SENATE BILL 5718

State of Washington 61st Legislature 2009 Regular Session

By Senators Regala, Stevens, Holmquist, Hobbs, Carrell, and Hatfield; by request of Attorney General

Read first time 01/29/09. Referred to Committee on Human Services & Corrections.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to the commitment of sexually violent predators;
- 2 amending RCW 71.09.020, 71.09.025, 71.09.030, 71.09.040, 71.09.050,
- 3 71.09.060, 71.09.080, 71.09.090, 71.09.092, 71.09.096, 71.09.098,
- 4 71.09.112, and 71.09.350; and adding a new section to chapter 71.09
- 5 RCW.
- 6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 7 **Sec. 1.** RCW 71.09.020 and 2006 c 303 s 10 are each amended to read 8 as follows:
- 9 Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.
- 11 (1) "Department" means the department of social and health services.
- 13 (2) "Health care facility" means any hospital, hospice care center,
- 14 licensed or certified health care facility, health maintenance
- 15 organization regulated under chapter 48.46 RCW, federally qualified
- 16 health maintenance organization, federally approved renal dialysis
- 17 center or facility, or federally approved blood bank.
- 18 (3) "Health care practitioner" means an individual or firm licensed
- or certified to engage actively in a regulated health profession.

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1 (4) "Health care services" means those services provided by health 2 professionals licensed pursuant to RCW 18.120.020(4).

- (5) "Health profession" means those licensed or regulated professions set forth in RCW 18.120.020(4).
- (6) "Less restrictive alternative" means court-ordered treatment in a setting less restrictive than total confinement which satisfies the conditions set forth in RCW 71.09.092. A less restrictive alternative may not include placement in the community protection program as pursuant to RCW 71A.12.230.
- (7) "Likely to engage in predatory acts of sexual violence if not confined in a secure facility" means that the person more probably than not will engage in such acts if released unconditionally from detention on the sexually violent predator petition before additional treatment in a secure facility, secure community transition facility, or other less restrictive alternative placement. Such likelihood must be evidenced by a recent overt act if the person is not totally confined at the time the petition is filed under RCW 71.09.030.
- (8) "Mental abnormality" means a congenital or acquired condition affecting the emotional or volitional capacity which predisposes the person to the commission of criminal sexual acts in a degree constituting such person a menace to the health and safety of others.
- (9) "Personality disorder" means an enduring pattern of inner experience and behavior that deviates markedly from the expectations of the individual's culture, is pervasive and inflexible, has onset in adolescence or early adulthood, is stable over time and leads to distress or impairment.
- (10) "Predatory" means acts directed towards: (a) Strangers; (b) individuals with whom a relationship has been established or promoted for the primary purpose of victimization; or (c) persons of casual acquaintance with whom no substantial personal relationship exists.
- (((10))) (11) "Prosecuting agency" means the prosecuting attorney of the county where the person was convicted or charged or the attorney general if requested by the prosecuting attorney, as provided in RCW 71.09.030.
- (12) "Recent overt act" means any act ((or)), threat, or combination thereof that has either caused harm of a sexually violent nature or creates a reasonable apprehension of such harm in the mind of

an objective person who knows of the history and mental condition of the person engaging in the act <u>behaviors</u>.

((\(\frac{(11)}{)}\)) (13) "Risk potential activity" or "risk potential facility" means an activity or facility that provides a higher incidence of risk to the public from persons conditionally released from the special commitment center. Risk potential activities and facilities include: Public and private schools, school bus stops, licensed day care and licensed preschool facilities, public parks, publicly dedicated trails, sports fields, playgrounds, recreational and community centers, churches, synagogues, temples, mosques, public libraries, public and private youth camps, and others identified by the department following the hearings on a potential site required in RCW 71.09.315. For purposes of this chapter, "school bus stops" does not include bus stops established primarily for public transit.

 $((\frac{12}{12}))$ <u>(14)</u> "Secretary" means the secretary of social and health services or the secretary's designee.

 $((\frac{13}{13}))$ (15) "Secure facility" means a residential facility for persons civilly confined under the provisions of this chapter that includes security measures sufficient to protect the community. Such facilities include total confinement facilities, secure community transition facilities, and any residence used as a court-ordered placement under RCW 71.09.096.

((\(\frac{(14)}{14}\))) (16) "Secure community transition facility" means a residential facility for persons civilly committed and conditionally released to a less restrictive alternative under this chapter. A secure community transition facility has supervision and security, and either provides or ensures the provision of sex offender treatment services. Secure community transition facilities include but are not limited to the facility established pursuant to RCW 71.09.250(1)(a)(i) and any community-based facilities established under this chapter and operated by the secretary or under contract with the secretary.

