## 3900-S3.E AMS ZARE CALL 004 1

- 2 **E3SHB 3900** - S AMD to S AMD (S-3222.1) - 439 3 Senators Zarelli, Long and Roach
- 4 ADOPTED 4/16/97
- On page 52, after line 12 of the amendment, insert the following: 5
- 6 "Sec. 11. RCW 13.40.038 and 1992 c 205 s 105 are each amended to 7 read as follows:

It is the policy of this state that all county juvenile detention 8 facilities provide a humane, safe, and rehabilitative environment ((and 9 that unadjudicated youth remain in the community whenever possible, 10 consistent with public safety and the provisions of chapter 13.40 11 12 RCW)). It is the policy of this state that a juvenile suspect be removed from a confrontational situation as soon as possible. Counties 13 should emphasize immediate enforcement by arrest, booking, and release 14 to a responsible adult or the department of social and health services 15

16 as provided in RCW 13.40.040.

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The counties shall develop and implement detention intake standards and risk assessment standards to determine whether detention is warranted and if so whether the juvenile should be placed in secure, nonsecure, or home detention to implement the goals of this section. Inability to pay for a less restrictive detention placement shall not be a basis for denying a respondent a less restrictive placement in the community. The detention and risk assessment standards shall be developed and implemented no later than December 31, 1992."

25 Renumber the remaining sections consecutively and correct any 26 internal references accordingly.

**E3SHB 3900** - S AMD TO S AMD (S-3222.1/97) - 439 27 By Senators Zarelli, Long and Roach 28

29 ADOPTED 4/16/97

On page 146, line 10, of the title amendment, after "13.40.0357," 30

insert "13.40.038," 31

- 1 Renumber the sections consecutively and correct any internal references
- 2 accordingly.

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- 3 **E3SHB 3900** S AMD to S AMD (S-3222.1)
- 4 By Senator Zarelli
- 5 ADOPTED 4/16/97
- 6 Beginning on page 52, after line 12 of the amendment, strike all of section 11 and insert the following:
- 8 "Sec. 11. RCW 13.40.040 and 1995 c 395 s 4 are each amended to 9 read as follows:
  - (1) A juvenile may be taken into custody:
  - (a) Pursuant to a court order if a complaint is filed with the court alleging, and the court finds probable cause to believe, that the juvenile has committed an offense or has violated terms of a disposition order or release order; or
- (b) Without a court order, by a law enforcement officer if grounds exist for the arrest of an adult in identical circumstances. Admission to, and continued custody in, a court detention facility shall be governed by subsection  $((\frac{2}{2}))$  of this section; or
- 19 (c) Pursuant to a court order that the juvenile be held as a 20 material witness; or
- 21 (d) Where the secretary or the secretary's designee has suspended 22 the parole of a juvenile offender.
- (2) A juvenile taken into custody may be held in detention until the juvenile can be released to a responsible adult.
- 25 <u>(3) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a</u> 26 juvenile may not be held in detention unless there is probable cause to 27 believe that:
- 28 (a) The juvenile has committed an offense or has violated the terms 29 of a disposition order; and
- 30 (i) The juvenile will likely fail to appear for further 31 proceedings; or
- 32 (ii) Detention is required to protect the juvenile from himself or 33 herself; or
- 34 (iii) The juvenile is a threat to community safety; or
- 35 (iv) The juvenile will intimidate witnesses or otherwise unlawfully 36 interfere with the administration of justice; or

- 1 (v) The juvenile has committed a crime while another case was 2 pending; or
  - (b) The juvenile is a fugitive from justice; or
  - (c) The juvenile's parole has been suspended or modified; or
  - (d) The juvenile is a material witness.

