

§810.3

- (1) *Substance abuse violations.*
- (i) Positive drug test.
 - (ii) Failure to report for drug testing.
 - (iii) Failure to appear for treatment sessions.
 - (iv) Failure to complete inpatient/outpatient treatment programming.
- (2) *Non-criminal violations.*
- (i) Failure to report to the CSO.
 - (ii) Leaving the judicial district without the permission of the court or the CSO.
 - (iii) Failure to work regularly or attend training and/or school.
 - (iv) Failure to notify the CSO of change of address and/or employment.
 - (v) Frequenting places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered.
 - (vi) Associating with persons engaged in criminal activity.
 - (vii) Associating with a person convicted of a felony without the permission of the CSO.
 - (viii) Failure to notify the CSO within 48 hours of being arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer.
 - (ix) Entering into an agreement to act as an informer or special agent of a law enforcement agency without the permission of the Court or the United States Parole Commission (“USPC”).
 - (x) Failure to adhere to any general or special condition of release.
- (c) The accountability contract will identify a schedule of administrative sanctions (*see* §810.3(b)) which may be imposed for your first violation and for subsequent violations.
- (d) The accountability contract will provide for a reduction in your supervision level and/or the removal of previously imposed sanctions if:
- (1) You maintain compliance for at least ninety days,
 - (2) The Supervisory Community Supervision Officer concurs with this assessment, and
 - (3) There are no additional reasons unrelated to the imposed sanction requiring the higher supervision level.

§810.3 Consequences of violating the conditions of supervision.

(a) If your CSO has reason to believe that you are failing to abide by the general or specific conditions of release or you are engaging in criminal activity, you will be in violation of the con-

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ditions of your supervision. Your CSO may then impose administrative sanctions (see paragraph (b) of this section) and/or request a hearing by the releasing authority. This hearing may result in the revocation of your release or changes to the conditions of your release.

(b) Administrative sanctions available to the CSO include:

- (1) Daily check-in with supervision for a specified period of time;
- (2) Increased group activities for a specified period of time;
- (3) Increased drug testing;
- (4) Increased supervision contact requirements;
- (5) Referral for substance abuse addiction or other specialized assessments;
- (6) Electronic monitoring for a specified period of time;
- (7) Community service for a specified number of hours;
- (8) Placement in a residential sanctions facility or residential treatment facility for a specified period of time.
- (9) Travel restrictions.

(c) You remain subject to further action by the releasing authority. For example, the USPC may override the imposition of any of the sanctions in paragraph (b) of this section and issue a warrant or summons if you are a parolee and it finds that you are a risk to the public safety or that you are not complying in good faith with the sanctions (*see* 28 CFR 2.85(a)(15)).

PART 811—SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION

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