conviction or court commitment was had.

(d) "Inmate" means a male or female offender who is committed, under sentence to, or confined in a penal or correctional institution.

(e) "Institution" means any penal or correctional facility, including but not limited to a facility for the mentally ill or mentally defective, in which inmates as defined in subsection (2)(d) of this section may lawfully be confined.

(3) (a) Each party state may make one or more contracts with any one or more of the other party states, or with the federal government, for the confinement of inmates on behalf of a sending state in institutions situated within receiving states. Any such contract shall provide for:

(i) Its duration;

(ii) Payments to be made to the receiving state or to the federal government, by the sending state for inmate maintenance, extraordinary medical and dental expenses, and any participation in or receipt by inmates of rehabilitative or correctional services, facilities, programs or treatment not reasonably included as part of normal maintenance;

(iii) Participation in programs of inmate employment, if any; the disposition or crediting of any payments received by inmates on account thereof; and the crediting of proceeds from or disposal of any products resulting therefrom;

(iv) Delivery and retaking of inmates;

(v) Such other matters as may be necessary and appropriate to fix the obligations, responsibilities and rights of the sending and receiving states.

(b) The terms and provisions of this compact shall be a part of any contract entered into by the authority of or pursuant thereto and nothing in any such contract shall be inconsistent therewith.

(4) (a) Whenever the duly constituted authorities in a state party to this compact, and which has entered into a contract pursuant to subsection (3)(a) of this section, shall decide that confinement in, or transfer of an inmate to, an institution within the territory of another party state is necessary or desirable in order to provide adequate quarters and care or an appropriate program of rehabilitation or treatment, said officials may direct that the confinement be within an institution within the territory of said

other party state, the receiving state to act in that regard solely as agent for the sending state.

(b) The appropriate officials of any state party to this compact shall have access, at all reasonable times, to any institution in which it has a contractual right to confine inmates for the purpose of inspecting the facilities thereof and visiting such of its inmates as may be confined in the institution.

(c) Inmates confined in an institution pursuant to the terms of this compact shall at all times be subject to the jurisdiction of the sending state and may at any time be removed therefrom for transfer to a prison or other institution within the sending state, for transfer to another institution in which the sending state may have a contractual or other right to confine inmates, for release on probation or parole, for discharge, or for any other purpose permitted by the laws of the sending state, provided that the sending state shall continue to be obligated to such payments as may be required pursuant to the terms of any contract entered into under the terms of subsection (3)(a) of this section.

(d) Each receiving state shall provide regular reports to each sending state on the inmates of that sending state in institutions pursuant to this compact, including a conduct record of each inmate, and certify said record to the official designated by the sending state, in order that each inmate may have official review of his or her record in determining and altering the disposition of said inmate in accordance with the law which may obtain in the sending state and in order that the same may be a source of information for the sending state.

(e) All inmates who may be confined in an institution pursuant to the provisions of this compact shall be treated in a reasonable and humane manner and shall be treated equally with such similar inmates of the receiving state as may be confined in the same institution. The fact of confinement in a receiving state shall not deprive any inmate so confined of any legal rights which said inmate would have had if confined in an appropriate institution of the sending state.

(f) Any hearing or hearings to which an inmate confined pursuant to this compact may be entitled by the laws of the sending state may be had before the appropriate authorities of the sending state, or of the receiving state if authorized by the sending state. The receiving state shall provide adequate facilities for such hearings as may be conducted by the appropriate officials of a sending state. In the event such hearing or hearings are had before officials of the receiving state, the governing law shall be that of the sending state and a record of the hearing or hearings as prescribed by the sending state shall be made. Said record, together with any recommendations of the hearing officials, shall be transmitted forthwith to the official or officials before whom the hearing would have been had if it had taken place

in the sending state. In any and all proceedings had pursuant to the provisions of this subdivision, the officials of the receiving state shall act solely as agents of the sending state and no final determination shall be made in any matter except by the appropriate officials of the sending state.

(g) Any inmate confined pursuant to this compact shall be released within the territory of the sending state unless the inmate, and the sending and receiving states, shall agree upon release in some other place. The sending state shall bear the cost of such return to its territory.

(h) Any inmate confined pursuant to the terms of this compact shall have any and all rights to participate in and derive any benefits or incur or be relieved of any obligations or have such obligations modified or his status changed on account of any action or proceeding in which he could have participated if confined in any appropriate institution of the sending state located within such state.

(i) The parents, guardian, trustee, or other person or persons entitled under the laws of the sending state to act for, advise or otherwise function with respect to any inmate shall not be deprived of or restricted in his exercise of any power in respect of any inmate confined pursuant to the terms of this compact.

