**A** **BILL**

TO AMEND THE CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, BY ADDING SECTION 44‑48‑115 SO AS TO GIVE RESIDENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA SEXUALLY VIOLENT PREDATOR TREATMENT UNIT THE RIGHT TO CHALLENGE COMMITMENT AND SUBSEQUENT REVIEWS BASED ON INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL AND TO ESTABLISH THE PROCESS FOR SUCH CHALLENGES; TO AMEND SECTIONS 44‑48‑30, 44‑48‑40, 44‑48‑50, 44‑48‑80, 44‑48‑90, 44‑48‑100, 44‑48‑110, 44‑48‑120, AND 44‑48‑150, ALL RELATING TO THE “SEXUALLY VIOLENT PREDATOR ACT”, SO AS TO DEFINE “QUALIFIED EVALUATOR” AND “RESIDENT”; TO REQUIRE CERTAIN NOTIFICATIONS FOR SUPERVISED REENTRY ORDERS; TO REQUIRE THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM TO DETERMINE WHETHER PROBABLE CAUSE EXISTS THAT THE PERSON MEETS THE DEFINITION OF A SEXUALLY VIOLENT PREDATOR; TO CHANGE THE TIMEFRAME WITHIN WHICH THE COURT‑APPOINTED QUALIFIED EVALUATOR MUST COMPLETE AN EVALUATION; TO ALLOW THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OR PERSON TO REQUEST AN INDEPENDENT EVALUATION BY A QUALIFIED EVALUATOR IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES; TO REQUIRE THAT SEXUALLY VIOLENT PREDATOR CASES BE GIVEN PRIORITY HEARING SCHEDULING STATUS; TO REQUIRE THE OFFICE OF INDIGENT DEFENSE TO PROVIDE COUNSEL FOR INDIGENT PERSONS; TO PROVIDE FOR NONJURY HEARINGS FOR CERTAIN PERSONS FOUND INCOMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL FOR WHOM COMMITMENT IS SOUGHT; TO CHANGE REQUIREMENTS REGARDING PERIODIC EVALUATIONS OF COMMITTED RESIDENTS AND THE RIGHT OF THE RESIDENT TO BE PRESENT AT THE PERIODIC REVIEW HEARING; TO MAKE CERTAIN QUALIFIED EVALUATOR REPORTS ADMISSIBLE AS EVIDENCE; TO REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH‑DESIGNATED QUALIFIED EVALUATOR TO BE A WITNESS FOR PETITIONS FOR RELEASE FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT’S AUTHORIZATION; TO PROVIDE FOR THE RELEASE OF CERTAIN RECORDS TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND TO THE PERSON’S COUNSEL OF RECORD; TO MAKE CONFORMING CHANGES; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES; AND TO AMEND SECTION 24‑21‑32, RELATING TO REENTRY SUPERVISION OF INMATES, SO AS TO MAKE CONFORMING CHANGES.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Chapter 48, Title 44 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

“Section 44‑48‑115. (A) A resident committed to the South Carolina Sexually Violent Predator Treatment Unit has the right to challenge the commitment and subsequent periodic reviews based on the ineffective assistance of counsel during the resident’s commitment trial or periodic review proceedings.

(B) Petitions must be filed in the original jurisdiction of the South Carolina Supreme Court under the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules within thirty days of the date that any appeals from the commitment or periodic review proceedings are final. Upon the receipt of the petition, the Clerk of Court of the Supreme Court shall issue an order designating a circuit court or appellate court judge as a referee to make appropriate findings of fact and conclusions of law and shall report the findings and conclusions to the Supreme Court. The designated judge has statewide authority to issue orders as necessary.

(C) Except as provided in this chapter, the South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure and the South Carolina Rules of Evidence apply to cases filed pursuant to this section, in evidentiary hearings before the designated hearing judge.

(D) The named respondent must be the Department of Mental Health. A copy of the petition must be served on the Department of Mental Health and the South Carolina Attorney General’s Office.

(E) Upon the filing of a petition alleging that the resident is indigent and desires appointed counsel, the designated judge shall appoint an attorney to represent the resident. Counsel must be appointed from the contract attorney list of post‑conviction counsel maintained by the South Carolina Commission on Indigent Defense, or such other list of attorneys as the Executive Director of the South Carolina Commission on Indigent Defense shall designate to the court. If no attorney is available from this list, the designated circuit court judge shall appoint an attorney from the Appointment of Lawyers for Indigents. The designated judge may not appoint an attorney who previously represented the resident in any prior criminal proceedings underlying the commitment or state post‑conviction relief proceedings or appeals therefrom, in the original sexually violent predator civil commitment proceeding or appeal therefrom, or in any previous or present periodic reviews or appeals therefrom.

(F) The designated judge shall authorize by court order to the particular county clerks of court the disclosure of any pleadings, evidence, transcripts, or other documents filed in any circuit court or appellate court clerk’s office of this State in any case in which the resident was a defendant, respondent, or party to a criminal action or an action under the Sexually Violent Predator Act that was ordered sealed. These materials must be unsealed for the limited purpose of providing items to the appointed counsel for the resident or the resident himself, if he elects to proceed pro se, and to the Department of Mental Health and its attorneys.

(G) Regardless of whether the resident indicates that he has served the Department of Mental Health, the Clerk of Court of the South Carolina Supreme Court shall forward the filed petition and all accompanying papers to the Department of Mental Health’s Office of General Counsel, as the agent for the service of process for the Department of Mental Health, and a copy to the Attorney General’s office. The Department of Mental Health, through the Attorney General’s Office acting as its representative, shall file its responsive pleading within thirty days of the receipt of the order appointing counsel, or within thirty days of the receipt of the petition, if counsel is retained, or the receipt of the petition, if the resident is proceeding pro se without a request for counsel at the time of the filing.

(H) In the event that a habeas petition alleging ineffective assistance of counsel claims relating to the resident’s commitment or periodic review is filed before the conclusion of the resident’s appeal therefrom, the Clerk of Court of the Supreme Court shall dismiss the petition without prejudice and without requiring a response from the Department of Mental Health.

(I) Within thirty days of an assignment, the designated judge shall issue a scheduling order, including a discovery schedule, and shall set a hearing within not more than one hundred eighty days from the filing of the petition. A final report to the Supreme Court must be submitted within thirty days from the conclusion of the hearing, including findings of fact and conclusions of law that provide evidence of the ineffective assistance of counsel and show a reasonable probability that the ineffective assistance of counsel altered the results of the proceeding. This does not preclude the designated judge from recommending to the Supreme Court that the petition be denied on the basis of the pleadings without a hearing, if appropriate, upon a motion by the Department of Mental Health.

(J) Upon the receipt of the findings and conclusions of the designated judge to the Supreme Court by the designated judge, the Clerk of Court of the Supreme Court may set forth an appropriate briefing schedule. The clerk of court may consider expediting the matter to determine whether the writ of habeas corpus should be granted and the appropriate relief therefrom. The clerk of court also may issue, as appropriate, orders relating to whether intervening and on‑going statutory status review proceedings or appeals therefrom are affected in any manner by the habeas corpus actions in its original jurisdiction.”

SECTION 2.A. Section 44‑48‑30 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding appropriately numbered items to read:

“( ) ‘Qualified evaluator’ means an individual who has education, training, and experience in sex offender evaluations and who is:

(a) a psychiatrist or psychologist licensed in this State; or

(b) a trainee of the Department of Mental Health’s Fellowship Program who is working under the supervision and license of a Department of Mental Health psychiatrist or psychologist and who is approved for exemption by the Department of Mental Health Fellowship Program.

( ) ‘Resident’ means a person who has been committed as a sexually violent predator for the purposes of long‑term control, care, and treatment.”

B. Section 44‑48‑30(9) of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“(9) ‘Likely to engage in acts of sexual violence’ means ~~the person’s propensity to commit acts of sexual violence is of~~ that a person is predisposed to engage in acts of sexual violence and more probably than not will engage in acts of sexual violence to such a degree as to pose a menace to the health and safety of others.”

