# Use of "Less Restrictive Alternatives" in SPP/SDP Cases

Sex Offender Civil Commitment Advisory Task Force November 1, 2012

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## Available Procedures for Less Restrictive Dispositions

Stayed Commitments

Continuances

Dismissal without prejudice

#### Full Commitment

#### Person committed to MSOP

- Indeterminate period
- Discharge, Provisional Discharge or Transfer must go through special review board and Judicial Panel

#### "Stays" of Commitment

- Court commits person to MSOP
- But court "stays" commitment based on specified conditions, e.g.,
  - Comply with parole conditions
  - Participate and complete tx
- Supervision
  - Stayed commitment is technically supervised by county case manager
  - Real supervisor is usually PO

#### Revocation of Stay

 Stay may be revoked if person violates conditions

 Court then executes commitment and sends person to MSOP

 Court may consider less-restrictive alternatives, i.e., does this stay need to be revoked

#### Continuance

 Commitment case is continued — put on hold

- May have specific conditions to avoid putting case back on for trial
  - E.g., participate and complete tx
- Or may just allow either party to ask to have it put on for trial

### Continuance—Examples

 Person's prison term gets extended, will have opportunity to do tx in prison

- Satisfactory arrangement for community treatment, residential placement and supervision
  - Person has sufficient remaining parole supervision

#### Dismissal Without Prejudice

- County dismisses commitment petition, but retains discretion to refile it
  - Use where LRA not available while case pending (Alpha residential)
  - May use where, if this LRA had been in place, Co Atty would not have filed petition

### When is Stay used?

 Only with agreement of parties, including county attorney (per Commitment Rules)

 When conditions of stay and supervision are sufficient to protect public—in near and long term

# Stays Used 4 times, besides Olmsted

Anoka, Chisago, Ramsey, St. Louis

 All relied on parole conditions, parole supervision

• All were revoked due to violations by respondent

- County case managers not qualified to, don't want to, supervise SPPs/SDPs on stays
  - Where stays were tried, there was parole/probation supervision
  - stay depended on parole/probation supervision, not case manager

- SPP/SDP stays would require longterm intensive supervision
  - Parole supervision is for limited time
    - at most, 10 years
    - usually less, sometimes none (person has exhausted supervision time with violations, revocations)
  - Even ISR (Intensive Supervised Release) is less intensive than MSOP's release supervision
    - Reduces in intensity in 4 phases over 1<sup>st</sup> yr 12

- Lack of resources
  - Residential treatment resources
    - only 1 community residential SO tx program (Alpha)—not able to take people on commitments, stays or even continuances
  - Supervised residential settings if person in outpatient SO tx
    - Correctional halfway houses usually time limited, e.g., 60 days
  - Even greater lack of resources outside metro area

Funding

 DOC funds 3-3½ slots for prison parolees at Alpha residential program (but Alpha has not taken people on stays)

- Lack of statutory mechanism
  - Existing stay statute (§ 253B.095)
     seems inapplicable for several reasons,
     e.g., stays limited to 18 months
  - Revocation standard, methods
- Authority for searches, emergency apprehension

# County Attorneys' Recommendations for LRAs

- Community treatment, housing resources should be established (or identified and coordinated) by state
- Commitment process should be two-part process:
  - Hearing to determine whether person meets commitment requirements
  - Evaluation by state entity and recommendation to court re placement (MSOP or LRA) and the conditions of release
- Supervision by state (MSOP-type) release agents
- Procedure for "Conditional Release," revocation, termination, must be spelled out