

WAC 381-40-110 Orders of parole. (1) The board's order of parole and conditions shall include five standard conditions of parole as follows:

(a) Upon release from the institution, report as instructed to your community corrections officer (or any other person designated) and thereafter make a correct report as often as directed.

(b) Secure written permission of your community corrections officer before leaving the state of Washington.

(c) Obey all laws and abide by any special conditions imposed by the indeterminate sentence review board or any written instructions issued by a community corrections officer of the department of corrections.

(d) At no time purchase, own, have in your possession, or under your control, any firearm or deadly weapon. (Muzzle loading firearms and antique firearms are classified as deadly weapons and may not be owned, possessed by, or under the control of a parolee.)

(e) Submit to a search of your person, residence, vehicle, and possessions whenever requested to by your community corrections officer.

The board may impose additional conditions of parole on a case-by-case basis.

(2) The board may impose additional restitution if the court establishes the amount and orders payment. The board may impose restitution in lieu of a fine or if the defendant is ordered to contribute to the crime victims compensation fund.

(3) The order of parole in each case will be signed by the members of the board who reviewed and approved the plan or who conducted the meeting which resulted in approval for parole. The order of parole will be served in person on the inmate the day he or she is scheduled for release. The inmate's signature on the order of parole will be witnessed and the witness will also sign the order of parole in the space provided on the document. An inmate will not be released unless he or she has signed the valid order of parole in the presence of a witness. In cases where the inmate refuses to sign the order of parole, the order of parole will be returned to the board with a written explanation of the refusal to sign and the parole will be cancelled.

As a term and condition of parole, the board may impose a requirement that the parolee take a polygraph examination. Failure to pass the polygraph examination shall not be a basis for parole suspension or revocation. In accepting the polygraph condition, the parolee does not waive any constitutional rights which prohibit self-incrimination for any criminal activity for which the parolee has not been released on parole. However, the parolee is advised that the board may still suspend and revoke parole for failure to comply with any term and condition of parole, including the condition to submit to a polygraph examination.

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