

**NEW SECTION.** Sec. 11. 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 House April 22, 1985.

Passed the Senate April 16, 1985.

Approved by the Governor May 21, 1985.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 21, 1985.

## CHAPTER 443

[Substitute House Bill No. 242]

### CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION—GOOD SAMARITAN LAW—MISSING CHILDREN CLEARINGHOUSE

AN ACT Relating to rights of crime victims, survivors of crime victims, and witnesses of crime; amending RCW 7.69.010, 7.69.020, 7.69.030, 9.94A.110, 9.94A.120, 9.94A.140, 7.68.020, 7.68.030, 7.68.035, 7.68.060, 7.68.070, 7.68.130, 4.24.300, 4.24.310, and 9.69.100; adding new sections to chapter 7.69 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 9.94A RCW; adding a new chapter to Title 13 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:

Sec. 1. Section 1, chapter 145, Laws of 1981 and RCW 7.69.010 are each amended to read as follows:

In recognition of the severe and detrimental impact of crime on victims, survivors of victims, and witnesses of crime and the civic and moral duty of victims, survivors of victims, and witnesses of crimes to fully and voluntarily cooperate with law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies, and in further recognition of the continuing importance of such citizen cooperation to state and local law enforcement efforts and the general effectiveness and well-being of the criminal justice system of this state, the legislature declares its intent, in this chapter, to grant to the victims of crime and the survivors of such victims a significant role in the criminal justice system. The legislature further intends to ensure that all victims and witnesses of crime are treated with dignity, respect, courtesy, and sensitivity; and that the rights extended in this chapter to victims, survivors of victims, and witnesses of crime are honored and protected by law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and judges in a manner no less vigorous than the protections afforded criminal defendants.

Sec. 2. Section 2, chapter 145, Laws of 1981 and RCW 7.69.020 are each amended to read as follows:

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

(1) "Crime" means an act (~~committed by an adult or juvenile in this state which, if committed by a competent adult person, would constitute a~~

crime as provided in either federal, state, or local statute)) punishable as a felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor under the laws of this state or equivalent federal or local law.

(2) (~~"Family member"~~) "Survivor" or "survivors" of a victim of crime means a spouse, child, parent, ((or)) legal guardian, sibling, or grandparent. If there is more than one survivor of a victim of crime, one survivor shall be designated by the prosecutor to represent all survivors for purposes of providing the notice to survivors required by this chapter.

(3) "Victim" means a person against whom a crime has been committed or the representative of a person against whom a crime has been committed.

(4) "Victim impact statement" means a statement submitted to the court by the victim or a survivor, individually or with the assistance of the prosecuting attorney if assistance is requested by the victim or survivor, which may include but is not limited to information assessing the financial, medical, social, and psychological impact of the offense upon the victim or survivors.

(5) "Witness" means a person who has been or is expected to be summoned to testify for the prosecution in a criminal action, or who by reason of having relevant information is subject to call or likely to be called as a witness for the prosecution, whether or not an action or proceeding has been commenced.

Sec. 3. Section 3, chapter 145, Laws of 1981 and RCW 7.69.030 are each amended to read as follows:

There shall be a reasonable effort made to (~~assure~~) ensure that victims, survivors of victims, and witnesses of crimes have the following rights:

(1) To be informed by local law enforcement agencies or the prosecuting attorney of the final disposition of the case in which the victim, survivor, or witness is involved;

(2) To be notified by the party who issued the subpoena that a court proceeding to which they have been subpoenaed will not occur as scheduled, in order to save the person an unnecessary trip to court;

(3) To receive protection from harm and threats of harm arising out of cooperation with law enforcement and prosecution efforts, and to be provided with information as to the level of protection available;

(4) To be informed of the procedure to be followed to apply for and receive any witness fees to which they are entitled;

(5) To be provided, whenever practical, a secure waiting area during court proceedings that does not require them to be in close proximity to defendants and families or friends of defendants;

(6) To have any stolen or other personal property expeditiously returned by law enforcement agencies or the superior court when no longer needed as evidence. When feasible, all such property, except weapons, currency, contraband, property subject to evidentiary analysis, and property of

which ownership is disputed, shall be photographed and returned to the owner within ten days of being taken;

(7) To be provided with appropriate employer intercession services to ensure that employers of victims, survivors of victims, and witnesses of crime will cooperate with the criminal justice process in order to minimize an employee's loss of pay and other benefits resulting from court appearance;

(8) To access to immediate medical assistance and not to be detained for an unreasonable length of time by a law enforcement agency before having such assistance administered. However, an employee of the law enforcement agency may, if necessary, accompany the person to a medical facility to question the person about the criminal incident if the questioning does not hinder the administration of medical assistance; ~~((and))~~

(9) ~~((To have the family members of homicide victims afforded all of the rights established under subsections (1) through (4), (6), and (7) of this section))~~ With respect to victims and survivors of victims, to be physically present in court during trial, or if subpoenaed to testify, to be scheduled as early as practical in the proceedings in order to be physically present during trial after testifying and not to be excluded solely because they have testified;

(10) With respect to victims and survivors of victims, to be informed by the prosecuting attorney of the date, time, and place of the trial and of the sentencing hearing for felony convictions upon request by a victim or survivor;

(11) To submit a victim impact statement or report to the court, with the assistance of the prosecuting attorney if requested, which shall be included in all presentence reports and permanently included in the files and records accompanying the offender committed to the custody of a state agency or institution;

(12) With respect to victims and survivors of victims, to present a statement personally or by representation, at the sentencing hearing for felony convictions; and

(13) With respect to victims and survivors of victims, to entry of an order of restitution by the court in all felony cases, even when the offender is sentenced to confinement, unless extraordinary circumstances exist which make restitution inappropriate in the court's judgment.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 7.69 RCW to read as follows:

For purposes of this chapter, a victim who is incapacitated or otherwise incompetent shall be represented by a parent or present legal guardian, or if none exists, by a representative designated by the prosecuting attorney without court appointment or legal guardianship proceedings. Any victim may designate another person as the victim's representative for purposes of the rights enumerated in RCW 7.69.030.

