

improvement district in proportion to the special benefits to be derived by the property therein from the improvement.

Passed the House February 11, 1986.

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CHAPTER 257

[Substitute House Bill No. 1399]

SENTENCING OF ADULT FELONS

AN ACT Relating to the sentencing of adult felons; amending RCW 9A.56.010, 9A.04.110, 10.99.020, 43.10.232, 9.94A.030, 9.94A.040, 9.94A.070, 9.94A.120, 9.94A.190, 9.94A.310, 9.94A.320, 9.94A.330, 9.94A.360, 9.94A.370, 9.94A.390, 9.94A.400, 9.94A.410, 9.94A.440, 9A.44.070, 9A.56.080, 13.50.050, and 9.94A.110; amending section 2, chapter 234, Laws of 1984 (uncodified); reenacting and amending RCW 9A.04.080; adding new sections to chapter 9A.36 RCW; creating new sections; repealing RCW 9A.36.010, 9A.36.020, 9A.36.030, 9A.36.040, 28A.87.140, 9.94A.300, and 9.94A.122; prescribing penalties; and providing effective dates.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The sentencing guidelines commission shall study robbery of controlled substances and consider whether this type of robbery should be defined as a separate felony or whether additional sentencing enhancements are needed. The commission shall study the sentences for this type of robbery that have been imposed under the sentencing reform act. The commission shall deliver its recommendations to the legislature by January 1, 1987.

Sec. 2. Section 9A.56.010, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as last amended by section 1, chapter 382, Laws of 1985 and RCW 9A.56.010 are each amended to read as follows:

The following definitions are applicable in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Appropriate lost or misdelivered property or services" means obtaining or exerting control over the property or services of another which the actor knows to have been lost or mislaid, or to have been delivered under a mistake as to identity of the recipient or as to the nature or amount of the property;

(2) "By color or aid of deception" means that the deception operated to bring about the obtaining of the property or services; it is not necessary that deception be the sole means of obtaining the property or services;

(3) "Credit card" means any instrument or device, whether incomplete, revoked, or expired, whether known as a credit card, credit plate, charge plate, courtesy card, or by any other name, issued with or without fee for the use of the cardholder in obtaining money, goods, services, or anything else of value, including satisfaction of a debt or the payment of a check

drawn by a cardholder, either on credit or in consideration of an undertaking or guarantee by the issuer;

(4) "Deception" occurs when an actor knowingly:

(a) Creates or confirms another's false impression which the actor knows to be false; or

(b) Fails to correct another's impression which the actor previously has created or confirmed; or

(c) Prevents another from acquiring information material to the disposition of the property involved; or

(d) Transfers or encumbers property without disclosing a lien, adverse claim, or other legal impediment to the enjoyment of the property, whether that impediment is or is not valid, or is or is not a matter of official record; or

(e) Promises performance which the actor does not intend to perform or knows will not be performed.

(5) "Deprive" in addition to its common meaning means to make unauthorized use or an unauthorized copy of records, information, data, trade secrets, or computer programs;

(6) "Obtain control over" in addition to its common meaning, means:

(a) In relation to property, to bring about a transfer or purported transfer to the obtainer or another of a legally recognized interest in the property; or

(b) In relation to labor or service, to secure performance thereof for the benefits of the obtainer or another;

(7) "Wrongfully obtains" or "exerts unauthorized control" means:

(a) To take the property or services of another; ((σ))

(b) Having any property or services in one's possession, custody or control as bailee, factor, pledgee, servant, attorney, agent, employee, trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, or officer of any person, estate, association, or corporation, or as a public officer, or person authorized by agreement or competent authority to take or hold such possession, custody, or control, to secrete, withhold, or appropriate the same to his or her own use or to the use of any person other than the true owner or person entitled thereto; or

(c) Having any property or services in one's possession, custody, or control as partner, to secrete, withhold, or appropriate the same to his or her use or to the use of any person other than the true owner or person entitled thereto, where such use is unauthorized by the partnership agreement;

(8) "Owner" means a person, other than the actor, who has possession of or any other interest in the property or services involved, and without whose consent the actor has no authority to exert control over the property or services;

(9) "Receive" includes, but is not limited to, acquiring title, possession, control, or a security interest, or any other interest in the property;

(10) "Services" includes, but is not limited to, labor, professional services, transportation services, electronic computer services, the supplying of hotel accommodations, restaurant services, entertainment, the supplying of equipment for use, and the supplying of commodities of a public utility nature such as gas, electricity, steam, and water;

(11) "Stolen" means obtained by theft, robbery, or extortion;

(12) Value. (a) "Value" means the market value of the property or services at the time and in the approximate area of the criminal act.

(b) Whether or not they have been issued or delivered, written instruments, except those having a readily ascertained market value, shall be evaluated as follows:

(i) The value of an instrument constituting an evidence of debt, such as a check, draft, or promissory note, shall be deemed the amount due or collectible thereon or thereby, that figure ordinarily being the face amount of the indebtedness less any portion thereof which has been satisfied;

(ii) The value of a ticket or equivalent instrument which evidences a right to receive transportation, entertainment, or other service shall be deemed the price stated thereon, if any; and if no price is stated thereon, the value shall be deemed the price of such ticket or equivalent instrument which the issuer charged the general public;

(iii) The value of any other instrument that creates, releases, discharges, or otherwise affects any valuable legal right, privilege, or obligation shall be deemed the greatest amount of economic loss which the owner of the instrument might reasonably suffer by virtue of the loss of the instrument.

(c) Whenever any series of transactions which constitute theft, would, when considered separately, constitute theft in the third degree because of value, and said series of transactions are a part of a common scheme or plan, then the transactions may be aggregated in one count and the sum of the value of all said transactions shall be the value considered in determining the degree of theft involved.

(d) Whenever any person is charged with possessing stolen property and such person has unlawfully in his possession at the same time the stolen property of more than one person, then the stolen property possessed may be aggregated in one count and the sum of the value of all said stolen property shall be the value considered in determining the degree of theft involved.

(e) Property or services having value that cannot be ascertained pursuant to the standards set forth above shall be deemed to be of a value not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars;

(13) "Shopping cart" means a basket mounted on wheels or similar container generally used in a retail establishment by a customer for the purpose of transporting goods of any kind;

(14) "Parking area" means a parking lot or other property provided by retailers for use by a customer for parking an automobile or other vehicle.

Sec. 3. Section 9A.04.110, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.04.110 are each amended to read as follows:

In this title unless a different meaning plainly is required:

(1) "Acted" includes, where relevant, omitted to act;

(2) "Actor" includes, where relevant, a person failing to act;

(3) "Benefit" is any gain or advantage to the beneficiary, including any gain or advantage to a third person pursuant to the desire or consent of the beneficiary;

(4) (a) "Bodily injury₁" ((or)) "physical injury₁" or "bodily harm" means physical pain or injury, illness, or an impairment of physical condition;

(b) "Substantial bodily harm" means bodily injury which involves a temporary but substantial disfigurement, or which causes a temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of any bodily part or organ, or which causes a fracture of any bodily part;

(c) "Great bodily harm" means bodily injury which creates a probability of death, or which causes significant serious permanent disfigurement, or which causes a significant permanent loss or impairment of the function of any bodily part or organ;

(5) "Building", in addition to its ordinary meaning, includes any dwelling, fenced area, vehicle, railway car, cargo container, or any other structure used for lodging of persons or for carrying on business therein, or for the use, sale or deposit of goods; each unit of a building consisting of two or more units separately secured or occupied is a separate building;

(6) "Deadly weapon" means any explosive or loaded or unloaded firearm, and shall include any other weapon, device, instrument, article, or substance, including a "vehicle" as defined in this section, which, under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used, or threatened to be used, is readily capable of causing death or ((~~serious bodily injury~~)) substantial bodily harm;

(7) "Dwelling" means any building or structure, though movable or temporary, or a portion thereof, which is used or ordinarily used by a person for lodging;

(8) "Government" includes any branch, subdivision, or agency of the government of this state and any county, city, district, or other local governmental unit;

(9) "Governmental function" includes any activity which a public servant is legally authorized or permitted to undertake on behalf of a government;

(10) "Indicted" and "indictment" include "informed against" and "information", and "informed against" and "information" include "indicted" and "indictment";

(11) "Judge" includes every judicial officer authorized alone or with others, to hold or preside over a court;

(12) "Malice" and "maliciously" shall import an evil intent, wish, or design to vex, annoy, or injure another person. Malice may be inferred from an act done in wilful disregard of the rights of another, or an act wrongfully done without just cause or excuse, or an act or omission of duty betraying a wilful disregard of social duty;

(13) "Officer" and "public officer" means a person holding office under a city, county, or state government, or the federal government who performs a public function and in so doing is vested with the exercise of some sovereign power of government, and includes all assistants, deputies, clerks, and employees of any public officer and all persons lawfully exercising or assuming to exercise any of the powers or functions of a public officer;

(14) "Omission" means a failure to act;

(15) "Peace officer" means a duly appointed city, county, or state law enforcement officer;

(16) "Pecuniary benefit" means any gain or advantage in the form of money, property, commercial interest, or anything else the primary significance of which is economic gain;

(17) "Person", "he", and "actor" include any natural person and, where relevant, a corporation, joint stock association, or an unincorporated association;

(18) "Place of work" includes but is not limited to all the lands and other real property of a farm or ranch in the case of an actor who owns, operates, or is employed to work on such a farm or ranch;

(19) "Prison" means any place designated by law for the keeping of persons held in custody under process of law, or under lawful arrest, including but not limited to any state correctional institution or any county or city jail;

(20) "Prisoner" includes any person held in custody under process of law, or under lawful arrest;

(21) "Property" means anything of value, whether tangible or intangible, real or personal;

(22) "Public servant" means any person other than a witness who presently occupies the position of or has been elected, appointed, or designated to become any officer or employee of government, including a legislator, judge, judicial officer, juror, and any person participating as an advisor, consultant, or otherwise in performing a governmental function;

(23) "Signature" includes any memorandum, mark, or sign made with intent to authenticate any instrument or writing, or the subscription of any person thereto;

(24) "Statute" means the Constitution or an act of the legislature or initiative or referendum of this state;

(25) "Threat" means to communicate, directly or indirectly the intent:

(a) To cause bodily injury in the future to the person threatened or to any other person; or

(b) To cause physical damage to the property of a person other than the actor; or

(c) To subject the person threatened or any other person to physical confinement or restraint; or

(d) To accuse any person of a crime or cause criminal charges to be instituted against any person; or

(e) To expose a secret or publicize an asserted fact, whether true or false, tending to subject any person to hatred, contempt, or ridicule; or

(f) To reveal any information sought to be concealed by the person threatened; or

(g) To testify or provide information or withhold testimony or information with respect to another's legal claim or defense; or

(h) To take wrongful action as an official against anyone or anything, or wrongfully withhold official action, or cause such action or withholding; or

(i) To bring about or continue a strike, boycott, or other similar collective action to obtain property which is not demanded or received for the benefit of the group which the actor purports to represent; or

(j) To do any other act which is intended to harm substantially the person threatened or another with respect to his health, safety, business, financial condition, or personal relationships((-));

(26) "Vehicle" means a "motor vehicle" as defined in the vehicle and traffic laws, any aircraft, or any vessel equipped for propulsion by mechanical means or by sail;

(27) Words in the present tense shall include the future tense; and in the masculine shall include the feminine and neuter genders; and in the singular shall include the plural; and in the plural shall include the singular.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) A person is guilty of assault in the first degree if he or she, with intent to inflict great bodily harm:

(a) Assaults another with a firearm or any deadly weapon or by any force or means likely to produce great bodily harm or death; or

(b) Administers to or causes to be taken by another, poison or any other destructive or noxious substance; or

(c) Assaults another and inflicts great bodily harm.

(2) Assault in the first degree is a class A felony.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1) A person is guilty of assault in the second degree if he or she, under circumstances not amounting to assault in the first degree:

(a) Intentionally assaults another and thereby inflicts substantial bodily harm; or

(b) Assaults another with a deadly weapon; or

(c) With intent to inflict bodily harm, administers to or causes to be taken by another, poison or any other destructive or noxious substance; or

(d) With intent to commit a felony, assaults another.

(2) Assault in the second degree is a class B felony.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) A person is guilty of assault in the third degree if he or she, under circumstances not amounting to assault in the first or second degree:

(a) With intent to prevent or resist the execution of any lawful process or mandate of any court officer or the lawful apprehension or detention of himself or another person, assaults another; or

(b) Assaults a person employed as a transit operator or driver by a public or private transit company while that person is operating or is in control of a vehicle owned or operated by the transit company; or

(c) With criminal negligence, causes bodily harm to another person by means of a weapon or other instrument or thing likely to produce bodily harm; or

(d) Assaults a fire fighter or other employee of a fire department or fire protection district who was performing his or her official duties at the time of the assault.

(2) Assault in the third degree is a class C felony.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. (1) A person is guilty of assault in the fourth degree if, under circumstances not amounting to assault in the first, second, or third degree, he or she assaults another.

(2) Assault in the fourth degree is a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 8. Section 2, chapter 105, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. as amended by section 20, chapter 263, Laws of 1984 and RCW 10.99.020 are each amended to read as follows:

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

(1) "Family or household members" means spouses, former spouses, adult persons related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past, and persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time.

(2) "Domestic violence" includes but is not limited to any of the following crimes when committed by one family or household member against another:

(a) Assault in the first degree (~~((RCW 9A.36.010))~~) (section 4 of this 1986 act);

(b) Assault in the second degree (~~((RCW 9A.36.020))~~) (section 5 of this 1986 act);

(c) ~~((Simple))~~ Assault (~~((RCW 9A.36.040))~~) in the third degree (section 6 of this 1986 act);

- (d) Assault in the fourth degree (section 7 of this 1986 act);
 (e) Reckless endangerment (RCW 9A.36.050);
 ((e)) (f) Coercion (RCW 9A.36.070);
 ((f)) (g) Burglary in the first degree (RCW 9A.52.020);
 ((g)) (h) Burglary in the second degree (RCW 9A.52.030);
 ((h)) (i) Criminal trespass in the first degree (RCW 9A.52.070);
 ((i)) (j) Criminal trespass in the second degree (RCW 9A.52.080);
 ((j)) (k) Malicious mischief in the first degree (RCW 9A.48.070);
 ((k)) (l) Malicious mischief in the second degree (RCW 9A.48.080);
 ((l)) (m) Malicious mischief in the third degree (RCW 9A.48.090);
 ((m)) (n) Kidnapping in the first degree (RCW 9A.40.020);
 ((n)) (o) Kidnapping in the second degree (RCW 9A.40.030);
 ((o)) (p) Unlawful imprisonment (RCW 9A.40.040);
 ((p)) (q) Violation of the provisions of a restraining order restraining the person or excluding the person from a residence (RCW 26.09.300);
 ((q)) (r) Violation of the provisions of a protection order restraining the person or excluding the person from a residence (RCW 26.50.060, 26.50.070, or 26.50.130);
 ((r)) (s) Rape in the first degree (RCW ((9-79-170)) 9A.44.040);
 and
 ((s)) (t) Rape in the second degree (RCW ((9-79-180)) 9A.44.050).
 (3) "Victim" means a family or household member who has been subjected to domestic violence.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

- (1) Section 9A.36.010, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.36.010;
- (2) Section 9A.36.020, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess., section 5, chapter 38, Laws of 1975-'76 2nd ex. sess., section 9, chapter 244, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. and RCW 9A.36.020;
- (3) Section 9A.36.030, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess., section 10, chapter 244, Laws of 1979 ex. sess., section 1, chapter 140, Laws of 1982 and RCW 9A.36.030;
- (4) Section 9A.36.040, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess., section 18, chapter 263, Laws of 1984, section 8, chapter 303, Laws of 1985 and RCW 9A.36.040; and
- (5) Section 28A.87.140, chapter 223, Laws of 1969 ex. sess., section 61, chapter 199, Laws of 1969 ex. sess., section 318, chapter 258, Laws of 1984 and RCW 28A.87.140.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. The enactment of section 9 of this act does not have the effect of terminating or in any way modifying any criminal liability in existence prior to the effective date of this act, nor affecting any proceeding instituted under the sections repealed.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. Sections 4 through 7 of this act are each added to chapter 9A.36 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. Sections 3 through 10 of this act shall take effect on July 1, 1987.

Sec. 13. Section 9A.04.080, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as last amended by section 1, chapter 186, Laws of 1985 and by section 19, chapter 455, Laws of 1985 and RCW 9A.04.080 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

Prosecutions for the offenses of murder, and arson where death ensues, may be commenced at any period after the commission of the offense; for offenses the punishment of which may be imprisonment in a state correctional institution, committed by any public officer in connection with the duties of his office or constituting a breach of his public duty or a violation of his oath of office, and arson where death does not ensue, within ten years after their commission; for violations of RCW 9A.44.070, 9A.44.080, and 9A.44.100(1)(b), within seven years after their commission; for violations of RCW 9A.82.060 or 9A.82.080, within six years after their commission; for bigamy, within three years of the time specified in RCW 9A.64.010; for all other offenses the punishment of which may be imprisonment in a state correctional institution, within three years after their commission; two years for gross misdemeanors; and for all other offenses, within one year after their commission: PROVIDED, That any length of time during which the party charged was not usually and publicly resident within this state shall not be reckoned within the one, two, three, six, seven, and ten years respectively: AND FURTHER PROVIDED, That where an indictment has been found, or complaint or an information filed, within the time limited for the commencement of a criminal action, if the indictment, complaint, or information be set aside, the time of limitation shall be extended by the length of time from the time of filing of such indictment, complaint, or information, to the time such indictment, complaint, or information was set aside.

Sec. 14. Section 9A.64.010, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.64.010 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of bigamy if he intentionally marries or purports to marry another person when either person has a living spouse.

(2) In any prosecution under this section, it is a defense that at the time of the subsequent marriage or purported marriage:

(a) The actor reasonably believed that the prior spouse was dead; or

(b) A court had entered a judgment purporting to terminate or annul any prior disqualifying marriage and the actor did not know that such judgment was invalid; or

(c) The actor reasonably believed that he was legally eligible to marry.

(3) The limitation imposed by RCW 9A.04.080 on commencing a prosecution for bigamy does not begin to run until the death of the prior or

subsequent spouse of the actor or until a court enters a judgment terminating or annulling the prior or subsequent marriage.

(4) Bigamy is a class C felony.

Sec. 15. Section 2, chapter 234, Laws of 1984 (uncodified) is amended to read as follows:

(1) The joint legislative committee on the criminal justice system shall survey and study crime prevention, the causes of crime, and how the administration of the criminal justice system impacts crime.

(2) The committee shall submit its findings and recommendations thereon to the governor, the legislature, and the judicial branch of state government. A final report shall be prepared and submitted by January 1, ((+1986)) 1987, on which date the committee shall cease to exist.

(3) The committee shall conduct a study for the legislature to determine whether the sentencing reform act has addressed the high rate of minority incarceration in Washington. The committee shall determine whether there are significant statistical differences in the arrest, charging, conviction, and sentencing of minorities. The committee is also directed to determine the extent to which recommended prosecutor charging and plea bargaining guidelines set forth in the sentencing reform act are being followed around the state and whether uniform, mandatory standards should be adopted. The committee shall complete this report for the legislature by January 1, 1987.

Sec. 16. Section 2, chapter 335, Laws of 1981 and RCW 43.10.232 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The attorney general shall have concurrent authority and power with the prosecuting attorneys to investigate crimes and initiate and conduct prosecutions upon the request of or with the concurrence of any of the following:

((+)) (a) The county prosecuting attorney of the jurisdiction in which the offense has occurred;

((+)) (b) The governor of the state of Washington; or

((+)) (c) A majority of the committee charged with the oversight of the organized crime intelligence unit.

(2) Such request or concurrence shall be communicated in writing to the attorney general.

(3) Prior to any prosecution by the attorney general under this section, the attorney general and the county in which the offense occurred shall reach an agreement regarding the payment of all costs, including expert witness fees, and defense attorneys' fees associated with any such prosecution.

Sec. 17. Section 3, chapter 137, Laws of 1981 as last amended by section 5, chapter 346, Laws of 1985 and RCW 9.94A.030 are each amended to read as follows:

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

(1) "Commission" means the sentencing guidelines commission.

(2) "Community corrections officer" means an employee of the department who is responsible for carrying out specific duties in supervision of sentenced offenders and monitoring of sentence conditions.

(3) "Community service" means compulsory service, without compensation, performed for the benefit of the community by the offender. For purposes of the interstate compact for out of state supervision of parolees and probationers, RCW 9.95.270, community supervision is the functional equivalent of probation and should be considered the same as probation by other states.

(4) "Community supervision" means a period of time during which a convicted offender is subject to crime-related prohibitions and other sentence conditions imposed pursuant to this chapter by a court. For first-time offenders, the supervision may include crime-related prohibitions and other conditions imposed pursuant to RCW 9.94A.120(5).

(5) "Confinement" means total or partial confinement as defined in this section.

(6) "Conviction" means an adjudication of guilt pursuant to Titles 10 or 13 RCW and includes a verdict of guilty, a finding of guilty, and acceptance of a plea of guilty.

(7) "Crime-related prohibition" means an order of a court prohibiting conduct that directly relates to the circumstances of the crime for which the offender has been convicted, and shall not be construed to mean orders directing an offender affirmatively to participate in rehabilitative programs or to otherwise perform affirmative conduct.

(8) (a) "Criminal history" means the list of a defendant's prior convictions, whether in this state, in federal court, or elsewhere. The history shall include, where known, for each conviction (i) whether the defendant has been placed on probation and the length and terms thereof; and (ii) whether the defendant has been incarcerated and the length of incarceration.

(b) "Criminal history" includes a defendant's prior convictions ((or pleas of guilty)) in juvenile court if: (i) The ((guilty plea or)) conviction was for an offense which is a felony and is criminal history as defined in RCW 13.40.020(6)(a); ((and)) (ii) the defendant was fifteen years of age or older at the time the offense was committed; and (iii) with respect to prior juvenile class B and C felonies, the defendant ((had not reached his or her twenty-third birthday)) was less than twenty-three years of age at the time the offense for which he or she is being sentenced was committed.

(9) "Department" means the department of corrections.

(10) "Determinate sentence" means a sentence that states with exactitude the number of actual years, months, or days of total confinement, of

partial confinement, of community supervision, the number of actual hours or days of community service work, or dollars or terms of a fine or restitution. The fact that an offender through "earned early release" can reduce the actual period of confinement shall not affect the classification of the sentence as a determinate sentence.

(11) "Drug offense" means any felony violation of chapter 69.50 RCW except possession of a controlled substance (RCW 69.50.401(d)) or forged prescription for a controlled substance (RCW 69.50.403).

(12) "Escape" means escape in the first degree (RCW 9A.76.110), escape in the second degree (RCW 9A.76.120), wilful failure to return from furlough (RCW 72.66.060), or wilful failure to return from work release (RCW 72.65.070).

(13) "Felony traffic offense" means vehicular homicide (RCW 46.61.520), vehicular assault (RCW 46.61.522), or felony hit-and-run injury-accident (RCW 46.52.020(4)).

(14) "Fines" means the requirement that the offender pay a specific sum of money over a specific period of time to the court.

~~((+2))~~ (15)(a) "First-time offender" means any person who is convicted of a felony not classified as a violent offense or a sex offense under this chapter, and except as provided in (b) of this subsection, who previously has never been convicted of a felony in this state, federal court, or another state, and who has never participated in a program of deferred prosecution for a felony offense.

(b) For purposes of (a) of this subsection, a juvenile adjudication for an offense committed before the age of fifteen years is not a previous felony conviction.

~~((+3))~~ (16) "Nonviolent offense" means an offense which is not a violent offense.

(17) "Offender" means a person who has committed a felony established by state law and is eighteen years of age or older or is less than eighteen years of age but whose case has been transferred by the appropriate juvenile court to a criminal court pursuant to RCW 13.40.110. Throughout this chapter, the terms "offender" and "defendant" are used interchangeably.

~~((+4))~~ (18) "Partial confinement" means confinement for no more than one year in a facility or institution operated or utilized under contract by the state or any the state or any other unit of government, for a substantial portion of each day with the balance of the day spent in the community.

~~((+5))~~ (19) "Restitution" means the requirement that the offender pay a specific sum of money over a specific period of time to the court as payment of damages. The sum may include both public and private costs. The imposition of a restitution order does not preclude civil redress.

~~((+6))~~ (20) "Serious traffic offense" means driving while intoxicated (RCW 46.61.502), actual physical control while intoxicated (RCW 46.61-.504), reckless driving (RCW 46.61.500), or hit-and-run an attended vehicle (RCW 46.52.020(5)).

(21) "Serious violent offense" is a subcategory of violent offense and means murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, assault in the first degree, kidnapping in the first degree, or rape in the first degree, or an attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit one of these felonies.

(22) "Sentence range" means the sentencing court's discretionary range in imposing a nonappealable sentence.

~~((+7))~~ (23) "Sex offense" means a felony that is a violation of chapter 9A.44 RCW or RCW 9A.64.020 or 9.68A.090 or that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit such crimes.

(24) "Total confinement" means confinement inside the physical boundaries of a facility or institution operated or utilized under contract by the state or any other unit of government for twenty-four hours a day, or pursuant to RCW 72.64.050 and 72.64.060.

~~((+8))~~ (25) "Victim" means any person who has sustained physical or financial injury to person or property as a direct result of the crime charged.

~~((+9))~~ (26) "Violent offense" means:

(a) Any of the following felonies, as now existing or hereafter amended: Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or an attempt to commit a class A felony, criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A felony, manslaughter in the first degree, manslaughter in the second degree, indecent liberties if committed by forcible compulsion, rape in the second degree, kidnapping in the second degree, arson in the second degree, assault in the second degree, extortion in the first degree, robbery in the second degree, ~~(and)~~ vehicular homicide, and vehicular assault;

(b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a violent offense in subsection ~~((+9))~~ (26)(a) of this section; and

(c) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a violent offense under subsection ~~((+9))~~ (26) (a) or (b) of this section.

Sec. 18. Section 4, chapter 137, Laws of 1981 as amended by section 2, chapter 192, Laws of 1982 and RCW 9.94A.040 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A sentencing guidelines commission is established as an agency of state government.

(2) The commission shall, following a public hearing or hearings:

(a) Devise a series of recommended standard sentence ranges for all felony offenses and a system for determining which range of punishment applies to each offender based on the extent and nature of the offender's criminal history, if any;

(b) Devise recommended prosecuting standards in respect to charging of offenses and plea agreements; and

(c) Devise recommended standards to govern whether sentences are to be served consecutively or concurrently.

(3) Each of the commission's recommended standard sentence ranges shall include one or more of the following: Total confinement, partial confinement, community supervision, community service, and a fine.

(4) In devising the standard sentence ranges of total and partial confinement under this section, the commission is subject to the following limitations:

(a) If the maximum term in the range is one year or less, the minimum term in the range shall be no less than one-third of the maximum term in the range, except that if the maximum term in the range is ninety days or less, the minimum term may be less than one-third of the maximum;

(b) If the maximum term in the range is greater than one year, the minimum term in the range shall be no less than seventy-five percent of the maximum term in the range; and

(c) The maximum term of confinement in a range may not exceed the statutory maximum for the crime as provided in RCW 9A.20.020.

(5) In carrying out its duties under subsection (2) of this section, the commission shall give consideration to the existing guidelines adopted by the association of superior court judges and the Washington association of prosecuting attorneys and the experience gained through use of those guidelines. The commission shall emphasize confinement for the violent offender and alternatives to total confinement for the nonviolent offender.

(6) This commission shall conduct a study to determine the capacity of correctional facilities and programs which are or will be available. While the commission need not consider such capacity in arriving at its recommendations, the commission shall project whether the implementation of its recommendations would result in exceeding such capacity. If the commission finds that this result would probably occur, then the commission shall prepare an additional list of standard sentences which shall be consistent with such capacity.

(7) ~~((By January 10, 1983, the commission shall recommend its standard sentence ranges and standards to the legislature by providing the recommendations to the chief clerk of the house of representatives and secretary of the senate. If the commission has prepared an additional list of standard sentence ranges, as provided under subsection (6) of this section, then the commission shall include such list along with its recommendations.~~

~~(8) Every two years,))~~ The commission may recommend to the legislature revisions or modifications to the standard sentence ranges and other standards. If implementation of the revisions or modifications would result in exceeding the capacity of correctional facilities, then the commission shall accompany its recommendation with an additional list of standard sentence ranges which are consistent with correction capacity.

~~((9))~~ (8) The commission shall study the existing criminal code and from time to time make recommendations to the legislature for modification.

~~((10))~~ (9) The commission shall exercise its duties under this section in conformity with chapter 34.04 RCW, as now existing or hereafter amended.

Sec. 19. Section 7, chapter 137, Laws of 1981 and RCW 9.94A.070 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((1) At its regular session convening in 1983, the legislature shall enact laws approving or modifying either the standards recommended by the commission, or the additional list of standard sentence ranges consistent with prison capacity in the event an additional list has been submitted pursuant to RCW 9.94A.040(6). The standards so adopted shall take effect on July 1, 1984.~~

(2)) Revisions or modifications of standard sentence ranges or other standards, together with any additional list of standard sentence ranges, shall be submitted to the legislature at least every two years ~~((and shall become effective as provided under subsection (1) of this section on July first of the year in which they are submitted))~~.

Sec. 20. 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), and (7) 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)~~) a sex offense other than a 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;))~~) for a sex offense 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 chapter 9A.20 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) 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.

