

Department of Legislative Services
Maryland General Assembly
1999 Session

FISCAL NOTE

Senate Bill 4 (Senators Stone and Bromwell)

Judicial Proceedings

Sexually Violent Predators

This bill creates a procedure for the civil commitment of “sexually violent predators.”

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: General fund expenditures could increase by at least \$3.7 million in FY 2000 and by \$31.1 million by FY 2004, excluding possible capital costs, for the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, the Office of the Attorney General, and the Office of the Public Defender. Out-year costs reflect inflation and a rate of increase in patient hospitalizations of 56 patients annually. Revenues would not be affected.

(in millions)	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
GF Revenues	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
GF Expenditures	3.7	9.8	16.8	23.8	31.1
Net Effect	(\$3.7)	(\$9.8)	(\$16.8)	(\$23.8)	(\$31.1)

Note: () = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate effect

Local Effect: None. While this bill would generate an indeterminate number of additional trials in the circuit courts, the total number is assumed to be minimal for any individual circuit and is not anticipated to have a measurable effect on the expenditures of the Judiciary.

Small Business Effect: Potential meaningful increase in business opportunities for psychiatrists and psychologists who are likely to be called by the State or the defense in trials and review hearings relating to the civil commitment of sexual offenders.

Fiscal Analysis

Bill Summary: This bill pertains to persons convicted of a sexually violent offense or persons who have been charged with such an offense but were determined to be incompetent to stand trial or not criminally responsible. The bill requires the Attorney General to make determinations as to whether such persons meet a statutory definition of sexually violent predators prior to their release from custody.

Specifically, the bill provides that the Attorney General must be notified by the Division of Correction (DOC) of the anticipated release of such a person. The Attorney General must then make a determination as to whether the person meets the definition of a sexually violent predator. The Attorney General is required to receive recommendations upon which to base such a determination from: (1) a prosecutor's review committee (appointed by the Attorney General); and (2) a multidisciplinary team consisting of representatives of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH) and the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS).

The bill defines a sexually violent predator as a person who: (1) has been convicted of a sexually violent offense; and (2) suffers from a mental abnormality or personality disorder that makes the person likely to engage in a predatory act involving a sexually violent offense.

The bill substantially protects all persons involved in the determination process from civil liability for acts performed in good faith under the provisions of the bill.

The bill authorizes the Attorney General to petition a circuit court that there is probable cause to believe that the person named in the petition meets the statutory definition of sexually violent predator. If probable cause is found, the court must direct the person to be taken into custody and conduct a trial within 60 days.

The bill provides for the manner in which such a trial may proceed. The defendant, the Attorney General, or the judge may ask for a jury trial. The State has the burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt. A person found to be a sexually violent predator must be placed in the custody of DHMH for "control, care, and treatment at a State facility until the defendant's mental abnormality or personality disorder has so changed that the defendant is safe to be at large." The bill provides for specified annual mental examinations, court reviews, notifications, and reports.

A committed person must be annually notified of the right to petition for release. The committed person is entitled to an attorney, but is not entitled to be present at annual review hearings. The bill also provides for release hearings, and the criteria upon which a person must be released. Victims (or designated family members) are entitled to be notified of: (1)

probable cause hearings or trials to determine whether a person is a predator; (2) status review or release hearings; or (3) the release of a committed person.

Finally, the bill eliminates current law provisions relating to court determinations of sexually violent predators at the request of State's Attorneys after a second or subsequent sexually violent offense. These provisions were added under Chapter 754 of the Acts of 1997.

Background: This bill is modeled after an existing statute in Kansas. Kansas' Sexually Violent Predator Act established procedures for the civil commitment of persons who, due to a "mental abnormality" or a "personality disorder," are likely to engage in "predatory acts of sexual violence."

Operations under the Kansas statute had been temporarily placed on hold while a challenge to the law wound its way to the U.S. Supreme Court. The high court sustained the constitutionality of the Kansas statute, in general, finding the statute civil in nature and, as such, nonpunitive. As of June 1998, more than 150 cases have been filed and there were 17 people civilly committed and housed at the Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility.

Kansas also reports that there are approximately 1,250 sex offender inmates eligible for parole or release over the next 5 years. It is estimated that 10% (120) could meet the sexual predator criteria involving a mental abnormality or personality disorder. Accordingly, Kansas anticipates that approximately 24 such inmates would be subject to sexual predator determination proceedings annually. The successful commitment rate is approximately 2 additional commitments per month. The estimated cost for treatment and confinement per sexual predator offender in Kansas is \$80,000 annually.

Maryland has twice the population of Kansas, and 3 times the number of prisoners serving sentences of more than 1 year. There are currently 12 states with statutes that authorize the confinement and treatment of sexual predators following completion of their criminal sentences (Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Carolina, Washington, and Wisconsin).

State Effect: Since this bill is modeled after a statute in 1 state with dissimilar demographics and limited experience, it is difficult to reliably predict -- without any actual experience here -- what Maryland's costs would be under a civil commitment statute for sexual predators. In addition, it is unclear as to when, on average, a sexually violent offender committed as a sexual predator to the "control, care, or treatment" of DHMH might successfully petition for release. There is insufficient data to predict when, if ever, a sexual predator might be considered cured of the mental abnormality or personality disorder which led to commitment.

In any event, what follows is a somewhat broad discussion of the potential costs that could arise from this bill.

Cost projections under the provision of this bill are based on 2 assumptions: (1) approximately 280 persons per year due to be released by DOC (based on 1998 intake and release data) would trigger the Office of the Attorney General to seek sexual predator determinations; and (2) 56 persons per year (20% of the 280 due for release) would be subject to actual commitment. In addition, it is assumed that the same professional expertise for multidisciplinary teams would be needed for annual status reviews of committed persons. [A more complete list of DOC intakes and releases can be found in **Exhibit 1.**]

Summary of Quantifiable FY 2000 State Costs:

DHMH	\$3.1 million in hospitalization and other related costs (increasing to \$30.5 million by FY 2004, not including significant eventual capital costs)
Public Defender	\$550,000 (annually, + expert witnesses)
Attorney General	\$ 75,000 (annually, + expert witnesses)
FY 2000 Total	\$3.7 million

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

It is assumed that persons committed under this bill would be maintained in a maximum security hospital setting such as the Clifton T. Perkins Hospital Center. The per patient budgeted cost for fiscal 1999, including overhead, based on a census of 215 patients, is \$119,908. It is also assumed that such maximum security costs for the “control, care, or treatment” of sexual predators would grow at a marginal rate of 1% per year.

Accordingly, general fund expenditures for DHMH could increase by an estimated \$3,081,678 in fiscal 2000, which reflects the bill’s October 1, 1999 effective date, as well as a pro-rated patient population adjustment to reflect the gradual nature of annual commitments. This estimate reflects the cost of hiring 4 physicians/psychiatrists, 3 psychologists, 3 social workers, and 1 office secretary to participate in evaluations required of the multidisciplinary teams convened by the Attorney General and other duties related to hearings and trials statewide. It includes salaries, fringe benefits, one-time start-up costs, and ongoing operating expenses, especially the maximum security costs of hospitalization. The information and assumptions used in calculating the estimate are stated below:

- 280 persons annually for whom sexual predator determinations will be sought by the Attorney General;
- 56 cases annually for which commitment proceedings will be successful; and
- Sexual predators will tend not to be successful in achieving release from civil commitment.

Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$ 500,215
Hospitalization Costs	2,518,068
Additional Equipment	53,135
Other Operating Expenses	<u>10,260</u>
Total FY 2000 State Expenditures	\$3,081,678

Future year expenditures reflect: (1) full salaries with 3.5% annual increases and 3% employee turnover; and (2) 1% annual increases in ongoing operating expenses. By fiscal 2004 total personnel and operating costs for DHMH are estimated to be \$30,456,898, which includes the care, control, and treatment of 280 patients under the bill.

In addition, only a limited number of new maximum security patients could be immediately absorbed at a currently operating DHMH facility. Recent average daily capacity data from the Perkins Hospital Center shows that monthly the hospital is very near capacity. While some additional space might be created by moving some current patients to other sites (such as Crownsville), this bill would eventually, perhaps shortly, give rise to a need for additional maximum security beds at Perkins or elsewhere. Accordingly, the bill could result in the need for a significant amount of additional capital expenditures. Design, planning, and construction of the new Perkin's wing incurred costs of \$12.4 million from fiscal 1994 to 1996.