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- ((+3)) (4) Upon a finding that members of the community have threatened the health of a juvenile taken into custody, at the juvenile's request the court may order continued detention pending further order of the court.
- ((4))) (5) A juvenile detained under this section may be released upon posting a probation bond set by the court. The juvenile's parent or guardian may sign for the probation bond. A court authorizing such a release shall issue an order containing a statement of conditions imposed upon the juvenile and shall set the date of his or her next court appearance. The court shall advise the juvenile of any conditions specified in the order and may at any time amend such an order in order to impose additional or different conditions of release upon the juvenile or to return the juvenile to custody for failing to conform to the conditions imposed. In addition to requiring the juvenile to appear at the next court date, the court may condition the probation bond on the juvenile's compliance with conditions of release. The juvenile's parent or guardian may notify the court that the juvenile has failed to conform to the conditions of release or the provisions in the probation bond. If the parent notifies the court of the juvenile's failure to comply with the probation bond, the court shall notify the surety. As provided in the terms of the bond, the surety shall provide notice to the court of the offender's noncompliance. Failure to appear on the date scheduled by the court pursuant to this section shall constitute the crime of bail jumping."
- Renumber the sections consecutively and correct any internal references accordingly.
- 32 **E3SHB 3900** S AMD TO S AMD (S-3222.1) 439 33 By Senators Zarelli, Long and Roach
- 34 ADOPTED 4/16/97
- Beginning on page 63, after line 28, strike all of section 17 and insert the following:

1 "Sec. 17. RCW 13.40.080 and 1996 c 124 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) A diversion agreement shall be a contract between a juvenile accused of an offense and a diversionary unit whereby the juvenile agrees to fulfill certain conditions in lieu of prosecution. Such agreements may be entered into only after the prosecutor, or probation counselor pursuant to this chapter, has determined that probable cause exists to believe that a crime has been committed and that the juvenile committed it. Such agreements shall be entered into as expeditiously as possible.
- 11 (2) A diversion agreement shall be limited to one or more of the 12 following:
  - (a) Community service not to exceed one hundred fifty hours, not to be performed during school hours if the juvenile is attending school;
- 15 (b) Restitution limited to the amount of actual loss incurred by the victim;
  - (c) Attendance at up to ten hours of counseling and/or up to twenty hours of educational or informational sessions at a community agency. The educational or informational sessions may include sessions relating to respect for self, others, and authority; victim awareness; accountability; self-worth; responsibility; work ethics; good citizenship; literacy; and life skills. For purposes of this section, "community agency" may also mean a community-based nonprofit organization, if approved by the diversion unit. The state shall not be liable for costs resulting from the diversionary unit exercising the option to permit diversion agreements to mandate attendance at up to ten hours of counseling and/or up to twenty hours of educational or informational sessions;
  - (d) A fine, not to exceed one hundred dollars. ((In determining the amount of the fine, the diversion unit shall consider only the juvenile's financial resources and whether the juvenile has the means to pay the fine. The diversion unit shall not consider the financial resources of the juvenile's parents, guardian, or custodian in determining the fine to be imposed)); and
  - (e) Requirements to remain during specified hours at home, school, or work, and restrictions on leaving or entering specified geographical areas.
- 38 (3) In assessing periods of community service to be performed and 39 restitution to be paid by a juvenile who has entered into a diversion

agreement, the court officer to whom this task is assigned shall consult with the juvenile's custodial parent or parents or guardian and victims who have contacted the diversionary unit and, to the extent possible, involve members of the community. Such members of the community shall meet with the juvenile and advise the court officer as to the terms of the diversion agreement and shall supervise the juvenile in carrying out its terms.