Sec. 21. Section 19, chapter 137, Laws of 1981 as amended by section 10, chapter 209, Laws of 1984 and RCW 9.94A.190 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A sentence that includes a term or terms of confinement totaling more than one year shall be served in a facility or institution operated, or utilized under contract, by the state. Except as provided for in subsection (3) of this section, a sentence of not more than one year of confinement shall be served in a facility operated, licensed, or utilized under contract, by the county.

(2) If a county uses a state partial confinement facility for the partial confinement of a person sentenced to confinement for not more than one year, the county shall reimburse the state for the use of the facility as provided for in this subsection. The office of financial management shall set the rate of reimbursement based upon the average per diem cost per offender in the facility. The office of financial management shall determine to what extent, if any, reimbursement shall be reduced or eliminated because of funds provided by the legislature to the department of corrections for the purpose of covering the cost of county use of state partial confinement facilities. The office of financial management shall reestablish reimbursement rates each even-numbered year.

(3) A person who is sentenced for a felony to a term of not more than one year, and who is committed or returned to incarceration in a state facility on another felony conviction, either under the indeterminate sentencing laws, chapter 9.95 RCW, or under this chapter shall serve all terms of confinement, including a sentence of not more than one year, in a facility or institution operated, or utilized under contract, by the state, consistent with the provisions of RCW 9.94A.400.

Sec. 22. Section 2, chapter 115, Laws of 1983 as amended by section 16, chapter 209, Laws of 1984 and RCW 9.94A.310 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)

TABLE 1

Sentencing Grid

SERIOUSNESS
SCORE

OFFENDER SCORE

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
XIV	Life Sentence without Parole/Death Penalty									
XIII	23y4m 240- 320	24y4m 250- 333	25y4m 261- 347	26y4m 271- 361	27y4m 281- 374	28y4m 291- 388	30y4m 312- 416	32y10m 338- 450	36y 370- 493	40y 411- 548
XII	12y 123- 164	13y 134- 178	14y 144- 192	15y 154- 205	16y 165- 219	17y 175- 233	19y 195- 260	21y 216- 288	25y 257- 342	29y 298- 397
XI	6y 62- 82	6y9m 69- 92	7y6m 77- 102	8y3m 85- 113	9y 93- 123	9y9m 100- 133	12y6m 129- 171	13y6m 139- 185	15y6m 159- 212	17y6m 180- 240
X	5y 51- 68	5y6m 57- 75	6y 62- 82	6y6m 67- 89	7y 72- 96	7y6m 77- 102	9y6m 98- 130	10y6m 108- 144	12y6m 129- 171	14y6m 149- 198
IX	3y 31- 41	3y6m 36- 48	4y 41- 54	4y6m 46- 61	5y 51- 68	5y6m 57- 75	7y6m 77- 102	8y6m 87- 116	10y6m 108- 144	12y6m 129- 171
VIII	2y 21- 27	2y6m 26- 34	3y 31- 41	3y6m 36- 48	4y 41- 54	4y6m 46- 61	6y6m 67- 89	7y6m 77- 102	8y6m 87- 116	10y6m 108- 144

SERIOUSNESS
SCORE

OFFENDER SCORE

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
VII	18m 15- 20	2y 21- 27	2y6m 26- 34	3y 31- 41	3y6m 36- 48	4y 41- 54	5y6m 57- 75	6y6m 67- 89	7y6m 77- 102	8y6m 87- 116
VI	13m 12+- 14	18m 15- 20	2y 21- 27	2y6m 26- 34	3y 31- 41	3y6m 36- 48	4y6m 46- 61	5y6m 57- 75	6y6m 67- 89	7y6m 77- 102
V	9m 6- 12	13m 12+- 14	15m 13- 17	18m 15- 20	2y2m 22- 29	3y2m 33- 43	4y 41- 54	5y 51- 68	6y 62- 82	7y 72- 96
IV	6m 3- 9	9m 6- 12	13m 12+- 14	15m 13- 17	18m 15- 20	2y2m 22- 29	3y2m 33- 43	4y2m 43- 57	5y2m 53- 70	6y2m 63- 84
III	2m 1- 3	5m 3- 8	8m 4- 12	11m 9- 12	14m 12+- 16	20m 17- 22	2y2m 22- 29	3y2m 33- 43	4y2m 43- 57	5y 51- 68
II	0-90 Days	4m 2- 6	6m 3- 9	8m 4- 12	13m 12+- 14	16m 14- 18	20m 17- 22	2y2m 22- 29	3y2m 33- 43	4y2m 43- 57
I	0-60 Days	0-90 Days	3m 2- 5	4m 2- 6	5m 3- 8	8m 4- 12	13m 12+- 14	16m 14- 18	20m 17- 22	2y2m 22- 29

NOTE: Numbers in the first horizontal row of each seriousness category represent sentencing midpoints in years(y) and months(m). Numbers in the second and third rows represent presumptive sentencing ranges in months, or in days if so designated. 12+ equals one year and one day.

(2) For persons convicted of the anticipatory offenses of criminal attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy under chapter 9A.28 RCW, the presumptive sentence is determined by locating the sentencing grid sentence range defined by the appropriate offender score and the seriousness level of the completed crime, and multiplying the range by 75 percent.

(3) The following additional times shall be added to the presumptive sentence if the offender or an accomplice was armed with a deadly weapon

as defined in this chapter and the offender is being sentenced for one of the crimes listed in this subsection. If the offender or an accomplice was armed with a deadly weapon and the offender is being sentenced for an anticipatory offense under chapter 9A.28 RCW to commit one of the crimes listed in this subsection, the following times shall be added to the presumptive range determined under subsection (2) of this section:

- (a) 24 months ((f)) for Rape 1 (RCW 9A.44.040), Robbery 1 (RCW 9A.56.200), or Kidnapping 1((t)) (RCW 9A.40.020)
- (b) 18 months ((f)) for Burglary 1((t)) (RCW 9A.52.020)
- (c) 12 months ((f)) for Assault 2 (RCW 9A.36.020), Escape 1 (RCW 9A.76.110), Kidnapping 2 (RCW 9A.40.030), Burglary 2 of a building other than a dwelling (RCW 9A.52.030), ((Delivery or Possession of a controlled substance with intent to deliver)) or any drug offense

Sec. 23. Section 3, chapter 115, Laws of 1983 as amended by section 17, chapter 209, Laws of 1984 and RCW 9.94A.320 are each amended to read as follows:

TABLE 2

CRIMES INCLUDED WITHIN EACH SERIOUSNESS LEVEL

XIV	Aggravated Murder 1 (RCW 10.95.020)
XIII	Murder 1 (RCW 9A.32.030)
XII	Murder 2 (RCW 9A.32.050)
XI	Assault 1 (RCW 9A.36.010)
X	Kidnapping 1 (RCW 9A.40.020) Rape 1 (RCW 9A.44.040) Damaging building, etc., by explosion with threat to human being (RCW 70.74.280(1)) Over 18 and deliver heroin or narcotic from Schedule I or II to someone under 18 and 3 years junior (RCW 69.50.406) <u>Leading Organized Crime (RCW 9A.82.060(1)(a))</u>
IX	Robbery 1 (RCW 9A.56.200) Manslaughter 1 (RCW 9A.32.060) Statutory Rape 1 (RCW 9A.44.070) ((Employing, using, or permitting minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct for commercial use (RCW 9.68A.020))) Explosive devices prohibited (RCW 70.74.180) Endangering life and property by explosives with threat to human being (RCW 70.74.270) Over 18 and deliver narcotic from Schedule III, IV, or V or a nonnarcotic from Schedule I-V to someone under 18 and 3 years junior (RCW 69.50.406)

- Sexual Exploitation, Under 16 (RCW 9.68A.040(2)(a))
Inciting Criminal Profiteering (RCW 9A.82.061(1)(b))
- VIII Arson 1 (RCW 9A.48.020)
 Rape 2 (RCW 9A.44.050)
 Promoting Prostitution 1 (RCW 9A.88.070)
 Selling heroin for profit (RCW 69.50.410)
- VII Burglary 1 (RCW 9A.52.020)
 Vehicular Homicide (RCW 46.61.520)
 Introducing Contraband 1 (RCW 9A.76.140)
 Statutory Rape 2 (RCW 9A.44.080)
 Indecent Liberties (with forcible compulsion) (RCW 9A.44.100(1)(a))
 (~~Sending, bringing into the state, possessing, publishing, printing, etc., obscene matter involving minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct (RCW 9.68A.030))~~)
Sexual Exploitation, Under 18 (RCW 9.68A.040(2)(b))
Dealing in depictions of minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct (RCW 9.68A.050)
Sending, bringing into state depictions of minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct (RCW 9.68A.060)
- VI Bribery (RCW 9A.68.010)
 Manslaughter 2 (RCW 9A.32.070)
 Intimidating a Juror/Witness (RCW 9A.72.110, 9A.72.130)
 Damaging building, etc., by explosion with no threat to human being (RCW 70.74.280(2))
 Endangering life and property by explosives with no threat to human being (RCW 70.74.270)
 Indecent Liberties (without forcible compulsion) (RCW 9A.44.100(1) (b) and (c))
 Incest 1 (RCW 9A.64.020(1))
 Selling for profit (controlled or counterfeit) any controlled substance (except heroin) (RCW 69.50.410)
 Manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to deliver heroin or narcotics from Schedule I or II (RCW 69.50.401(a)(1)(i))
Intimidating a Judge (RCW 9A.72.160)
- V Rape 3 (RCW 9A.44.060)
 Kidnapping 2 (RCW 9A.40.030)
 Extortion 1 (RCW 9A.56.120)
 Incest 2 (RCW 9A.64.020(2))
 Perjury 1 (RCW 9A.72.020)
Extortionate Extension of Credit (RCW 9A.82.020)

