Proposed No. RUBY CHOW 83-336

## MOTION NO. 5780

A MOTION relating to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1981 (R.C.W. 9.94A); stating County policy regarding the same; requesting the Executive to study the implications of the act and make recommendations to the Council.

WHEREAS, the Sentencing Reform Act of 1981 will become operational on July 1, 1984, and

WHEREAS, the act requires judges to sentence adult felony offenders within standard sentence ranges, unless special circumstances exist, and

WHEREAS, the act states, "...A sentence of not more than one year of confinement shall be served in a facility operated or utilized under contract, by the County...", and

WHEREAS, the 1983 Session of the Washington State Legislature amended R.C.W. 9.94A by adding the following section:

"The commission shall conduct an analysis of the anticipated effects of the guidelines...on a representative sample of counties. This analysis shall include, but not be limited to, an estimate of the impact on jail population and availability of alternatives in the community. The analysis required by this section shall be filed at the beginning of the 1984 legislative session"; and

WHEREAS, the new King County jail will become operational in mid to late 1984, and

WHEREAS, the new jail will have been constructed using State bond funds awarded to King County pursuant to the provisions of R.C.W. 70.48, the City and County Jail Act, and

 WHEREAS, pursuant to R.C.W. 70.48, the jail construction funding awarded to King County by the State "...shall constitute full funding of the cost of implementing the physical plant standards" established by the State, and these physical plant standards "shall not be mandatory unless...the State fully funds the cost of implementing such standards," and

WHEREAS, under the Washington Administrative Code (WAC), Chapter 289-13, the award of State funds to King County to constuct a new jail meeting the State's physical plant standards was based on a "...Jail population projection to the year 2000 with supporting documentation as required by the (Washington State Jail) commission.", and

WHEREAS, the original projection by the State Jail Commission, completed in 1980, indicated that King County needed a jail bed capacity of 1,225 to meet its needs through the year 2000; and

whereas, the State Jail Commission issued a revised projection in November 1982, indicating King County's jail bed capacity need through the year 2000 would be 1,313 beds, and

WHEREAS, the Commission's revised projection of 1,313 beds could not take into consideration the possible impact of the presumptive sentencing guidelines adopted by the 1983 State Legislature; and

WHEREAS, additional jail population requiring bed capacity above the 1,225 beds originally projected by the Commission will have a major impact on the operating cost and secure utilization of the new facility as well as on the County's ability to meet the physical plant and custodial care standards established by the State, and

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WHEREAS, under current pre-trial release and sentencing procedures, the County's misdemeanant and felony jail populations are likely to exceed the projected capacity of the new facility, when it becomes operational, and

whereas, the County is concerned that the immediate impact of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1981 will be to seriously overcrowd the new facility while providing no meaningful mechanisms to deal with assumed overcrowding, and

WHEREAS, the Sentencing Guidelines Commission has made an initial attempt to project the impact of the Act on local jails, given assumptions regarding current state-wide capacity to house sentenced felons in county jails, and

whereas, the same Commission has initially concluded that the Act will not result in the numbers of sentenced felons, serving their terms in county jails, exceeding the jail capacity planned to house felon sentenced offenders, and

whereas, the Commission's conclusion was qualified by a policy statement that: "It is the judgement of the Commission that credit for time served pre-trial and implementation of the statute's emphasis on alternatives to total confinement will bring the Commission's guidelines within jail capacity...", and

whereas, the policy statement went on to state: "...It is noted, however, that meaningful alternatives to total confinement must be created to enable judges to impose such alternatives and thereby eliminate population in excess of sentenced felon jail bed capacity", and

WHEREAS, the Act does not establish the responsibility for funding and operating such alternatives to total confinement; and

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Study WHEREAS, the Sentencing Guidelines Commission will be beginning, shortly, phase one of a two phase study project to more specifically review the impact of this new law in predicting the use of local jail capacity to house sentenced felons, and

WHEREAS, the County will coordinate with the Commission on the review of the Act's implications to King County, with a draft report to be completed by the Commission in September 1983, and

WHEREAS, at a minimum, the County and the State should review planned capacity recommendations, as a result of the Act, from the standpoint of a range of possible levels of population, and

WHEREAS, the range should assume a best and worst planned estimate so as to allow the State and local governments to develop contingency plans, prior to the Sentencing Reform Act becoming operational in July 1984, and

WHEREAS, such contingency planning should deal with the issue of local jail overcrowding, and

WHEREAS, the Act provides an emergency "triggering mechanism" for reducing the population of State prisons should the planned capacity of sentenced felons actually be exceeded, and

WHEREAS, there is no counterpart emergency "triggering mechanism" in the Act available to counties in the event that jails become overcrowded, and

WHEREAS, the issue of the absence of a "triggering mechanism" in the Act, available to local jails, is further complicated by interlocal agreements with participating jurisdictions, whose offenders are housed in the County's consolidated facilities, under the provisions of R.C.W. 70.48 (City-County Jail Act), and

WHEREAS, these agreements, contracts, required under R.C.W. 70.48 as a condition to secure State funding to construct new jail facilities, do not provide the County clear authority to affect other jurisdictions' prisoners in the event of overcrowding, and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of Motion 5742, the Executive and Council have recognized the need to directly address numerous jail issues prior to the actual operation of the County's new jail facilities,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT MOVED by the Council of King County:

The Executive is requested, in cooperation and in

coordination with the Washington State Sentencing Guidelines

Commission, to:

- A. Initiate immediately, a review of the implications of the Sentencing Guidelines Act of 1981 on the planned operation of the new King County Jail.
- B. Initiate a statistical review of the estimated impact of the "presumptive" sentencing guidelines on the sentenced felon population of the Jail, as part of the Commission's proposed phase one study.
- C. Propose contingency plans and policies for Council review to deal with overcrowding in the new facility, should the review indicate the need for the same.

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It is the intent of the Council that a review of the implications of the Act, in cooperation with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission, directly related to assumptions regarding the utilization of the planned capacity of the new jail, should be completed as soon as possible. But no later than October 1983. PASSED this 11th day of \_ KING COUNTY COUNCIL KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON 10 . ATTEST: