

JUVENILE SPECIAL SEX OFFENDER DISPOSITION ALTERNATIVE

When a juvenile is found to have committed a sex offense, other than a sex offense that is also a serious violent offense (such as Rape I, Assault I with sexual motivation, or Kidnapping I with sexual motivation), and has no history of a prior sex offense, the court may order an examination to determine whether the offender is amenable to treatment. If, following such an examination, the court determines that the offender and the community would benefit from the use of the Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA), the court may impose a disposition term and suspend the execution of the disposition and place the offender on community supervision for at least two years. As a condition of the suspended disposition, the court may impose conditions of community supervision and other conditions, including up to thirty days of confinement and requirements that the offender do any of the following:

- Devote time to a specific education, employment, or occupation
- Undergo available outpatient sex offender treatment for up to two years, or inpatient sex offender treatment not to exceed the standard range of confinement for that offense
- Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the court of the probation counselor prior to any change in the offender's address, educational program or employment
- Report to the prosecutor and the probation counselor prior to any change in a sex offender treatment provider (prior approval by the court is required for change)
- Report as directed to the court and a probation counselor
- Pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations, perform community service, or any combination thereof
- Make restitution to the victim for counseling costs reasonably related to the offense
- Comply with the conditions of any court-ordered probation bond
- The court shall order that the offender may not attend the public or approved private elementary, middle or high school attended by the victim or the victim's siblings

In considering whether to impose a SSODA, the court must consider whether the community and the respondent will benefit from use of the special sex offender disposition alternative, and must consider the victim's opinion about whether the respondent should receive a SSODA.

If a SSODA is ordered and the offender violates any condition of the disposition or the court finds that the respondent is failing to make satisfactory progress in treatment, the court may revoke the suspension and order execution of the disposition, or the court may impose a penalty of up to thirty days confinement for violating conditions of the disposition.

View the statute: <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=13.40.162>