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By the Committee on Criminal Justice; and Senators Fasano, Joyner, Crist, Wise, Rich, Gelber, Dockery, Siplin, Diaz de la Portilla, King, and Wilson

591-05196A-09 20092018c1 A bill to be entitled

An act relating to mental health; creating s. 394.4656, F.S.; creating the Community Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment and Crime Reduction Act; providing legislative findings and intent; providing goals for the community mental health and substance abuse forensic treatment system; defining terms; requiring the Department of Children and Family Services, in consultation with the Agency for Health Care Administration, to develop and implement a community mental health and substance abuse forensic treatment system; providing initiatives and strategies for the community forensic system; detailing the services to be provided in the community forensic system; setting forth the eligibility criteria for treatment in the system; authorizing the department to develop a continuum of services to implement the Community Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment and Crime Reduction Act; specifying the services and functions the department must undertake; authorizing the department to establish pilot sites within the state where the community mental health and substance abuse forensic treatment system will be implemented; amending s. 394.655, F.S.; providing additional functions of the Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Policy Council; amending s. 394.656, F.S.; requiring the department and the agency to cooperate with counties that receive grants funding under the Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and

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Substance Abuse Reinvestment Grant Program; amending s. 394.657, F.S.; requiring county councils to consult with local government when planning or implementing the Community Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment and Crime Reduction Act; amending s. 409.906, F.S.; adding home and community-based mental health services to the optional Medicaid services offered by the state Medicaid program; amending s. 409.912, F.S.; exempting persons who have serious and persistent mental illnesses and who are receiving services under the Community Mental Health and Substance Abuse Crime Reduction Act from MediPass and managed care plans; amending s. 916.107, F.S.; specifying treatment procedures for a client admitted to a state forensic mental health treatment facility who lacks the capacity to make an informed decision regarding mental health treatment at the time of admission; amending s. 916.111, F.S.; providing for forensic evaluator training for mental health experts; amending s. 916.115, F.S.; requiring court-appointed experts to have completed forensic evaluator training; requiring the court-appointed expert to be a psychiatrist or a licensed psychologist; requiring the Department of Children and Family Services to maintain and annually provide the courts with a forensic evaluator registry; amending s. 916.13, F.S.; providing timeframes for competency hearings to be held; amending s. 916.15, F.S.; providing timeframes for commitment hearings to be held; amending s.

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916.17, F.S.; requiring that certain defendants be placed in a community residential facility for competency restoration in demonstration areas established under the Community Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment and Crime Reduction Act; providing exceptions; amending s. 985.19, F.S.; authorizing the department to develop and contract for training mental health professionals to perform forensic evaluations, the protocols and procedures to be used, and standardizing the criteria used; revising requirements relating to the forensic evaluator training program that appointed experts must complete; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 394.4656, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

394.4656 Community Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment and Crime Reduction Act.—

(1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.—The Legislature finds that many jail inmates who have serious mental illnesses and who are committed to state forensic mental health treatment facilities for competency restoration could be served more effectively and at less cost in community-based alternative programs. The Legislature further finds that many people who have serious mental illnesses and who have been discharged from state forensic mental health treatment facilities could avoid

recidivism to the criminal justice and forensic mental health

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Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature to create the Community Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment and Crime Reduction Act to serve individuals who have mental illnesses or co-occurring mental illnesses and substance abuse disorders and who are involved in or at risk of entering state forensic mental health treatment facilities, prisons, jails, juvenile justice centers, or state civil mental health treatment facilities.