 $((\frac{15}{15}))$ (17) "Sexually violent offense" means an act committed on, before, or after July 1, 1990, that is: (a) An act defined in Title 9A RCW as rape in the first degree, rape in the second degree by forcible compulsion, rape of a child in the first or second degree, statutory rape in the first or second degree, indecent liberties by forcible compulsion, indecent liberties against a child under age fourteen, incest against a child under age fourteen, or child molestation in the

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first or second degree; (b) a felony offense in effect at any time 1 2 prior to July 1, 1990, that is comparable to a sexually violent offense as defined in (a) of this subsection, or any federal or out-of-state 3 4 conviction for a felony offense that under the laws of this state would be a sexually violent offense as defined in this subsection; (c) an act 5 6 of murder in the first or second degree, assault in the first or second degree, assault of a child in the first or second degree, kidnapping in 7 8 the first or second degree, burglary in the first degree, residential 9 burglary, or unlawful imprisonment, which act, either at the time of sentencing for the offense or subsequently during civil commitment 10 11 proceedings pursuant to this chapter, has been determined beyond a 12 reasonable doubt to have been sexually motivated, as that term is 13 defined in RCW 9.94A.030; or (d) an act as described in chapter 9A.28 RCW, that is an attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy 14 15 to commit one of the felonies designated in (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection. 16

(((16))) (18) "Sexually violent predator" means any person who has been convicted of or charged with a crime of sexual violence and who suffers from a mental abnormality or personality disorder which makes the person likely to engage in predatory acts of sexual violence if not confined in a secure facility.

 $((\frac{17}{17}))$ (19) "Total confinement facility" means a secure facility that provides supervision and sex offender treatment services in a total confinement setting. Total confinement facilities include the special commitment center and any similar facility designated as a total confinement facility by the secretary.

- Sec. 2. RCW 71.09.025 and 2008 c 213 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1)(a) When it appears that a person may meet the criteria of a sexually violent predator as defined in RCW 71.09.020 (16), the agency with jurisdiction shall refer the person in writing to the prosecuting attorney of the county ((where that person was charged)) in which an action under this chapter may be filed pursuant to RCW 71.09.030 and the attorney general, three months prior to:
- 35 (i) The anticipated release from total confinement of a person who 36 has been convicted of a sexually violent offense;

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1 (ii) The anticipated release from total confinement of a person 2 found to have committed a sexually violent offense as a juvenile;

- (iii) Release of a person who has been charged with a sexually violent offense and who has been determined to be incompetent to stand trial pursuant to RCW 10.77.086(4); or
- (iv) Release of a person who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity of a sexually violent offense pursuant to RCW 10.77.020(3).
- (b) The agency shall provide the ((prosecutor)) prosecuting agency with all relevant information including but not limited to the following information:
 - (i) A complete copy of the institutional records compiled by the department of corrections relating to the person, and any such out-of-state department of corrections' records, if available;
- (ii) A complete copy, if applicable, of any file compiled by the indeterminate sentence review board relating to the person;
- (iii) All records relating to the psychological or psychiatric evaluation and/or treatment of the person;
- (iv) A current record of all prior arrests and convictions, and full police case reports relating to those arrests and convictions; and
- (v) A current mental health evaluation or mental health records review.
- (c) The prosecuting agency has the authority, consistent with RCW 72.09.345(3), to obtain all records relating to the person if the prosecuting agency deems such records are necessary to fulfill its duties under this chapter. The prosecuting agency may only disclose such records in the course of performing its duties pursuant to this chapter, unless otherwise authorized by law.
- (d) The prosecuting agency has the authority to utilize the inquiry judge procedures of chapter 10.27 RCW prior to the filing of any action under this chapter to seek the issuance of compulsory process for the production of any records necessary for a determination of whether to seek the civil commitment of a person under this chapter. Any records obtained pursuant to this process may only be disclosed by the prosecuting agency in the course of performing its duties pursuant to this chapter, or unless otherwise authorized by law.
- 36 (2) ((This section applies to acts committed before, on, or after 37 March 26, 1992.

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1 (3)) The agency, its employees, and officials shall be immune from liability for any good-faith conduct under this section.

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 $((\frac{4}{1}))$ (3) As used in this section, "agency with jurisdiction" means that agency with the authority to direct the release of a person serving a sentence or term of confinement and includes the department of corrections, the indeterminate sentence review board, and the department of social and health services.

- 8 **Sec. 3.** RCW 71.09.030 and 2008 c 213 s 12 are each amended to read 9 as follows:
- 10 (1) A petition may be filed alleging that a person is a sexually violent predator and stating sufficient facts to support such 11 12 allegation when it appears that: $((\frac{1}{1}))$ (a) A person who at any time previously has been convicted of a sexually violent offense is about to 13 14 be released from total confinement ((on, before, or after July 1, (((2))); (((2))) a person found to have committed a sexually violent 15 offense as a juvenile is about to be released from total confinement 16 ((on, before, or after July 1, 1990)); (((3))) (c) a person who has 17 been charged with a sexually violent offense and who has been 18 determined to be incompetent to stand trial is about to be released, or 19 20 has been released ((on, before, or after July 1, 1990)), pursuant to 21 RCW 10.77.086(4); ((4))) (d) a person who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity of a sexually violent offense is about to be 22 23 released, or has been released ((on, before, or after July 1, 1990)), pursuant to RCW 10.77.020(3), 10.77.110 (1) or (3), or 10.77.150; or 24 25 (((5))) (e) a person who at any time previously has been convicted of 26 a sexually violent offense and has since been released from total confinement and has committed a recent overt act((; and it appears that 27 28 the person may be a sexually violent predator, the prosecuting attorney 29 of the county where the person was convicted or charged or the attorney 30 general if requested by the prosecuting attorney may file a petition 31 alleging that the person is a "sexually violent predator" and stating 32 sufficient facts to support such allegation)).
 - (2) The petition may be filed by:
- 34 (a) The prosecuting attorney of a county in which:
- (i) The person has been charged or convicted with a sexually violent offense;

1 (ii) A recent overt act occurred involving a person covered under 2 subsection (1)(e) of this section; or

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- (iii) The person was charged or convicted of a criminal offense that would qualify as a recent overt act, if the only sexually violent offense charge or conviction occurred in a jurisdiction other than Washington; or
- (b) The attorney general, if requested by the county prosecuting attorney identified in (a) of this subsection. If the county prosecuting attorney requests that the attorney general file and prosecute a case under this chapter, then the county shall charge the attorney general only the fees, including filing and jury fees, that would be charged and paid by the county prosecuting attorney, if the county prosecuting attorney retained the case.
- 14 **Sec. 4.** RCW 71.09.040 and 2001 c 286 s 6 are each amended to read 15 as follows:
 - (1) Upon the filing of a petition under RCW 71.09.030, the judge shall determine whether probable cause exists to believe that the person named in the petition is a sexually violent predator. If such determination is made the judge shall direct that the person be taken into custody.
 - (2) Within seventy-two hours after a person is taken into custody pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the court shall provide the person with notice of, and an opportunity to appear in person at, a hearing to contest probable cause as to whether the person is a sexually violent predator. In order to assist the person at the hearing, within twenty-four hours of service of the petition, the prosecuting agency shall provide to the person or his or her counsel a copy of all materials provided to the prosecuting agency by the referring agency pursuant to RCW 71.09.025, or obtained by the prosecuting agency pursuant to RCW 71.09.025(1) (c) and (d). At this hearing, the court shall (a) verify the person's identity, and (b) determine whether probable cause exists to believe that the person is a sexually violent predator. At the probable cause hearing, the state may rely upon the petition and certification for determination of probable cause filed pursuant to RCW 71.09.030. The state may supplement this with additional documentary evidence or live testimony. The person must be held in total confinement at the county jail until

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the trial court renders a decision after the conclusion of the seventytwo hour probable cause hearing. The county shall be entitled to reimbursement for the cost of housing and transporting the person pursuant to rules adopted by the secretary.

- (3) At the probable cause hearing, the person shall have the following rights in addition to the rights previously specified: (a) To be represented by counsel; (b) to present evidence on his or her behalf; (c) to cross-examine witnesses who testify against him or her; (d) to view and copy all petitions and reports in the court file. The court must permit a witness called by either party to testify by telephone. Because this is a special proceeding, discovery pursuant to the civil rules shall not occur until after the hearing has been held and the court has issued its decision.
- (4) If the probable cause determination is made, the judge shall direct that the person be transferred to an appropriate facility for an evaluation as to whether the person is a sexually violent predator. The evaluation shall be conducted by a person deemed to be professionally qualified to conduct such an examination pursuant to rules developed by the department of social and health services. In adopting such rules, the department of social and health services shall consult with the department of health and the department of corrections. In no event shall the person be released from confinement prior to trial. ((A witness called by either party shall be permitted to testify by telephone.))
- Sec. 5. RCW 71.09.050 and 1995 c 216 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Within forty-five days after the completion of any hearing held pursuant to RCW 71.09.040, the court shall conduct a trial to determine whether the person is a sexually violent predator. The trial may be continued upon the request of either party and a showing of good cause, or by the court on its own motion in the due administration of justice, and when the respondent will not be substantially prejudiced. At all stages of the proceedings under this chapter, any person subject to this chapter shall be entitled to the assistance of counsel, and if the person is indigent, the court shall appoint counsel to assist him or her. The person shall be confined in a secure facility for the duration of the trial.

(2) Whenever any person is subjected to an examination under this chapter, he or she may retain experts or professional persons to perform an examination on their behalf. When the person wishes to be examined by a qualified expert or professional person of his or her own choice, such examiner shall be permitted to have reasonable access to the person for the purpose of such examination, as well as to all relevant medical and psychological records and reports. In the case of a person who is indigent, the court shall, upon the person's request, assist the person in obtaining an expert or professional person to perform an examination or participate in the trial on the person's behalf.

