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HOUSE BILL 2143

State of Washington 62nd Legislature 2011 2nd Special Session

By Representatives Darneille and Hunter; by request of Department of Corrections

Read first time 12/01/11. Referred to Committee on Ways & Means.

- AN ACT Relating to community supervision; amending RCW 9.94A.631,
- 2 9.94A.704, 9.94A.706, 9.94A.714, 9.94A.716, 9.94A.737, 9.94A.740, and
- 3 9.95.210; reenacting and amending RCW 9.94A.633 and 9.94A.701;
- 4 providing effective dates; and declaring an emergency.

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- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 6 **Sec. 1.** RCW 9.94A.631 and 2009 c 390 s 1 are each amended to read 7 as follows:
 - (1) If an offender violates any condition or requirement of a sentence, a community corrections officer may arrest or cause the arrest of the offender without a warrant, pending a determination by the court or a department of corrections hearing officer. If there is reasonable cause to believe that an offender has violated a condition or requirement of the sentence, a community corrections officer may require an offender to submit to a search and seizure of the offender's person, residence, automobile, or other personal property.
 - (2) For the safety and security of department staff, an offender may be required to submit to pat searches, or other limited security searches, by community corrections officers, correctional officers, and other agency approved staff, without reasonable cause, when in or on

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department premises, grounds, or facilities, or while preparing to enter department premises, grounds, facilities, or vehicles. Pat searches of offenders shall be conducted only by staff who are the same gender as the offender, except in emergency situations.

 (3) A community corrections officer may also arrest an offender for any crime committed in his or her presence. The facts and circumstances of the conduct of the offender shall be reported by the community corrections officer, with recommendations, to the court ((or department of corrections hearing officer)), local law enforcement, or local prosecution for consideration of new charges. The community corrections officer's report shall serve as the notice that the department will hold the offender for not more than three days from the time of arrest.

If a community corrections officer arrests or causes the arrest of an offender under this section, the offender shall be confined and detained in the county jail of the county in which the offender was taken into custody, and the sheriff of that county shall receive and keep in the county jail, where room is available, all prisoners delivered to the jail by the community corrections officer, and such offenders shall not be released from custody on bail or personal recognizance, except upon approval of the court or authorized department staff, pursuant to a written order.

- 23 Sec. 2. RCW 9.94A.633 and 2010 c 258 s 1 and 2010 c 224 s 12 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
 - (1)(a) An offender who violates any condition or requirement of a sentence may be sanctioned <u>by the court</u> with up to sixty days' confinement for each violation <u>or by the department as provided in RCW 9.94A.737.</u>
 - (b) In lieu of confinement, an offender may be sanctioned with work release, home detention with electronic monitoring, work crew, community restitution, inpatient treatment, daily reporting, curfew, educational or counseling sessions, supervision enhanced through electronic monitoring, or any other <u>community-based</u> sanctions ((available in the community)).
- 35 (2) If an offender was under community custody pursuant to one of 36 the following statutes, the offender may be sanctioned as follows:

(a) If the offender was transferred to community custody in lieu of earned early release in accordance with RCW 9.94A.728, the offender may be transferred to a more restrictive confinement status to serve up to the remaining portion of the sentence, less credit for any period actually spent in community custody or in detention awaiting disposition of an alleged violation.

- (b) If the offender was sentenced under the drug offender sentencing alternative set out in RCW 9.94A.660, the offender may be sanctioned in accordance with that section.
- (c) If the offender was sentenced under the parenting sentencing alternative set out in RCW 9.94A.655, the offender may be sanctioned in accordance with that section.
- (d) If the offender was sentenced under the special sex offender sentencing alternative set out in RCW 9.94A.670, the suspended sentence may be revoked and the offender committed to serve the original sentence of confinement.
- (e) If the offender was sentenced to a work ethic camp pursuant to RCW 9.94A.690, the offender may be reclassified to serve the unexpired term of his or her sentence in total confinement.
- (f) If a sex offender was sentenced pursuant to RCW 9.94A.507, the offender may be transferred to a more restrictive confinement status to serve up to the remaining portion of the sentence, less credit for any period actually spent in community custody or in detention awaiting disposition of an alleged violation.
- (3) If a probationer is being supervised by the department pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210, the probationer may be sanctioned pursuant to subsection (1) of this section. The department shall have authority to issue a warrant for the arrest of an offender who violates a condition of community custody, as provided in RCW 9.94A.716. Any sanctions shall be imposed by the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.737. The department shall provide a copy of the violation hearing report to the sentencing court in a timely manner. Nothing in this subsection is intended to limit the power of the sentencing court to respond to a probationer's violation of conditions.
- (4) The parole or probation of an offender who is charged with a new felony offense may be suspended and the offender placed in total confinement pending disposition of the new criminal charges if:
 - (a) The offender is on parole pursuant to RCW 9.95.110(1); or

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- 1 (b) The offender is being supervised pursuant to RCW 9.94A.745 and 2 is on parole or probation pursuant to the laws of another state.
 - Sec. 3. RCW 9.94A.701 and 2010 c 267 s 11 and 2010 c 224 s 5 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
 - (1) If an offender is sentenced to the custody of the department for (($\frac{1}{2}$ of the following crimes)) a sex offense not sentenced under RCW 9.94A.507, the court shall, in addition to the other terms of the sentence, sentence the offender to community custody for (($\frac{1}{2}$ three)) two years(($\frac{1}{2}$
 - (a) A sex offense not sentenced under RCW 9.94A.507; or
- 11 (b) A serious violent offense)).

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- (2) ((A court shall, in addition to the other terms of the sentence, sentence an offender to community custody for eighteen months when the court sentences the person to the custody of the department for a violent offense that is not considered a serious violent offense.
 - (3)) A court shall, in addition to the other terms of the sentence, sentence an offender to community custody for one year when the court sentences the person to the custody of the department for:
- (a) <u>A violent offense;</u>
- (b) Any crime against persons under RCW 9.94A.411(2);
- 21 (((b))) <u>(c)</u> An offense involving the unlawful possession of a 22 firearm under RCW 9.41.040, where the offender is a criminal street 23 gang member or associate;
 - $((\frac{c}{c}))$ <u>(d)</u> A felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, committed on or after July 1, 2000; or
- $((\frac{d}{d}))$ (e) A felony violation of RCW 9A.44.132(1) (failure to register) that is the offender's first violation for a felony failure to register.
- $((\frac{4}{1}))$ (3) If an offender is sentenced under the drug offender sentencing alternative, the court shall impose community custody as provided in RCW 9.94A.660.
- $((\frac{5}{}))$ $\underline{(4)}$ If an offender is sentenced under the special sex offender sentencing alternative, the court shall impose community custody as provided in RCW 9.94A.670.
- $((\frac{(6)}{(6)}))$ If an offender is sentenced to a work ethic camp, the court shall impose community custody as provided in RCW 9.94A.690.

 $((\frac{7}{}))$ <u>(6)</u> If an offender is sentenced under the parenting sentencing alternative, the court shall impose a term of community custody as provided in RCW 9.94A.655.

- ((+8))) <u>(7)</u> If a sex offender is sentenced as a nonpersistent offender pursuant to RCW 9.94A.507, the court shall impose community custody as provided in that section.
- $((\frac{(9)}{)})$ (8) The term of community custody specified by this section shall be reduced by the court whenever an offender's standard range term of confinement in combination with the term of community custody exceeds the statutory maximum for the crime as provided in RCW 9A.20.021.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 9.94A.704 and 2009 c 375 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Every person who is sentenced to a period of community custody shall report to and be placed under the supervision of the department, subject to RCW 9.94A.501.
 - (2)(a) The department shall assess the offender's risk of reoffense and may establish and modify additional conditions of community custody based upon the risk to community safety.
 - (b) Within the funds available for community custody, the department shall determine conditions on the basis of risk to community safety, and shall supervise offenders during community custody on the basis of risk to community safety and conditions imposed by the court. The secretary shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this subsection (2)(b).
 - (3) If the offender is supervised by the department, the department shall at a minimum instruct the offender to:
 - (a) Report as directed to a community corrections officer;
 - (b) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries;
- 30 (c) Notify the community corrections officer of any change in the 31 offender's address or employment;
 - (d) Pay the supervision fee assessment; and
- 33 (e) Disclose the fact of supervision to any mental health or 34 chemical dependency treatment provider, as required by RCW 9.94A.722.
- 35 (4) The department may require the offender to participate in 36 rehabilitative programs, or otherwise perform affirmative conduct, and 37 to obey all laws.

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(5) If the offender was sentenced pursuant to a conviction for a sex offense, the department may impose electronic monitoring. Within the resources made available by the department for this purpose, the department shall carry out any electronic monitoring using the most appropriate technology given the individual circumstances of the offender. As used in this section, "electronic monitoring" means the monitoring of an offender using an electronic offender tracking system including, but not limited to, a system using radio frequency or active or passive global positioning system technology.