SECTION 3. Section 44‑48‑40(B) of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“(B) If a person has been convicted of a sexually violent offense and the Board of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services or the Board of Juvenile Parole intends to grant the person a parole or the South Carolina Department of Corrections or the Board of Juvenile Parole intends to grant the person a conditional release or supervised reentry, the parole, ~~or the~~ conditional release, or supervised reentry must be granted to be effective one hundred eighty days after the date of the order of parole, ~~or~~ conditional release, or supervised reentry. The Board of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services, the Board of Juvenile Parole, or the South Carolina Department of Corrections immediately must send notice of the parole, ~~or~~ conditional release, or supervised reentry of the person to the multidisciplinary team, the victim, and the Attorney General. If the person is determined to be a sexually violent predator pursuant to this chapter, the person is subject to the provisions of this chapter even though the person has been released on parole, ~~or~~ conditional release, or supervised reentry.”

SECTION 4. Section 44‑48‑50 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“Section 44‑48‑50. (A) The Director of the Department of Corrections must appoint a multidisciplinary team to review the records of each person referred to the team pursuant to Section 44‑48‑40. These records may include, but are not limited to, the person’s criminal offense record, any relevant medical and psychological records, treatment records, victim’s impact statement, and any disciplinary or other records formulated during confinement or supervision. The team, within thirty days of receiving notice as provided for in Section 44‑48‑40, must assess whether or not there is probable cause to believe the person satisfies the definition of a sexually violent predator. If it is determined that ~~the person satisfies the definition of a sexually violent predator~~ probable cause does exist, the multidisciplinary team must forward a report of the assessment to the prosecutor’s review committee and notify the victim. The assessment must be accompanied by all records relevant to the assessment. Membership of the team must include:

(1) a representative from the Department of Corrections;

(2) a representative from the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services;

(3) a representative from the Department of Mental Health who is a trained, qualified mental health clinician with ~~expertise in treating sexually violent~~ education, training, or experience in assessing, examining, or treating sex offenders;

(4) a retired judge appointed by the Chief Justice who is eligible for continued judicial service pursuant to Section 2‑19‑100; and

(5) an attorney with substantial experience in the practice of criminal defense law to be appointed by the Chief Justice to serve a term of one year.

(B) The Director of the Department of Corrections or his designee appointed pursuant to ~~item (1) shall~~ subsection (A)(1) must be the chairman of the team.”

SECTION 5. Section 44‑48‑80(D) of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“(D) If the probable cause determination is made, the court must direct that, upon completion of the criminal sentence, the person must be transferred to a local or regional detention facility pending the conclusion of the proceedings under this chapter. The court must further direct that the person be transported to an appropriate facility of the South Carolina Department of Mental Health for an evaluation as to whether the person is a sexually violent predator and must order the person to comply with all testing and assessments deemed necessary by a court‑appointed qualified evaluator. ~~The evaluation must be conducted by a qualified expert appointed by the court at the probable cause hearing.~~ The ~~expert~~ court‑appointed qualified evaluator must complete the evaluation within ~~sixty~~ ninety days after the ~~completion of the probable cause hearing~~ Department of Mental Health provides written certification to the Attorney General’s Office and the person’s legal counsel that it has received all medical, psychological, criminal offense, and disciplinary records and reports concerning the person but no more than one hundred eighty days after the probable cause order is filed. The court may grant one extension upon the request of the ~~expert~~ court‑appointed qualified evaluator and a showing of ~~good cause. Any further extensions only may be granted for~~ extraordinary circumstances. After the evaluation by the court‑appointed qualified evaluator, if the person or the Attorney General seeks an independent evaluation by an independent qualified evaluator, pursuant to Section 44‑48‑90(C), that evaluation must be completed within ninety days after receipt of the report by the court‑appointed qualified evaluator. The court may grant an extension upon the request of the independent qualified evaluator and a showing of extraordinary circumstances. Any qualified evaluator who is submitted as an expert at either a hearing or trial must submit a written report available to both parties.”