**NEW SECTION.** Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 7.69 RCW to read as follows:

Nothing contained in this chapter may be construed to provide grounds for error in favor of a criminal defendant in a criminal proceeding, nor may anything in this chapter be construed to grant a new cause of action or remedy against the state, its political subdivisions, law enforcement agencies, or prosecuting attorneys. The failure of a person to make a reasonable effort to ensure that victims, survivors, and witnesses under this chapter have the rights enumerated in RCW 7.69.030 shall not result in civil liability against that person. This chapter does not limit other civil remedies or defenses of the offender or the victim or survivors of the victim.

Sec. 6. Section 11, chapter 137, Laws of 1981 as amended by section 5, chapter 209, Laws of 1984 and RCW 9.94A.110 are each amended to read as follows:

Before imposing a sentence upon a defendant, the court shall conduct a sentencing hearing. The sentencing hearing shall be held within forty court days following conviction. Upon the motion of either party for good cause shown, or on its own motion, the court may extend the time period for conducting the sentencing hearing. The court shall consider the presentence reports, if any, including any victim impact statement and criminal history, and allow arguments from the prosecutor, the defense counsel, the offender, the victim, the survivor of the victim, or a representative of the victim or survivor, and an investigative law enforcement officer as to the sentence to be imposed. If the court is satisfied by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant has a criminal history, the court shall specify the convictions it has found to exist. All of this information shall be part of the record. Copies of all presentence reports presented to the sentencing court and all written findings of facts and conclusions of law as to sentencing entered by the court shall be sent to the department by the clerk of the court at the conclusion of the sentencing and shall accompany the offender if the offender is committed to the custody of the department.

*\*Sec. 7. Section 12, chapter 137, Laws of 1981 as last amended by section 6, chapter 209, Laws of 1984 and RCW 9.94A.120 are each amended to read as follows:*

*When a person is convicted of a felony, the court shall impose punishment as provided in this section.*

*(1) Except as authorized in subsections (2) and (5) of this section, the court shall impose a sentence within the sentence range for the offense.*

*(2) The court may impose a sentence outside the standard sentence range for that offense if it finds, considering the purpose of this chapter, that there are substantial and compelling reasons justifying an exceptional sentence.*

*(3) Whenever a sentence outside the standard 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 range shall be a determinate sentence.*

*(4) An offender convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree shall be sentenced to a term of total confinement not less than twenty years. An offender convicted of the crime of assault in the first degree where the offender used force or means likely to result in death or intended to kill the victim shall be sentenced to a term of total confinement not less than five years. An offender convicted of the crime of rape in the first degree shall be sentenced to a term of total confinement not less than three years, and shall not be eligible for furlough, work release or other authorized leave of absence from the correctional facility during such minimum three year term except for the purpose of commitment to an inpatient treatment facility. The foregoing minimum terms of total confinement are mandatory and shall not be varied or modified as provided in subsection (2) of this section.*

*(5) In sentencing a first-time offender, other than a person convicted of a violation of chapter 9A.44 RCW or RCW 9A.64.020, the court may waive the imposition of a sentence within the sentence range and impose a sentence which may include up to ninety days of confinement in a facility operated or utilized under contract by the county and a requirement that the offender refrain from committing new offenses. The sentence may also include up to two years of community supervision, which, in addition to crime-related prohibitions, may include requirements that the offender perform any one or more of the following:*

- (a) Devote time to a specific employment or occupation;*
  - (b) Undergo available outpatient treatment for up to two years, or inpatient treatment not to exceed the standard range of confinement for that offense;*
  - (c) Pursue a prescribed, secular course of study or vocational training;*
  - (d) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the court or the community corrections officer of any change in the offender's address or employment;*
  - (e) Report as directed to the court and a community corrections officer;*
- or*
- (f) Pay a fine, make restitution, and/or accomplish some community service work.*

*(6) If a sentence range has not been established for the defendant's crime, the court shall impose a determinate sentence which may include not more than one year of confinement, community service work, restitution, a term of community supervision not to exceed one year, and/or a fine. The court may impose a sentence which provides more than one year of confinement if the court finds, considering the purpose of this chapter, that there are substantial and compelling reasons justifying an exceptional sentence.*

*(7) (a) When an offender is convicted of any violation of chapter 9A.44 RCW or RCW 9A.64.020 except RCW 9A.44.040 or RCW 9A.44.050 and*

*has no prior convictions of chapter 9A.44 RCW, RCW 9A.64.020, or any other felony sexual offenses in this or any other state, the sentencing court on its own motion or the motion of the state or the defendant, may order an examination to determine whether the defendant is amenable to treatment.*

*After receipt of the reports, the court shall then determine whether the offender and the community will benefit from use of this special sexual offender sentencing alternative. If the court determines that both the offender and the community will benefit from use of this provision, the court shall then impose a sentence within the sentence range and, if this sentence is less than six years of confinement, the court may suspend the execution of the sentence and place the offender on community supervision for up to two years. As a condition of the suspended sentence, the court may impose other sentence conditions including up to six months of confinement, not to exceed the sentence range of confinement for that offense, crime-related prohibitions, and requirements that the offender perform any one or more of the following:*