- (6) The department may not impose conditions that are contrary to those ordered by the court and may not contravene or decrease courtimposed conditions.
- (7)(a) The department shall notify the offender in writing <u>upon</u> <u>intake</u> of any additional conditions or modifications <u>and the</u> <u>department's violation process</u>.
 - (b) By the close of the next business day after receiving notice of ((a)) any additional condition imposed or modified by the department, an offender may request an administrative review under rules adopted by the department. The condition shall remain in effect unless the reviewing officer finds that it is not reasonably related to the crime of conviction, the offender's risk of reoffending, or the safety of the community.
 - (8) The department may require offenders to pay for special services rendered including electronic monitoring, day reporting, and telephone reporting, dependent on the offender's ability to pay. The department may pay for these services for offenders who are not able to pay.
 - (9)(a) When a sex offender has been sentenced pursuant to RCW 9.94A.507, the department shall assess the offender's risk of recidivism and shall recommend to the board any additional or modified conditions based upon the offender's risk to community safety and may recommend affirmative conduct or electronic monitoring consistent with subsections (4) through (6) of this section.
- (b) The board may impose conditions in addition to court-ordered conditions. The board must consider and may impose department-recommended conditions.
- 37 (c) By the close of the next business day, after receiving notice 38 of a condition imposed by the board or the department, an offender may

- 1 request an administrative hearing under rules adopted by the board.
- 2 The condition shall remain in effect unless the hearing examiner finds
- 3 that it is not reasonably related to any of the following:
 - (i) The crime of conviction;

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- (ii) The offender's risk of reoffending;
- 6 (iii) The safety of the community.
- 7 (d) If the department finds that an emergency exists requiring the 8 immediate imposition of additional conditions in order to prevent the 9 offender from committing a crime, the department may impose such 10 conditions. The department may not impose conditions that are contrary 11 to those set by the board or the court and may not contravene or 12 decrease court-imposed or board-imposed conditions. Conditions imposed 13 under this subsection shall take effect immediately after notice to the offender by personal service, but shall not remain in effect longer 14 than seven working days unless approved by the board. 15
- 16 (10) In setting, modifying, and enforcing conditions of community 17 custody, the department shall be deemed to be performing a 18 quasi-judicial function.
- 19 **Sec. 5.** RCW 9.94A.706 and 2008 c 231 s 11 are each amended to read 20 as follows:

No offender sentenced to a term of community custody under the supervision of the department may own, use, or possess firearms or ammunition. ((Offenders who own, use, or are found to be in)) Actual or constructive possession of firearms or ammunition shall be ((subject to the violation process and)) considered a high risk violation and subject to sanctions under RCW 9.94A.633, 9.94A.716, and 9.94A.737.

"Constructive possession" as used in this section means the power and intent to control the firearm or ammunition. "Firearm" as used in this section has the same definition as in RCW 9.41.010.

- Sec. 6. RCW 9.94A.714 and 2008 c 231 s 16 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) If an offender has not completed his or her maximum term of total confinement and is subject to a third <u>or more high risk</u> violation hearing pursuant to RCW 9.94A.737 for any <u>high risk</u> violation of community custody and is found to have committed the violation, the department shall return the offender to total confinement in a state

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correctional facility to serve up to the remaining portion of his or her sentence, unless it is determined that returning the offender to a state correctional facility would substantially interfere with the offender's ability to maintain necessary community supports or to participate in necessary treatment or programming and would substantially increase the offender's likelihood of reoffending.

- (2) The department may work with the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs to establish and operate an electronic monitoring program for low-risk offenders who violate the terms of their community custody.
- (3) Local governments, their subdivisions and employees, the department and its employees, and the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs and its employees are immune from civil liability for damages arising from incidents involving low-risk offenders who are placed on electronic monitoring unless it is shown that an employee acted with gross negligence or bad faith.
- Sec. 7. RCW 9.94A.716 and 2008 c 231 s 21 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) The secretary may issue warrants for the arrest of any offender who violates a condition of community custody. The arrest warrants shall authorize any law enforcement or peace officer or community corrections officer of this state or any other state where such offender may be located, to arrest the offender and place him or her in total confinement pending disposition of the alleged violation <u>pursuant</u> to RCW 9.94A.737.
- (2) A community corrections officer, if he or she has reasonable cause to believe an offender has violated a condition of community custody, may suspend the person's community custody status and arrest or cause the arrest and detention in total confinement of the offender, pending the determination of the secretary as to whether the violation has occurred. The community corrections officer shall report to the secretary all facts and circumstances and the reasons for the action of suspending community custody status.
- (3) If an offender has been arrested <u>by the department</u> for a new felony offense while under community custody, the ((department shall hold the offender in total confinement until a hearing before the department as provided in this section or until the offender has been

- formally charged for the new felony offense, whichever is earlier)) 1 facts and circumstances of the conduct of the offender shall be 2 reported by the community corrections officer to local law enforcement 3 or local prosecution for consideration of new charges. The community 4 corrections officer's report shall serve as notice that the department 5 6 will hold the offender in total confinement for not more than three days from the time of arrest. Nothing in this subsection shall be 7 construed as to permit the department to hold an offender past his or 8 9 her maximum term of total confinement if the offender has not completed the maximum term of total confinement or to permit the department to 10 11 hold an offender past the offender's term of community custody.
 - (4) A violation of a condition of community custody shall be deemed a violation of the sentence for purposes of RCW 9.94A.631. The authority granted to community corrections officers under this section shall be in addition to that set forth in RCW 9.94A.631.

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- 16 **Sec. 8.** RCW 9.94A.737 and 2008 c 231 s 20 are each amended to read 17 as follows:
 - (1) If an offender is accused of violating any condition or requirement of community custody, he or she ((is entitled to a hearing before the department prior to the imposition of sanctions. The hearing shall be considered as)) shall be sanctioned through an offender disciplinary proceeding((s)) and shall not be subject to chapter 34.05 RCW. The department shall develop ((hearing procedures and a structure of graduated sanctions)) and notify the offender in writing of the violation processes.
 - (2) The sanction imposed by the department shall be determined based on the offender's violation behavior. The department shall adopt a rule defining the violations as either a low risk violation or a high risk violation, the structured violation process, the presumptive sanctions, and aggravating and mitigating factors.
- 31 (3) The department shall intervene when an offender commits a low 32 risk violation as follows:
- 33 <u>(a) For the first low risk violation, the offender shall be</u>
 34 <u>sanctioned to one or more community-based interventions. The</u>
 35 <u>department shall adopt a rule prescribing community-based</u>
 36 interventions.

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(b) For the second or subsequent low risk violation, the offender shall be sanctioned to not more than three days in total confinement.

The department shall adopt a rule prescribing at which point subsequent low risk violations will be addressed as a high risk violation.

- (4) If an offender is accused of committing a high risk violation they are entitled to a hearing prior to impositions of sanctions. The hearing shall be considered an offender disciplinary proceeding and shall not be subject to chapter 34.05 RCW. The hearing procedures ((required under subsection (1) of this section)) for all high risk violations shall be developed by rule and include the following:
- (a) Hearing officers shall report through a chain of command separate from that of community corrections officers;
- (b) The department shall provide the offender with written notice of the violation, the evidence relied upon, and the reasons the particular sanction was imposed. The notice shall include a statement of the rights specified in this subsection, and the offender's right to file a personal restraint petition under court rules after the final decision of the department;
- (c) The hearing shall be held unless waived by the offender, and shall be electronically recorded. For offenders not in total confinement, the hearing shall be held within fifteen ((working)) business days, but not less than twenty-four hours, after written notice of the violation. For offenders in total confinement, the high risk violation hearing shall be held within five ((working)) business days, but not less than twenty-four hours, after written notice of the violation;
- (d) The offender shall have the right to: (i) Be present at the hearing; (ii) have the assistance of a person qualified to assist the offender in the hearing, appointed by the hearing officer if the offender has a language or communications barrier; (iii) testify or remain silent; (iv) call witnesses and present documentary evidence; and (v) question witnesses who appear and testify; ((and))
- (e) The sanction shall take effect if affirmed by the hearing officer. Within seven days after the hearing officer's decision, the offender may appeal the decision to a panel of three reviewing officers designated by the secretary or by the secretary's designee. The sanction shall be reversed or modified if a majority of the panel finds

- that the sanction was not reasonably related to any of the following:

 (i) The crime of conviction; (ii) the violation committed; (iii) the

 offender's risk of reoffending; or (iv) the safety of the community;
 - (f) The department shall sanction an offender to not more than thirty days in total confinement when an offender commits a high risk violation.