- (2) GOALS.—The goals of the community mental health and substance abuse forensic treatment system are to:
 - (a) Ensure public safety.
- (b) Ensure that services to restore forensic competency are provided in the least restrictive, least costly, and most effective environment.
- (c) Provide competency-restoration services in the community if appropriate, based on consideration of public safety, needs of the individual, and available resources.
- (d) Reduce admissions for competency restoration to state forensic mental health treatment facilities.
- (e) Reduce rates of arrest, incarceration, and reincarceration.
- (f) Increase outreach and services to individuals at risk for involvement in the criminal justice, juvenile justice, or forensic mental health systems.
- (g) Support collaboration among state and local stakeholders, including law enforcement agencies, courts, state agencies, jails, county government, service providers, individuals with mental illnesses or co-occurring mental illnesses and substance abuse disorders, family members,

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advocates, and other community members.

- (3) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- 119 (a) "Agency" means the Agency for Health Care
 120 Administration.
 - (b) "Best practices" means treatment services that incorporate the most effective and acceptable interventions available in the care and treatment of individuals who are diagnosed as having a mental illness or a co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse disorder.
 - (c) "Community forensic system" means the community mental health and substance abuse forensic treatment system, including the comprehensive set of services and supports provided to individuals involved in or at risk of becoming involved in the criminal justice system.
 - (d) "Community residential facility" means a community-based residential treatment setting licensed by the agency under s. 394.875 or s. 429.075, or by the department under s. 397.401.
 - (e) "Evidence-based practices" means interventions and strategies that, based on the best available empirical research, demonstrate effective and efficient outcomes in the care and treatment of individuals who are diagnosed as having mental illnesses or co-occurring mental illnesses and substance use disorders.
 - (f) "Forensic intensive care management" means activities addressing the comprehensive psychiatric, social, and support needs of individuals who are diagnosed as having serious and persistent mental illnesses, co-occurring disorders, or severe emotional disturbances, and who are involved in the justice system and receiving services under this section. Activities

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include, but are not limited to, service planning, service
coordination, monitoring, and assistance with accessing federal,
state, and local benefits necessary to sustain a person in the
community.

- (g) "Geographic area" means a county, circuit, regional, or multiregional area in this state.
- (4) SERVICE SYSTEM.—The department, in consultation with the agency, may develop and implement a community mental health and substance abuse forensic treatment system. The system must build on local community diversion and reentry initiatives and strategies that are consistent with those identified and supported under s. 394.658(1), or with geographic areas that have piloted a community-based diversion program .
- (a) The community forensic system initiatives and strategies may include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. Mental health courts.
 - 2. Diversion programs.
 - 3. Alternative prosecution and sentencing techniques.
 - 4. Crisis intervention teams.
- 5. Specialized training for criminal justice, juvenile justice, and treatment services professionals.
- 6. Specialized probation officers at the state and county levels to serve individuals under correctional control in the community.
- 7. Collateral services such as supported, transitional, and permanent housing, and supported employment.
- 8. Reentry services to create or expand mental health and co-occurring treatment and supports for affected individuals.
 - (b) The community forensic system must include a

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comprehensive continuum of care and services that use evidencebased and best practices to address co-occurring mental health
and substance abuse disorder, including the following minimum
services and elements:

- 1. Competency-restoration and treatment services provided in a variety of settings from least restrictive to progressively more restrictive settings.
 - 2. Forensic intensive care management.
 - 3. Supported housing.
 - 4. Supported employment.
 - 5. Medication management.
- 6. Trauma-specific services for treatment of the effects of sexual, physical, and emotional abuse or trauma experienced by individuals who have mental illnesses and are involved in the criminal justice system.
- 7. Residential services to address crisis episodes and short-term residential treatment.
- 8. Treatment for co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders.
- 9. Outreach and education for individuals and their families who are at risk of further involvement with the justice system.
- 10. The use of involuntary outpatient placement for individuals meeting the criteria as provided under s. 394.4655 and conditional release for individuals adjudicated incompetent to proceed due to mental illness or not guilty by reason of insanity as provided under s. 916.17.
 - 11. Other services or supports as identified.
 - (5) ELIGIBILITY.—The department may serve individuals who

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meet the criteria in this subsection. The department must give highest priority for services under this section to:

- (a) Adults who are adjudicated incompetent to proceed or not guilty by reason of insanity under chapter 916 and ordered by the court into forensic commitment, whose current most serious charge is a felony of the third degree or a felony of the second degree if the felony did not involve violence, and who meet public safety criteria established by the court and treatability criteria established by the department for placement in a community setting.
- (b) Adults who experience serious and persistent mental illnesses reentering the community from state prisons.
- (c) Adults who have been committed to a state forensic mental health treatment facility after being adjudicated incompetent to proceed or not guilty by reason of insanity, and who are released or who are pending release to the community by the court after completing competency restoration services or being found to no longer meet the criteria for continued commitment placement.
- (d) Adults who experience serious and persistent mental illnesses, who have a history of involvement in the justice system, or who are at risk of entering or who are already involved with the criminal justice system.
 - (e) Children deemed incompetent to proceed under s. 985.19.
- (6) DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES.—The department may develop a continuum of services to implement this section in accordance with subsection (4). The department may:
- (a) Define requirements for all providers in the community forensic system.

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(b) Implement demonstration sites for participation, based on criteria in subsection (7), which demonstrate active and sustained participation in community collaborations.

- (c) Enter into memoranda of agreement with county planning councils or committees identified in s. 394.657 that participated in the criminal justice, mental health, and substance abuse reinvestment grant program pursuant to s. 394.656, or that piloted a community-based diversion program.
- (d) Identify providers to implement the continuum of services. The department shall consult with county planning councils or committees in the selection process.
- (e) Establish performance measures and reporting requirements for providers participating in the community forensic system. The measures shall include, at a minimum:
- 1. The number of individuals diverted from state forensic ment al health treatment facilities.
- 2. The number of individuals diverted from the criminal justice system.
- $\underline{\mbox{3. The rates of arrest, incarceration, and reincarceration}}$ for new criminal offenses.
 - 4. The rates of employment.
- 5. The annual number of days in a crisis stabilization unit, detoxification facility, short-term residential treatment program, state civil mental health treatment facility, or state forensic mental health treatment facility.
- (f) Monitor contracts for compliance with terms and assess performance under contracts; provide an annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chief Justice of the Florida Supreme

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262 Court, and the State Courts Administrator on the implementation
263 status of the Community Mental Health and Substance Abuse
264 Treatment and Crime Reduction Act.

- (7) IMPLEMENTATION.—The department may implement this section within available resources. In expectation of statewide implementation, the department may establish demonstration sites in the following geographic areas of the state: Escambia, Leon, and Dade counties and the Tampa Bay area. Future expansion shall be based on findings of community readiness and the potential for affecting the greatest number of individuals entering the forensic mental health and criminal justice systems. Criteria for selection may include:
- (a) Community readiness to deliver the services outlined in subsection (4), demonstrated by well-established community collaboration plans and local partnerships as evidenced by memoranda of agreement that are submitted to and approved by the department.
- (b) A high bed-utilization rate at state forensic mental health treatment facilities.
- (c) Successful application for implementation grant funding under the Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Reinvestment Grant Program.
- (d) Other elements determined by the department in consultation with the agency.
- Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (11) of section 394.655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 394.655 The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Corporation; powers and duties; composition; evaluation and reporting requirements.—

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- (b) The purpose of the council shall be to:
- 1. Align policy initiatives in the criminal justice, juvenile justice, and mental health, and substance abuse systems to ensure the most effective use of resources and to coordinate the development of legislative proposals and budget requests relating to the shared needs of adults and juveniles who have a mental illness, substance abuse disorder, or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders who are in, or at risk of entering, the criminal justice system.
- 2. Provide consultation in the development of comprehensive and cost-effective community-based mental health and substance abuse treatment services for individuals who have mental illnesses and who are receiving services in state forensic mental health treatment facilities, juvenile secure residential treatment centers specializing in competency training, prisons, jails, and juvenile justice centers.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 394.656, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 394.656 Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Reinvestment Grant Program.—
- (1) There is created within the Department of Children and Family Services the Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Reinvestment Grant Program. The purpose of the program is to provide funding to counties to with which they can plan, implement, or expand initiatives that increase public safety, avert increased spending on criminal justice, and improve the accessibility and effectiveness of treatment services for adults and juveniles who have a mental illness,