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- (3) The person, the prosecuting ((attorney or attorney general)) agency, or the judge shall have the right to demand that the trial be before a twelve-person jury. If no demand is made, the trial shall be before the court.
- 16 (4) The prosecuting agency shall have the right to have the person evaluated by experts chosen by the state.
 - Sec. 6. RCW 71.09.060 and 2008 c 213 s 13 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) The court or jury shall determine whether, beyond a reasonable doubt, the person is a sexually violent predator. In determining whether or not the person would be likely to engage in predatory acts of sexual violence if not confined in a secure facility, the fact finder may consider all admissible evidence, subject to the limitations in this chapter. A finder of fact may consider only placement conditions and voluntary treatment options that would exist for the person if unconditionally released from detention on the sexually violent predator petition. The community protection program under RCW 71A.12.230 may not be considered as a placement condition or treatment option available to the person if unconditionally released from detention on a sexually violent predator petition. When the determination is made by a jury, the verdict must be unanimous. evaluating a person's mental condition and future danger, the fact finder may consider evidence relating to the person's participation in treatment or treatment refusal, including observations of the person while awaiting trial in the custody of the department. The fact finder may also consider whether the person's mental condition and recidivism

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risk are best ameliorated over the course of the person's expected lifetime by immediate release on the current petition, or through a continuing opportunity for treatment in a secure facility followed by the possibility of a less restrictive alternative or unconditional release at a later time. The finder of fact may not consider procedural details of the less restrictive alternative or unconditional release process, evidence addressing conditions of confinement, or the possibility of a future petition based on a recent overt act.

If, on the date that the petition is filed, the person was living in the community after release from custody, the state must also prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the person had committed a recent overt act. If the state alleges that the prior sexually violent offense that forms the basis for the petition for commitment was an act that was sexually motivated as provided in RCW 71.09.020(15)(c), the state must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the alleged sexually violent act was sexually motivated as defined in RCW 9.94A.030.

If the court or jury determines that the person is a sexually violent predator, the person shall be committed to the custody of the department of social and health services for placement in a secure facility operated by the department of social and health services for control, care, and treatment until such time as: (a) The person's condition has so changed that the person no longer meets the definition of a sexually violent predator; or (b) conditional release to a less restrictive alternative as set forth in RCW 71.09.092 is in the best interest of the person and conditions can be imposed that would adequately protect the community.

If the court or unanimous jury decides that the state has not met its burden of proving that the person is a sexually violent predator, the court shall direct the person's release.

If the jury is unable to reach a unanimous verdict, the court shall declare a mistrial and set a retrial within forty-five days of the date of the mistrial unless the prosecuting agency earlier moves to dismiss the petition. The retrial may be continued upon the request of either party accompanied by a showing of good cause, or by the court on its own motion in the due administration of justice provided that the respondent will not be substantially prejudiced. In no event may the person be released from confinement prior to retrial or dismissal of the case.

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(2) If the person charged with a sexually violent offense has been found incompetent to stand trial, and is about to (({be})) be or has been released pursuant to RCW 10.77.086(4), and his or her commitment is sought pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the court shall first hear evidence and determine whether the person did commit the act or acts charged if the court did not enter a finding prior to dismissal under RCW 10.77.086(4) that the person committed the act or acts charged. The hearing on this issue must comply with all the procedures specified in this section. In addition, the rules of evidence applicable in criminal cases shall apply, and all constitutional rights available to defendants at criminal trials, other than the right not to be tried while incompetent, shall apply. After hearing evidence on this issue, the court shall make specific findings on whether the person did commit the act or acts charged, the extent to which the person's incompetence or developmental disability affected the outcome of the hearing, including its effect on the person's ability to consult with and assist counsel and to testify on his or her own behalf, the extent to which the evidence could be reconstructed without the assistance of the person, and the strength of the prosecution's case. If, after the conclusion of the hearing on this issue, the court finds, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the person did commit the act or acts charged, it shall enter a final order, appealable by the person, on that issue, and may proceed to consider whether the person should be committed pursuant to this section.

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(3) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the state shall comply with RCW 10.77.220 while confining the person ((pursuant to this chapter, except that)). During all court proceedings where the person is present, the person shall be ((detained in a secure facility)) totally confined in the county jail. If the proceedings last more than one consecutive day, the person shall be held in the county jail for the duration of the proceedings, except the person may be returned to the department's custody on weekends and court holidays if the court deems such a transfer feasible. The county shall be entitled to reimbursement for the cost of housing and transporting the person pursuant to rules adopted by the secretary. The department shall not place the person, even temporarily, in a facility on the grounds of any state mental facility or regional habilitation center because these institutions are insufficiently secure for this population.

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- 1 (4) A court has jurisdiction to order a less restrictive 2 alternative placement only after a hearing ordered pursuant to RCW 3 71.09.090 following initial commitment under this section and in accord 4 with the provisions of this chapter.
 - Sec. 7. RCW 71.09.080 and 1995 c 216 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) Any person subjected to restricted liberty as a sexually violent predator pursuant to this chapter shall not forfeit any legal right or suffer any legal disability as a consequence of any actions taken or orders made, other than as specifically provided in this chapter, or as otherwise authorized by law.
- (2) Any person committed pursuant to this chapter has the right to adequate care and individualized treatment. The department of social and health services shall keep records detailing all medical, expert, and professional care and treatment received by a committed person, and shall keep copies of all reports of periodic examinations made pursuant to this chapter. All such records and reports shall be made available upon request only to: The committed person, his or her attorney, the prosecuting attorney, the court, the protection and advocacy agency, or another expert or professional person who, upon proper showing, demonstrates a need for access to such records.
- (3) At the time a person is taken into custody or transferred into a facility pursuant to a petition under this chapter, the professional person in charge of such facility or his or her designee shall take reasonable precautions to inventory and safeguard the personal property of the persons detained or transferred. A copy of the inventory, signed by the staff member making it, shall be given to the person detained and shall, in addition, be open to inspection to any responsible relative, subject to limitations, if any, specifically imposed by the detained person. For purposes of this subsection, "responsible relative" includes the guardian, conservator, attorney, spouse, parent, adult child, or adult brother or sister of the person. The facility shall not disclose the contents of the inventory to any other person without consent of the patient or order of the court.
- (4) Nothing in this chapter prohibits a person presently committed from exercising a right presently available to him or her for the