- Advancing money or property for extortionate extension of credit (RCW 9A.82.030)
Extortionate Means to Collect Extensions of Credit (RCW 9A.82.040)
 Rendering Criminal Assistance 1 (RCW 9A.76.070)
- IV Robbery 2 (RCW 9A.56.210)
 Assault 2 (RCW 9A.36.020)
 Escape 1 (RCW 9A.76.110)
 Arson 2 (RCW 9A.48.030)
 Bribing a Witness/Bribe Received by Witness (RCW 9A.72-.090, 9A.72.100)
 Malicious Harassment (RCW 9A.36.080)
 Wilful Failure to Return from Furlough (RCW 72.66.060)
 Hit and Run — Injury Accident (RCW 46.52.020(4))
 Vehicular Assault (RCW 46.61.522)
 Manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to deliver narcotics from Schedule III, IV, or V or nonnarcotics from Schedule I-V (except marijuana) (RCW 69.50.401(a)(1)(ii) through (iv))
Influencing Outcome of Sporting Event (RCW 9A.82.070)
Use of Proceeds of Criminal Profiteering (RCW 9A.82.080 (1) and (2))
Knowingly Trafficking in Stolen Property (RCW 9A.82.050(2))
- III Statutory Rape 3 (RCW 9A.44.090)
 Extortion 2 (RCW 9A.56.130)
 Unlawful Imprisonment (RCW 9A.40.040)
 Assault 3 (RCW 9A.36.030)
 Unlawful possession of firearm or pistol by felon (RCW 9.41.040)
Harassment (RCW 9A.46.020)
Promoting Prostitution 2 (RCW 9A.88.080)
Wilful Failure to Return from Work Release (RCW 72.65.070)
Introducing Contraband 2 (RCW 9A.76.150)
 ((Communicating)) Communication with a Minor for Immoral Purposes (RCW ((9A.44.110)) 9.68A.090)
Patronizing a Juvenile Prostitute (RCW 9.68A.100)
 Escape 2 (RCW 9A.76.120)
 Perjury 2 (RCW 9A.72.030)
 Intimidating a Public Servant (RCW 9A.76.180)
 Tampering with a Witness (RCW 9A.72.120)
 Manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to deliver marijuana (RCW 69.50.401(a)(1)(ii))
Recklessly Trafficking in Stolen Property (RCW 9A.82.050(1))

- Theft of livestock 1 (RCW 9A.56.080)
- II Malicious Mischief 1 (RCW 9A.48.070)
 Possession of Stolen Property 1 (RCW 9A.56.150)
 Theft 1 (RCW 9A.56.030)
 Theft of Livestock 2 (RCW 9A.56.080)
 (~~Welfare Fraud (RCW 74.08.331)~~)
 Burglary 2 (RCW 9A.52.030)
 Possession of controlled substance that is either heroin or narcotics from Schedule I or II (RCW 69.50.401(d))
 Create, deliver, or possess a counterfeit controlled substance (RCW 69.50.401(b))
Computer Trespass 1 (RCW 9A.52.110)
- I Theft 2 (RCW 9A.56.040)
 Possession of Stolen Property 2 (RCW 9A.56.160)
 Forgery (RCW 9A.60.020)
 (~~Auto Theft (Taking and Riding)~~) Taking Motor Vehicle Without Permission (RCW 9A.56.070)
 Vehicle Prowl 1 (RCW 9A.52.095)
 (~~Eluding~~) Attempting to Elude a Pursuing Police Vehicle (RCW 46.61.024)
 Malicious Mischief 2 (RCW 9A.48.080)
 Reckless Burning 1 (RCW 9A.48.040)
 Unlawful Issuance of (~~Bank~~) Checks or Drafts (RCW 9A.56.060)
 False Verification for Welfare (RCW 74.08.055)
 Forged Prescription (RCW 69.41.020)
Forged Prescription for a Controlled Substance (RCW 69.50.403)
 Possess Controlled Substance that is a Narcotic from Schedule III, IV, or V or Non-narcotic from Schedule I-V (RCW 69.50.401(d))

Sec. 24. Section 4, chapter 115, Laws of 1983 as amended by section 18, chapter 209, Laws of 1984 and RCW 9.94A.330 are each amended to read as follows:

TABLE 3
OFFENDER SCORE MATRIX

Prior Adult Convictions

(Score prior convictions for felony anticipatory crimes (attempts, criminal solicitations, and criminal conspiracies) the same as for the completed crime.)

Current Offenses	Serious Violent	Burglary 1	Other Violent	Vehicular Assault/Homicide	Escape
Serious Violent	3	2	2	2	1
Burglary 1	2	2	2	2	1
Other Violent	2	2	2	2	1
(Vehicular Homicide	0	0	0	2	0
Felony Traffic	1	1	1	2	1
Escape	0	0	0	0	1
Burglary 2	1	2	1	1	1
Other Non-Violent	1	1	1	1	1
Drug	1	1	1	1	1

Current Offenses	Burglary 2	Other Felony Traffic	Serious Traffic	Other Non-Violent	Drug
Serious Violent	1	1	0	1	1
Burglary 1	2	1	0	1	1
Other Violent	1	1	0	1	1
(Vehicular Homicide	0	1	1	0	0
Felony Traffic	1	1	1	1	1
Escape	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary 2	2	1	0	1	1
Other Non-Violent	1	1	0	1	1
Drug	1	1	0	1	2

Prior Juvenile Convictions

(Score prior convictions for felony anticipatory crimes (attempts, criminal solicitations, and criminal conspiracies) the same as for the completed crime.)

Current Offenses	Serious Violent	Burglary 1	Other Violent	Vehicular Assault/Homicide	Escape
Serious Violent	3	2	2	2	1/2
Burglary 1	2	2	2	2	1/2
Other Violent	2	2	2	2	1/2
((Vehicular Homicide	0	0	0	2	0))
Felony Traffic	1/2	1/2	1/2	2	1/2
Escape	0	0	0	0	1/2
Burglary 2	1/2	2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Other					
Non-Violent	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Drug	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2

Current Offenses	Burglary 2	Other Felony Traffic	Serious Traffic	Other Non-Violent	Drug
Serious Violent	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2
Burglary 1	1	1/2	0	1/2	1/2
Other Violent	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2
((Vehicular Homicide	0	1/2	1/2	0	0))
Felony Traffic	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Escape	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary 2	1	1/2	0	1/2	1/2
Other					
Non-Violent	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2
Drug	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1

~~((Definitions: Serious Violent: Murder 1, Murder 2, Assault 1, Kidnaping 1, Rape 1
 Escape: Escape 1, Escape 2, Willful Failure to Return From Work Release or Furlough
 Serious Traffic: Driving While Intoxicated, Actual Physical Control, Reckless Driving, Hit-and-Run
 Felony Traffic: Felony Hit-and-Run, Vehicular Assault, Attempting to Elude a Police Officer~~

~~Drug: All felony violations of chapter 69.50 RCW except possession of a controlled substance))~~

Sec. 25. Section 7, chapter 115, Laws of 1983 as amended by section 19, chapter 209, Laws of 1984 and RCW 9.94A.360 are each amended to read as follows:

The offender score is measured on the horizontal axis of the sentencing grid. The offender score rules ~~((are))~~, partially summarized in Table 3, RCW 9.94A.330, are as follows:

The offender score is ~~((computed in the following way:))~~ the sum of points accrued under subsections (1) through (14) of this section rounded down to the nearest whole number.

(1) A prior conviction is a conviction which exists before the date of sentencing for the offense for which the offender score is being computed. Convictions entered or sentenced on the same date as the conviction for which the offender score is being computed shall be deemed "other current offenses" within the meaning of RCW 9.94A.400.

(2) Except as provided in subsections (3) and (13) of this section, class A prior felony convictions shall always be included in the offender score. Class B prior felony convictions shall not be included in the offender score, if since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to a felony conviction, if any, or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender had spent ten consecutive years in the community without being convicted of any felonies. Class C prior felony convictions shall not be included in the offender score if, since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to a felony conviction, if any, or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender had spent five consecutive years in the community without being convicted of any felonies. Serious traffic convictions shall not be included in the offender score if, since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to a felony conviction, if any, or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender spent five years in the community without being convicted of any serious traffic or felony traffic offenses. This subsection applies to both adult and juvenile prior convictions. Out-of-state convictions for offenses shall be classified according to the comparable offense definitions and sentences provided by Washington law.

(3) Include class A juvenile felonies only if the offender was 15 or older at the time the juvenile offense was committed. Include class B and C juvenile felony convictions only if the offender was 15 or older at the time the juvenile offense was committed and the offender was less than 23 at the time the offense for which he or she is being sentenced was committed.

~~((2))~~ (4) Score prior convictions for felony anticipatory offenses (attempts, criminal solicitations, and criminal conspiracies) the same as if they were convictions for completed offenses.

(5) In the case of multiple prior convictions, for the purpose of computing the offender score, count all convictions separately, except:

(a) Prior adult offenses which were found, under RCW 9.94A.400(1)(a), to encompass the same criminal conduct, shall be counted as one offense, the offense that yields the highest offender score. The current sentencing court shall determine with respect to other prior adult offenses for which sentences were served concurrently whether those offenses shall be counted as one offense or as separate offenses, and if the court finds that they shall be counted as one offense, then the offense that yields the highest offender score shall be used;

(b) Juvenile prior convictions entered or sentenced on the same date shall count as one offense, the offense that yields the highest offender score; and

(c) In the case of multiple prior convictions for offenses committed before July 1, 1986, for the purpose of computing the offender score, count all adult convictions served concurrently as one offense, and count all juvenile convictions entered on the same date as one offense. Use the conviction for the offense that yields the highest offender score.

(6) If the present conviction is one of the anticipatory offenses of criminal attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy, count each prior conviction as if the present conviction were for a completed offense.

(7) If the present conviction is for a nonviolent offense and not covered by subsection (11), (12), or (13) of this section, count one point for each adult prior felony conviction and one point for each juvenile prior violent felony conviction and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior nonviolent felony conviction.

(8) If the present conviction is for a violent offense and not covered in subsection (9), (10), (11), or (12) of this section, count two points for each prior adult and juvenile violent felony conviction, one point for each prior adult nonviolent felony conviction, and 1/2 point for each prior juvenile nonviolent felony conviction.

(9) If the present conviction is for Murder 1 or 2, Assault 1, Kidnaping 1, or Rape 1, count three points for prior adult and juvenile convictions for crimes in these categories, two points for each prior adult and juvenile violent conviction (not already counted), one point for each prior adult nonviolent felony conviction, and 1/2 point for each prior juvenile nonviolent felony conviction.

((3)) (10) If the present conviction is for Burglary 1, count prior(s) convictions as in subsection ((5)) (8) of this section; however count two points for each prior adult Burglary 2 conviction, and one point for each prior juvenile Burglary 2 conviction.

((4)) (11) If the present conviction is for ((Vehicular Homicide, only)) a felony traffic offense count ((the following crimes as part of the offender score:)) two points for each adult or juvenile prior conviction for

~~Vehicular Homicide((; Vehicular Assault, Felony Hit and Run (RCW 46.52.020(4)), Hit and Run (RCW 46.52.020(5)), Driving While Intoxicated (RCW 46.61.502), Actual Physical Control (RCW 46.61.504), Reckless Driving (RCW 46.61.500), Attempting to Elude a Police Officer (RCW 46.61.500). Count two points for each adult or juvenile Vehicular Homicide conviction, one point for each other adult felony traffic or serious traffic conviction, and 1/2 point for each other juvenile felony traffic or serious traffic conviction:~~

~~(5) If the present conviction is for a violent offense and not covered in subsections (2), (3), (4), or (8) of this section, count two points for each prior adult and juvenile violent felony conviction, one point for each prior adult nonviolent felony conviction, and 1/2 point for each prior juvenile nonviolent felony conviction)); count one point for each adult, and 1/2 point for each juvenile, prior conviction for each other felony offense or serious traffic offense.~~

~~((6)) (12) If the present conviction is for a drug offense count two points for each adult prior felony drug offense conviction and one point for each juvenile drug offense. All other adult and juvenile felonies are scored as in subsection (8) of this section if the current drug offense is violent, or as in subsection (7) of this section if the current drug offense is nonviolent.~~

~~(13) If the present conviction is for escape (Escape 1, RCW 9A.76.110; Escape 2, RCW 9A.76.120; Willful Failure to Return from Furlough, RCW 72.66.060; and Willful Failure to Return from Work Release, RCW 72.65.070), count only prior escape convictions in the offender score. Count adult prior escape convictions as one point and juvenile prior escape convictions as 1/2 point.~~

~~((7)) (14) If the present conviction is for Burglary 2, count priors as in subsection ((9)) (7) of this section; however, count two points for each adult and juvenile prior Burglary 1 conviction, two points for each adult prior Burglary 2 conviction, and one point for each juvenile prior Burglary 2 conviction.~~

~~((8) If the present conviction is for a violation of chapter 69.50 RCW, except for possession of a controlled substance (RCW 69.50.401(d)), count two points for each adult prior felony drug conviction (chapter 69.50 RCW, except RCW 69.50.401(d)), and one point for each juvenile drug conviction. All other adult and juvenile felonies are scored as in subsection (5) of this section if the current drug conviction is violent, or as in subsection (9) of this section if the current drug conviction is nonviolent.~~

~~(9) If the present conviction is for a nonviolent offense and not covered by subsection (6), (7), or (8) of this section, count one point for each prior adult felony conviction and one point for each prior juvenile violent felony conviction and 1/2 point for each prior juvenile nonviolent felony.~~

~~(10) For all offender scores, the fractional totals shall be rounded down to the nearest whole number.~~

~~(11) In the case of multiple prior convictions for the purpose of computing the offender score, count all adult convictions served concurrently as one offense, and count all juvenile convictions entered on the same date as one offense. The conviction for the offense that yields the highest offender score is used.~~

~~(12) Class A prior felony convictions are always included in the offender score. Class B prior felony convictions are not included if the offender has spent ten years in the community and has not been convicted of any felonies since the last date of release from confinement pursuant to a felony conviction (including full-time residential treatment), if any, or entry of judgment and sentence. Class C prior felony convictions and serious traffic convictions as defined in RCW 9.94A.330 are not included if the offender has spent five years in the community and has not been convicted of any felonies since the last date of release from confinement pursuant to a felony conviction (including full-time residential treatment), if any, or entry of judgment and sentence. This subsection applies to both adult and juvenile prior convictions.~~

~~The designation of out-of-state convictions shall be covered by the offense definitions and sentences provided by Washington law.~~

~~The offender score is the sum of points accrued under subsections (1) through (12) of this section.)~~

Sec. 26. Section 8, chapter 115, Laws of 1983 as amended by section 20, chapter 209, Laws of 1984 and RCW 9.94A.370 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The intersection of the column defined by the offender score and the row defined by the offense seriousness score determines the presumptive sentencing range (see RCW 9.94A.310, (Table 1)). The additional time for deadly weapon findings shall be added to the entire presumptive sentence range. The court may impose any sentence within the range that it deems appropriate. All presumptive sentence ranges are expressed in terms of total confinement.

(2) In determining any sentence, the trial court may ~~((use))~~ rely on no more information than is admitted by the plea agreement, ~~((and))~~ or admitted ~~((to or))~~, acknowledged, or proved in a trial or at the time of sentencing. Acknowledgement includes not objecting to information stated in the presentence reports. Where the defendant disputes material facts, the court must either not consider the fact or grant an evidentiary hearing on the point. The ~~((real))~~ facts shall be deemed ~~((proven))~~ proved at the ~~((evidentiary))~~ hearing by a preponderance of the evidence. ~~((Real))~~ Facts that establish the elements of ~~((a higher crime;))~~ a more serious crime~~(;))~~ or additional crimes ~~((cannot))~~ may not be used to go outside the presumptive sentence range except upon stipulation or when specifically provided for in RCW 9.94A.390(2) (c) and (d).

Sec. 27. Section 10, chapter 115, Laws of 1983 as amended by section 24, chapter 209, Laws of 1984 and RCW 9.94A.390 are each amended to read as follows:

If the sentencing court finds that an exceptional sentence outside the standard range should be imposed in accordance with RCW 9.94A.120(2), the sentence is subject to review only as provided for in RCW 9.94A.210(4).

The following are illustrative factors which the court may consider in the exercise of its discretion to impose an exceptional sentence~~((:))~~. The following are illustrative only and are not intended to be exclusive reasons for exceptional sentences.

(1) Mitigating Circumstances

~~((1))~~ (a) To a significant degree, the victim was an initiator, willing participant, aggressor, or provoker of the incident.

~~((2))~~ (b) Before detection, the defendant compensated, or made a good faith effort to compensate, the victim of the criminal conduct for any damage or injury sustained.

~~((3))~~ (c) The defendant committed the crime under duress, coercion, threat, or compulsion insufficient to constitute a complete defense but which significantly affected his or her conduct.

~~((4))~~ (d) The defendant, with no apparent predisposition to do so, was induced by others to participate in the crime.

~~((5))~~ (e) The defendant's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the requirements of the law, was significantly impaired (voluntary use of drugs or alcohol is excluded).

~~((6))~~ (f) The offense was principally accomplished by another person and the defendant manifested extreme caution or sincere concern for the safety or well-being of the victim.

~~((7))~~ (g) The operation of the multiple offense policy of RCW 9.94A.400 results in a presumptive sentence that is clearly excessive in light of the purpose of this chapter, as expressed in RCW 9.94A.010.

(2) Aggravating Circumstances

~~((1))~~ (a) The defendant's conduct during the commission of the current offense manifested deliberate cruelty to the victim.

~~((2))~~ (b) The defendant knew or should have known that the victim of the current offense was particularly vulnerable or incapable of resistance due to extreme youth, advanced age, disability, or ill health.

~~((3))~~ (c) The current offense was a major economic offense or series of offenses, so identified by a consideration of any of the following factors:

~~((a))~~ (i) The current offense involved multiple victims or multiple incidents per victim;

~~((b))~~ (ii) The current offense involved attempted or actual monetary loss substantially greater than typical for the offense;

~~((c))~~ (iii) The current offense involved a high degree of sophistication or planning or occurred over a lengthy period of time;

~~((d))~~ (iv) The defendant used his or her position of trust, confidence, or fiduciary responsibility to facilitate the commission of the current offense.

~~((4))~~ (d) The current offense was a major violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, chapter 69.50 RCW (VUCSA), related to trafficking in controlled substances, which was more onerous than the typical offense of its statutory definition: The presence of ANY of the following may identify ~~((an))~~ a current offense as a major VUCSA:

~~((a))~~ (i) The current offense involved at least three separate transactions in which controlled substances were sold, transferred, or possessed with intent to do so; or

~~((b))~~ (ii) The current offense involved an attempted or actual sale or transfer of controlled substances in quantities substantially larger than for personal use; or

~~((c))~~ (iii) The current offense involved the manufacture of controlled substances for use by other parties; or

~~((d))~~ The offender possessed a firearm during the commission of the offense; or

~~((e))~~ (iv) The circumstances of the current offense reveal the offender to have occupied a high position in the drug distribution hierarchy; or

~~((f))~~ (v) The current offense involved a high degree of sophistication or planning or occurred over a lengthy period of time or involved a broad geographic area of disbursement; or

~~((g))~~ (vi) The offender used his or her position or status to facilitate the commission of the current offense, including positions of trust, confidence or fiduciary responsibility (e.g., pharmacist, physician, or other medical professional); or

~~((h))~~ (e) The operation of the multiple offense policy of RCW 9.94A.400 results in a presumptive sentence that is clearly too lenient in light of the purpose of this chapter, as expressed in RCW ~~((9.94A.400))~~ 9.94A.010.

~~((The above considerations are illustrative only and are not intended to be exclusive reasons for exceptional sentences.))~~

Sec. 28. Section 11, chapter 115, Laws of 1983 as amended by section 25, chapter 209, Laws of 1984 and RCW 9.94A.400 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) (a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, whenever a person is ~~((convicted of))~~ to be sentenced for two or more current offenses, the sentence range for each current offense shall be determined by using all other current and prior convictions as ~~((criminal history. All sentences so determined shall be served concurrently. Separate crimes encompassing the same criminal conduct))~~ if they were prior convictions for the purpose of the offender score: PROVIDED, That if the court enters a finding that

some or all of the current offenses encompass the same criminal conduct then those current offenses shall be counted as one crime ((in determining criminal history)). Sentences imposed under this subsection shall be served concurrently. Consecutive sentences may only be imposed under the exceptional sentence provisions of RCW 9.94A.120 and 9.94A.390(2)(c) or any other provision of RCW 9.94A.390.