- (i) Devote time to a specific employment or occupation;*
- (ii) Undergo available outpatient sex offender treatment for up to two years, or inpatient sex offender treatment not to exceed the standard range of confinement for that offense. A community mental health center may not be used for such treatment unless it has an appropriate program designed for sex offender treatment;*
- (iii) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the court or the community corrections officer of any change in the offender's address or employment;*
- (iv) Report as directed to the court and a community corrections officer;*
- (v) Pay a fine, make restitution, accomplish some community service work, or any combination thereof; or*
- (vi) Make recoupment to the victim for the cost of any counseling required as a result of the offender's crime.*

*If the offender violates these sentence conditions the court may revoke the suspension and order execution of the sentence. All confinement time served during the period of community supervision shall be credited to the offender if the suspended sentence is revoked.*

*(b) When an offender is convicted of any felony sexual offense and is sentenced to a term of confinement of more than one year but less than six years, the sentencing court may, on its own motion or on the motion of the offender or the state, order the offender committed for up to thirty days to the custody of the secretary of the department of social and health services at the Eastern State Hospital or the Western State Hospital for evaluation and report to the court on the offender's amenability to treatment at these facilities. If the secretary of the department of social and health services cannot begin the evaluation within thirty days of the court's order of commitment, the offender shall be transferred to the state for confinement pending an opportunity to be evaluated at the appropriate facility. The court shall*

*review the reports and may order that the term of confinement imposed be served in the sexual offender treatment programs at Western State Hospital or Eastern State Hospital, as determined by the secretary of the department of social and health services. The offender shall be transferred to the state pending placement in the treatment program.*

*If the offender does not comply with the conditions of the treatment program, the secretary of the department of social and health services may refer the matter to the sentencing court for determination as to whether the offender shall be transferred to the department of corrections to serve the balance of his term of confinement.*

*If the offender successfully completes the treatment program before the expiration of his term of confinement, the court may convert the balance of confinement to community supervision and may place conditions on the offender including crime-related prohibitions and requirements that the offender perform any one or more of the following:*

- (i) Devote time to a specific employment or occupation;*
- (ii) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the court or the community corrections officer of any change in the offender's address or employment;*
- (iii) Report as directed to the court and a community corrections officer;*
- (iv) Undergo available outpatient treatment.*

*If the offender violates any of the terms of his community supervision, the court may order the offender to serve out the balance of his community supervision term in confinement in the custody of the department of corrections.*

*(8) If the court imposes a sentence requiring confinement of thirty days or less, the court may, in its discretion, specify that the sentence be served on consecutive or intermittent days. A sentence requiring more than thirty days of confinement shall be served on consecutive days. Local jail administrators may schedule court-ordered intermittent sentences as space permits.*

*(9) If a sentence imposed includes a fine or restitution, the sentence shall specify a reasonable manner and time in which the fine or restitution shall be paid. In any sentence under this chapter the court may also require the offender to make such monetary payments, on such terms as it deems appropriate under the circumstances, as are necessary (a) to pay court costs, including reimbursement of the state for costs of extradition if return to this state by extradition was required, (b) to make recoupment of the cost of defense attorney's fees if counsel is provided at public expense, (c) to contribute to a county or interlocal drug fund, and (d) to make such other payments as provided by law. All monetary payments shall be ordered paid by no later than ten years after the date of the judgment of conviction.*

*(10) Except as provided under RCW 9.94A.140(1), a court may not impose a sentence providing for a term of confinement or community supervision which exceeds the statutory maximum for the crime as provided in RCW 9A.20.020.*

*(11) All offenders sentenced to terms involving community supervision, community service, restitution, or fines shall be under the supervision of the secretary of the department or such person as the secretary may designate and shall follow implicitly the instructions of the secretary including reporting as directed to a community corrections officer, remaining within prescribed geographical boundaries, and notifying the community corrections officer of any change in the offender's address or employment.*

*(12) The sentencing court shall give the offender credit for all confinement time served before the sentencing if that confinement was solely in regard to the offense for which the offender is being sentenced.*

*(13) A departure from the standards in RCW 9.94A.400(1) and (2) governing whether sentences are to be served consecutively or concurrently is an exceptional sentence subject to the limitations in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, and may be appealed by the defendant or the state as set forth in RCW 9.94A.210 (2) through (6).*

*(14) This section shall apply to offenses committed before the effective date of this 1985 act.*

\*Sec. 7 was vetoed, see message at end of chapter.

**NEW SECTION.** Sec. 8. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:

When a person is convicted of a felony, the court shall impose punishment as provided in this section.

(1) Except as authorized in subsections (2) and (5) of this section, the court shall impose a sentence within the sentence range for the offense.

(2) The court may impose a sentence outside the standard sentence range for that offense if it finds, considering the purpose of this chapter, that there are substantial and compelling reasons justifying an exceptional sentence.

(3) Whenever a sentence outside the standard 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 range shall be a determinate sentence.