purpose of obtaining release from confinement, including the right to petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

- (5) No indigent person may be conditionally released or unconditionally discharged under this chapter without suitable clothing, and the secretary shall furnish the person with such sum of money as is required by RCW 72.02.100 for persons without ample funds who are released from correctional institutions. As funds are available, the secretary may provide payment to the indigent persons conditionally released pursuant to this chapter consistent with the optional provisions of RCW 72.02.100 and 72.02.110, and may adopt rules to do so.
- (6) If a civil commitment petition is dismissed, or a trier of fact determines that a person does not meet civil commitment criteria, the person shall be released within twenty-four hours of service of the release order on the superintendent of the special commitment center, or later by agreement of the person who is the subject of the petition.

 The release order may be stayed by lawful court order pending an appeal by the state.
- **Sec. 8.** RCW 71.09.090 and 2005 c 344 s 2 are each amended to read 20 as follows:
 - (1) If the secretary determines that the person's condition has so changed that either: (a) The person no longer meets the definition of a sexually violent predator; or (b) conditional release to a less restrictive alternative is in the best interest of the person and conditions can be imposed that adequately protect the community, the secretary shall authorize the person to petition the court for conditional release to a less restrictive alternative or unconditional discharge. The petition shall be filed with the court and served upon the prosecuting agency responsible for the initial commitment. The court, upon receipt of the petition for conditional release to a less restrictive alternative or unconditional discharge, shall within forty-five days order a hearing.
 - (2)(a) Nothing contained in this chapter shall prohibit the person from otherwise petitioning the court for conditional release to a less restrictive alternative or unconditional discharge without the secretary's approval. The secretary shall provide the committed person with an annual written notice of the person's right to petition the

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court for conditional release to a less restrictive alternative or unconditional discharge over the secretary's objection. The notice shall contain a waiver of rights. The secretary shall file the notice and waiver form and the annual report with the court. If the person does not affirmatively waive the right to petition, the court shall set a show cause hearing to determine whether probable cause exists to warrant a hearing on whether the person's condition has so changed that: (i) He or she no longer meets the definition of a sexually violent predator; or (ii) conditional release to a proposed less restrictive alternative would be in the best interest of the person and conditions can be imposed that would adequately protect the community.

- (b) The committed person shall have a right to have an attorney represent him or her at the show cause hearing, which may be conducted solely on the basis of affidavits or declarations, but the person is not entitled to be present at the show cause hearing. At the show cause hearing, the prosecuting attorney or attorney general shall present prima facie evidence establishing that the committed person continues to meet the definition of a sexually violent predator and that a less restrictive alternative is not in the best interest of the person and conditions cannot be imposed that adequately protect the community. In making this showing, the state may rely exclusively upon the annual report prepared pursuant to RCW 71.09.070. The committed person may present responsive affidavits or declarations to which the state may reply. The court may authorize limited discovery before the annual review show cause hearing.
- (c) If the court at the show cause hearing determines that either:
 (i) The state has failed to present prima facie evidence that the committed person continues to meet the definition of a sexually violent predator and that no proposed less restrictive alternative is in the best interest of the person and conditions cannot be imposed that would adequately protect the community; or (ii) probable cause exists to believe that the person's condition has so changed that: (A) The person no longer meets the definition of a sexually violent predator; or (B) release to a proposed less restrictive alternative would be in the best interest of the person and conditions can be imposed that would adequately protect the community, then the court shall set a hearing on either or both issues.

(d) If the court has not previously considered the issue of release to a less restrictive alternative, either through a trial on the merits or through the procedures set forth in RCW 71.09.094(1), the court shall consider whether release to a less restrictive alternative would be in the best interests of the person and conditions can be imposed that would adequately protect the community, without considering whether the person's condition has changed. The court may not find probable cause for a trial addressing less restrictive alternatives unless a proposed less restrictive alternative placement meeting the conditions of RCW 71.09.092 is presented to the court at the show cause hearing.

- (3)(a) At the hearing resulting from subsection (1) or (2) of this section, the committed person shall be entitled to be present and to the benefit of all constitutional protections that were afforded to the person at the initial commitment proceeding. The prosecuting agency ((or the attorney general if requested by the county)) shall represent the state and shall have a right to a jury trial and to have the committed person evaluated by experts chosen by the state. The committed person shall also have the right to a jury trial and the right to have experts evaluate him or her on his or her behalf and the court shall appoint an expert if the person is indigent and requests an appointment.
- (b) If the issue at the hearing is whether the person should be unconditionally discharged, the burden of proof shall be upon the state to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the committed person's condition remains such that the person continues to meet the definition of a sexually violent predator. Evidence of the prior commitment trial and disposition is admissible. The recommitment proceeding shall otherwise proceed as set forth in RCW 71.09.050 and 71.09.060.
- (c) If the issue at the hearing is whether the person should be conditionally released to a less restrictive alternative, the burden of proof at the hearing shall be upon the state to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that conditional release to any proposed less restrictive alternative either: (i) Is not in the best interest of the committed person; or (ii) does not include conditions that would adequately protect the community. Evidence of the prior commitment trial and disposition is admissible. In evaluating the proposed less restrictive alternative, the finder of fact may consider whether the

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person's mental condition and recidivism risk is better ameliorated through completion of the special commitment center treatment program and eventual placement in a secure community transition facility, transition facility,

- (4)(a) Probable cause exists to believe that a person's condition has "so changed," under subsection (2) of this section, only when evidence exists, since the person's last commitment trial, or less restrictive alternative proceeding, of a substantial change in the person's physical or mental condition such that the person either no longer meets the definition of a sexually violent predator or that a conditional release to a less restrictive alternative is in the person's best interest and conditions can be imposed to adequately protect the community.
- (b) A new trial proceeding under subsection (3) of this section may be ordered, or a trial proceeding may be held, only when there is current evidence from a <u>Washington</u> licensed professional of one of the following and the evidence presents a change in condition since the person's last commitment trial proceeding:
- (i) An identified physiological change to the person, such as paralysis, stroke, or dementia, that renders the committed person unable to commit a sexually violent act and this change is permanent; or
- (ii) A change in the person's mental condition brought about through positive response to continuing participation in treatment which indicates that the person meets the standard for conditional release to a less restrictive alternative or that the person would be safe to be at large if unconditionally released from commitment.
- (c) For purposes of this section, a change in a single demographic factor, without more, does not establish probable cause for a new trial proceeding under subsection (3) of this section. As used in this section, a single demographic factor includes, but is not limited to, a change in the chronological age, marital status, or gender of the committed person.
- 34 (5) The jurisdiction of the court over a person civilly committed 35 pursuant to this chapter continues until such time as the person is 36 unconditionally discharged.

1 **Sec. 9.** RCW 71.09.092 and 1995 c 216 s 10 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

Before the court may enter an order directing conditional release 3 4 to a less restrictive alternative, it must find the following: (1) The person will be treated by a treatment provider who is qualified to 5 provide such treatment in the state of Washington under chapter 18.155 6 7 RCW; (2) the treatment provider has presented a specific course of 8 treatment and has agreed to assume responsibility for such treatment 9 and will report progress to the court on a regular basis, and will 10 report violations immediately to the court, the prosecutor, the supervising community corrections officer, and the superintendent of 11 the special commitment center; (3) housing exists in Washington that is 12 13 sufficiently secure to protect the community, and the person or agency providing housing to the conditionally released person has agreed in 14 writing to accept the person, to provide the level of security required 15 by the court, and immediately to report to the court, the prosecutor, 16 17 the supervising community corrections officer, and the superintendent 18 of the special commitment center if the person leaves the housing to 19 which he or she has been assigned without authorization; (4) the person is willing to comply with the treatment provider and all requirements 20 21 imposed by the treatment provider and by the court; and (5) the person 22 will be under the personal supervision of the department of corrections 23 and is willing to comply with supervision requirements imposed by the 24 department of corrections.

Sec. 10. RCW 71.09.096 and 2001 c 286 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:

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- (1) If the court or jury determines that conditional release to a less restrictive alternative is in the best interest of the person and includes conditions that would adequately protect the community, and the court determines that the minimum conditions set forth in RCW 71.09.092 and in this section are met, the court shall enter judgment and direct a conditional release.
- (2) The court shall impose any additional conditions necessary to ensure compliance with treatment and to protect the community. If the court finds that conditions do not exist that will both ensure the person's compliance with treatment and protect the community, then the

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person shall be remanded to the custody of the department of social and health services for control, care, and treatment in a secure facility as designated in RCW 71.09.060(1).