(5) (a) Any decision of the sending state in respect to any matter over which it retains jurisdiction pursuant to this compact shall be conclusive upon and not reviewable within the receiving state, but if at the time the sending state seeks to remove an inmate from an institution in the receiving state there is pending against the inmate within such state any criminal charge or if the inmate is formally accused of having committed within such state a criminal offense, the inmate shall not be returned without the consent of the receiving state until discharge from prosecution or other form of proceeding, imprisonment or detention for such offense. The duly accredited officers of the sending state shall be permitted to transport inmates pursuant to this compact through any and all states party to this compact without interference.

(b) An inmate who escapes from an institution in which he is confined pursuant to this compact shall be deemed a fugitive from the sending state and from the state in which the institution is situated. In the case of an escape to a jurisdiction other than the sending or receiving state, the responsibility for institution of extradition or rendition proceedings shall be that of the sending state, but nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent or affect the activities of officers and agencies of any jurisdiction directed toward the apprehension and return of an escapee.

(6) Any state party to this compact may accept federal aid for use in connection with any institution or program, the use of which is or may be affected by this compact or any contract pursuant hereto; and any inmate in a receiving state pursuant to this compact may participate in any such federally-aided program or activity for which the sending and receiving states

have made contractual provision, provided that if such program or activity is not part of the customary correctional regimen, the express consent of the appropriate official of the sending state shall be required therefor.

(7) This compact shall enter into force and become effective and binding upon the states so acting when it has been enacted into law by any two states. Thereafter, this compact shall enter into force and become effective and binding as to any other of said states upon similar action by such state.

(8) This compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon a party state until it shall have enacted a statute repealing the same and providing for the sending of formal written notice of withdrawal from the compact to the appropriate official of all other party states. An actual withdrawal shall not take effect until one year after the notice provided in said statute has been sent. Such withdrawal shall not relieve the withdrawing state from its obligations assumed hereunder prior to the effective date of withdrawal. Before effective date of withdrawal, a withdrawing state shall remove to its territory, at its own expense, such inmates as it may have confined pursuant to the provisions of this compact.

(9) Nothing contained in this compact shall be construed to abrogate or impair any agreement or other arrangement which a party state may have with a nonparty state for the confinement, rehabilitation or treatment of inmates nor to repeal any other laws of a party state authorizing the making of cooperative institutional arrangements.

(10) The provisions of this compact shall be liberally construed and shall be severable. If any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any participating state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state participating therein, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. The secretary of corrections is authorized to receive or transfer an inmate as defined in the Interstate Corrections Compact to any institution as defined in the Interstate Corrections Compact within this state or without this state, if this state has entered into a contract or contracts for the confinement of inmates in such institutions pursuant to subsection (3) of the Interstate Corrections Compact.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. The courts, departments, agencies, and officers of this state and its subdivisions shall enforce this compact and shall do all things appropriate to the effectuation of its purposes and intent which may be within their respective jurisdictions including but not limited to the making and submission of such reports as are required by the compact.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. The secretary is authorized and directed to hold such hearings as may be requested by any other party state pursuant to subsection (4)(f) of the Interstate Corrections Compact. Additionally, the secretary may hold out-of-state hearings in connection with the case of any inmate of this state confined in an institution of another state party to the Interstate Corrections Compact.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. The secretary of corrections is empowered to enter into such contracts on behalf of this state as may be appropriate to implement the participation of this state in the Interstate Corrections Compact pursuant to subsection (3) of the compact. No such contract shall be of any force or effect until approved by the attorney general.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. If any agreement between this state and any other state party to the Interstate Corrections Compact enables an inmate of this state confined in an institution of another state to be released in such other state in accordance with subsection (4)(g) of this compact, then the secretary is authorized to provide clothing, transportation, and funds to such inmate in accordance with RCW 72.02.100.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. Sections 12 through 18 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 72 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. 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.

Passed the Senate April 23, 1983.

Passed the House April 16, 1983.

Approved by the Governor May 17, 1983.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 17, 1983.

CHAPTER 256

[Senate Bill No. 3531]

HIGHER EDUCATION—TUITION AND FEE REFUNDS—MEDICAL WITHDRAWALS

AN ACT Relating to higher education; and amending section 28B.15.600, chapter 223, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. as last amended by section 40, chapter 169, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. and RCW 28B.15.600.

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

Sec. 1. Section 28B.15.600, chapter 223, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. as last amended by section 40, chapter 169, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. and RCW 28B.15.600 are each amended to read as follows:

The boards of regents of the state's universities and the boards of trustees of the regional universities and The Evergreen State College and community colleges may refund or cancel in full the general tuition ((fees)),