(4) An offender convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree shall be sentenced to a term of total confinement not less than twenty years. An offender convicted of the crime of assault in the first degree where the offender used force or means likely to result in death or intended to kill the victim shall be sentenced to a term of total confinement not less than five years. An offender convicted of the crime of rape in the first degree shall be sentenced to a term of total confinement not less than three years, and shall



not be eligible for furlough, work release or other authorized leave of absence from the correctional facility during such minimum three year term except for the purpose of commitment to an inpatient treatment facility. The foregoing minimum terms of total confinement are mandatory and shall not be varied or modified as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(5) In sentencing a first-time offender, other than a person convicted of a violation of chapter 9A.44 RCW or RCW 9A.64.020, the court may waive the imposition of a sentence within the sentence range and impose a sentence which may include up to ninety days of confinement in a facility operated or utilized under contract by the county and a requirement that the offender refrain from committing new offenses. The sentence may also include up to two years of community supervision, which, in addition to crime-related prohibitions, may include requirements that the offender perform any one or more of the following:

(a) Devote time to a specific employment or occupation;

(b) Undergo available outpatient treatment for up to two years, or inpatient treatment not to exceed the standard range of confinement for that offense;

(c) Pursue a prescribed, secular course of study or vocational training;

(d) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the court or the community corrections officer of any change in the offender's address or employment;

(e) Report as directed to the court and a community corrections officer;

or

(f) Pay a fine and/or accomplish some community service work.

(6) If a sentence range has not been established for the defendant's crime, the court shall impose a determinate sentence which may include not more than one year of confinement, community service work, a term of community supervision not to exceed one year, and/or a fine. The court may impose a sentence which provides more than one year of confinement if the court finds, considering the purpose of this chapter, that there are substantial and compelling reasons justifying an exceptional sentence.

(7) (a) When an offender is convicted of any violation of chapter 9A.44 RCW or RCW 9A.64.020 except RCW 9A.44.040 or RCW 9A.44.050 and has no prior convictions of chapter 9A.44 RCW, RCW 9A.64.020, or any other felony sexual offenses in this or any other state, the sentencing court on its own motion or the motion of the state or the defendant, may order an examination to determine whether the defendant is amenable to treatment.

After receipt of the reports, the court shall then determine whether the offender and the community will benefit from use of this special sexual offender sentencing alternative. If the court determines that both the offender and the community will benefit from use of this provision, the court shall then impose a sentence within the sentence range and, if this sentence is less

than six years of confinement, the court may suspend the execution of the sentence and place the offender on community supervision for up to two years. As a condition of the suspended sentence, the court may impose other sentence conditions including up to six months of confinement, not to exceed the sentence range of confinement for that offense, crime-related prohibitions, and requirements that the offender perform any one or more of the following:

- (i) Devote time to a specific employment or occupation;
- (ii) Undergo available outpatient sex offender treatment for up to two years, or inpatient sex offender treatment not to exceed the standard range of confinement for that offense. A community mental health center may not be used for such treatment unless it has an appropriate program designed for sex offender treatment;
- (iii) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the court or the community corrections officer of any change in the offender's address or employment;
- (iv) Report as directed to the court and a community corrections officer;
- (v) Pay a fine, accomplish some community service work, or any combination thereof; or
- (vi) Make recoupment to the victim for the cost of any counseling required as a result of the offender's crime.

If the offender violates these sentence conditions the court may revoke the suspension and order execution of the sentence. All confinement time served during the period of community supervision shall be credited to the offender if the suspended sentence is revoked.

(b) When an offender is convicted of any felony sexual offense and is sentenced to a term of confinement of more than one year but less than six years, the sentencing court may, on its own motion or on the motion of the offender or the state, order the offender committed for up to thirty days to the custody of the secretary of the department of social and health services at the Eastern State Hospital or the Western State Hospital for evaluation and report to the court on the offender's amenability to treatment at these facilities. If the secretary of the department of social and health services cannot begin the evaluation within thirty days of the court's order of commitment, the offender shall be transferred to the state for confinement pending an opportunity to be evaluated at the appropriate facility. The court shall review the reports and may order that the term of confinement imposed be served in the sexual offender treatment programs at Western State Hospital or Eastern State Hospital, as determined by the secretary of the department of social and health services. The offender shall be transferred to the state pending placement in the treatment program.

If the offender does not comply with the conditions of the treatment program, the secretary of the department of social and health services may

refer the matter to the sentencing court for determination as to whether the offender shall be transferred to the department of corrections to serve the balance of his term of confinement.

If the offender successfully completes the treatment program before the expiration of his term of confinement, the court may convert the balance of confinement to community supervision and may place conditions on the offender including crime-related prohibitions and requirements that the offender perform any one or more of the following:

- (i) Devote time to a specific employment or occupation;
- (ii) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the court or the community corrections officer of any change in the offender's address or employment;
- (iii) Report as directed to the court and a community corrections officer;
- (iv) Undergo available outpatient treatment.

If the offender violates any of the terms of his community supervision, the court may order the offender to serve out the balance of his community supervision term in confinement in the custody of the department of corrections.

(8) If the court imposes a sentence requiring confinement of thirty days or less, the court may, in its discretion, specify that the sentence be served on consecutive or intermittent days. A sentence requiring more than thirty days of confinement shall be served on consecutive days. Local jail administrators may schedule court-ordered intermittent sentences as space permits.

(9) If a sentence imposed includes a fine or restitution, the sentence shall specify a reasonable manner and time in which the fine or restitution shall be paid. In any sentence under this chapter the court may also require the offender to make such monetary payments, on such terms as it deems appropriate under the circumstances, as are necessary (a) to pay court costs, including reimbursement of the state for costs of extradition if return to this state by extradition was required, (b) to make recoupment of the cost of defense attorney's fees if counsel is provided at public expense, (c) to contribute to a county or interlocal drug fund, and (d) to make such other payments as provided by law. All monetary payments shall be ordered paid by no later than ten years after the date of the judgment of conviction.