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- (3) If the service provider designated by the court to provide inpatient or outpatient treatment or to monitor or supervise any other terms and conditions of a person's placement in a less restrictive alternative is other than the department of social and health services or the department of corrections, then the service provider so designated must agree in writing to provide such treatment, monitoring, or supervision in accord with this section. Any person providing or agreeing to provide treatment, monitoring, or supervision services pursuant to this chapter may be compelled to testify and any privilege with regard to such person's testimony is deemed waived.
- (4) Prior to authorizing any release to a less restrictive alternative, the court shall impose such conditions upon the person as are necessary to ensure the safety of the community. The court shall order the department of corrections to investigate the less restrictive alternative and recommend any additional conditions to the court. These conditions shall include, but are not limited to the following: Specification of residence, prohibition of contact with potential or past victims, prohibition of alcohol and other drug use, participation in a specific course of inpatient or outpatient treatment that may include monitoring by the use of polygraph and plethysmograph, monitoring through the use of global positioning satellite technology, supervision by a department of corrections community corrections officer, a requirement that the person remain within the state unless the person receives prior authorization by the court, and any other conditions that the court determines are in the best interest of the person or others. A copy of the conditions of release shall be given to the person and to any designated service providers.
- (5) Any service provider designated to provide inpatient or outpatient treatment shall monthly, or as otherwise directed by the court, submit to the court, to the department of social and health services facility from which the person was released, to the ((prosecutor of the county in which the person was found to be a sexually violent predator)) prosecuting agency, and to the supervising community corrections officer, a report stating whether the person is

complying with the terms and conditions of the conditional release to a less restrictive alternative.

(6) Each person released to a less restrictive alternative shall have his or her case reviewed by the court that released him or her no later than one year after such release and annually thereafter until the person is unconditionally discharged. Review may occur in a shorter time or more frequently, if the court, in its discretion on its own motion, or on motion of the person, the secretary, or the prosecuting ((attorney)) agency so determines. The sole question to be determined by the court is whether the person shall continue to be conditionally released to a less restrictive alternative. Absent the written agreement of the parties, the court may not modify the conditional release order through the annual review process. The court in making its determination shall be aided by the periodic reports filed pursuant to subsection (5) of this section and the opinions of the secretary and other experts or professional persons.

Sec. 11. RCW 71.09.098 and 2006 c 282 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(((1) Any service provider submitting reports pursuant to RCW 71.09.096(6), the supervising community corrections officer, the prosecuting attorney, or the attorney general may petition the court, or the court on its own motion may schedule an immediate hearing, for the purpose of revoking or modifying the terms of the person's conditional release to a less restrictive alternative if the petitioner or the court believes the released person is not complying with the terms and conditions of his or her release or is in need of additional care, monitoring, supervision, or treatment.

(2) If the prosecuting attorney, the supervising community corrections officer, or the court, based upon information received by them, reasonably believes that a conditionally released person is not complying with the terms and conditions of his or her conditional release to a less restrictive alternative, the court or community corrections officer may order that the conditionally released person be apprehended and taken into custody until such time as a hearing can be scheduled to determine the facts and whether or not the person's conditional release should be revoked or modified. A law enforcement officer, who has responded to a request for assistance from a

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department employee, may apprehend and take into custody the conditionally released person if the law enforcement officer reasonably believes that the conditionally released person is not complying with the terms and conditions of his or her conditional release to a less restrictive alternative. The conditionally released person may be detained in the county jail or returned to the secure community transition facility. The court shall be notified before the close of the next judicial day of the person's apprehension. Both the prosecuting attorney and the conditionally released person shall have the right to request an immediate mental examination of the conditionally released person is indigent, the court shall, upon request, assist him or her in obtaining a qualified expert or professional person to conduct the examination.

- (3) The court, upon receiving notification of the person's apprehension, shall promptly schedule a hearing. The issue to be determined is whether the state has proven by a preponderance of the evidence that the conditionally released person did not comply with the terms and conditions of his or her release. Hearsay evidence is admissible if the court finds it otherwise reliable. At the hearing, the court shall determine whether the person shall continue to be conditionally released on the same or modified conditions or whether his or her conditional release shall be revoked and he or she shall be committed to total confinement, subject to release only in accordance with provisions of this chapter.))
- (1) Any service provider submitting reports pursuant to RCW 71.09.096(6), the supervising community corrections officer, the prosecuting agency, or the secretary's designee may petition the court for an immediate hearing for the purpose of revoking or modifying the terms of the person's conditional release to a less restrictive alternative if the petitioner believes the released person (a) violated or is in violation of the terms and conditions of the court's conditional release order or (b) is in need of additional care, monitoring, supervision, or treatment.
- (2) The community corrections officer or the secretary's designee may restrict the person's movement in the community until the petition is determined by the court. The person may be taken into custody if:
 - (a) The supervising community corrections officer, the secretary's

designee, or a law enforcement officer reasonably believes the person
has violated or is in violation of the court's conditional release
order; or

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- (b) The supervising community corrections officer or the secretary's designee reasonably believes that the person is in need of additional care, monitoring, supervision, or treatment because the person presents a danger to himself or herself or others if his or her conditional release under the conditions imposed by the court's release order continues.
- 10 (3) Persons taken into custody pursuant to subsection (2) of this section shall:
- 12 <u>(a) Not be released until such time as a hearing is held to</u>
 13 <u>determine whether to revoke or modify the person's conditional release</u>
 14 order and the court has issued its decision;
- 15 <u>(b) Be held either in the county jail or at the total confinement</u> 16 facility, at the discretion of the secretary's designee.
 - The court shall be notified before the close of the next judicial day that the person has been taken into custody and shall promptly schedule a hearing.
 - (4) Before any hearing to revoke or modify the person's conditional release order, both the prosecuting agency and the released person shall have the right to request an immediate mental examination of the released person. If the conditionally released person is indigent, the court shall, upon request, assist him or her in obtaining a qualified expert or professional person to conduct the examination.
- 26 <u>(5) At any hearing to revoke or modify the conditional release</u> 27 <u>order:</u>
 - (a) The prosecuting agency shall represent the state, including determining whether to proceed with revocation or modification of the conditional release order;
- 31 <u>(b) Hearsay evidence is admissible if the court finds that it is</u> 32 <u>otherwise reliable; and</u>
 - (c) The state shall bear the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the person has violated or is in violation of the court's conditional release order or that the person is in need of additional care, monitoring, supervision, or treatment.
- 37 <u>(6) If the court determines that the state has met its burden</u> 38 referenced in subsection (5)(c) of this section, and the issue before