(b) Whenever a person is convicted of three or more serious violent offenses, as defined in RCW 9.94A.330, arising from separate and distinct criminal conduct, the sentence range for the offense with the highest seriousness level under RCW 9.94A.320 shall be determined using the offender's ((prior convictions as)) criminal history in the offender score and the sentence range for other serious violent offenses shall be determined by using ((a criminal history)) an offender score of zero. The sentence range for any ((remaining)) offenses that are not serious violent offenses shall be determined according to (a) of this subsection. All sentences imposed under (b) of this subsection shall be served consecutively to each other and concurrently with sentences imposed under (a) of this subsection.

(2) Whenever a person while under sentence of felony commits another felony and is sentenced to another term of imprisonment, the latter term shall not begin until expiration of all prior terms.

(3) Subject to subsections (1) and (2) of this section, whenever a person is sentenced for a felony that was committed while the person was not under sentence of a felony, the sentence shall run ((consecutively)) concurrently with any felony ((sentences previously)) sentence which has been imposed by any court in this or another state or by a federal court(;) subsequent to the commission of the crime being sentenced unless the court pronouncing the ((subsequent)) current sentence expressly orders that they be served ((concurrently)) consecutively.

(4) Whenever any person granted probation under RCW 9.95.210 or 9.92.060, or both, has the probationary sentence revoked and a prison sentence imposed, ((this)) that sentence shall run consecutively to any sentence imposed pursuant to this chapter, unless the court pronouncing the subsequent sentence expressly orders that they be served concurrently.

(5) However, in the case of consecutive sentences, all periods of total confinement shall be served before any partial confinement, community service, community supervision, or any other requirement or conditions of any of the sentences.

Sec. 29. Section 12, chapter 115, Laws of 1983 as amended by section 26, chapter 209, Laws of 1984 and RCW 9.94A.410 are each amended to read as follows:

For persons convicted of the anticipatory offenses of criminal attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy under chapter 9A.28 RCW, the presumptive sentence is determined by locating the sentencing grid sentence range defined

by the appropriate offender score and the seriousness level of the crime, and multiplying the range by 75 percent.

In calculating an offender score, count each prior conviction as if the present conviction were for the completed offense. When these convictions are used as criminal history, score them the same as a completed crime.

Sec. 30. Section 15, chapter 115, Laws of 1983 and RCW 9.94A.440 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Decision not to prosecute.

STANDARD: A Prosecuting Attorney may decline to prosecute, even though technically sufficient evidence to prosecute exists, in situations where prosecution would serve no public purpose, would defeat the underlying purpose of the law in question or would result in decreased respect for the law.

GUIDELINE/COMMENTARY:

Examples

The following are examples of reasons not to prosecute which could satisfy the standard.

(a) Contrary to Legislative Intent – It may be proper to decline to charge where the application of criminal sanctions would be clearly contrary to the intent of the legislature in enacting the particular statute.

(b) Antiquated Statute – It may be proper to decline to charge where the statute in question is antiquated in that:

(i) It has not been enforced for many years; and

(ii) Most members of society act as if it were no longer in existence; and

(iii) It serves no deterrent or protective purpose in today's society; and

(iv) The statute has not been recently reconsidered by the legislature.

This reason is not to be construed as the basis for declining cases because the law in question is unpopular or because it is difficult to enforce.

(c) De Minimus Violation – It may be proper to decline to charge where the violation of law is only technical or insubstantial and where no public interest or deterrent purpose would be served by prosecution.

(d) Confinement on Other Charges – It may be proper to decline to charge because the accused has been sentenced on another charge to a lengthy period of confinement; and

(i) Conviction of the new offense would not merit any additional direct or collateral punishment;

(ii) The new offense is either a misdemeanor or a felony which is not particularly aggravated; and

(iii) Conviction of the new offense would not serve any significant deterrent purpose.

(e) Pending Conviction on Another Charge – It may be proper to decline to charge because the accused is facing a pending prosecution in the same or another county; and

(i) Conviction of the new offense would not merit any additional direct or collateral punishment;

(ii) Conviction in the pending prosecution is imminent;

(iii) The new offense is either a misdemeanor or a felony which is not particularly aggravated; and

(iv) Conviction of the new offense would not serve any significant deterrent purpose.

(f) High Disproportionate Cost of Prosecution – It may be proper to decline to charge where the cost of locating or transporting, or the burden on, prosecution witnesses is highly disproportionate to the importance of prosecuting the offense in question. This reason should be limited to minor cases and should not be relied upon in serious cases.

(g) Improper Motives of Complainant – It may be proper to decline charges because the motives of the complainant are improper and prosecution would serve no public purpose, would defeat the underlying purpose of the law in question or would result in decreased respect for the law.

(h) Immunity – It may be proper to decline to charge where immunity is to be given to an accused in order to prosecute another where the accused's information or testimony will reasonably lead to the conviction of others who are responsible for more serious criminal conduct or who represent a greater danger to the public interest.

(i) Victim Request – It may be proper to decline to charge because the victim requests that no criminal charges be filed and the case involves the following crimes or situations:

(i) Assault cases where the victim has suffered little or no injury;

(ii) Crimes against property, not involving violence, where no major loss was suffered;

(iii) Where doing so would not jeopardize the safety of society.

Care should be taken to insure that the victim's request is freely made and is not the product of threats or pressure by the accused.

The presence of these factors may also justify the decision to dismiss a prosecution which has been commenced.

Notification

The prosecutor is encouraged to notify the victim, when practical, and the law enforcement personnel, of the decision not to prosecute.

(2) Decision to prosecute.

STANDARD:

Crimes against persons will be filed if sufficient admissible evidence exists, which, when considered with the most plausible, reasonably foreseeable defense that could be raised under the evidence, would justify conviction by a reasonable and objective fact-finder.

Crimes against property/other crimes will be filed if the admissible evidence is of such convincing force as to make it probable that a reasonable

and objective fact-finder would convict after hearing all the admissible evidence and the most plausible defense that could be raised.

See table ((13)) below for the crimes within these categories.

~~((TABLE 13))~~

CATEGORIZATION OF CRIMES FOR PROSECUTING STANDARDS

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Aggravated Murder

1st Degree Murder

2nd Degree Murder

1st Degree Kidnaping

1st Degree Assault

1st Degree Rape

1st Degree Robbery

1st Degree Statutory Rape

1st Degree Arson

2nd Degree Kidnaping

2nd Degree Assault

2nd Degree Rape

2nd Degree Robbery

1st Degree Burglary

1st Degree Manslaughter

2nd Degree Manslaughter

1st Degree Extortion

Indecent Liberties

2nd Degree Statutory Rape

Incest

~~((Negligent))~~ Vehicular Homicide

Vehicular Assault

3rd Degree Rape

3rd Degree Statutory Rape

2nd Degree Extortion

1st Degree Promoting Prostitution

Intimidating a Juror

Communication with a Minor

Intimidating a Witness

Intimidating a Public Servant

Bomb Threat (if against person)

3rd Degree Assault

Unlawful Imprisonment

Promoting a Suicide Attempt

Riot (if against person)

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY/OTHER CRIMES

2nd Degree Arson
 1st Degree Escape
 2nd Degree Burglary
 1st Degree Theft
 1st Degree Perjury
 1st Degree Introducing Contraband
 1st Degree Possession of Stolen Property
 Bribery
 Bribing a Witness
 Bribe received by a Witness
 Bomb Threat (if against property)
 1st Degree Malicious Mischief
 2nd Degree Theft
 2nd Degree Escape
 2nd Degree Introducing Contraband
 2nd Degree Possession of Stolen Property
 2nd Degree Malicious Mischief
 1st Degree Reckless Burning
 Taking a Motor Vehicle without Authorization
 Forgery
 ((~~Welfare Fraud~~))
 2nd Degree Perjury
 2nd Degree Promoting Prostitution
 Tampering with a Witness
 Trading in Public Office
 Trading in Special Influence
 Receiving/Granting Unlawful Compensation
 Bigamy
 Eluding a Pursuing Police Vehicle
 Wilful Failure to Return from Furlough
 Riot (if against property)
 Thefts of Livestock

ALL OTHER UNCLASSIFIED FELONIES

Selection of Charges/Degree of Charge

(1) The prosecutor should file charges which adequately describe the nature of defendant's conduct. Other offenses may be charged only if they are necessary to ensure that the charges:

(a) Will significantly enhance the strength of the state's case at trial;
 or

(b) Will result in restitution to all victims.

(2) The prosecutor should not overcharge to obtain a guilty plea.
 Overcharging includes:

- (a) Charging a higher degree;
- (b) Charging additional counts.

This standard is intended to direct prosecutors to charge those crimes which demonstrate the nature and seriousness of a defendant's criminal conduct, but to decline to charge crimes which are not necessary to such an indication. Crimes which do not merge as a matter of law, but which arise from the same course of conduct, do not all have to be charged.

GUIDELINES/COMMENTARY:

Police Investigation

A prosecuting attorney is dependent upon law enforcement agencies to conduct the necessary factual investigation which must precede the decision to prosecute. The prosecuting attorney shall ensure that a thorough factual investigation has been conducted before a decision to prosecute is made. In ordinary circumstances the investigation should include the following:

- (1) The interviewing of all material witnesses, together with the obtaining of written statements whenever possible;
- (2) The completion of necessary laboratory tests; and
- (3) The obtaining, in accordance with constitutional requirements, of the suspect's version of the events.

If the initial investigation is incomplete, a prosecuting attorney should insist upon further investigation before a decision to prosecute is made, and specify what the investigation needs to include.