(10) Except as provided under RCW 9.94A.140(1), a court may not impose a sentence providing for a term of confinement or community supervision which exceeds the statutory maximum for the crime as provided in chapter 9A.20 RCW.

(11) All offenders sentenced to terms involving community supervision, community service, restitution, or fines shall be under the supervision of the secretary of the department or such person as the secretary may designate

and shall follow implicitly the instructions of the secretary including reporting as directed to a community corrections officer, remaining within prescribed geographical boundaries, and notifying the community corrections officer of any change in the offender's address or employment.

(12) The sentencing court shall give the offender credit for all confinement time served before the sentencing if that confinement was solely in regard to the offense for which the offender is being sentenced.

(13) A departure from the standards in RCW 9.94A.400(1) and (2) governing whether sentences are to be served consecutively or concurrently is an exceptional sentence subject to the limitations in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, and may be appealed by the defendant or the state as set forth in RCW 9.94A.210(2) through (6).

(14) The court shall order restitution whenever the offender is convicted of a felony that results in injury to any person or damage to or loss of property, whether the offender is sentenced to confinement or placed under community supervision, unless extraordinary circumstances exist that make restitution inappropriate in the court's judgment. The court shall set forth the extraordinary circumstances in the record if it does not order restitution.

(15) This section shall apply to offenses committed after the effective date of this act.

**\*Sec. 9. Section 14, chapter 137, Laws of 1981 as amended by section 5, chapter 192, Laws of 1982 and RCW 9.94A.140 are each amended to read as follows:**

**(1) If restitution is ordered, the court shall determine the amount of restitution due at the sentencing hearing or within sixty days and may set the terms and conditions under which the defendant shall make restitution. Restitution ordered by a court pursuant to a criminal conviction shall be based on easily ascertainable damages for injury to or loss of property, actual expenses incurred for treatment for injury to persons, and lost wages resulting from injury. Restitution shall not include reimbursement for damages for mental anguish, pain and suffering, or other intangible losses. The amount of restitution shall not exceed double the amount of the offender's gain or the victim's loss from the commission of the crime. For the purposes of this section, the offender shall remain under the court's jurisdiction for a maximum term of ten years subsequent to the imposition of sentence. The portion of the sentence concerning restitution may be modified as to amount, terms and conditions during the ten-year period, regardless of the expiration of the offender's term of community supervision and regardless of the statutory maximum for the crime. The offender's compliance with the restitution shall be supervised by the department.**

**(2) Restitution may be ordered whenever the offender is convicted of an offense which results in injury to any person or damage to or loss of property. In addition, restitution may be ordered to pay for an injury, loss, or damage if the offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and**

*agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement.*

*(3) In addition to any sentence that may be imposed, a defendant who has been found guilty of an offense involving fraud or other deceptive practice or an organization which has been found guilty of any such offense may be ordered by the sentencing court to give notice of the conviction to the class of persons or to the sector of the public affected by the conviction or financially interested in the subject matter of the offense by mail, by advertising in designated areas or through designated media, or by other appropriate means.*

*(4) This section does not limit civil remedies or defenses available to the victim or defendant.*

*(5) This section shall apply to offenses committed before the effective date of this 1985 act.*

\*Sec. 9 was vetoed, see message at end of chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:

(1) When restitution is ordered, the court shall determine the amount of restitution due at the sentencing hearing or within sixty days and shall set the terms and conditions under which the defendant shall make restitution. Restitution ordered by a court pursuant to a criminal conviction shall be based on easily ascertainable damages for injury to or loss of property, actual expenses incurred for treatment for injury to persons, and lost wages resulting from injury. Restitution shall not include reimbursement for damages for mental anguish, pain and suffering, or other intangible losses. The amount of restitution shall not exceed double the amount of the offender's gain or the victim's loss from the commission of the crime. For the purposes of this section, the offender shall remain under the court's jurisdiction for a maximum term of ten years subsequent to the imposition of sentence. The portion of the sentence concerning restitution may be modified as to amount, terms and conditions during the ten-year period, regardless of the expiration of the offender's term of community supervision and regardless of the statutory maximum for the crime. The offender's compliance with the restitution shall be supervised by the department.

(2) Restitution shall be ordered whenever the offender is convicted of an offense which results in injury to any person or damage to or loss of property unless extraordinary circumstances exist which make restitution inappropriate in the court's judgment and the court sets forth such circumstances in the record. In addition, restitution shall be ordered to pay for an injury, loss, or damage if the offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement.

(3) In addition to any sentence that may be imposed, a defendant who has been found guilty of an offense involving fraud or other deceptive practice or an organization which has been found guilty of any such offense may be ordered by the sentencing court to give notice of the conviction to the class of persons or to the sector of the public affected by the conviction or financially interested in the subject matter of the offense by mail, by advertising in designated areas or through designated media, or by other appropriate means.

(4) This section does not limit civil remedies or defenses available to the victim, survivors of the victim, or defendant.

(5) This section shall apply to offenses committed after the effective date of this act.

Sec. 11. Section 2, chapter 122, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. as last amended by section 4, chapter 239, Laws of 1983 and RCW 7.68.020 are each amended to read as follows:

The following words and phrases as used in this chapter have the meanings set forth in this section unless the context otherwise requires.

(1) "Department" means the department of labor and industries.

(2) "Criminal act" means an act committed or attempted in this state which is punishable as a felony or gross misdemeanor under the laws of this state(~~(: PROVIDED, That)~~), except as follows:

(a) The operation of a motor vehicle, motorcycle, train, boat, or aircraft in violation of law does not constitute a "criminal act" unless ((a)):

(i) The injury or death was intentionally inflicted; ((b))

(ii) The operation thereof was part of the commission of another non-vehicular criminal act as defined in this section; or ((c))

(iii) The death or injury was the result of operation of a motor vehicle after July 24, 1983, and a conviction of vehicular homicide under RCW 46.61.520 or vehicular assault under RCW 46.61.522, has been obtained((: PROVIDED, FURTHER: (a) That)):

(b) Neither an acquittal in a criminal prosecution nor the absence of any such prosecution is admissible in any claim or proceeding under this chapter as evidence of the noncriminal character of the acts giving rise to such claim or proceeding, except as provided for in subsection((s(c) and (d) above)) (2)(a)(iii) of this section; ((b) that)

(c) Evidence of a criminal conviction arising from acts which are the basis for a claim or proceeding under this chapter is admissible in such claim or proceeding for the limited purpose of proving the criminal character of the acts; ((c) that) and

(d) Acts which, but for the insanity or mental irresponsibility of the perpetrator, would constitute criminal conduct are deemed to be criminal conduct within the meaning of this chapter.

(3) "Victim" means a person who suffers bodily injury or death as a proximate result of a criminal act of another person, the victim's own good

faith and reasonable effort to prevent a criminal act, or his good faith effort to apprehend a person reasonably suspected of engaging in a criminal act. For the purposes of receiving benefits pursuant to this chapter, "victim" is interchangeable with "employee" or "workman" as defined in chapter 51.08 RCW as now or hereafter amended.

(4) "Child," "accredited school," "dependent," "beneficiary," "average monthly wage," "director," "injury," "invalid," "permanent partial disability," and "permanent total disability" have the meanings assigned to them in chapter 51.08 RCW as now or hereafter amended.

(5) "Gainfully employed" means engaging on a regular and continuous basis in a lawful activity from which a person derives a livelihood.

(6) "Private insurance" means any source of recompense provided by contract available as a result of the claimed injury or death at the time of such injury or death, or which becomes available any time thereafter.

(7) "Public insurance" means any source of recompense provided by statute, state or federal, available as a result of the claimed injury or death at the time of such injury or death, or which becomes available any time thereafter.

Sec. 12. Section 3, chapter 122, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. and RCW 7.68.030 are each amended to read as follows:

It shall be the duty of the director to establish and administer a program of benefits to victims of criminal acts within the terms and limitations of this chapter. In so doing, the director shall, in accordance with chapter 34.04 RCW, adopt rules and regulations necessary to the administration of this chapter, and the provisions contained in chapter 51.04 RCW, including but not limited to RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.04.040, 51.04.050 and 51.04.100 as now or hereafter amended, shall apply where appropriate in keeping with the intent of this chapter. The director may apply for and, subject to appropriation, expend federal funds under Public Law 98-473 and any other federal program providing financial assistance to state crime victim compensation programs. The federal funds shall be deposited in the public safety and education account in the general fund and may be expended only for purposes authorized by applicable federal law.

Sec. 13. Section 10, chapter 302, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. as last amended by section 311, chapter 258, Laws of 1984 and RCW 7.68.035 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Whenever any person is found guilty in any superior court of having committed 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. The assessment shall be in addition to any other penalty or fine imposed by law and shall be ~~((fifty))~~ seventy dollars for each case or cause of action that includes one or more convictions of a felony or gross misdemeanor and ~~((twenty-five))~~ forty-five dollars for any case or cause of action that includes convictions of only one or more misdemeanors.

(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, 46.61.522, 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 crime posts bail in superior court 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, 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 crime.

(4) Such penalty assessments shall be paid by the clerk of the superior court to the county treasurer who shall monthly transmit the money as provided in RCW 10.82.070. Until June 30, 1987, each county shall deposit not less than one and seventy-five one-hundredths percent of the money it retains under RCW 10.82.070 and chapter 3.62 RCW and all money it receives under subsection (8) of this section into a fund maintained exclusively for the support of comprehensive programs to encourage and facilitate testimony by the victims of crimes and witnesses to crimes. After that date, each county shall continue to provide for such comprehensive programs. 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.

Before a program in any county west of the Cascade mountains is submitted to the department for approval, it shall be submitted for review and comment to each city within the county with a population of more than one



hundred fifty thousand. The department will consider if the county's proposed comprehensive plan meets the needs of crime victims in cases adjudicated in municipal, district or superior courts and of crime victims located within the city and county.

(5) Upon submission to the department of a letter of intent to adopt a comprehensive program, the prosecuting attorney shall retain the money deposited by the county under subsection (4) of this section until such time as the county prosecuting attorney has obtained approval of a program from the department. Approval of the comprehensive plan by the department must be obtained within one year of the date of the letter of intent to adopt a comprehensive program. The county prosecuting attorney shall not make any expenditures from the money deposited under subsection (4) of this section until approval of a comprehensive plan by the department. If a county prosecuting attorney has failed to obtain approval of a program from the department under subsection (4) of this section or failed to obtain approval of a comprehensive program within one year after submission of a letter of intent under this section, the county treasurer shall monthly transmit one hundred percent of the money deposited by the county under subsection (4) of this section to the state treasurer for deposit in the public safety and education account established under RCW 43.08.250.

(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. Upon motion of a party and a showing of good cause, the court may modify the penalty assessment in the disposition of juvenile offenses under Title 13 RCW.

(8) Until June 30, 1987, every city and town shall transmit monthly one and seventy-five one-hundredths percent of all money, other than money received for parking infractions, retained under RCW 3.46.120, 3.50.100, and 35.20.220 to the county treasurer for deposit as provided in subsection (4) of this section. After that date, every city and town shall transmit to the county a percentage of such money, up to one and seventy-five one-hundredths percent, which matches the percentage of court revenue the county provides under subsection (4) of this section.

Sec. 14. Section 6, chapter 122, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. as last amended by section 4, chapter 302, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. and RCW 7.68-.060 are each amended to read as follows:

For the purposes of applying for benefits under this chapter, the rights, privileges, responsibilities, duties, limitations and procedures contained in RCW 51.28.020, 51.28.030, 51.28.040 and 51.28.060 as now or hereafter amended shall apply: PROVIDED, That no compensation of any kind shall be available under this chapter if:

(1) An application for benefits is not received by the department within one year after the date ~~((of))~~ the criminal act was reported to a local police department or sheriff's office or the date the rights of dependents or beneficiaries accrued~~((;))~~; or

(2) The criminal act is not reported by the victim or someone on his behalf to a local police department or sheriff's office within seventy-two hours of its occurrence or, if it could not reasonably have been reported within that period, within seventy-two hours of the time when a report could reasonably have been made.

Sec. 15. Section 7, chapter 122, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. as last amended by section 2, chapter 239, Laws of 1983 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, including criminal acts committed between July 1, 1981, and January 1, 1983, 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 is 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))~~ Sustained while the crime victim was engaged in the attempt to commit, or the commission of, a felony; or

~~((e))~~ (c) 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 benefits for burial expenses shall not exceed ~~((five hundred dollars))~~ the maximum cost used by the department of social and health services for the funeral and burial of a deceased indigent person under chapter 74.08 RCW in any claim: PROVIDED FURTHER, That if 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 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 may 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 apply under this chapter: PROVIDED, That if 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, the victim shall receive monthly during the period of the 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 the average monthly wage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(l) If unmarried with five or more children at the time of the criminal act, forty-three percent of the 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 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 apply under this chapter: PROVIDED, That no person is 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 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 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 are 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 is 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) In addition to other benefits provided under this chapter, victims of sexual assault are entitled to receive appropriate counseling. Fees for such counseling shall be determined by the department in accordance with RCW 51.04.030. Counseling services may include, if determined appropriate by the department, counseling of members of the victim's immediate family, other than the perpetrator of the assault.

(13) 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 claim resulting from a single injury or death is eligible for benefits for the first two hundred dollars worth of loss suffered: PROVIDED, That this subsection does 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, those benefits payable pursuant to subsection (7) of this section, or for loss of future earnings, those benefits payable pursuant to subsection (5) of this section, or for loss of support, those benefits payable pursuant to subsection (4) of this section, shall be limited to ten thousand dollars.

(15) Any person who is responsible for the victim's injuries, or who would otherwise be unjustly enriched as a result of the victim's injuries, shall not be a beneficiary under this chapter.

Sec. 16. Section 13, chapter 122, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. as last amended by section 4, chapter 156, Laws of 1980 and RCW 7.68.130 are each amended to read as follows:

Benefits payable pursuant to this chapter shall be reduced by the amount of any other public or private insurance available. Benefits payable after 1980 to victims injured or killed before 1980 shall be reduced by any other public or private insurance including but not limited to social security. Payment by the department under this chapter shall be secondary to such other insurance benefits, notwithstanding the provision of any contract or coverage to the contrary: PROVIDED, That in the case of private life insurance proceeds, the first forty thousand dollars of such proceeds shall not be considered for purposes of any such reduction in benefits.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. The amendments to RCW 7.68.060 and 7.68.070 by this act apply only to criminal acts occurring after December 31, 1985.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. There is appropriated from the public safety and education account in the general fund to the department of labor and industries for the biennium ending June 30, 1987, the sum of two million two hundred forty-eight thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the purposes of sections 11 through 17 of this act.

Sec. 19. Section 1, chapter 58, Laws of 1975 and RCW 4.24.300 are each amended to read as follows:

Any person, including but not limited to a volunteer provider of emergency or medical services, who ((in good faith and not for)) without compensation or the expectation of compensation renders emergency care at the scene of an emergency or who participates in transporting, not for compensation, therefrom an injured person or persons for emergency medical treatment shall not be liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission in the rendering of such emergency care or in transporting such persons, other than acts or omissions constituting gross negligence or wilful or wanton misconduct. Any person rendering emergency care during the course of regular employment and receiving compensation or expecting to receive compensation for rendering such care is excluded from the protection of this subsection.

Sec. 20. Section 2, chapter 58, Laws of 1975 and RCW 4.24.310 are each amended to read as follows:

For the purposes of RCW 4.24.300 the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) (~~"Good faith" means a state of mind denoting honesty of purpose, integrity, and a reasonable opinion that the immediacy of the situation is such that the rendering of care should not be postponed until the injured person is hospitalized~~) "Compensation" has its ordinary meaning but does not include nominal payments, reimbursement for expenses, or pension benefits.

(2) "Emergency care" means care, first aid, treatment, or assistance rendered to the injured person in need of immediate medical attention and includes providing or arranging for further medical treatment or care for the injured person. Except with respect to the injured person or persons being transported for further medical treatment or care, the immunity granted by RCW 4.24.300 does not apply to the negligent operation of any motor vehicle.