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- (4)(a) A diversion agreement may not exceed a period of six months and may include a period extending beyond the eighteenth birthday of the divertee.
- (b) If additional time is necessary for the juvenile to complete restitution to the victim, the time period limitations of this subsection may be extended by an additional six months.
- (c) If the juvenile has not paid the full amount of restitution by the end of the additional six-month period, then the juvenile shall be referred to the juvenile court for entry of an order establishing the amount of restitution still owed to the victim. In this order, the court shall also determine the terms and conditions of the restitution, including a payment plan extending up to ten years if the court determines that the juvenile does not have the means to make full restitution over a shorter period. For the purposes of this subsection (4)(c), the juvenile shall remain under the court's jurisdiction for a maximum term of ten years or longer after the juvenile's eighteenth birthday((. The court may not require the juvenile to pay full or partial restitution if the juvenile reasonably satisfies the court that he or she does not have the means to make full or partial restitution and could not reasonably acquire the means to pay the restitution over a ten-year period)) or longer if necessary to recover the full amount of restitution. The county clerk shall make disbursements to victims named in the order. The restitution to victims named in the order shall be paid prior to any payment for other penalties or monetary assessments. A juvenile under obligation to pay restitution may petition the court for modification of the restitution order.
- (5) The juvenile shall retain the right to be referred to the court at any time prior to the signing of the diversion agreement.
- (6) Divertees and potential divertees shall be afforded due process in all contacts with a diversionary unit regardless of whether the juveniles are accepted for diversion or whether the diversion program

is successfully completed. Such due process shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

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- (a) A written diversion agreement shall be executed stating all conditions in clearly understandable language;
- (b) Violation of the terms of the agreement shall be the only grounds for termination;
- (c) No divertee may be terminated from a diversion program without being given a court hearing, which hearing shall be preceded by:
- (i) Written notice of alleged violations of the conditions of the diversion program; and
  - (ii) Disclosure of all evidence to be offered against the divertee;
- (d) The hearing shall be conducted by the juvenile court and shall include:
  - (i) Opportunity to be heard in person and to present evidence;
  - (ii) The right to confront and cross-examine all adverse witnesses;
- (iii) A written statement by the court as to the evidence relied on and the reasons for termination, should that be the decision; and
  - (iv) Demonstration by evidence that the divertee has substantially violated the terms of his or her diversion agreement.
- 20 (e) The prosecutor may file an information on the offense for which 21 the divertee was diverted:
  - (i) In juvenile court if the divertee is under eighteen years of age; or
  - (ii) In superior court or the appropriate court of limited jurisdiction if the divertee is eighteen years of age or older.
  - (7) The diversion unit shall, subject to available funds, be responsible for providing interpreters when juveniles need interpreters to effectively communicate during diversion unit hearings or negotiations.
- 30 (8) The diversion unit shall be responsible for advising a divertee 31 of his or her rights as provided in this chapter.
- 32 (9) The diversion unit may refer a juvenile to community-based 33 counseling or treatment programs.
  - (10) The right to counsel shall inure prior to the initial interview for purposes of advising the juvenile as to whether he or she desires to participate in the diversion process or to appear in the juvenile court. The juvenile may be represented by counsel at any critical stage of the diversion process, including intake interviews and termination hearings. The juvenile shall be fully advised at the

intake of his or her right to an attorney and of the relevant services an attorney can provide. For the purpose of this section, intake interviews mean all interviews regarding the diversion agreement process.

The juvenile shall be advised that a diversion agreement shall constitute a part of the juvenile's criminal history as defined by RCW  $13.40.020((rac{(9)}{)}))$  (8). A signed acknowledgment of such advisement shall be obtained from the juvenile, and the document shall be maintained by the diversionary unit together with the diversion agreement, and a copy of both documents shall be delivered to the prosecutor if requested by the prosecutor. The supreme court shall promulgate rules setting forth the content of such advisement in simple language.

- (11) When a juvenile enters into a diversion agreement, the juvenile court may receive only the following information for dispositional purposes:
  - (a) The fact that a charge or charges were made;
  - (b) The fact that a diversion agreement was entered into;
  - (c) The juvenile's obligations under such agreement;
- (d) Whether the alleged offender performed his or her obligations under such agreement; and
  - (e) The facts of the alleged offense.

