S-0340.3			

SENATE BILL 5070

State of Washington 60th Legislature 2007 Regular Session

By Senators Carrell, Regala, Hargrove, Kline, Weinstein, Stevens, Brandland, Parlette, McCaslin, Kastama, Holmquist, Zarelli, Pridemore, Schoesler, Clements, Rasmussen, Swecker, Roach, Franklin, Delvin, Sheldon, Eide, Spanel, Hewitt, Hatfield, Keiser, Pflug, McAuliffe, Berkey, Haugen, Fairley, Murray, Tom, Kohl-Welles, Shin and Kilmer

Read first time 01/10/2007. Referred to Committee on Human Services & Corrections.

AN ACT Relating to reentry of offenders into the community; amending RCW 9.94A.728, 9.94A.737, and 72.09.460; adding new sections to chapter 72.09 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 43.43 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 59.18 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 535.82 RCW; adding a new chapter to Title 72 RCW; creating new sections; making appropriations; and providing expiration dates.

7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

8 NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The people of the state of Washington expect to live in safe communities in which the threat of crime is minimized. 9 10 Attempting to keep communities safe by building more prisons and paying 11 the costs of incarceration has proven to be expensive to taxpayers. 12 The vast majority of offenders will return to their communities. of these former offenders will not have had the opportunity to address 13 the deficiencies that may have contributed to their criminal behavior. 14 Persons who do not have basic literacy and job skills, or who are ill-15 equipped to make the behavioral changes necessary to successfully 16 function in the community, have a high risk of reoffense. Recidivism 17 represents serious costs to victims, both financial and nonmonetary in 18

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nature, and also burdens state and local governments with those offenders who recycle through the criminal justice system.

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The legislature believes this cycle can be reversed and a substantial cost savings can be realized by utilizing evidence-based programs to address offender deficits, developing and maintaining an individualized reentry plan for every offender, and better coordinating the reentry efforts of state and local governments and local communities. Research shows that if quality assurances are adhered to, implementing an optimal portfolio of evidence-based programming options for offenders can have a notable impact on recidivism. Further, the resulting cost savings should be sufficient to sustain state and local reentry efforts for the long term.

The purpose of this act is to improve public safety by better preparing offenders while incarcerated, and continuing those efforts for those recently released from prison or jail, for successful, productive, and healthy transitions to their communities. Educational, employment, and treatment opportunities should be designed to address individual deficits and give offenders the tools necessary to function in society. In order to foster this successful reintegration, this act recognizes the importance of a strong partnership between the department of corrections, local governments, law enforcement, social service providers, and interested members of communities across our state.

PART I - COMMUNITY TRANSITION COORDINATION NETWORKS

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 101.** The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

- (1) A "community transition coordination network" is a system of coordination that facilitates partnerships between supervision and service providers on both the state and local levels. It is anticipated that an offender who is released to the community will be able to utilize a community transition coordination network to be connected directly to the supervision and services needed for successful reentry.
- 34 (2) A "community transition team" means a team of individuals 35 designated to assist the supervising authority in coordinating an 36 offender's reentry. Individuals may include, but are not limited to,

the offender's family, faith-based support, a mentor, case management support, housing providers, local law enforcement, and neighborhood/community support.

- (3) An "individual reentry plan" is a collaborative product involving the offender, supervising authorities, treatment providers, and neighborhood and community organizations. The individual reentry plan utilizes information about offenders' risks and needs identified in a comprehensive assessment to describe actions that must occur to prepare individual offenders for release from prison or jail, define terms and conditions of their release to communities, specify the supervision and services they will experience in the community, and describe an offender's eventual discharge to aftercare upon successful completion of supervision. An individual reentry plan may be different depending on whether it is created by the state or local supervising authority and may change throughout the period of an offender's incarceration and supervision.
- 17 (4) "Local community policing and supervision programs" include 18 community corrections, work release, jails, and other programs operated 19 by local police, courts, or correctional agencies.
 - (5) "State community corrections supervision programs" include community corrections, work release, partial confinement, and other programs run by the department of corrections or the department of social and health services.
- 24 (6) "Supervising authority" means the agency or entity that has the legal responsibility for supervising an offender.
 - NEW SECTION. Sec. 102. (1) Each county or group of counties shall conduct an assessment of the services and resources available in the county or region to assist offenders in reentering the community.
- 29 (2) In conducting its assessment, the county or group of counties 30 must make efforts to invite participation from the following:
 - (a) The department of corrections;
 - (b) The department of social and health services in the following program areas: Medical care, mental health, and alcohol and substance abuse;
 - (c) The public health department or health district;
- 36 (d) City and county law enforcement;
 - (e) Community corrections officers;

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- 1 (f) Faith-based and nonprofit organizations providing assistance to offenders;
 - (q) Housing providers; and

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- (h) Other community stakeholders interested in reentry efforts.
- (3) The assessment must include, but is not limited to:
- 6 (a) An inventory of services such as training and employment 7 programs, transportation, translation services, specialized veterans' 8 programs, housing, life-skills training, substance abuse and mental 9 health treatment, mentoring, and other prosocial activities;
- 10 (b) An indication of the availability of representatives to act as 11 a community transition team for returning offenders; and
- 12 (c) An assessment of the county's or group of counties' readiness 13 to implement a community transition coordination network.
- (4) No later than December 1, 2007, each county or group of counties shall present its assessment and inventory to the secretary of the department of corrections and the technical advisory committee convened in section 103(8) of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 103. (1) The department of community, trade and 18 shall establish 19 economic development a community transition coordination network program for the purpose of awarding grants to 20 21 counties or groups of counties for implementing coordinated reentry efforts for offenders returning to the community from prison or jail. 22 23 Grant awards are subject to the availability of amounts appropriated 24 for this specific purpose.
 - (2) Effective October 1, 2007, any county or group of counties, may apply for participation in the community transition coordination network program by submitting a plan for a community transition coordination network.
 - (3) A plan for a community transition coordination network initiated under this section must be collaborative in nature and must seek creative and locally appropriate solutions based on voluntary participation of public and private entities or programs to support successful, community-based offender reentry.
- 34 (4) A county or group of counties seeking to develop a community 35 transition coordination network must make efforts to invite 36 participation from the following:

- 1 (a) The department of social and health services in the following 2 program areas: Medical care, mental health, and alcohol and substance 3 abuse;
 - (b) The public health department or health district;
 - (c) City and county law enforcement;
 - (d) Community corrections officers;
- 7 (e) Faith-based and nonprofit organizations providing assistance to 8 offenders;
 - (f) Housing providers; and

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- (g) Other community stakeholders interested in reentry efforts.
- (5) A plan for a community transition coordination network must be established in coordination with the department of corrections and the department of corrections must approve the plan prior to submittal by the county or group of counties. To the extent feasible, the department of corrections shall cooperate with any county or group of counties in establishing a community transition coordination network.
- (6) The department of community, trade, and economic development shall review county applications for funding through the community transition coordination network program and shall select the counties that will be awarded grants with funds appropriated to implement this program, provided that the department shall make every effort to include at least one rural county or group of counties. A plan for a community transition coordination network must include detailed descriptions of collaboration and coordination between state community corrections supervision programs and local community policing and supervision programs including the following components:
- (a) Methods for connecting offenders to supervision and services in a timely manner;
- (b) Development of an assessment process to identify the risk and needs of offenders, which may incorporate the use of the department of corrections' assessment tools or other assessment strategies;
- (c) Development and/or maintenance of an individual reentry plan for every offender;
- (d) Delivery of services and evidence-based programming to offenders that meet an offender's needs as identified in his or her individual reentry plan;
- 37 (e) Identification of a transition team or teams to assist the 38 supervising authority in coordinating an offender's reentry;

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1 (f) Resources that, in both supervision and treatment, support 2 graduated transition from a custody setting to full community release;

- (g) A description of state funds that will be needed to implement the community transition coordination network.
- (7) Counties that participate in a community transition coordination network shall have its reasonable costs of coordinating local reentry efforts paid for with moneys from the community transition coordination network account established pursuant to section 106 of this act. Counties receiving state funds must:
- (a) Demonstrate the funds allocated pursuant to this section will be used only for those purposes in establishing and maintaining a community transition coordination network;
- (b) Consult with the Washington state institute for public policy to conduct an annual evaluation of the program including the benefit-cost ratio of service delivery through a community transition coordination network and any associated reductions in recidivism. The Washington state institute for public policy shall provide direction to counties in tracking and evaluating its programs so as to facilitate identification of evidence-based approaches.
- (8) The department of community, trade, and economic development shall convene a technical advisory committee comprised of representatives from the senate, the house of representatives, the governor's office of financial management, the department of corrections, the Washington association of counties, associated Washington cities, a nonprofit provider of reentry services and an ex-offender to assist in implementation of this act. The advisory committee shall meet no less than annually to monitor implementation of community transition coordination networks, review evaluations submitted pursuant to subsection (7) of this section and identify evidence-based practices and programs for other counties seeking to establish community transition coordination networks.
 - (9) This section expires July 1, 2012.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 104. (1) Agencies, entities, or individuals acting in coordination with the supervising authority to provide transition services are not liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission in the rendering of supervision activities.

- 1 (2) An individual reentry plan may not be used as evidence of 2 liability against the state of Washington, counties, or cities, or any 3 state, county, or city employees.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 105. Nothing in this act is intended to shift the supervising responsibility or sanctioning authority from one government entity to another or give a community transition coordination network oversight responsibility for those activities.
- 8 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 106.** (1) The community transition coordination 9 network account is created in the state treasury. All receipts from 10 appropriations, gifts, and grants shall be deposited into the account.
- 11 Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation.
- 12 Expenditures from the account may be used only for the purposes of
- 13 section 103 of this act.

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- 14 (2) This section expires July 1, 2012.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 107. Nothing in this act creates an entitlement for a county or group of counties to receive funding under the program created in section 103 of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 108. Sections 101 through 107 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 72 RCW.

PART II - INDIVIDUAL REENTRY PLAN

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 201. A new section is added to chapter 72.09
 RCW to read as follows:
- 23 (1) The department shall develop an individual reentry plan as 24 defined in section 101 of this act for every offender who is committed 25 to a correctional facility operated by the department except:
 - (a) Offenders who are sentenced to life without the possibility of release; and
 - (b) Offenders who are subject to the provisions of 8 U.S.C. 1227.
- 29 (2) In developing reentry plans, the department shall assess all 30 offenders using standardized and comprehensive tools to identify the 31 criminogenic risks, programmatic needs, and educational and vocational 32 skill level for each offender.

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- (3) The initial assessment shall be conducted, whenever possible, within the first thirty days after entry into the correctional system and shall be periodically reviewed and updated as appropriate.
 - (4) Nothing in this act creates a vested right in programming, education, or other services.
- (5) An individual reentry plan may not be used as evidence of liability against the department, the state of Washington, or its employees.

PART III - PARTIAL CONFINEMENT AND SUPERVISION

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 301. (1)legislature The intends Washington's work release centers be transformed into community reentry centers with the capacity to provide offenders with the full range of reentry services. The Washington state institute for public policy shall conduct a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of community reentry centers and work release facilities to identify evidence-based practices or programs for the state of Washington. The research should include an examination of reentry and work release practices in both urban and rural areas and both inside and outside of the state of Washington. The institute should identify what services or combination of services may be provided within the context of community reentry centers and the length of time services should be provided to optimize the successful transition of an offender back into society.
- (2) The department of corrections shall review its policies to ensure that:
- (a) Work release facilities are combined with other reentry services that conform to evidence-based practices as identified by the institute and which operate to serve as community reentry centers;
- (b) Community reentry centers lead to meaningful employment for offenders participating in the program;
- (c) A plan is identified to ensure that community reentry centers are available throughout the state;
- (d) Community reentry centers are of a size consistent with evidence-based practices and appropriate to the community in which they are located;
- 35 (e) Communities are given meaningful avenues for ongoing 36 consultation with community reentry centers in their area; and

(f) Eligibility time to participate in partial confinement options such as community reentry centers are increased in order to make it a more meaningful experience for offenders.

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- (3)(a) The institute shall report its results and recommendations to the governor and the legislature no later than November 1, 2007.
- 6 (b) The department of corrections shall report its results and recommendations to the governor and the legislature no later than July 8 1, 2008.
- 9 **Sec. 302.** RCW 9.94A.728 and 2004 c 176 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

No person serving a sentence imposed pursuant to this chapter and committed to the custody of the department shall leave the confines of the correctional facility or be released prior to the expiration of the sentence except as follows:

- (1) Except as otherwise provided for in subsection (2) of this section, the term of the sentence of an offender committed to a correctional facility operated by the department may be reduced by earned release time in accordance with procedures that shall be developed and promulgated by the correctional agency jurisdiction in which the offender is confined. The earned release time shall be for good behavior and good performance, as determined by the correctional agency having jurisdiction. The correctional agency shall not credit the offender with earned release credits in advance of the offender actually earning the credits. Any program established pursuant to this section shall allow an offender to earn early release credits for presentence incarceration. If an offender is transferred from a county jail to the department, the administrator of a county jail facility shall certify to the department the amount of time spent in custody at the facility and the amount of earned release time. offender who has been convicted of a felony committed after July 23, 1995, that involves any applicable deadly weapon enhancements under RCW 9.94A.533 (3) or (4), or both, shall not receive any good time credits or earned release time for that portion of his or her sentence that results from any deadly weapon enhancements.
- (a) In the case of an offender convicted of a serious violent offense, or a sex offense that is a class A felony, committed on or after July 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, the aggregate earned

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- 1 release time may not exceed fifteen percent of the sentence. In the
- 2 case of an offender convicted of a serious violent offense, or a sex
- 3 offense that is a class A felony, committed on or after July 1, 2003,
- 4 the aggregate earned release time may not exceed ten percent of the 5 sentence.
- 6 (b)(i) In the case of an offender who qualifies under (b)(ii) of
 7 this subsection, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed fifty
 8 percent of the sentence.
- 9 (ii) An offender is qualified to earn up to fifty percent of 10 aggregate earned release time under this subsection (1)(b) if he or 11 she:
- 12 (A) Is classified in one of the two lowest risk categories under 13 (b)(iii) of this subsection;
- 14 (B) Is not confined pursuant to a sentence for:
- 15 (I) A sex offense;
- 16 (II) A violent offense;
- 17 (III) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 18 (IV) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 19 10.99.020;
- 20 (V) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);
- 21 (VI) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to 22 violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with 23 intent to deliver methamphetamine; or
- (VII) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor);

 ((and))
- 27 (C) Has no prior conviction for:
- 28 (I) A sex offense;

- 29 (II) A violent offense;
- 30 (III) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 31 (IV) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 32 10.99.020;
 - (V) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);
- (VI) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with
- intent to deliver methamphetamine; or
- 37 (VII) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to

violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor); and

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- (D) Actively participates in programming or activities as directed by the offender's individual reentry plan as provided under section 201 of this act to the extent that such programming or activities are made available by the department.
- 7 (iii) For purposes of determining an offender's eligibility under this subsection (1)(b), the department shall perform a risk assessment 8 of every offender committed to a correctional facility operated by the 9 10 department who has no current or prior conviction for a sex offense, a violent offense, a crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411, 11 12 a felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020, a 13 violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary), a violation of, or 14 an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with intent to deliver 15 16 methamphetamine, or a violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or 17 conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor). The department must classify each assessed 18 offender in one of four risk categories between highest and lowest 19 risk. 20
 - (iv) The department shall recalculate the earned release time and reschedule the expected release dates for each qualified offender under this subsection (1)(b).
 - (v) This subsection (1)(b) applies retroactively to eligible offenders serving terms of total confinement in a state correctional facility as of July 1, 2003.
 - (vi) This subsection (1)(b) does not apply to offenders convicted after July 1, 2010.
- 29 (c) In no other case shall the aggregate earned release time exceed 30 one-third of the total sentence;
 - (2)(a) A person convicted of a sex offense or an offense categorized as a serious violent offense, assault in the second degree, vehicular homicide, vehicular assault, assault of a child in the second degree, any crime against persons where it is determined in accordance with RCW 9.94A.602 that the offender or an accomplice was armed with a deadly weapon at the time of commission, or any felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, committed before July 1, 2000, may become

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eligible, in accordance with a program developed by the department, for transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section;

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- (b) A person convicted of a sex offense, a violent offense, any crime against persons under RCW 9.94A.411(2), or a felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, committed on or after July 1, 2000, may become eligible, in accordance with a program developed by the department, for transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section;
- (c) The department shall, as a part of its program for release to the community in lieu of earned release, require the offender to propose a release plan that includes an approved residence and living arrangement. All offenders with community placement or community custody terms eligible for release to community custody status in lieu of earned release shall provide an approved residence and living arrangement prior to release to the community;
- (d) The department may deny transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section if the department determines an offender's release plan, including proposed residence location and living arrangements, may violate the conditions of the sentence or conditions of supervision, place the offender at risk to violate the conditions of the sentence, place the offender at risk to reoffend, or present a risk to victim safety or community safety. The department's authority under this section is independent of any court-ordered condition of sentence or statutory provision regarding conditions for community custody or community placement;
- (e) An offender serving a term of confinement imposed under RCW 9.94A.670(4)(a) is not eligible for earned release credits under this section;
- 31 (3) An offender may leave a correctional facility pursuant to an 32 authorized furlough or leave of absence. In addition, offenders may 33 leave a correctional facility when in the custody of a corrections 34 officer or officers;
- 35 (4)(a) The secretary may authorize an extraordinary medical placement for an offender when all of the following conditions exist:
- (i) The offender has a medical condition that is serious enough to require costly care or treatment;

1 (ii) The offender poses a low risk to the community because he or 2 she is physically incapacitated due to age or the medical condition; 3 and

- (iii) Granting the extraordinary medical placement will result in a cost savings to the state.
- (b) An offender sentenced to death or to life imprisonment without the possibility of release or parole is not eligible for an extraordinary medical placement.
- (c) The secretary shall require electronic monitoring for all offenders in extraordinary medical placement unless the electronic monitoring equipment interferes with the function of the offender's medical equipment or results in the loss of funding for the offender's medical care. The secretary shall specify who shall provide the monitoring services and the terms under which the monitoring shall be performed.
- (d) The secretary may revoke an extraordinary medical placement under this subsection at any time;
- (5) The governor, upon recommendation from the clemency and pardons board, may grant an extraordinary release for reasons of serious health problems, senility, advanced age, extraordinary meritorious acts, or other extraordinary circumstances;
- (6) No more than the final ((six)) twelve months or one-half of the sentence, whichever is less, may be served in partial confinement designed to aid the offender in finding work and reestablishing himself or herself in the community;
 - (7) The governor may pardon any offender;
- (8) The department may release an offender from confinement any time within ten days before a release date calculated under this section; and
- (9) An offender may leave a correctional facility prior to completion of his or her sentence if the sentence has been reduced as provided in RCW 9.94A.870.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, an offender sentenced for a felony crime listed in RCW 9.94A.540 as subject to a mandatory minimum sentence of total confinement shall not be released from total confinement before the completion of the listed mandatory minimum sentence for that felony crime of conviction unless allowed

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under RCW 9.94A.540, however persistent offenders are not eligible for extraordinary medical placement.

- Sec. 303. RCW 9.94A.737 and 2005 c 435 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) If an offender violates any condition or requirement of community custody, the department may transfer the offender 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 and subject to the limitations of subsection (2) of this section.
- (2)(a) For a sex offender sentenced to a term of community custody under RCW 9.94A.670 who violates any condition of community custody, the department may impose a sanction of up to sixty days' confinement in a local correctional facility for each violation. If the department imposes a sanction, the department shall submit within seventy-two hours a report to the court and the prosecuting attorney outlining the violation or violations and the sanctions imposed.
- (b) For a sex offender sentenced to a term of community custody under RCW 9.94A.710 who violates any condition of community custody after having completed his or her maximum term of total confinement, including time served on community custody in lieu of earned release, the department may impose a sanction of up to sixty days in a local correctional facility for each violation.
- (c) For an offender sentenced to a term of community custody under RCW 9.94A.505(2)(b), 9.94A.650, or 9.94A.715, or under RCW 9.94A.545, for a crime committed on or after July 1, 2000, who violates any condition of community custody after having completed his or her maximum term of total confinement, including time served on community custody in lieu of earned release, the department may impose a sanction of up to sixty days in total confinement for each violation. The department may impose sanctions such as 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 sanctions available in the community.
- (d) For an offender sentenced to a term of community placement under RCW 9.94A.705 who violates any condition of community placement

after having completed his or her maximum term of total confinement, including time served on community custody in lieu of earned release, the department may impose a sanction of up to sixty days in total confinement for each violation. The department may impose sanctions such as 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 sanctions available in the community.

- (3) 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 offender disciplinary proceedings and shall not be subject to chapter 34.05 RCW. The department shall develop hearing procedures and a structure of graduated sanctions.
- (4) The hearing procedures required under subsection (3) of this section 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 days, but not less than twenty-four hours, after notice of the violation. For offenders in total confinement, the hearing shall be held within five working days, but not less than twenty-four hours, after 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

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- (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.
- (5) For purposes of this section, no finding of a violation of conditions may be based on unconfirmed or unconfirmable allegations.
- (6)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, if an offender commits more than one violation of any crime-related prohibition as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 or targeted risk condition as designated by the department, the department shall:
- (i) Upon the second violation, apply sanctions in accordance with RCW 9.94A.634 and submit a report to the court and the prosecuting attorney as provided in that section; and
 - (ii) Upon the third violation:

- (A) If the offender has not completed the maximum term of total confinement, immediately transfer the offender to total confinement status for completion of the remainder of his or her sentence and notify the offender of his or her right to a hearing before the court;
- (B) If the offender has completed the maximum term of total confinement, the department shall refer the violation to the court.
- (b) Any violation hearing conducted pursuant to this subsection shall be conducted in the same manner as provided in RCW 9.94A.634. Jurisdiction shall be with the court of the county in which the offender was sentenced. However, the court may order a change of venue to the offender's county of residence or where the violation occurred, for the purpose of holding a violation hearing.
- (7) The department shall 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. Between January 1, 2006, and December 31, 2006, the department shall endeavor to place at least one hundred low-risk community custody violators on the electronic monitoring program per day if there are at least that many low-risk offenders who qualify for the electronic monitoring program.

(((7))) (8) Local governments, their subdivisions and employees, the department and its employees, and the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs and its employees shall be 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.

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<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 304.** (1) By July 1, 2007, the secretary of the department of corrections, or the secretary's designee, shall within existing resources, convene and chair a work group to review current laws and policy regarding the supervision of offenders through the department of corrections.

- (2) In addition to the secretary of the department of corrections, the following shall be members of the work group: The attorney general, the executive director of the sentencing quidelines commission, a representative appointed by the governor, no less than two community corrections officers, a representative of the Washington association of prosecuting attorneys, a superior court judge, two members selected by the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs, a representative of the labor organization representing correctional officers who work in adult correctional facilities, a representative from the Washington state association of counties, a representative from the association of Washington cities, and three members, selected by the secretary of the department of corrections from a list submitted by public and private sector organizations that provide assistance to offenders reentering the community. The attorney general and the secretaries or directors may designate a person to serve in their place. Members of the work group shall serve without compensation.
- (3) In conducting its review, the work group must analyze and make recommendations regarding:
- (a) Changes to sentencing laws and policies in order to simplify supervision requirements and allow community corrections officers to more easily identify statutory requirements associated with an offender's sentence;
- (b) Lifting the threat of tort action against community corrections officers individually;

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- 1 (c) The appropriate agency or entity to conduct supervision 2 violation hearings;
 - (d) Amendments to the supervision violation hearing process to improve the ability to respond appropriately to an offender's behavior by imposing more severe sanctions, return the process to the court, or some other solution to address the difficulty in creating effective sanctions for offender behavior;
 - (e) Workloads for community corrections officers and other staff associated with supervision activities to recommend staff reassignments and/or additional FTEs needed to maintain adequate supervision;
 - (f) Roles and responsibilities of supervisory staff to ensure adequate supervision and quality assurance standards for community corrections staff;
 - (g) Coordination and communication between local law enforcement and community corrections officers;
 - (h) Mechanisms to provide better access to information by community corrections officers about the offenders they are supervising including statutory changes to confidentiality provisions and utilization of automation and technology.
 - (4) The department of corrections shall present a report of its findings and recommendations to the governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature, including any proposed legislation, by November 15, 2007.
 - (5) This section expires December 15, 2007.

25 PART IV - EDUCATION

- **Sec. 401.** RCW 72.09.460 and 2004 c 167 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, the legislature intends that all inmates be required to participate in department-approved education programs, work programs, or both, unless exempted under subsection (4) of this section. Eligible inmates who refuse to participate in available education or work programs available at no charge to the inmates shall lose privileges according to the system established under RCW 72.09.130. Eligible inmates who are required to contribute financially to an education or work program and refuse to contribute shall be placed in another work program. Refusal

to contribute shall not result in a loss of privileges. The legislature recognizes more inmates may agree to participate in education and work programs than are available. The department must make every effort to achieve maximum public benefit by placing inmates in available and appropriate education and work programs.

- (2) The department shall provide access to a program of education to all offenders who are under the age of eighteen and who have not met high school graduation or general equivalency diploma requirements in accordance with chapter 28A.193 RCW. The program of education established by the department and education provider under RCW 28A.193.020 for offenders under the age of eighteen must provide each offender a choice of curriculum that will assist the inmate in achieving a high school diploma or general equivalency diploma. The program of education may include but not be limited to basic education, prevocational training, work ethic skills, conflict resolution counseling, substance abuse intervention, and anger management counseling. The curriculum may balance these and other rehabilitation, work, and training components.
 - (3) The department shall, to the extent possible and considering all available funds, prioritize its resources to meet the following goals for inmates in the order listed:
 - (a) Achievement of basic academic skills through obtaining a high school diploma or its equivalent and achievement of vocational skills necessary for purposes of work programs and for an inmate to qualify for work upon release;
 - (b) Additional work and education programs based on ((assessments and placements under subsection (5) of this section)) an offender's individual reentry plan under section 201 of this act; and
 - (c) Other work and education programs as appropriate.
 - (4) The department shall establish, by rule, objective medical standards to determine when an inmate is physically or mentally unable to participate in available education or work programs. When the department determines an inmate is permanently unable to participate in any available education or work program due to a medical condition, the inmate is exempt from the requirement under subsection (1) of this section. When the department determines an inmate is temporarily unable to participate in an education or work program due to a medical condition, the inmate is exempt from the requirement of subsection (1)

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of this section for the period of time he or she is temporarily disabled. The department shall periodically review the medical condition of all ((temporarily disabled)) inmates with temporary disabilities to ensure the earliest possible entry or reentry by inmates into available programming.

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- (5) ((The department shall establish, by rule, standards for participation in department approved education and work programs. The standards shall address the following areas)) In addition to the policies set forth in this section, the department shall consider the following factors in establishing criteria for placing inmates in education and work programs:
- (a) ((Assessment. The department shall assess all inmates for their basic academic skill levels using a professionally accepted method of scoring reading, math, and language skills as grade level equivalents. The department shall determine an inmate's education history, work history, and vocational or work skills. The initial assessment shall be conducted, whenever possible, within the first thirty days of an inmate's entry into the correctional system, except that initial assessments are not required for inmates who are sentenced to life without the possibility of release, assigned to an intensive management unit within the first thirty days after entry into the correctional system, are returning to the correctional system within one year of a prior release, or whose physical or mental condition renders them unable to complete the assessment process. The department shall track and record changes in the basic academic skill levels of all inmates reflected in any testing or assessment performed as part of their education programming;
- (b) Placement. The department shall follow the policies set forth in subsection (1) of this section in establishing criteria for placing inmates in education and work programs. The department shall, to the extent possible, place all inmates whose composite grade level score for basic academic skills is below the eighth grade level in a combined education and work program. The placement criteria shall include at least the following factors:)
- (i) An inmate's release date and custody level. An inmate shall not be precluded from participating in an education or work program solely on the basis of his or her release date, except that inmates with a release date of more than one hundred twenty months in the

- future shall not comprise more than ten percent of inmates participating in a new class I correctional industry not in existence on June 10, 2004;
 - (ii) An inmate's education history and basic academic skills;
- 5 (iii) An inmate's work history and vocational or work skills;

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- 6 (iv) An inmate's economic circumstances, including but not limited 7 to an inmate's family support obligations; and
 - (v) Where applicable, an inmate's prior performance in departmentapproved education or work programs;
 - (((c) Performance and goals.)) (b) The department shall establish, and periodically review, inmate behavior standards and program goals for all education and work programs. Inmates shall be notified of applicable behavior standards and program goals prior to placement in an education or work program and shall be removed from the education or work program if they consistently fail to meet the standards or goals;
 - ((d) financial responsibility. (i))) (c) Except as provided in (d) of this subsection, so long as the educational or vocational program is designed to provide an offender with basic academic skills or meet the recommendations of an offender's individual reentry plan, to the extent possible, the department shall pay for educational programs and vocational trainings, including but not limited to books, materials, supplies, and postage costs related to correspondence courses; and
 - (d) The department shall establish ((a formula by which inmates, based on their ability to pay, shall)) policies requiring an offender to pay all or a portion of the costs ((or)) and tuition ((of certain programs. Inmates shall, based on the formula, pay a portion of the costs or tuition of)) for participation in:
 - ((A) Second and subsequent vocational programs associated with an inmate's work programs; and
 - (\(\frac{(B)}{(B)}\)) (i) An associate of arts or baccalaureate degree program ((\(\frac{when placement in a degree program is the result of a placement made under this subsection;
- 34 (ii) Inmates shall pay all costs and tuition for participation in: $\frac{(A)}{(A)}$
- 36 <u>(ii)</u> Any postsecondary academic degree program which is entered 37 independently of a placement decision made under this subsection; and

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(((B) Second and subsequent vocational programs not associated with an inmate's work program.

Enrollment in any program specified in (d)(ii) of this subsection shall only be allowed by correspondence or if there is an opening in an education or work program at the institution where an inmate is incarcerated and no other inmate who is placed in a program under this subsection will be displaced; and

- (e))) (iii) Any educational program or vocational training if the offender has previously abandoned coursework related to education or vocational training without a satisfactory explanation.
- (6) Notwithstanding any other provision in this section, an inmate sentenced to life without the possibility of release or subject to the provisions of 8 U.S.C. 1227:
- $((\frac{1}{2}))$ (a) Shall not be required to participate in education programming; $(\frac{1}{2})$
 - (ii))) (b) May receive not more than one postsecondary academic degree in a program offered by the department or its contracted providers((\cdot
 - If an inmate sentenced to life without the possibility of release requires)); and
 - (c) May participate in prevocational or vocational training ((for)) that may be necessary to participate in a work program((, he or she may participate in the training subject to this section)).
 - ((6) The department shall coordinate education and work programs among its institutions, to the greatest extent possible, to facilitate continuity of programming among inmates transferred between institutions. Before transferring an inmate enrolled in a program, the department shall consider the effect the transfer will have on the inmate's ability to continue or complete a program. This subsection shall not be used to delay or prohibit a transfer necessary for legitimate safety or security concerns.
 - (7) Before construction of a new correctional institution or expansion of an existing correctional institution, the department shall adopt a plan demonstrating how cable, closed-circuit, and satellite television will be used for education and training purposes in the institution. The plan shall specify how the use of television in the education and training programs will improve inmates' preparedness for

available work programs and job opportunities for which inmates may qualify upon release.

- (8) The department shall adopt a plan to reduce the per pupil cost of instruction by, among other methods, increasing the use of volunteer instructors and implementing technological efficiencies. The plan shall be adopted by December 1996 and shall be transmitted to the legislature upon adoption. The department shall, in adoption of the plan, consider distance learning, satellite instruction, video tape usage, computer aided instruction, and flexible scheduling of offender instruction.
- (9) Following completion of the review required by section 27(3), chapter 19, Laws of 1995 1st sp. sess. the department shall take all necessary steps to assure the vocation and education programs are relevant to work programs and skills necessary to enhance the employability of inmates upon release.))
 - NEW SECTION. Sec. 402. (1) The department of corrections and the state board for community and technical colleges shall investigate and review methods to optimize educational and vocational programming opportunities to meet the needs of each offender as identified in his or her individual reentry plan both while an offender is incarcerated and postrelease.
- 22 (2) In conducting its review, the department and state board shall 23 consider and make recommendations regarding:
 - (a) Technological advances which could serve to expand educational programs and vocational training including, but not limited to, distance learning, satellite instruction, videotape usage, computer aided instruction, and flexible scheduling;
 - (b) Methods to ensure educational programs and vocational training are relevant to work programs and skills necessary to enhance the employability of offenders upon release; and
 - (c) Long-term methods for maintaining channels of communication between the department, state board administration, educators, and students.
- 34 (3) The department and state board shall report to the governor and 35 the legislature no later than November 15, 2007.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 403. (1) The Washington state institute for public policy shall conduct a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of evidence-based correctional education programs and the extent to which Washington's programs are in accord with these practices.
- 5 (2) The institute shall report to the governor and the legislature 6 no later than November 1, 2007.

PART V - EMPLOYMENT BARRIERS

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 501. A new section is added to chapter 43.43 RCW to read as follows:

- (1) In a civil action for the death of, or injury or damage to, a third person caused by the intentional tort of an employee, such employee's employer is presumed not to have been negligent in hiring such employee if, before hiring the employee, the employer conducted a background investigation of the prospective employee and the investigation did not reveal any information that reasonably demonstrated the unsuitability of the prospective employee for the particular work to be performed or for the employment in general.
- (2) The election by an employer not to conduct a background investigation pursuant to this section does not raise any presumption that the employer failed to use reasonable care in hiring an employee.
 - (3) A background investigation under this section must include:
- (a) Requesting and obtaining a check of the criminal history record information for the prospective employee from the Washington state patrol pursuant to chapter 10.97 RCW;
- (b) Making a reasonable effort to contact references and former employers of the prospective employee concerning the suitability of the prospective employee for employment;
- (c) Requiring the prospective employee to complete a job application form that includes questions, within the limits established in rule by the human rights commission, concerning whether he or she has been convicted of a crime, including details concerning the type of crime, the date of conviction, and the penalty imposed;
- (d) Obtaining, with written authorization from the prospective employee, a check of the driver's license record of the prospective employee if such a check is relevant to the work the employee will be performing and if the record can reasonably be obtained; and

(e) Interviewing the prospective employee.

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- (4) If criminal history record information is returned for a potential employee, in determining whether the information reasonably demonstrates the suitability or unsuitability of the prospective employee for the particular work to be performed or for the employment in general, the employer shall consider:
- (a) The specific duties and responsibilities necessarily related to the employment sought;
- 9 (b) The bearing, if any, the criminal offense or offenses for which 10 the person was previously convicted will have on his fitness or ability 11 to perform one or more such duties or responsibilities;
- 12 (c) The time which has elapsed since the occurrence of the criminal offense or offenses;
- 14 (d) The age of the person at the time of occurrence of the criminal offense or offenses;
 - (e) The seriousness of the offense or offenses;
- 17 (f) Any information produced by the person, or produced on his or 18 her behalf, in regard to his or her rehabilitation and good conduct;
- 19 (g) The legitimate interest of the public agency or private 20 employer in protecting property, and the safety and welfare of specific 21 individuals or the general public.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 502. A new section is added to chapter 43.43 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) A business or organization shall not make a background check inquiry to a private data broker about an applicant unless the business or organization has notified the applicant or tenant that an inquiry may be made.
 - (2) The business or organization shall notify the applicant of the background check response within ten days after receipt by the business or organization. The business or organization shall provide a copy of the response to the applicant and shall notify the applicant of such availability.
 - (3) Further dissemination or use of the record is prohibited.
- 34 (4) A business or organization violating this subsection is subject 35 to a civil action for damages.
 - (5) For purposes of this section:

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- (a) "Private data broker" means a business entity which for 1 2 monetary fees, dues, or on a cooperative nonprofit basis, regularly engages, in whole or in part, in the practice of collecting, 3 4 transmitting, or otherwise providing personally identifiable 5 information on individuals who are not the customers or employees of the business entity or affiliate. 6
- 7 (b) "Applicant" means a prospective employee, volunteer, or tenant 8 for rental accommodations.
- 9 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 503.** On or before October 1, 2007, the department of corrections and the department of licensing shall enter into an agreement establishing expedited procedures to assist offenders in obtaining a driver's license or identification card upon their release from a department of corrections' institution.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 504. (1) A joint legislative task force on reentry employment barriers for previously incarcerated individuals is established, with members as provided in this subsection.
 - (a) The president of the senate shall appoint one member from each of the two largest caucuses of the senate, with at least one member being a member of the senate human services and corrections committee;
 - (b) The speaker of the house of representatives shall appoint one member from each of the two largest caucuses of the house of representatives, with at least one member being a member of the house public safety and emergency preparedness committee;
 - (c) The governor shall appoint the following members:
 - (i) The attorney general, or the attorney general's designee;
- 26 (ii) The secretary of the department of corrections or the 27 secretary's designee;
- 28 (iii) The commissioner of the employment security department or the commissioner's designee;
- 30 (iv) The director of the department of licensing or the director's 31 designee;
- (d) In addition, the joint legislative task force, where feasible,
 33 may consult with individuals representing the following:
 - (i) State agencies that issue occupational licenses;
- 35 (ii) Counties;

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36 (iii) Cities;

- 1 (iv) Crime victims;
- 2 (v) Faculty members who educate incarcerated offenders;
- 3 (vi) Faculty members who educate released offenders;
- 4 (vii) Community corrections officers;
- 5 (viii) Labor organizations representing correctional officers who 6 work in adult correctional facilities;
 - (ix) City local law enforcement;
- 8 (x) County law enforcement;
- 9 (xi) Ex-offenders;

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- 10 (xii) Faith-based organizations that provide outreach or services 11 to offenders;
- 12 (xiii) Washington businesses; and
- 13 (xiv) Nonprofit organizations providing workforce training to 14 released offenders.
- 15 (2) The joint legislative task force shall be cochaired by a 16 legislative member from the senate and a legislative member from the 17 house of representatives, as chosen by the task force.
 - (3) The joint legislative task force shall review and make recommendations regarding:
 - (a) Changes to occupational licensing laws and policies to encourage employment of individuals with criminal histories while ensuring the safety of the public;
 - (b) Federal and state statutory barriers that prevent individuals with criminal histories from obtaining employment in public or government contracting jobs;
 - (c) Other barriers that may prevent individuals with criminal histories from obtaining viable employment.
 - (4) The joint legislative task force may, where feasible, consult with individuals from the public and private sector in carrying out its duties under this section.
 - (5)(a) The joint legislative task force shall use legislative facilities, and staff support shall be provided by senate committee services, the house of representatives office of program research, and the Washington state institute for public policy. The department of corrections, department of licensing, and employment security department shall cooperate with the joint legislative task force, and shall provide information as the task force reasonably requests.

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- (b) Nonlegislative members of the joint legislative task force shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided in RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.
 - (c) Legislative members of the joint legislative task force shall be reimbursed for travel expenses in accordance with RCW 44.04.120.
 - (d) The expenses of the joint legislative task force shall be paid jointly by the senate and the house of representatives.
 - (6) The joint legislative task force shall present a report of its findings and recommendations to the governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature, including any proposed legislation, by November 15, 2007.
- (7) This section expires December 15, 2007.

13 PART VI - HOUSING

NEW SECTION. Sec. 601. A new section is added to chapter 59.18
RCW to read as follows:

- (1) Any person whose life, safety, health, or use of property is being injured or endangered by a tenant's failure to comply with statutory duties as provided in RCW 59.12.030(5), 59.18.130 (6), (8), or (9), or 59.20.140(5) may serve the landlord with a ten-day notice and demand that the landlord commence an unlawful detainer action against the tenant. The notice and demand must set forth, in reasonable detail, facts and circumstances which lead the person to believe the tenant has violated his or her statutory duties. The notice and demand shall be served by delivering a copy personally to the landlord or the landlord's agent. If the person is unable to personally serve the landlord after exercising due diligence, the person may deposit the notice and demand in the mail, postage prepaid, to the landlord's or the landlord's agent's last known address.
- (2)(a) Within ten days from the time the notice and demand is served, the landlord has a duty to take reasonable steps to investigate the tenant's alleged noncompliance with RCW 59.12.030(5), 59.18.130 (6), (8), or (9), or 59.20.140(5). The landlord must notify the person who brought the notice and demand that an investigation is occurring. The landlord has ten days from the time he or she notifies the person in which to conduct a reasonable investigation.

(b) If, after reasonable investigation, the landlord finds that the tenant is not in compliance with RCW 59.12.030(5), 59.18.130 (6), (8), or (9), or 59.20.140(5), the landlord may proceed directly to an unlawful detainer action or take reasonable steps to ensure the tenant discontinues the prohibited activity. The landlord shall notify the person who served the notice and demand of whatever action the landlord takes.

- (c) If, after reasonable investigation, the landlord finds that the tenant is in compliance with RCW 59.12.030(5), 59.18.130 (6), (8), or (9), or 59.20.140(5), the landlord shall notify the person who served the notice and demand of the landlord's findings.
- (3) The person who served the notice and demand may petition the appropriate court to have the tenancy terminated and the tenant removed from the premises if: (a) The landlord notifies the person that he or she conducted a reasonable investigation and found that the tenant has not failed to comply with his or her statutory duties as provided in RCW 59.12.030(5), 59.18.130 (6), (8), or (9), or 59.20.140(5); or (b) if the landlord took reasonable steps to require the tenant comply, but the tenant has failed to comply within a reasonable time.
- (4) If the court finds that the tenant was not in compliance with RCW 59.12.030(5), 59.18.130 (6), (8), or (9), or 59.20.140(5), the court shall enter an order terminating the tenancy and requiring the tenant to vacate the premises.
- (5) The prevailing party shall recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. However, the court must order the landlord to pay costs and reasonable attorneys' fees to the person petitioning for termination of the tenancy if the court finds that the landlord failed to comply with the duty to investigate, regardless of which party prevails.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 602. A new section is added to chapter 35.82 RCW to read as follows:

The legislature recognizes that stable, habitable, and supportive housing is a critical factor that increases a previously incarcerated individual's access to treatment and services as well as the likelihood of success in the community. Housing authorities are therefore encouraged to formulate rental policies that are not unduly burdensome to previously incarcerated individuals attempting to reenter the

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- 1 community, particularly when the individual's family may already reside
- 2 in government subsidized housing.

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- 3 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 603.** A new section is added to chapter 72.09 4 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) The department may enter into agreements to provide short-term housing assistance to offenders classified as high risk or high needs who are reentering the community and are in need of transitional housing.
- 9 (2) The department may develop further criteria in rule to 10 determine who will qualify for housing assistance.
- 11 (3) Housing assistance shall not be provided in excess of ninety 12 days for each offender.
- (4) The state, department, and its employees are not liable for civil damages arising from the conduct of an offender solely due to the placement of an offender in short-term housing or the provision of housing assistance.
- 17 (5) This section expires July 1, 2009.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 604. The sum of three million eight hundred fifty thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated from the general fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, and the sum of three million eight hundred fifty thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated from the general fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, to the department of corrections for the purposes of section 603 of this act.

25 PART VII - RESTORATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

NEW SECTION. Sec. 701. The legislature recognizes that the 26 27 restoration of civil rights to former felons is important 28 reintegrating those individuals back into the community after release. However, the legislature also recognizes the 29 importance of individual's continued compliance with the terms of release, including 30 the payment of legal financial obligations. It is the intent of this 31 legislature to restore a former felon's civil rights as early as 32 33 practicable while optimally ensuring the payment of restitution to the 34 victims of this state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 801. Part headings as used in this act do not constitute any part of the law.

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