(3) "Scene of an emergency" means the scene of an accident or other sudden or unexpected event or combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action other than in a hospital, doctor's office, or other place where qualified medical personnel practice or are employed.

Sec. 21. Section 8, chapter 49, Laws of 1970 ex. sess. and RCW 9.69-.100 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) ~~Whoever, having witnessed the actual commission of a ((felony involving violence or threat of violence or having witnessed preparations for the commission of a felony involving violence or threat of violence))~~ violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030(17) or preparations for the commission of such an offense, or the actual commission of a felony sexual offense or an attempted felony sexual offense, does not as soon as reasonably possible ((make known his knowledge of such to)) notify the prosecuting attorney, ((police)) or law enforcement, medical assistance, or other public officials of the state of Washington having jurisdiction over the matter, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor: PROVIDED, That nothing in this ((act)) section shall be so construed to affect existing privileged relationships as provided by law: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the duty to notify a person or agency specified in this subsection shall be met if a person notifies or attempts to provide such notice by telephone or any other means, as soon as reasonably possible.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "felony sexual offense" means a sexual offense constituting a class B felony under chapter 9.68A, 9A.44, or 9A.64 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 22. The Washington state patrol shall establish a missing children clearinghouse which shall include the maintenance and operation of a toll-free, twenty-four-hour telephone hotline. The clearinghouse shall distribute information to local law enforcement agencies, school districts, the department of social and health services, and the general public regarding missing children. The information shall include pictures, bulletins, training sessions, reports, and biographical materials that will assist in local law enforcement efforts to locate missing children. The state patrol shall also maintain a regularly updated computerized link with national and other state-wide missing person systems or clearinghouses.

"Child" or "children," as used in this chapter, means an individual under eighteen years of age.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 23. Local law enforcement agencies shall file an official missing person report and enter biographical information into the state missing person computerized network within twelve hours after notification of a missing child is received under RCW 13.32A.050 (1), (3), or (4). The patrol shall collect such information as will enable it to retrieve immediately the following information about a missing child: Name, date of birth, social security number, fingerprint classification, relevant physical descriptions, and known associates and locations. Access to the preceding information shall be available to appropriate law enforcement agencies, and to parents and legal guardians, when appropriate.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 24. The superintendent of public instruction shall meet semiannually with the Washington state patrol to develop a coordinated plan for the distribution of information and education of teachers and students in the school districts of the state regarding the missing children problem in the state. The superintendent of public instruction shall encourage local school districts to cooperate by providing the state patrol information on any missing children that may be identified within the district.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 25. Sections 22 through 24 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 13 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 26. There is appropriated from the general fund to the Washington state patrol for the biennium ending June 30, 1987, the sum of one hundred fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the purposes of sections 22 through 24 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 27. 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. 28. 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 on July 1, 1985.

Passed the House April 27, 1985.

Passed the Senate April 27, 1985.

Approved by the Governor May 21, 1985, with the exception of certain items which are vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 21, 1985.

Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"I am returning herewith, without my approval as to Sections 7 and 9, Substitute House Bill No. 242, entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to rights of crime victims, survivors of crime victims, and witnesses of crime."



This bill, among other things, contains changes in the Crime Victims Compensation Act. Sections 7 and 9 relate to the restitution provisions of the current law and require that they apply to offenses committed before the effective date of this legislation. The Legislature intended to refer only to those crimes committed after the sentencing guidelines took effect; the language in Sections 7 and 9 could affect offenders sentenced many years ago. I believe this is inappropriate and am, therefore, vetoing Sections 7 and 9.

With the exception of Sections 7 and 9, which I have vetoed, Substitute House Bill No. 242 is approved."

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## CHAPTER 444

[Engrossed Substitute House Bill No. 846]

### MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEMS—SEWER SYSTEMS—ELECTRIC GENERATION

AN ACT Relating to the water systems of municipalities; amending RCW 35.92.010, 35.92.070, 57.08.010, and 56.08.010; adding a new section to chapter 90.54 RCW; and creating new sections.

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

**NEW SECTION.** Sec. 1. For the purposes of this act, the legislature finds it is the policy of the state of Washington that:

(1) The quality of the natural environment shall be protected and, where possible, enhanced as follows: Perennial rivers and streams of the state shall be retained with base flows necessary to provide for preservation of wildlife, fish, scenic, aesthetic and other environmental values, and navigational values. Lakes and ponds shall be retained substantially in their natural condition. Withdrawals of water which would conflict therewith shall be authorized only in those situations where it is clear that overriding considerations of the public interest will be served.

(2) Development of water supply systems, whether publicly or privately owned, which provide water to the public generally in regional areas within the state shall be encouraged. Development of water supply systems for multiple domestic use which will not serve the public generally shall be discouraged where water supplies are available from water systems serving the public.

Sec. 2. Section 35.92.010, chapter 7, Laws of 1965 and RCW 35.92.010 are each amended to read as follows:

A city or town may construct, condemn and purchase, purchase, acquire, add to, maintain and operate waterworks, within or without its limits, for the purpose of furnishing the city and its inhabitants, and any other persons, with an ample supply of water for all purposes, public and private, including water power and other power derived therefrom, with full power to regulate and control the use, distribution, and price thereof: PROVIDED, That the rates charged must be uniform for the same class of customers or service. Such waterworks may include facilities for the generation of electricity as a byproduct and such electricity may be used by the city or