- $((\frac{3}{3}))$ (5) For purposes of this section, no finding of a violation of conditions may be based on unconfirmed or unconfirmable allegations.
- **Sec. 9.** RCW 9.94A.740 and 2008 c 231 s 22 are each amended to read 10 as follows:
- (1) When an offender is arrested pursuant to RCW 9.94A.631, 9.94A.633, 9.94A.716, and 9.94A.737, if the department retains jurisdiction then until the department releases its detainer, the department shall compensate the local jurisdiction at the office of financial management's adjudicated rate, in accordance with RCW 70.48.440.
 - (2) Inmates, as defined in RCW 72.09.015, who have been transferred to community custody and who are detained in a local correctional facility are the financial responsibility of the department of corrections, except as provided in subsection (3) of this section.
 - (3) For confinement sanctions imposed by the department under RCW 9.94A.670, the local correctional facility shall be financially responsible.
 - (4) The department, in consultation with the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs and those counties in which the sheriff does not operate a correctional facility, shall establish a methodology for determining the department's local correctional facilities bed utilization rate, for each county in calendar year 1998, for offenders being held for violations of conditions of community custody.
 - (5) Except as provided in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the local correctional facility shall continue to be financially responsible to the extent of the calendar year 1998 bed utilization rate for confinement sanctions imposed by the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.737. If the department's use of bed space in local correctional facilities of any county for such confinement sanctions exceeds the 1998 bed utilization rate for the county, the department

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shall compensate the county for the excess use at the per diem rate equal to the lowest rate charged by the county under its contract with a municipal government during the year in which the use occurs.

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- **Sec. 10.** RCW 9.95.210 and 2011 1st sp.s. c 40 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) In granting probation, the superior court may suspend the imposition or the execution of the sentence and may direct that the suspension may continue upon such conditions and for such time as it shall designate, not exceeding the maximum term of sentence or two years, whichever is longer.
- (2) In the order granting probation and as a condition thereof, the superior court may in its discretion imprison the defendant in the county jail for a period not exceeding one year and may fine the defendant any sum not exceeding the statutory limit for the offense committed, and court costs. As a condition of probation, the superior court shall require the payment of the penalty assessment required by RCW 7.68.035. The superior court may also require the defendant to make such monetary payments, on such terms as it deems appropriate under the circumstances, as are necessary: (a) To comply with any order of the court for the payment of family support; (b) to make restitution to any person or persons who may have suffered loss or damage by reason of the commission of the crime in question or when the offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement; (c) to pay such fine as may be imposed and court costs, including reimbursement of the state for costs of extradition if return to this state by extradition was required; (d) following consideration of the financial condition of the person subject to possible electronic monitoring, to pay for the costs of electronic monitoring if that monitoring was required by the court as a condition of release from custody or as a condition of probation; (e) to contribute to a county or interlocal drug fund; and (f) to make restitution to a public agency for the costs of an emergency response under RCW 38.52.430, and may require bonds for the faithful observance of any and all conditions imposed in the probation.

(3) The superior court shall order restitution in all cases where the victim is entitled to benefits under the crime victims' compensation act, chapter 7.68 RCW. If the superior court does not order restitution and the victim of the crime has been determined to be entitled to benefits under the crime victims' compensation act, the department of labor and industries, as administrator of the crime victims' compensation program, may petition the superior court within one year of imposition of the sentence for entry of a restitution order. Upon receipt of a petition from the department of labor and industries, the superior court shall hold a restitution hearing and shall enter a restitution order.

- (4) In granting probation, the superior court may order the probationer to report to the secretary of corrections or such officer as the secretary may designate and as a condition of the probation to follow the instructions of the secretary for up to twelve months. If the county legislative authority has elected to assume responsibility for the supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers within its jurisdiction, the superior court misdemeanant probationer shall report to a probation officer employed or contracted for by the county. In cases where a superior court misdemeanant probationer is sentenced in one county, but resides within another county, there must be provisions for the probationer to report to the agency having supervision responsibility for the probationer's county of residence.
- (5) If the probationer has been ordered to make restitution and the superior court has ordered supervision, the officer supervising the probationer shall make a reasonable effort to ascertain whether restitution has been made. If the superior court has ordered supervision and restitution has not been made as ordered, the officer shall inform the prosecutor of that violation of the terms of probation not less than three months prior to the termination of the probation period. The secretary of corrections will promulgate rules and regulations for the conduct of the person during the term of probation. For defendants found guilty in district court, like functions as the secretary performs in regard to probation may be performed by probation officers employed for that purpose by the county legislative authority of the county wherein the court is located.
- (6) The provisions of RCW 9.94A.501 and 9.94A.5011 apply to sentences imposed under this section.

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- 1 NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. Sections 1, 2, and 4 through 9 of this act
- 2 are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace,
- 3 health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing
- 4 public institutions, and take effect March 1, 2012.
- 5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 12.** Sections 3 and 10 of this act take effect
- 6 May 1, 2012.

--- END ---