Exceptions

In certain situations, a prosecuting attorney may authorize filing of a criminal complaint before the investigation is complete if:

- (1) Probable cause exists to believe the suspect is guilty; and
- (2) The suspect presents a danger to the community or is likely to flee if not apprehended; or
- (3) The arrest of the suspect is necessary to complete the investigation of the crime.

In the event that the exception to the standard is applied, the prosecuting attorney shall obtain a commitment from the law enforcement agency involved to complete the investigation in a timely manner. If the subsequent investigation does not produce sufficient evidence to meet the normal charging standard, the complaint should be dismissed.

Investigation Techniques

The prosecutor should be fully advised of the investigatory techniques that were used in the case investigation including:

- (1) Polygraph testing;
- (2) Hypnosis;
- (3) Electronic surveillance;
- (4) Use of informants.

Pre-Filing Discussions with Defendant

Discussions with the defendant or his/her representative regarding the selection or disposition of charges may occur prior to the filing of charges, and potential agreements can be reached.

Sec. 31. Section 7, chapter 14, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as amended by section 4, chapter 244, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. and RCW 9A.44.070 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person over thirteen years of age is guilty of statutory rape in the first degree when the person engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is less than eleven years old.

(2) Statutory rape in the first degree is a class A felony. No person convicted of statutory rape in the first degree shall be granted a deferred or suspended sentence except ~~((for the purpose of commitment to an inpatient treatment facility))~~ under RCW 9.94A.120(7).

Sec. 32. Section 9A.56.080, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as amended by section 2, chapter 174, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. and RCW 9A.56.080 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Every person who, ~~((without lawful authority and))~~ with intent to sell or exchange and to deprive or defraud the lawful owner thereof, wilfully takes, leads, or transports away, conceals, withholds, slaughters, or otherwise appropriates ~~((to his own use))~~ any horse, mule, cow, heifer, bull, steer, swine, or sheep ~~((shall be))~~ is guilty of theft of livestock in the first degree.

(2) A person who commits what would otherwise be theft of livestock in the first degree but without intent to sell or exchange, and for the person's own use only, is guilty of theft of livestock in the second degree.

(3) Theft of livestock in the first degree is a class B felony.

(4) Theft of livestock in the second degree is a class C felony.

Sec. 33. Section 9, chapter 155, Laws of 1979 as last amended by section 1, chapter 43, Laws of 1984 and RCW 13.50.050 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) This section governs records relating to the commission of juvenile offenses, including records relating to diversions.

(2) The official juvenile court file of any alleged or proven juvenile offender shall be open to public inspection, unless sealed pursuant to subsection (11) of this section.

(3) All records other than the official juvenile court file are confidential and may be released only as provided in this section and RCW 13.50.010.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in this section and RCW 13.50.010, records retained or produced by any juvenile justice or care agency may be released to other participants in the juvenile justice or care system only when an investigation or case involving the juvenile in question is being pursued by the other participant or when that other participant is assigned the responsibility for supervising the juvenile.

(5) Information not in an official juvenile court file concerning a juvenile or a juvenile's family may be released to the public only when that information could not reasonably be expected to identify the juvenile or the juvenile's family.

(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the release, to the juvenile or his or her attorney, of law enforcement and prosecuting attorneys' records pertaining to investigation, diversion, and prosecution of juvenile offenses shall be governed by the rules of discovery and other rules of law applicable in adult criminal investigations and prosecutions.

(7) The juvenile court and the prosecutor may set up and maintain a central record-keeping system which may receive information on all alleged juvenile offenders against whom a complaint has been filed pursuant to RCW 13.40.070 whether or not their cases are currently pending before the court. The central record-keeping system may be computerized. If a complaint has been referred to a diversion unit, the diversion unit shall promptly report to the juvenile court or the prosecuting attorney when the juvenile has agreed to diversion. An offense shall not be reported as criminal history in any central record-keeping system without notification by the diversion unit of the date on which the offender agreed to diversion.

(8) Upon request of the victim of a crime or the victim's immediate family, the identity of an alleged or proven juvenile offender alleged or found to have committed a crime against the victim and the identity of the alleged or proven juvenile offender's parent, guardian, or custodian and the circumstance of the alleged or proven crime shall be released to the victim of the crime or the victim's immediate family.

(9) Subject to the rules of discovery applicable in adult criminal prosecutions, the juvenile offense records of an adult criminal defendant or witness in an adult criminal proceeding shall be released upon request to prosecution and defense counsel after a charge has actually been filed. The juvenile offense records of any adult convicted of a crime and placed under the supervision of the adult corrections system shall be released upon request to the adult corrections system.

(10) In any case in which an information has been filed pursuant to RCW 13.40.100 or a complaint has been filed with the prosecutor and referred for diversion pursuant to RCW 13.40.070, the person the subject of the information or complaint may file a motion with the court to have the court vacate its order and findings, if any, and order the sealing of the official juvenile court file, the social file, and records of the court and of any other agency in the case.

(11) The court shall grant the motion to seal records made pursuant to subsection (10) of this section if it finds that:

(a) Two years have elapsed from the later of: (i) Final discharge of the person from the supervision of any agency charged with supervising juvenile

offenders; or (ii) from the entry of a court order relating to the commission of a juvenile offense or a criminal offense;

(b) No proceeding is pending against the moving party seeking the conviction of a juvenile offense or a criminal offense; and

(c) No proceeding is pending seeking the formation of a diversion agreement with that person.

(12) The person making a motion pursuant to subsection (10) of this section shall give reasonable notice of the motion to the prosecution and to any person or agency whose files are sought to be sealed.

(13) If the court grants the motion to seal made pursuant to subsection (10) of this section, it shall order sealed the official juvenile court file, the social file, and other records relating to the case as are named in the order. Thereafter, the proceedings in the case shall be treated as if they never occurred, and the subject of the records may reply accordingly to any inquiry about the events, records of which are sealed. Any agency shall reply to any inquiry concerning confidential or sealed records that records are confidential, and no information can be given about the existence or nonexistence of records concerning an individual.

(14) Inspection of the files and records included in the order to seal may thereafter be permitted only by order of the court upon motion made by the person who is the subject of the information or complaint, except as otherwise provided in RCW 13.50.010(8).

(15) Any adjudication of a juvenile offense or a crime subsequent to sealing has the effect of nullifying the sealing order. Any conviction for any adult felony subsequent to the sealing has the effect of nullifying the sealing order for the purposes of chapter 9.94A RCW for any juvenile adjudication of guilt for a class A offense.

(16) In any case in which an information has been filed pursuant to RCW 13.40.100 or a complaint has been filed with the prosecutor and referred for diversion pursuant to RCW 13.40.070, the person who is the subject of the information or complaint may file a motion with the court to have the court vacate its order and findings, if any, and order the destruction of the official juvenile court file, the social file, and records of the court and of any other agency in the case.

(17) The court may grant the motion to destroy records made pursuant to subsection (16) of this section if it finds:

(a) The person making the motion is at least twenty-three years of age;

(b) The person has not subsequently been convicted of a felony;

(c) No proceeding is pending against that person seeking the conviction of a criminal offense; and

(d) The person has never been found guilty of a serious offense.

(18) A person eighteen years of age or older whose criminal history consists of only one referral for diversion may request that the court order

the records in that case destroyed. The request shall be granted if the court finds that two years have elapsed since completion of the diversion agreement.

(19) If the court grants the motion to destroy records made pursuant to subsection (16) or (18) of this section, it shall order the official juvenile court file, the social file, and any other records named in the order to be destroyed.

(20) The person making the motion pursuant to subsection (16) or (18) of this section shall give reasonable notice of the motion to the prosecuting attorney and to any agency whose records are sought to be destroyed.

(21) Any juvenile to whom the provisions of this section may apply shall be given written notice of his or her rights under this section at the time of his or her disposition hearing or during the diversion process.

(22) Nothing in this section may be construed to prevent a crime victim or a member of the victim's family from divulging the identity of the alleged or proven juvenile offender or his or her family when necessary in a civil proceeding.

(23) Any juvenile justice or care agency may, subject to the limitations in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection, develop procedures for the routine destruction of records relating to juvenile offenses and diversions.

(a) Records may be routinely destroyed only when the person the subject of the information or complaint has attained twenty-three years of age or older, or is eighteen years of age or older and his or her criminal history consists entirely of one diversion agreement and two years have passed since completion of the agreement.

(b) The court may not routinely destroy the official juvenile court file or recordings or transcripts of any proceedings.

Sec. 34. Section 11, chapter 137, Laws of 1981 as last amended by section 6, chapter 443, Laws of 1985 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. Court clerks shall provide, without charge, certified copies of documents relating to criminal convictions requested by prosecuting attorneys.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 35. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

- (1) Section 1, chapter 115, Laws of 1983 and RCW 9.94A.300; and
- (2) Section 8, chapter 443, Laws of 1985 and RCW 9.94A.122.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 36. The sentencing guidelines commission shall consider methods of increasing sentence ranges for offenders who commit a series of physical or sexual abuse offenses. The consideration shall include, but not be limited to, the addition of an aggravating factor under RCW 9.94A.390, changes to the offender scoring rules under RCW 9.94A.390, and amendments to the criminal code. The commission shall consult with organizations concerned with child and sexual abuse as well as the Washington defender association, Washington association of prosecuting attorneys, and the superior court judges association. The commission shall present its recommendations to the 1987 legislature.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 37. 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. 38. Sections 17 through 35 of this act shall take effect July 1, 1986.

Passed the House March 12, 1986.

Passed the Senate March 12, 1986.

Approved by the Governor April 3, 1986.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 3, 1986.

CHAPTER 258

[House Bill No. 1407]

SEWER OR WATER DISTRICTS—ANNEXATION OF PROPOSED AREAS— DISTRICTS MAY EXPEND FUNDS TO INFORM RESIDENTS

AN ACT Relating to information for residents of areas proposed for annexation into sewer or water districts; adding a new section to chapter 56.24 RCW; and adding a new section to chapter 57.24 RCW.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 56.24 RCW to read as follows:

Sewer districts may expend funds to inform residents in areas proposed for annexation into the district of the following: