Community Notification Flow Chart for SCC Releases

SCC notified of release or release planning	SCC preparation	End of Sentence Review Committee (ESRC)	Release date or court order received (30 day notification)	LE receives notification	Community notification

Unconditional from TCF

How much notice? Is there time for ESRC review — NO

ESRC review typically happens no more than 180 days before release.

YES

LRA (Community or SCTF)

Initiate review when order to investigate is received

Discharge (no commitment)

How much notice? Is there time for ESRC review — YES / NO

As part of the investigation, DOC initiates contact with local LE to inquire if a community meeting will be scheduled if placement should happen and offer assistance. DOC also offers an educational meeting tailored to LE regarding LRA process and supervision.

SCC Presents LEN bulletin, file material and scoring to ESRC

SCC notifies DSHS Victim/Witness and Law Enforcement of release

LE Reviews SCC LEN, ESRC materials, scoring and recommendation — ESRC Review

LE scores Static and reviews any material received from SCC — No ESRC Review

LE determines risk level and scope of community notification

RSOs are required to register at the Sheriff's office within 3 days of release (or move). Typically community notification occurs after the RSO has registered. This is to prevent misinformation as address and release dates are subject to change.

LE makes community notification per WASPC model policy:
- Send Mailers
- Schedule Meeting
- Knock and Talks
- Publish on website
- Media release

Community meetings are scheduled at the discretion of LE and are not required by statute.

#1 - Notification process/ESRC Preparation begins when SCC is notified of Unconditional/ Discharge hearing
#2 – DOC Investigation – discussions with local LE and community members. Discussions with community members can increase community concerns and can be viewed as a community notification prior to the official law enforcement community notificaiton.

#3 - What are the trigger points for SCC to bring a case to ESRC?

#4 – In some cases the SCC has little notice of resident releases (unconditional releases/ discharges) and this may hinder their ability to complete law enforcement notification within the 30 day requirement.
#5 – The SCC may not know which local LE jurisdiction to notifiy if the resident does not voluntarily provide their release address.
#6 – The SCC needs to be more consistent in who they send the LE notifications to.
#7 – Conflicting statutes – one statute says 30 - day notification must be done while another says someone cannot be held if they do not meet criteria (leads to a 24-hour release).
#8 – Some SCC secure emails go to junk mail, and some agencies not receiving the LE notifications
#9 – Timing of notifications to law enforcement
#10 – Timing of victim/witness notifications
#11 – SCC distribution list may be shared more broadly and impact the safety of the defense and their client.

#12 – The general public lacks information about the state sex offender public website.
#13 – Community members often have inconsistent perceptions of what community notifications should look like.
#14 – Community members do not understand the purpose of community meetings.
#15 – There is a perception that notification is too inflammatory and sometimes may include an individual's original mugshot.
#16 – Notification meetings need common set of agreed upon facts to present either visually, or as handouts that include purpose of community meetings