House Bill 3004

Sponsored by Representative KRUMMEL; Representatives BARKER, BOONE, BOQUIST, KRIEGER, MAURER, NELSON, THATCHER, WHISNANT, Senators L GEORGE, STARR

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure **as introduced.**

Requires Director of Department of Corrections to evaluate prisoner prior to release from custody to determine if prisoner is violent sexual predator likely to commit violent sexual offense due to mental or emotional disturbance. Provides for civil commitment upon release from prison of person determined by court to be violent sexual predator.

Allows peace officer to take into custody person believed to be violent sexual predator. Provides for civil commitment of such person.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

- Relating to commitment of violent sexual predators; creating new provisions; and amending ORS 426.005, 426.075, 426.100, 426.120, 426.228 and 426.232.
 - Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:
 - SECTION 1. As used in sections 1 to 6 of this 2007 Act:
 - (1) "Secure facility" means a residential facility, for persons committed under section 2 of this 2007 Act, that uses security measures sufficient to prevent escape by persons committed.
 - (2) "Violent sexual offense" means a crime listed in ORS 137.765 (3).
 - (3) "Violent sexual predator" means a person who has been convicted of a violent sexual offense, or who has been found to have committed an act that would have been a violent sexual offense had the person committing it been an adult, and who suffers from a mental or emotional disturbance that makes the person likely to engage in violent sexual offenses if not confined to a secure facility.
 - SECTION 2. (1) Whenever the Director of the Department of Corrections determines that a person who is in custody under the jurisdiction of the department, and is serving a determinate prison sentence or whose parole has been revoked, may be a violent sexual predator, the director shall, at least three months prior to the person's scheduled date for release from prison, refer the person for evaluation in accordance with this section.
 - (2) The Department of Corrections shall conduct an assessment to determine if the person is a violent sexual predator based upon psychological evaluation and a review of the person's social, criminal and institutional history. If the director determines that the person is a violent sexual predator, the director shall recommend to the district attorney in the community where the person is to be released that the person be committed to protect the public.
 - (3) Upon receipt of the recommendation under subsection (2) of this section, the district attorney shall refer the matter to the community mental health and developmental disabilities program director, operating under ORS 430.610 to 430.695, to evaluate the person in ac-

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cordance with a standardized assessment protocol to determine if the person is a violent sexual predator. The standardized assessment protocol shall include evaluation of diagnosable mental or emotional disturbances as well as factors known to be associated with the risk of offending again. Risk factors to be considered shall include social, criminal and institutional history, type, degree and duration of sexual deviance and severity of mental disorder.

- (4) Pursuant to subsection (3) of this section, the person shall undergo two separate evaluations, each one conducted by a licensed practicing psychiatrist or psychologist. If the evaluators concur that the person has a diagnosed mental or emotional disturbance that makes the person likely to engage in a violent sexual offense if not confined in a secure facility, the community mental health and developmental disabilities program director shall notify the circuit court in the county where the person is confined of the program director's determination and the basis for the determination.
- (5) Upon receipt of the notice from the community mental health and developmental disabilities program director under subsection (4) of this section, if the court determines that there is probable cause to believe that the person is a violent sexual predator, it shall, through the issuance of a citation as provided in ORS 426.090, cause the person to be brought before it at a time and place as it may direct for a hearing under ORS 426.095 to determine whether the person is a violent sexual predator. The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with ORS 426.075, 426.095, 426.100, 426.110 and 426.120. All rules of evidence applicable to civil cases, and all constitutional rights available to defendants in criminal trials, other than the right not to be tried while incompetent and the right to proof beyond a reasonable doubt, shall apply.
- (6) After hearing all of the evidence, and reviewing the findings of the examiners appointed under ORS 426.110, the court shall determine whether the person is a violent sexual predator. If, in the opinion of the court, the person is:
- (a) Not a violent sexual predator, the person shall be subject to the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision in accordance with ORS chapter 144 upon release from the custody of the department.
- (b) A violent sexual predator based upon clear and convincing evidence, the court shall order commitment of the person to a secure facility immediately upon release from the custody of the department, unless the person establishes by clear and convincing evidence that a less restrictive treatment program is available that is consistent with the person's treatment needs and public safety requirements.
- SECTION 3. (1) A person committed as a violent sexual predator shall have the right to petition for release after 18 months, and every two years thereafter.
- (2) The Director of Human Services shall convene a special review board for persons committed as violent sexual predators. The board shall consist of three members experienced in the field of mental illness. At least one member of the board shall be a psychiatrist and one member shall be an attorney. A member may not be affiliated with the Department of Human Services. The board shall meet as necessary to hear:
 - (a) Petitions for release;

- (b) Petitions for transfer from a secure facility; and
- (c) Petitions for discharge, provisional discharge and revocation of provisional discharge.
- (3) The special review board shall issue its recommendation to the director within 30 days of a hearing.

- (4) Persons may be transferred by the director between secure facilities without a special review board hearing.
- SECTION 4. (1) A person who is committed as a violent sexual predator may not be provisionally discharged unless it appears to the satisfaction of the Director of Human Services, after a hearing and a favorable recommendation by a majority of the special review board under section 3 of this 2007 Act, that the person is no longer likely to engage in a violent sexual offense due to a mental or emotional disturbance.
- (2) The following factors are to be considered in determining whether a provisional discharge shall be recommended:
- (a) Whether the person's course of hospitalization and present mental status indicate there is no longer a need for treatment and supervision in the person's current treatment setting; and
- (b) Whether the conditions of the provisional discharge plan will provide a reasonable degree of protection to the public and will enable the person to adjust successfully to the community.
- (3) A provisional discharge plan shall be developed, implemented and monitored by the Department of Human Services in conjunction with the person, the secure facility and other appropriate persons. At least quarterly, the department shall review the plan with the person and submit a written report to the director and the secure facility concerning the person's status and compliance with each term of the plan.
- (4) A provisional discharge pursuant to this section may not automatically terminate. The director shall notify the person that the terms of a provisional discharge shall continue unless the person requests and is granted a change in the conditions of the provisional discharge or unless the person petitions the special review board for a full discharge and the discharge is granted.
 - (5) The director may revoke a provisional discharge if:
 - (a) The person has departed from the conditions of the provisional discharge plan;
- (b) The person is exhibiting signs of a mental or emotional disturbance that may require hospital evaluation or treatment; or
 - (c) The person is exhibiting behavior that is dangerous to self or others.
- (6) The director shall commence a revocation by serving a notice of intent to revoke the provisional discharge upon the person and the person's attorney. The notice shall set forth the grounds upon which the intention to revoke is based, and shall inform the person of the rights of a person under this section.
- (7) If an emergency exists, the department may revoke the provisional discharge and, either orally or in writing, order that the person be immediately returned to the secure facility. The director shall prepare a report documenting reasons for revocation under this subsection within seven days after the person is returned to the secure facility.
- (8) Upon revocation of a provisional discharge, the director shall request the person to return to the secure facility voluntarily. If the person refuses to return voluntarily, the department shall request that a peace officer take the person into custody and return the person to the secure facility.
- (9) Any person aggrieved by a revocation decision may petition the special review board under section 3 of this 2007 Act within seven days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, after service of the revocation notice or order under subsection (6) or (7) of this

section for a review of the revocation. A hearing on the petition shall be scheduled within 30 days. The board shall review the circumstances leading to the revocation and shall recommend to the director whether or not the revocation shall be upheld. The board may also recommend amendments to the terms of the provisional discharge at the time of a revocation hearing.

(10)(a) With the consent of the head of the secure facility, a person may voluntarily return from provisional discharge for a period of up to 30 days, or up to 60 days with the consent of the department. If the person is not returned to provisional discharge status within 60 days, the provisional discharge is revoked. Within 15 days after service of the notice of the revocation, the person may request a review of the matter before the special review board. The board may recommend the person's return to provisional discharge status.

(b) The department may petition for a further review by the special review board if the person's return to the community results in substantive change to the existing provisional discharge plan. All the terms and conditions of the provisional discharge order shall remain unchanged if the person is released again.

SECTION 5. (1) A person who is committed as a violent sexual predator may not be discharged unless it appears to the satisfaction of the Director of Human Services, after a hearing and a favorable recommendation by a majority of the special review board under section 3 of this 2007 Act, that the person is no longer dangerous to the public and is no longer in need of treatment and supervision.

(2) In determining whether a discharge shall be recommended, the special review board and director shall consider whether specific conditions exist to provide a reasonable degree of protection to the public and to assist the person in adjusting to the community. If the desired conditions do not exist, the discharge may not be granted.

SECTION 6. A person committed as a violent sexual predator shall be treated as a patient and provided with the least restrictive treatment that is appropriate and meets the needs of public safety. In no case shall a person committed as a violent sexual predator be housed in a correctional institution, and the person shall be provided, at a minimum, with all rights and privileges enjoyed by an inmate in a correctional institution.

SECTION 7. ORS 426.005 is amended to read:

426.005. (1) As used in ORS 426.005 to 426.390, unless the context requires otherwise:

- (a) "Department" means the Department of Human Services.
- (b) "Director of the facility" means a superintendent of a state mental hospital, the chief of psychiatric services in a community hospital or the person in charge of treatment and rehabilitation programs at other treatment facilities.
- (c) "Facility" means a state mental hospital, community hospital, residential facility, detoxification center, day treatment facility or such other facility as the department determines suitable, any of which may provide diagnosis and evaluation, medical care, detoxification, social services or rehabilitation for committed mentally ill persons.
- (d) "Mentally ill person" means a person who, because of a mental disorder, is one or more of the following:
 - (A) Dangerous to self or others.
- (B) Unable to provide for basic personal needs and is not receiving such care as is necessary for health or safety.
 - (C) A person who:

(i) Is chronically mentally ill, as defined in ORS 426.495;

- (ii) Within the previous three years, has twice been placed in a hospital or approved inpatient facility by the department under ORS 426.060;
- (iii) Is exhibiting symptoms or behavior substantially similar to those that preceded and led to one or more of the hospitalizations or inpatient placements referred to in sub-subparagraph (ii) of this subparagraph; and
- (iv) Unless treated, will continue, to a reasonable medical probability, to physically or mentally deteriorate so that the person will become a person described under either or both subparagraph (A) or (B) of this paragraph.

(D) A violent sexual predator as defined in section 1 of this 2007 Act.

- (e) "Nonhospital facility" means any facility, other than a hospital, that is approved by the department to provide adequate security, psychiatric, nursing and other services to persons under ORS 426.232 or 426.233.
- (f) "Prehearing period of detention" means a period of time calculated from the initiation of custody during which a person may be detained under ORS 426.228, 426.231, 426.232 or 426.233.
- (2) Whenever a community mental health and developmental disabilities program director, director of the facility, superintendent of a state hospital or administrator of a facility is referred to, the reference includes any designee such person has designated to act on the person's behalf in the exercise of duties.

SECTION 8. ORS 426.075 is amended to read:

426.075. This section establishes procedures that are required to be followed before the hearing if a court, under ORS 426.070, orders a hearing under ORS 426.095 or if the court orders a hearing under section 2 of this 2007 Act. The following apply as described:

- (1) The court shall be fully advised of all drugs and other treatment known to have been administered to the allegedly mentally ill person that may substantially affect the ability of the person to prepare for or function effectively at the hearing. The following shall advise the court as required by this subsection:
- (a) When not otherwise provided by paragraph (b) of this subsection, the community mental health and developmental disabilities program director or designee.
- (b) When the person has been detained by a warrant of detention under ORS 426.070, 426.180, 426.228, 426.232 or 426.233, the treating physician.
- (2) The court shall appoint examiners under ORS 426.110 sufficiently long before the hearing so that they may begin their preparation for the hearing. The records established by the Department of Human Services by rule and the investigation report shall be made available to the examiners at least 24 hours before the hearing in order that the examiners may review the medical record and have an opportunity to inquire of the medical personnel concerning the treatment of the allegedly mentally ill person relating to the detention period prior to the hearing.
- (3) The medical record described in subsection (2) of this section shall be made available to counsel for the allegedly mentally ill person at least 24 hours prior to the hearing.
- (4) When requested by a party to the action, the party's attorney shall subpoena physicians who are or have been treating the allegedly mentally ill person. Any treating physician subpoenaed under this subsection shall be subpoenaed as an expert witness.

SECTION 9. ORS 426.100 is amended to read:

426.100. (1) At the time the allegedly mentally ill person is brought before the court, the court shall advise the person of the following:

- 1 (a) The reason for being brought before the court;
- 2 (b) The nature of the proceedings;

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- 3 (c) The possible results of the proceedings;
- 4 (d) The right to subpoena witnesses; and
 - (e) The person's rights regarding representation by or appointment of counsel.
 - (2) Subsection (3) of this section establishes the rights of allegedly mentally ill persons in each of the following circumstances:
 - (a) When the person is held by warrant of detention issued under ORS 426.070.
 - (b) In commitment hearings under ORS 426.095.
 - (c) When the person is detained as provided under ORS 426.228, 426.232 or 426.233.
 - (d) In recommitment hearings under ORS 426.307.
 - (3) When provided under subsection (2) of this section, an allegedly mentally ill person has the following rights relating to representation by or appointment of counsel:
 - (a) The right to obtain suitable legal counsel possessing skills and experience commensurate with the nature of the allegations and complexity of the case during the proceedings.
 - (b) If the person is determined to be financially eligible for appointed counsel at state expense, the court will appoint legal counsel to represent the person. If a person is appointed counsel at state expense, payment of expenses and compensation relating to legal counsel shall be made as provided under ORS 426.250.
 - (c) If the allegedly mentally ill person does not request legal counsel, the legal guardian, relative or friend may request the assistance of suitable legal counsel on behalf of the person.
 - (d) If no request for legal counsel is made, the court shall appoint suitable legal counsel unless counsel is expressly, knowingly and intelligently refused by the person.
 - (e) If the person is being involuntarily detained before a hearing on the issue of commitment, the right under paragraph (a) of this subsection to contact an attorney or under paragraph (b) of this subsection to have an attorney appointed may be exercised as soon as reasonably possible.
 - (f) In all cases suitable legal counsel shall be present at the hearing and may be present at examination and may examine all witnesses offering testimony, and otherwise represent the person.
 - (4) The responsibility for representing the state's interest in commitment proceedings, including, but not limited to, preparation of the state's case and appearances at commitment hearings is as follows:
 - (a) The Attorney General's office shall have the responsibility relating to proceedings initiated by state hospital staff that are any of the following:
 - (A) Recommitment proceedings under ORS 426.307; or
 - (B) Proceedings under ORS 426.228, 426.232 or 426.233.
 - (b) The district attorney in proceedings under section 2 of this 2007 Act or if requested to do so by the governing body of the county.
 - (c) In lieu of the district attorney under paragraph (b) of this subsection, a counsel designated by the governing body of a county shall take the responsibility. A county governing body may designate counsel to take responsibility under this paragraph either for single proceedings or for all such proceedings the county will be obligated to pay for under ORS 426.250. If a county governing body elects to proceed under this paragraph, the county governing body shall so notify the district attorney. The expenses of an attorney appointed under this paragraph shall be paid as provided under ORS 426.250.

SECTION 10. ORS 426.120 is amended to read:

426.120. (1) Persons appointed under ORS 426.110 to conduct the examination shall do the following:

(a) Examine the person as to mental condition;

- (b) Initiate the examination process prior to the hearing. Any failure to comply with this paragraph shall not, in itself, constitute sufficient grounds to challenge the examination conducted by an examiner;
 - (c) Make their separate reports in writing, under oath, to the court; and
 - (d) Upon completion of the hearing, file the reports with the clerk of the court.
- (2) The following is a nonexclusive list of requirements relating to the content of examination reports prepared under subsection (1) of this section:
- (a) If the examining persons find, and show by their reports, that the person examined is a mentally ill person, the reports shall include a recommendation as to the type of treatment facility best calculated to help the person recover from mental illness.
- (b) Each report shall also advise the court whether in the opinion of the examiner the mentally ill person would cooperate with and benefit from a program of voluntary treatment.
- (c) Reports shall contain the information required by the Department of Human Services by rule. The department shall adopt rules necessary to carry out this paragraph.
- (3) The examiner shall be allowed access to physicians, nurses or social workers and to medical records compiled during the current involuntary prehearing period of detention, evaluations conducted under section 2 of this 2007 Act and the investigation report. Records and communications described in this subsection and communications related thereto are not privileged under ORS 40.230, 40.235, 40.240 or 40.250.

SECTION 11. ORS 426.228 is amended to read:

426.228. (1) A peace officer may take into custody a person who the officer has probable cause to believe is dangerous to self or to any other person and is in need of immediate care, custody or treatment for mental illness. As directed by the community mental health and developmental disabilities program director, a peace officer shall remove a person taken into custody under this section to the nearest hospital or nonhospital facility approved by the Department of Human Services. The officer shall prepare a written report and deliver it to the treating physician. The report shall state:

- (a) The reason for custody;
- (b) The date, time and place the person was taken into custody; and
- (c) The name of the community mental health and developmental disabilities program director and a telephone number where the director may be reached at all times.
- (2) A peace officer shall take a person into custody when the community mental health and developmental disabilities program director, pursuant to ORS 426.233, notifies the peace officer that the director has probable cause to believe that the person is imminently dangerous to self or to any other person. As directed by the community mental health and developmental disabilities program director, the peace officer shall remove the person to a hospital or nonhospital facility approved by the department. The community mental health and developmental disabilities program director shall prepare a written report that the peace officer shall deliver to the treating physician. The report shall state:
 - (a) The reason for custody;
 - (b) The date, time and place the person was taken into custody; and
- (c) The name of the community mental health and developmental disabilities program director and a telephone number where the director may be reached at all times.

- (3) If more than one hour will be required to transport the person to the hospital or nonhospital facility from the location where the person was taken into custody, the peace officer shall obtain, if possible, a certificate from a physician licensed by the Board of Medical Examiners for the State of Oregon stating that the travel will not be detrimental to the person's physical health and that the person is dangerous to self or to any other person and is in need of immediate care or treatment for mental illness. The physician shall have personally examined the allegedly mentally ill person within 24 hours prior to signing the certificate.
- (4) When a peace officer or other authorized person, acting under this section, delivers a person to a hospital or nonhospital facility, a physician licensed by the Board of Medical Examiners for the State of Oregon shall examine the person immediately. If the physician finds the person to be dangerous to self or to any other person and in need of emergency care or treatment for mental illness, the physician shall proceed under ORS 426.232, otherwise the person shall not be retained in custody. If the person is to be released from custody, the peace officer or the community mental health and developmental disabilities program director shall return the person to the place where the person was taken into custody unless the person declines that service.
- (5) A peace officer may transfer a person in custody under this section to the custody of a person authorized by the county governing body under ORS 426.233 (3). The peace officer may meet the authorized person at any location that is in accordance with ORS 426.140 to effect the transfer. When transferring a person in custody to an authorized person, the peace officer shall deliver the report required under subsections (1) and (2) of this section to the authorized person.
- (6) A person authorized under ORS 426.233 (3) shall take a person into custody when directed to do so by a peace officer or by a community mental health and developmental disabilities program director under ORS 426.233.
- (7) A person authorized under ORS 426.233 (3) shall perform the duties of the peace officer or the community mental health and developmental disabilities program director required by this section and ORS 426.233 if the peace officer or the director has not already done so.
- (8) A person authorized under ORS 426.233 (3) may transfer a person in custody under this section to the custody of another person authorized under ORS 426.233 (3) or a peace officer. The authorized person transferring custody may meet another authorized person or a peace officer at any location that is in accordance with ORS 426.140 to effect the transfer.
- (9)(a) When a peace officer takes a person into custody under this section, and the peace officer reasonably suspects that the person is a foreign national, the peace officer shall inform the person of the person's right to communicate with an official from the consulate of the person's country.
- (b) A peace officer is not civilly or criminally liable for failure to provide the information required by this subsection. Failure to provide the information required by this subsection does not in itself constitute grounds for the exclusion of evidence that would otherwise be admissible in a proceeding.

SECTION 12. ORS 426.232 is amended to read:

- 426.232. (1) When a physician licensed to practice medicine by the Board of Medical Examiners for the State of Oregon believes a person who is brought to a hospital or nonhospital facility by a peace officer under ORS 426.228, a person authorized under ORS 426.233 or a person who is at a hospital or nonhospital facility is dangerous to self or to any other person and is in need of emergency care or treatment for mental illness, the physician may do one of the following:
- (a) After consulting with a physician or a qualified mental health professional, as defined by rule of the Department of Human Services, detain the person and cause the person to be admitted or, if

- the person is already admitted, cause the person to be retained in a hospital where the physician has admitting privileges or is on staff. Neither the physician nor the qualified mental health professional may be related by blood or marriage to the person.
- (b) Approve the person for emergency care or treatment at a nonhospital facility approved by the department.
- (2) When approving a person for emergency care or treatment at a nonhospital facility under this section, the physician shall notify immediately the community mental health and developmental disabilities program director in the county where the person was taken into custody and maintain the person, if the person is being held at a hospital, for as long as is feasible given the needs of the person for mental or physical health or safety, or due concern for the safety of the community. However, [under no circumstances may the person be held] except when a person is being held under ORS 426.237, a person may not be held for longer than five judicial days.