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the court is revocation of the court's conditional release order, the
court shall consider the evidence presented by the parties and the
following factors relevant to whether continuing the person's
conditional release is in the person's best interests or adequate to

protect the community:

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- (a) The nature of the condition that was violated by the person or that the person was in violation of in the context of the person's criminal history and underlying mental conditions;
- 9 <u>(b) The degree to which the violation was intentional or grossly</u>
 10 negligent;
- 11 (c) The ability and willingness of the released person to strictly
 12 comply with the conditional release order;
- 13 <u>(d) The degree of progress made by the person in community-based</u> 14 treatment; and
- 15 <u>(e) The risk to the public or particular persons if the conditional</u>
 16 <u>release continues under the conditional release order that was</u>
 17 <u>violated.</u>
- Any factor alone, or in combination, shall support the court's determination to revoke the conditional release order.
 - (7) If the court determines the state has met its burden referenced in subsection (5)(c) of this section, and the issue before the court is modification of the court's conditional release order, the court shall modify the conditional release order by adding conditions if the court determines that the person is in need of additional care, monitoring, supervision, or treatment. The court has authority to modify its conditional release order by substituting a new treatment provider, requiring new housing for the person, or imposing such additional supervision conditions as the court deems appropriate. The court shall not reduce or eliminate supervision conditions in its release order without the agreement of the person and the prosecuting agency.
- 31 (8) A person whose conditional release has been revoked shall be
 32 remanded to the custody of the secretary for control, care, and
 33 treatment in a total confinement facility as designated in RCW
 34 71.09.060(1). The person is thereafter eligible for conditional
 35 release only in accord with the provisions of RCW 71.09.090 and related
 36 statutes.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. A new section is added to chapter 71.09 RCW to read as follows:

The department of social and health services shall provide to the prosecuting agency a copy of all reports made by the department to law enforcement in which a person detained or committed under this chapter is named or listed as a suspect, witness, or victim, as well as a copy of all reports received from law enforcement.

Sec. 13. RCW 71.09.112 and 2002 c 19 s 1 are each amended to read 9 as follows:

A person subject to court order under the provisions of this chapter who is thereafter convicted of a criminal offense remains under the jurisdiction of the department and shall be returned to the custody of the department following: (1) Completion of the criminal sentence; or (2) release from confinement in a state, federal, or local correctional facility((, and shall be returned to the custody of the department)). Any conditional release order shall be immediately revoked upon conviction for a criminal offense.

This section does not apply to persons subject to a court order under the provisions of this chapter who are thereafter sentenced to life without the possibility of release.

- **Sec. 14.** RCW 71.09.350 and 2004 c 38 s 14 are each amended to read 22 as follows:
 - (1) Examinations and treatment of sexually violent predators who are conditionally released to a less restrictive alternative under this chapter shall be conducted only by certified sex offender treatment providers or certified affiliate sex offender treatment providers under chapter 18.155 RCW unless the court or the department of social and health services finds that: (a) The ((court ordered less restrictive alternative placement is located in another state; (b) the)) treatment provider is employed by the department; or (((c))) (b)(i) all certified sex offender treatment providers or certified affiliate sex offender treatment providers become unavailable to provide treatment within a reasonable geographic distance of the person's home, as determined in rules adopted by the department of social and health services; and (ii) the evaluation and treatment plan comply with the rules adopted by the department of social and health services.

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A treatment provider approved by the department of social and health services under (((c))) (b) of this subsection, who is not certified by the department of health, shall consult with a certified sex offender treatment provider during the person's period of treatment to ensure compliance with the rules adopted by the department of health. The frequency and content of the consultation shall be based on the recommendation of the certified sex offender treatment provider.

- (2) A treatment provider, whether or not he or she is employed or approved by the department of social and health services under subsection (1) of this section or otherwise certified, may not perform or provide treatment of sexually violent predators under this section if the treatment provider has been:
 - (a) Convicted of a sex offense, as defined in RCW 9.94A.030;
- (b) Convicted in any other jurisdiction of an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030; or
 - (c) Suspended or otherwise restricted from practicing any health care profession by competent authority in any state, federal, or foreign jurisdiction.
 - (3) Nothing in this section prohibits a qualified expert from examining or evaluating a sexually violent predator who has been conditionally released for purposes of presenting an opinion in court proceedings.

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