- (12) A diversionary unit may refuse to enter into a diversion agreement with a juvenile. When a diversionary unit refuses to enter a diversion agreement with a juvenile, it shall immediately refer such juvenile to the court for action and shall forward to the court the criminal complaint and a detailed statement of its reasons for refusing to enter into a diversion agreement. The diversionary unit shall also immediately refer the case to the prosecuting attorney for action if such juvenile violates the terms of the diversion agreement.
- (13) A diversionary unit may, in instances where it determines that the act or omission of an act for which a juvenile has been referred to it involved no victim, or where it determines that the juvenile referred to it has no prior criminal history and is alleged to have committed an illegal act involving no threat of or instance of actual physical harm and involving not more than fifty dollars in property loss or damage and that there is no loss outstanding to the person or firm suffering such damage or loss, counsel and release or release such a juvenile without entering into a diversion agreement. A diversion unit's authority to counsel and release a juvenile under this

subsection shall include the authority to refer the juvenile to community-based counseling or treatment programs. Any juvenile released under this subsection shall be advised that the act or omission of any act for which he or she had been referred shall constitute a part of the juvenile's criminal history as defined by RCW  $13.40.020((\frac{9}{(9)}))$  (8). A signed acknowledgment of such advisement shall be obtained from the juvenile, and the document shall be maintained by the unit, and a copy of the document shall be delivered to the prosecutor if requested by the prosecutor. The supreme court shall promulgate rules setting forth the content of such advisement in simple language. A juvenile determined to be eligible by a diversionary unit for release as provided in this subsection shall retain the same right to counsel and right to have his or her case referred to the court for formal action as any other juvenile referred to the unit.

(14) A diversion unit may supervise the fulfillment of a diversion agreement entered into before the juvenile's eighteenth birthday and which includes a period extending beyond the divertee's eighteenth birthday.

- (15) If a fine required by a diversion agreement cannot reasonably be paid due to a change of circumstance, the diversion agreement may be modified at the request of the divertee and with the concurrence of the diversion unit to convert an unpaid fine into community service. The modification of the diversion agreement shall be in writing and signed by the divertee and the diversion unit. The number of hours of community service in lieu of a monetary penalty shall be converted at the rate of the prevailing state minimum wage per hour.
- (16) Fines imposed under this section shall be collected and paid into the county general fund in accordance with procedures established by the juvenile court administrator under RCW 13.04.040 and may be used only for juvenile services. In the expenditure of funds for juvenile services, there shall be a maintenance of effort whereby counties exhaust existing resources before using amounts collected under this section."
- Renumber the sections consecutively and correct any internal references accordingly.

1 <u>E3SHB 3900</u> - S AMD TO S AMD (S-3222.1) - 439 2 By Senators Zarelli, Long and Roach

3 ADOPTED 4/16/97

- 4 On page 84, line 21, after "restitution" strike "may" and insert
- 5 "((may)) <u>shall</u>"

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- Renumber the sections consecutively and correct any internal references accordingly.
- 8 <u>E3SHB 3900</u> S AMD TO S AMD (S-3222.1) 439 9 By Senators Zarelli, Long and Roach
- 10 ADOPTED 4/16/97
- Beginning on page 95, after line 11 of the amendment, strike all of section 37 and insert the following:
- 13 "Sec. 37. RCW 13.40.320 and 1995 c 40 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
  - (1) The department of social and health services shall establish and operate a medium security juvenile offender basic training camp program. The department shall site a juvenile offender basic training camp facility in the most cost-effective facility possible and shall review the possibility of using an existing abandoned and/or available state, federally, or military-owned site or facility.
  - (2) The department may contract under this chapter with private companies, the national guard, or other federal, state, or local agencies to operate the juvenile offender basic training camp, notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 41.06.380. Requests for proposals from possible contractors shall not call for payment on a per diem basis.
  - (3) The juvenile offender basic training camp shall accommodate at least seventy offenders. The beds shall count as additions to, and not be used as replacements for, existing bed capacity at existing department of social and health services juvenile facilities.
- 31 (4) The juvenile offender basic training camp shall be a structured 32 and regimented model lasting one hundred twenty days emphasizing the 33 building up of an offender's self-esteem, confidence, and discipline. 34 The juvenile offender basic training camp program shall provide