Attorney General

It is also anticipated that this bill would require additional costs for the Attorney General, including personnel costs. It is estimated that 1 additional attorney would be required by the Attorney General. That position would be responsible for convening prosecutor's review committees as well as multidisciplinary teams for making recommendations for formal determinations to seek probable cause in circuit court. These responsibilities would go on to include actual trial work or oversight and participation subsequent status review proceedings.

The fiscal 2000 costs associated with an additional assistant attorney general, including 1 legal secretary, are estimated to be about \$75,000. Out-year costs would generally reflect an inflation rate of 2%. In addition, it is assumed that the Attorney General will make use of expert witness testimony at the various proceedings arising from this bill. The cost of such expert testimony is indeterminate, but is assumed to be meaningful.

Public Defender

The bill could increase direct costs for the Public Defender in fiscal 2000 by approximately \$550,000 which would include the costs of 3 additional attorneys, 1 investigator, 1 social worker, and 1 secretary. Out-year costs would generally reflect an inflation rate of 2%. In addition, it is assumed that the Public Defender will also make use of expert witness testimony at the various proceedings arising from this bill. The cost of such expert testimony is indeterminate, but is assumed to be meaningful.

Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

The requirements of this bill would not have any significant effect on the Division of Correction's operations or funding. The division's current operations include procedures for assessing sex offenders' risk to public safety, suitability for release, and registration. This would include procedures for coordinating preparation for trials and hearings involving inmates and the Office of the Attorney General. The bill would have no fiscal impact on the Division of Parole and Probation.

Small Business Effect: Both the Office of the Attorney General and the Office of the Public Defender anticipate that this bill would generate a need for expert witnesses in the trials to determine if a sexually violent offender meets the criteria for sexual predator, and in annual status review hearings for those persons actually committed to the custody and care of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. It is expected that experts on the subjects of "mental abnormality," "personality disorders," and any related behavioral sciences would be called by either side during the proceedings and in preparation for trial. It is assumed that these witnesses will primarily be psychologists and psychiatrists in private practice. Accordingly, such businesses would have additional opportunities provided for them as a result of the enactment of this legislation.

While it is difficult to predict the extent of such opportunities, assuming 56 initial cases each year and a growing number of status review cases in subsequent years, this bill could result in meaningful opportunities for medical and clinical experts in related fields.

Information Source(s): Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (Mental Health Administration); Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (Division of Correction and Division of Parole and Probation); Office of the Attorney General; Office of the Public Defender; Kansas Legislative Research Department; Kansas Social Rehabilitation Service (Sexual Predator Treatment Program); Department of Legislative Services

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Exhibit 1

Violent Sexual Offenders FY 98 DOC Data*

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Intakes</u>	<u>Releases</u>	<u>Probation Intakes</u>
1st Degree Rape	29	20	17
2nd Degree Rape	80	69	68
Attempted Rape	5	9	5
1st Degree Sex Offense	7	3	3
2nd Degree Sex Offense	43	35	45
3rd Degree Sex Offense	76	47	199
Subtotal	240	183	337
Child [Sex] Abuse**	<u>76</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>196</u>
Total	316	231	533

**DOC records this data by a “most serious offense” data collection methodology. That is, the numbers presented here represent intakes and releases where the cited offense was the most serious offense for that person’s incarceration. Many offenders are charged and convicted of multiple offenses, but only the most serious of those convictions is entered into the DOC data base. For instance, if a person is convicted of 1st degree rape as well as other “lesser” offenses, only the intake or release for the 1st degree rape charge would be recorded. If a person is convicted of murder and rape only the murder conviction intake or release would be entered. Such a murderer would not appear amongst intake or release data retrievals for sex offenders.*

***In Maryland, “child sexual abuse” data is contained within the retrievable data for “child abuse,” but is not available as a separate category. Accordingly, the numbers presented here represent all recorded “child abuse” cases within which it can be assumed there are some indeterminate number of “child sex abuse” cases. Child sexual abuse could also be involved within the major offenses of 4th degree sexual offense, statutory rape, sodomy, sexual molestation, and perverted practices.*