SECTION 6. Section 44‑48‑90(B) and (C) of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“(B) Within thirty days after the determination of probable cause by the court pursuant to Section 44‑48‑80, the person or the Attorney General may request, in writing, that the trial be before a jury. If no request is made, the trial must be before a judge in the county where the offense was committed within ninety days of the date the ~~court appointed expert~~ independent qualified evaluator requested by the person or Attorney General pursuant to Section 44‑48‑90(C) issues ~~the evaluation~~ a report as to whether the person is a sexually violent predator, pursuant to Section 44‑48‑80(D), or, if there is no term of court, the next available date thereafter, and the case must be treated as a priority case. If ~~a request is made~~ neither party seeks an independent evaluation, the ~~court~~ trial must ~~schedule a trial~~ be before a judge, or a jury if a jury trial is requested, in the county where the offense was committed within ninety days of the date the court appointed ~~expert~~ qualified evaluator issues the evaluation report as to whether the person is a sexually violent predator, pursuant to Section 44‑48‑80(D), or, if there is no term of court, the next available date thereafter. The trial may be continued upon the request of either party and a showing of good cause, or by the court on its own motion in the due administration of justice, and only if the respondent will not be substantially prejudiced. All cases pursuant to this chapter must be given priority status for the purposes of scheduling any hearings or trials. The Attorney General must notify the victim, in a timely manner, of the time, date, and location of the trial. At all stages of the proceedings under this chapter, a person subject to this chapter is entitled to the assistance of counsel, and if the person is indigent, the court must appoint counsel designated by the Office of Indigent Defense to handle sexual predator cases to assist the person.

(C) Upon receipt of the evaluation issued by the court appointed ~~expert~~ qualified evaluator as to whether the person is a sexually violent predator pursuant to Section 44‑48‑80(D), the person or the Attorney General may retain ~~a~~ an independent qualified ~~expert~~ evaluator to perform a subsequent examination. If the court‑appointed qualified evaluator determines that the person is not a sexually violent predator, the Attorney General, with notice to the person, may seek an independent evaluation pursuant to this section. If the court‑appointed qualified evaluator determines that the person is a sexually violent predator, the person, with notice to the Attorney General, may seek an opinion by an independent qualified evaluator pursuant to this section. ~~All examiners are permitted to have reasonable access to the person for the purpose of the examination, as well as access to all relevant medical, psychological, criminal offense, and disciplinary records and reports.~~ In the case of an indigent person who ~~would like an expert of his own choosing~~ requests an independent qualified evaluator, the ~~court must determine whether the services are necessary~~ indigent person must file and serve upon the Attorney General a motion requesting payment and costs. The Attorney General has ten days from the date of service to file a response to the motion. If the court determines that the ~~services are necessary and the expert’s requested~~ compensation for the ~~services~~ independent qualified evaluator is reasonable, the court must assist the person in obtaining the ~~expert~~ independent qualified evaluator to perform an ~~examination~~ evaluation or participate in the trial on the person’s behalf and must approve all reasonable expenses associated with the evaluation. All qualified evaluators are permitted to have reasonable access to the person for the purpose of the examination, as well as reasonable access to all relevant medical, psychological, criminal offense, and disciplinary records and reports. ~~The court~~ ~~must approve payment for the services upon the filing of a certified claim for compensation supported by a written statement specifying the time expended, services rendered, expenses incurred on behalf of the person, and compensation received in the case or for the same services from any other source~~ The court shall order the person to comply with any testing and assessments deemed necessary by the qualified evaluator for a thorough evaluation.”

SECTION 7. Section 44‑48‑100(B) of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“(B) If the person charged with a sexually violent offense has been found incompetent to stand trial and is about to be released and the person’s commitment is sought pursuant to subsection (A), the court first shall conduct a nonjury hearing, where it shall hear evidence and determine whether the person committed the act or acts with which he is charged. The hearing on this issue must comply with all the procedures specified in this section. In addition, the rules of evidence applicable in criminal cases apply, and all constitutional rights available to defendants at criminal ~~trials, other than~~ hearings, except the right not to be tried while incompetent and the right to a jury trial, apply. After hearing evidence on this issue, the court must make specific findings on whether the person committed the act or acts with which he is charged; the extent to which the person’s incompetence or developmental disability affected the outcome of the hearing, including its effect on the person’s ability to consult with and assist counsel and to testify on the person’s own behalf; the extent to which the evidence could be reconstructed without the assistance of the person; and the strength of the prosecution’s case. If, after the conclusion of the hearing on this issue, the court finds beyond a reasonable doubt that the person committed the act or acts with which he is charged, the court must enter a final order, appealable by the person, on that issue, and may proceed to consider whether the person should be committed pursuant to this chapter.”

SECTION 8. Section 44‑48‑110 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“Section 44‑48‑110. (A)(1) A ~~person~~ resident committed pursuant to this chapter must have an ~~examination~~ evaluation of his mental condition performed ~~once every year~~ by a Department of Mental Health‑designated qualified evaluator within one year from the filing date of the initial commitment order. Thereafter, a Department of Mental Health‑designated qualified evaluator must evaluate the resident’s mental condition within one year after a pending review is resolved by a filed court order indicating:

(a) a finding of no probable cause;

(b) a waiver by the resident; or

(c) an order of continued commitment after a periodic review trial.

(2) The designated qualified evaluator’s report is admissible as evidence at any hearing and must be provided to the clerk of the court in the jurisdiction that committed the resident pursuant to this chapter, the Attorney General, and the solicitor who prosecuted the resident.

(B) The ~~person~~ resident may retain or, if the ~~person~~ resident is indigent and so requests, the court may appoint a qualified ~~expert~~ evaluator to ~~examine~~ evaluate the ~~person~~ resident, and the resident’s qualified ~~expert~~ evaluator must have reasonable access to all medical, psychological, criminal offense, ~~and~~ disciplinary, and treatment records and reports concerning the ~~person~~ resident. In the case of an indigent resident who seeks to retain a qualified evaluator, the indigent resident must file and serve upon the Attorney General a motion requesting payment and costs. The Attorney General has ten days from the date of service to file a response to the motion. If, after considering the number and dates of the resident’s prior requests for funding, the court determines the resident’s request is reasonable, the court must approve all reasonable expenses associated with the evaluation.

(C) ~~The annual report must be provided to the court which committed the person pursuant to this chapter, the Attorney General, the solicitor who prosecuted the person, and the multidisciplinary team. The~~ After the designated qualified evaluator’s report is filed, the court must conduct ~~an annual~~ a hearing to review the resident’s status ~~of the committed person~~, unless the resident waives the hearing in writing. ~~The committed person is not prohibited from petitioning the court for release at this hearing.~~

(D) The ~~Director of the~~ Department of Mental Health must provide the ~~committed person~~ resident with ~~an annual~~ written notice of the ~~person’s~~ resident’s right to petition the court for release ~~over the director’s objection; the notice must contain~~ without the Department of Mental Health’s authorization and a waiver of rights form, within one year of the last periodic review order or waiver of rights. The ~~director~~ department must forward the designated qualified evaluator’s report with the notice and waiver form to the clerk of court ~~with the annual report~~ in the jurisdiction that committed the resident pursuant to this chapter, the Attorney General, and the solicitor who prosecuted the resident.

(E) The ~~committed person~~ resident has a right to have an attorney represent him at the periodic review hearing, but the ~~committed person~~ resident is not entitled to be present at the hearing. The resident only may be present at the hearing upon the issuance of a transport order received by the Department of Mental Health no less than fifteen days before the hearing date. The Department of Mental Health‑designated qualified evaluator only is required to be present at the hearing if subpoenaed by the resident’s attorney or the Attorney General in accordance with the South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure. The Department of Mental Health must accept service of subpoenas for the appearance of the Department of Mental Health‑designated qualified evaluator at the periodic review hearing.

(F) If the court determines that probable cause exists to believe that the ~~person’s~~ resident’s mental abnormality or personality disorder has so changed that the ~~person~~ resident is safe to be at large and, if released, is not likely to commit acts of sexual violence, the court must schedule a trial on the issue. At the trial, the ~~committed person is entitled to be present and~~ resident is entitled to the benefit of all constitutional protections that were afforded the ~~person~~ resident at the initial commitment proceeding. The Attorney General must notify the victim of all proceedings. The Attorney General must represent the State and has the right to have the ~~committed person~~ resident evaluated by a qualified ~~experts~~ evaluator chosen by the State. The trial must be before a jury if requested by either the ~~person~~ resident, the Attorney General, or the solicitor. The ~~committed person~~ resident also has the right to have a qualified ~~experts~~ evaluator evaluate the ~~person~~ resident on the ~~person’s~~ resident’s behalf, and the court must appoint ~~an expert~~ a qualified evaluator if the ~~person~~ resident is indigent and requests the appointment. The burden of proof at the trial is upon the State to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the ~~committed person’s~~ resident’s mental abnormality or personality disorder remains such that the ~~person~~ resident is not safe to be at large and, if released, is likely to engage in acts of sexual violence.”