participants with basic education, ((prevocational training,)) workbased learning, live work, work ethic skills, ((conflict resolution counseling, substance abuse intervention, anger management counseling,)) and structured intensive physical training. The juvenile offender basic training camp program shall have a curriculum training and work schedule that incorporates a balanced assignment of these ((or other rehabilitation and training)) components for no less than sixteen hours per day, six days a week.

 The department shall adopt rules for the safe and effective operation of the juvenile offender basic training camp program, standards for an offender's successful program completion, and rules for the continued after-care supervision of offenders who have successfully completed the program.

- (5) Offenders eligible for the juvenile offender basic training camp option shall be those with a disposition of not more than ((seventy-eight)) sixty-five weeks. Violent and sex offenders shall not be eligible for the juvenile offender basic training camp program.
- (6) If the court determines that the offender is eligible for the juvenile offender basic training camp option, the court may recommend that the department place the offender in the program. The department shall evaluate the offender and may place the offender in the program. The evaluation shall include, at a minimum, a risk assessment developed by the department and designed to determine the offender's suitability for the program. No juvenile who is assessed as a high risk offender or suffers from any mental or physical problems that could endanger his or her health or drastically affect his or her performance in the program shall be admitted to or retained in the juvenile offender basic training camp program.
- (7) All juvenile offenders eligible for the juvenile offender basic training camp sentencing option shall spend one hundred twenty days of their disposition in a juvenile offender basic training camp. If the juvenile offender's activities while in the juvenile offender basic training camp are so disruptive to the juvenile offender basic training camp program, as determined by the secretary according to rules adopted by the department, as to result in the removal of the juvenile offender from the juvenile offender basic training camp program, ((or if the offender cannot complete the juvenile offender basic training camp program due to medical problems,)) the secretary shall require that the offender be committed to a juvenile institution to serve the entire

((remainder)) standard range of his or her disposition((, less the amount of time already served in the juvenile offender basic training camp program)). If the offender cannot complete the juvenile offender basic training camp program due to a medical problem, the secretary shall require that the offender be committed to a juvenile institution to serve the entire remainder of his or her disposition.

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- (8) All offenders who successfully graduate from the one hundred twenty day juvenile offender basic training camp program shall spend the remainder of their disposition on parole in a division of juvenile rehabilitation intensive aftercare program in the local community. The program shall provide for the needs of the offender based on his or her progress in the aftercare program as indicated by ongoing assessment of The program shall make available those needs and progress. prevocational training, conflict resolution, anger management counseling, and substance abuse intervention and treatment. The intensive aftercare program shall monitor postprogram offenders and assist them to successfully reintegrate into the In addition, the program shall develop a process for community. closely monitoring and assessing public safety risks. The intensive aftercare program shall be designed and funded by the department of social and health services.
- (9) The department shall also develop and maintain a data base to measure recidivism rates specific to this incarceration program. The data base shall maintain data on all juvenile offenders who complete the juvenile offender basic training camp program for a period of two years after they have completed the program. The data base shall also maintain data on the criminal activity, educational progress, and employment activities of all juvenile offenders who participated in the program. ((The department shall produce an outcome evaluation report on the progress of the juvenile offender basic training camp program to the appropriate committees of the legislature no later than December 12, 1996.))"
- Renumber the sections consecutively and correct any internal references accordingly.
- 35 **E3SHB 3900** S AMD TO S AMD (S-3222.1) 439 36 By Senators Zarelli, Long and Roach

37 ADOPTED 4/16/97

- On page 105, line 17, after "(d)", strike all material through "RCW" on line 18, and "The person has not been convicted of a sex
- 3 <u>offense</u>"

--- END ---