
Public Safety Committee

HB 1059

Brief Description: Concerning sexually violent predators.

Sponsors: Representatives Fagan, Goodman, Hayes, Moscoso, Takko, Tarleton, Orwall, Nealey, Klippert, Pettigrew, Gregerson, Haler, Fitzgibbon, Stanford and Farrell; by request of Attorney General.

Brief Summary of Bill

- Excludes evidence from an expert on a committed person's behalf if the committed person does not participate in the Department of Social and Health Services' most recent annual review interview and evaluation.
- Suspends the annual examination requirement while the committed person is awaiting trial for unconditional release; if a person is recommitted, the next annual examination must be done within one year of the recommitment order.
- Defines "treatment" to be the sex offender specific treatment program at the Special Commitment Center or a course of sex offender treatment by a certified provider.

Hearing Date: 1/20/15

Staff: Cassie Jones (786-7303).

Background:

Sexually Violent Predator Commitment Proceedings: A sexually violent predator (SVP) is a person who has been convicted of, found not guilty by reason of insanity of, or found to be incompetent to stand trial for a crime of sexual violence and who suffers from a mental abnormality or personality disorder that makes the person likely to engage in predatory acts of sexual violence if not confined in a secure facility.

Once the prosecutor files a petition to civilly commit a person, the court first must determine whether there is probable cause to believe the person is a SVP. If there is probable cause, a full trial is held to determine whether the person is a SVP.

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not a part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

At the trial, the burden is on the state to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the person is a SVP. If the person requests a 12-person jury, the jury must be unanimous. If the person is found to be a SVP, he or she is committed to the custody of the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) for control, care, and treatment at the Special Commitment Center (SCC) on McNeil Island.

Annual Examinations: Every year, the DSHS shall conduct an examination of each committed person's mental condition and prepare a report as to whether the person continues to meet the definition of a SVP and whether conditional release to a less restrictive alternative (LRA) is in the person's best interest and conditions can be imposed to adequately protect the community. The committed person can retain, or have appointed, if indigent, an evaluator to conduct an examination.

Review Proceedings: If the DSHS determines after the annual examination that: (1) the person's condition has so changed that he or she no longer meets the definition of a SVP, or (2) conditional release to a LRA is in the person's best interest and conditions can be imposed to adequately protect the community, the DSHS must authorize the person to petition the court for a full trial to consider either unconditional discharge or conditional release to a LRA.

The committed person may also petition the court for release without the approval of the DSHS. The DSHS must send annual written notice of the right to petition the court, along with a waiver of rights. If the committed person does not waive the right, the court must set a show cause hearing to determine if probable cause exists to warrant a hearing on whether the person's condition has so changed.

If, at the hearing, the committed person demonstrates probable cause to believe that his or her condition has so changed that he or she no longer meets the definition of a SVP or that release to a LRA would be in the person's best interest and conditions would adequately protect the community, the court will order a full trial, at which the burden is on the state. However, a trial may not be ordered unless there is current evidence from a licensed professional that: (1) the committed person has undergone a permanent physiological change, such as paralysis, stroke, or dementia, which renders him or her unable to commit a sexually violent act; or (2) treatment has brought about change in mental condition such that the person meets the standard for conditional release to a LRA or unconditional release.

Summary of Bill:

Annual Examinations: The DSHS, at the request of the committed person, must allow a record of the annual review interview to be preserved by audio recording and must make the recording available to the committed person. The evaluator must indicate in the report whether the committed person participated in the interview and examination.

In a proceeding to determine whether a committed person will be released to a LRA or unconditionally discharged, any reports and testimony by an expert on behalf of the committed person is excluded if the committed person did not participate in the most recent interview and evaluation completed by the DSHS.

Review Proceedings: A trial for conditional or unconditional release may not be ordered unless there is current evidence from a licensed professional that: (1) the committed person has undergone a permanent physiological change, such as paralysis, stroke, or dementia, which renders him or her unable to commit a sexually violent act; or (2) sex offender specific treatment has brought about change in mental condition such that the person meets the standard for conditional release to a LRA or unconditional release.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Available.

Effective Date: The bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect on July 1, 2015.