SECTION 9. Section 44‑48‑120(B) of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“(B) The court, upon receipt of the petition for release filed pursuant to Section 44‑48‑120(A), must order a hearing within thirty days unless the Attorney General, with notice to the resident, requests an examination by a qualified ~~expert~~ evaluator as to whether the ~~petitioner’s~~ resident’s mental abnormality or personality disorder has so changed that the ~~petitioner~~ resident is safe to be at large and, if released, is not likely to commit acts of sexual violence, or the ~~petitioner~~ resident or the Attorney General requests a trial before a jury. The Attorney General must represent the State and has the right to have the ~~petitioner~~ resident examined by a qualified ~~experts~~ evaluator chosen by the State. ~~If the Attorney General retains a qualified expert who concludes that the petitioner’s mental abnormality or personality disorder remains such that the petitioner is not safe to be at large and, if released, is likely to commit acts of sexual violence, the petitioner may retain a qualified expert of his own choosing to perform a subsequent examination. In the case of an indigent petitioner who would like an expert of his own choosing, the court must determine whether the services are necessary. If the court determines that the services are necessary and the expert’s requested compensation for the services is reasonable, the court must assist the petitioner in obtaining the expert to perform an examination or participate in the hearing or trial on the petitioner’s behalf. The court must approve payment for the services upon the filing of a certified claim for compensation supported by a written statement specifying the time expended, services rendered, expenses incurred on behalf of the petitioner, and compensation received in the case or for the same services from any other source~~ If the petition is filed with the authorization of the Department of Mental Health provided by this section, the Department of Mental Health‑designated qualified evaluator shall appear as a witness at the hearing or trial. If the Attorney General’s qualified evaluator determines that the resident still meets the criteria for confinement as a sexually violent predator, the resident may seek another evaluation at his own expense. All qualified evaluators are permitted to have reasonable access to the resident for the purpose of the examination, as well as reasonable access to all relevant medical, psychological, criminal offense, and disciplinary records and reports, and the court shall order the resident to comply with any testing and assessments deemed necessary by a qualified evaluator. The burden of proof is upon the Attorney General to show beyond a reasonable doubt that the ~~petitioner’s~~ resident’s mental abnormality or personality disorder remains such that the ~~petitioner~~ resident is not safe to be at large and, that if released, is likely to commit acts of sexual violence. All cases pursuant to this chapter must be given priority status for the purposes of scheduling any hearings or trials.”

SECTION 10. Section 44‑48‑150 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“Section 44‑48‑150. Psychological reports, drug and alcohol reports, treatment records, reports of the diagnostic center, medical records, or victim impact statements which have been submitted to the court or admitted into evidence under this chapter must be part of the record, but must be sealed and opened only on order of the court. Nothing in this section prohibits the release of records to the Attorney General and the counsel of record for a person.”

SECTION 11. Section 24‑21‑32(C) of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“(C) The individual terms and conditions of reentry supervision shall be developed by the department using an evidence‑based assessment of the inmate’s needs and risks. An inmate placed on reentry supervision must be supervised by a probation agent of the department. The department shall promulgate regulations for the terms and conditions of reentry supervision. Until such time as regulations are promulgated, the terms and conditions shall be based on guidelines developed by the director. However, if, under the Sexually Violent Predator Act, the multidisciplinary team finds probable cause to believe that an inmate is a sexually violent predator pursuant to Section 44‑48‑50, the inmate is not eligible for the supervised reentry program until the resolution of the proceedings pursuant to the Sexually Violent Predator Act.”

SECTION 12. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

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