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substance abuse disorder, or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders and who are in, or at risk of entering, the criminal or juvenile justice systems. In implementing the Community Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment and Crime Reduction Act, the department and agency shall work in coordination with counties that received grants under the program or piloted a community-based diversion program.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 394.657, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.657 County planning councils or committees.-

- (1) Each board of county commissioners shall designate the county public safety coordinating council established under s. 951.26, or designate another criminal or juvenile justice mental health and substance abuse council or committee, as the planning council or committee. The public safety coordinating council or other designated criminal or juvenile justice mental health and substance abuse council or committee shall:
- (a) Coordinate in coordination with the county offices of planning and budget to, shall make a formal recommendation to the board of county commissioners regarding how the Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Reinvestment Grant Program may best be implemented within a community. The board of county commissioners may assign any entity to prepare the application on behalf of the county administration for submission to the corporation for review. A county may join with one or more counties to form a consortium and use a regional public safety coordinating council or another county-designated regional criminal or juvenile justice mental health and

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substance abuse planning council or committee for the geographic area represented by the member counties.

(b) Consult with local governing bodies when planning or implementing the Community Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment and Crime Reduction Act.

Section 5. Subsection (28) is added to section 409.906, Florida Statutes, to read:

409.906 Optional Medicaid services. - Subject to specific appropriations, the agency may make payments for services which are optional to the state under Title XIX of the Social Security Act and are furnished by Medicaid providers to recipients who are determined to be eligible on the dates on which the services were provided. Any optional service that is provided shall be provided only when medically necessary and in accordance with state and federal law. Optional services rendered by providers in mobile units to Medicaid recipients may be restricted or prohibited by the agency. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent or limit the agency from adjusting fees, reimbursement rates, lengths of stay, number of visits, or number of services, or making any other adjustments necessary to comply with the availability of moneys and any limitations or directions provided for in the General Appropriations Act or chapter 216. If necessary to safequard the state's systems of providing services to elderly and disabled persons and subject to the notice and review provisions of s. 216.177, the Governor may direct the Agency for Health Care Administration to amend the Medicaid state plan to delete the optional Medicaid service known as "Intermediate Care Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled." Optional services may include:

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(28) HOME AND COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES.—The agency, contingent upon appropriation of funds for this purpose, may seek federal approval through a state plan amendment to implement home and community-based services under the authority of and in compliance with s. 1915i of the Social Security Act for services provided to individuals who have been determined by an independent evaluation to have disabilities that cause them to become, or put them at risk of becoming, involved with the criminal justice system due to their mental illness. In accordance with allowances under s. 1915i of the Social Security Act, these services may be limited to a select number of eligible individuals in select geographic areas, as identified by the agency. Eligible individuals may have incomes up to 150 percent of the federal poverty level. The agency shall coordinate with the department to select and define the services that will be submitted in the state plan amendment and provided under this subsection. The agency shall disenroll individuals receiving services under this subsection from MediPass, or any capitated or other Medicaid-managed care arrangement. Enrollment in state plan services may not exceed 1,000 individuals unless additional approval is obtained from the Legislature. The agency must receive approval from the Legislature or Legislative Budget Commission for any funding beyond that provided within initial implementation revenues. After July 1, 2012, the agency may seek authority to capitate Medicaid behavioral health services under this subsection.

Section 6. Subsection (54) is added to section 409.912, Florida Statutes, to read:

409.912 Cost-effective purchasing of health care.—The

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agency shall purchase goods and services for Medicaid recipients in the most cost-effective manner consistent with the delivery of quality medical care. To ensure that medical services are effectively utilized, the agency may, in any case, require a confirmation or second physician's opinion of the correct diagnosis for purposes of authorizing future services under the Medicaid program. This section does not restrict access to emergency services or poststabilization care services as defined in 42 C.F.R. part 438.114. Such confirmation or second opinion shall be rendered in a manner approved by the agency. The agency shall maximize the use of prepaid per capita and prepaid aggregate fixed-sum basis services when appropriate and other alternative service delivery and reimbursement methodologies, including competitive bidding pursuant to s. 287.057, designed to facilitate the cost-effective purchase of a case-managed continuum of care. The agency shall also require providers to minimize the exposure of recipients to the need for acute inpatient, custodial, and other institutional care and the inappropriate or unnecessary use of high-cost services. The agency shall contract with a vendor to monitor and evaluate the clinical practice patterns of providers in order to identify trends that are outside the normal practice patterns of a provider's professional peers or the national guidelines of a provider's professional association. The vendor must be able to provide information and counseling to a provider whose practice patterns are outside the norms, in consultation with the agency, to improve patient care and reduce inappropriate utilization. The agency may mandate prior authorization, drug therapy management, or disease management participation for certain

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populations of Medicaid beneficiaries, certain drug classes, or particular drugs to prevent fraud, abuse, overuse, and possible dangerous drug interactions. The Pharmaceutical and Therapeutics Committee shall make recommendations to the agency on drugs for which prior authorization is required. The agency shall inform the Pharmaceutical and Therapeutics Committee of its decisions regarding drugs subject to prior authorization. The agency is authorized to limit the entities it contracts with or enrolls as Medicaid providers by developing a provider network through provider credentialing. The agency may competitively bid singlesource-provider contracts if procurement of goods or services results in demonstrated cost savings to the state without limiting access to care. The agency may limit its network based on the assessment of beneficiary access to care, provider availability, provider quality standards, time and distance standards for access to care, the cultural competence of the provider network, demographic characteristics of Medicaid beneficiaries, practice and provider-to-beneficiary standards, appointment wait times, beneficiary use of services, provider turnover, provider profiling, provider licensure history, previous program integrity investigations and findings, peer review, provider Medicaid policy and billing compliance records, clinical and medical record audits, and other factors. Providers shall not be entitled to enrollment in the Medicaid provider network. The agency shall determine instances in which allowing Medicaid beneficiaries to purchase durable medical equipment and other goods is less expensive to the Medicaid program than longterm rental of the equipment or goods. The agency may establish rules to facilitate purchases in lieu of long-term rentals in

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order to protect against fraud and abuse in the Medicaid program as defined in s. 409.913. The agency may seek federal waivers necessary to administer these policies.

illnesses, who are receiving services under the Community Mental Health and Substance Abuse Crime Reduction Act, and who are eligible for and receiving services under the state plan implemented under s. 1915i of the Social Security Act, as approved by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, are exempt from MediPass and managed care plans authorized under this chapter, including capitated managed care plans authorized under s. 409.91211.

Section 7. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 916.107, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

916.107 Rights of forensic clients.-

- (3) RIGHT TO EXPRESS AND INFORMED CONSENT.-
- (a) A forensic client shall be asked to give express and informed written consent for treatment. If a client refuses such treatment as is deemed necessary and essential by the client's multidisciplinary treatment team for the appropriate care of the client, such treatment may be provided under the following circumstances:
- 1. In an emergency situation in which there is immediate danger to the safety of the client or others, such treatment may be provided upon the written order of a physician for a period not to exceed 48 hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays. If, after the 48-hour period, the client has not given express and informed consent to the treatment initially refused, the administrator or designee of the civil or forensic facility

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shall, within 48 hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays, petition the committing court or the circuit court serving the county in which the facility is located, at the option of the facility administrator or designee, for an order authorizing the continued treatment of the client. In the interim, the need for treatment shall be reviewed every 48 hours and may be continued without the consent of the client upon the continued written order of a physician who has determined that the emergency situation continues to present a danger to the safety of the client or others.

- 2. In a situation other than an emergency situation, the administrator or designee of the facility shall petition the court for an order authorizing necessary and essential treatment for the client.
- a. If the client has been receiving psychotherapeutic medication at the jail at the time of transfer to the state forensic mental health treatment facility and lacks the capacity to make an informed decision regarding mental health treatment at the time of admission, the admitting physician may order a continuation of the psychotherapeutic medication if, in the clinical judgment of the physician, abrupt cessation of the psychotherapeutic medication could cause a risk to the health and safety of the client during the time a court order to medicate is pursued. The jail physician shall provide a current psychotherapeutic medication order at the time of transfer to the admitting facility.
- $\underline{\text{b.}}$ The $\underline{\text{court}}$ order shall allow such treatment for $\underline{\text{up to}}$ a $\underline{\text{period not to exceed}}$ 90 days following the date of the entry of the order. Unless the court is notified in writing that the

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client has provided express and informed consent in writing or that the client has been discharged by the committing court, the administrator or designee shall, <u>before prior to</u> the expiration of the initial 90-day order, petition the court for an order authorizing the continuation of treatment for another <u>90 days</u> <u>90-day period</u>. This procedure shall be repeated until the client provides consent or is discharged by the committing court.

- 3. At the hearing on the issue of whether the court should enter an order authorizing treatment for which a client was unable to or refused to give express and informed consent, the court shall determine by clear and convincing evidence that the client has mental illness, retardation, or autism, that the treatment not consented to is essential to the care of the client, and that the treatment not consented to is not experimental and does not present an unreasonable risk of serious, hazardous, or irreversible side effects. In arriving at the substitute judgment decision, the court must consider at least the following factors:
 - a. The client's expressed preference regarding treatment;
 - b. The probability of adverse side effects;
 - c. The prognosis without treatment; and
 - d. The prognosis with treatment.

The hearing shall be as convenient to the client as may be consistent with orderly procedure and shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the client's condition. The court may appoint a general or special magistrate to preside at the hearing. The client or the client's guardian, and the representative, shall be provided with a copy of the

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petition and the date, time, and location of the hearing. The client has the right to have an attorney represent him or her at the hearing, and, if the client is indigent, the court shall appoint the office of the public defender to represent the client at the hearing. The client may testify or not, as he or she chooses, and has the right to cross-examine witnesses and may present his or her own witnesses.

Section 8. Section 916.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

916.111 Training of mental health experts.—The evaluation of defendants for competency to proceed or for sanity at the time of the commission of the offense shall be conducted in such a way as to ensure uniform application of the criteria enumerated in Rules 3.210 and 3.216, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.

- (1) A forensic evaluator training course approved by the department must be provided at least annually to ensure that mental health professionals have the opportunity to be placed on the department's forensic evaluator registry.
- (a) Beginning July 1, 2010, experts shall remain on the registry if they have completed or retaken the required training within the previous 5 years. Those who have not completed the training must be removed from the registry and may not conduct evaluations for the courts.
- (b) A mental health professional who has completed the training course within the previous 5 years must maintain documentation of completion of the required training and provide current contact information to the department.
 - (2) The department shall develop, and may contract with

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accredited institutions:

(a) $\frac{(1)}{(1)}$ To provide:

- $\underline{1.}$ (a) A plan for training mental health professionals to perform forensic evaluations and to standardize the criteria and procedures to be used in these evaluations;
- $\frac{2.(b)}{(b)}$ Clinical protocols and procedures based upon the criteria of Rules 3.210 and 3.216, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure; and
- 3.(c) Training for mental health professionals in the application of these protocols and procedures in performing forensic evaluations and providing reports to the courts; and
- (b) (2) To compile and maintain the necessary information for evaluating the success of this program, including the number of persons trained, the cost of operating the program, and the effect on the quality of forensic evaluations as measured by appropriateness of admissions to state forensic facilities and to community-based care programs.
- Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 916.115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 916.115 Appointment of experts.-
- (1) The court shall appoint no more than three experts to determine the mental condition of a defendant in a criminal case, including competency to proceed, insanity, involuntary placement, and treatment. The experts may evaluate the defendant in jail or in another appropriate local facility or in a facility of the Department of Corrections.
- (a) To the extent possible, The appointed experts shall have completed forensic evaluator training as provided in s. 916.111 approved by the department, and each shall be a

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psychiatrist $_{\tau}$ or licensed psychologist $_{\tau}$ or physician.

(b) The department shall maintain and annually provide the courts with a <u>forensic evaluator registry</u> list of available mental health professionals who have completed the approved training as experts.

Section 10. Section 916.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 916.13 Involuntary commitment of defendant adjudicated incompetent.—
- (1) Every defendant who is charged with a felony and who is adjudicated incompetent to proceed may be involuntarily committed for treatment upon a finding by the court of clear and convincing evidence that:
- (a) The defendant has a mental illness and because of the mental illness:
- 1. The defendant is manifestly incapable of surviving alone or with the help of willing and responsible family or friends, including available alternative services, and, without treatment, the defendant is likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for herself or himself and such neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to the defendant's well-being; or
- 2. There is a substantial likelihood that in the near future the defendant will inflict serious bodily harm on herself or himself or another person, as evidenced by recent behavior causing, attempting, or threatening such harm;
- (b) All available, less restrictive treatment alternatives, including treatment in community residential facilities or community inpatient or outpatient settings, which would offer an

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opportunity for improvement of the defendant's condition have been judged to be inappropriate; and

- (c) There is a substantial probability that the mental illness causing the defendant's incompetence will respond to treatment and the defendant will regain competency to proceed in the reasonably foreseeable future.
- (2) A defendant who has been charged with a felony and who has been adjudicated incompetent to proceed due to mental illness, and who meets the criteria for involuntary commitment to the department under the provisions of this chapter, may be committed to the department, and the department shall retain and treat the defendant.
- (a) Within No later than 6 months after the date of admission and at the end of any period of extended commitment, or at any time the administrator or designee has shall have determined that the defendant has regained competency to proceed or no longer meets the criteria for continued commitment, the administrator or designee shall file a report with the court pursuant to the applicable Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- (b) Within 30 days after the court receives notification that a defendant is competent to proceed or no longer meets the criteria for continued commitment, the defendant shall be transported back to jail pursuant to s. 916.107(10) for the purpose of holding a competency hearing, unless the defendant can be transported directly to the competency hearing without first returning to a county jail. Whenever feasible, defendants should be released to community placement without returning to a county jail.
 - (c) A competency hearing must be held within 30 days after

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<u>a court receives notification that the defendant is competent to</u> proceed or no longer meets criteria for continued commitment.

Section 11. Present subsection (4) of section 916.15, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (5), and a new subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:

916.15 Involuntary commitment of defendant adjudicated not guilty by reason of insanity.—

(4) Within 30 days after the court is notified that a defendant no longer meets the criteria for involuntary commitment placement, the defendant shall be transported back to jail for the purpose of holding a commitment hearing. The commitment hearing must be held within 30 days after the court receives notification that the defendant no longer meets the criteria for continued commitment placement.

Section 12. Present subsections (2) and (3) of section 916.17, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (3) and (4), respectively, and a new subsection (2) is added to that section, to read:

916.17 Conditional release.

(2) A defendant who otherwise meets the criteria for involuntary commitment under s. 916.13, but whose current most serious charge is a felony of the third degree or a felony of the second degree when the felony did not involve violence, must be placed in a community residential facility for competency restoration in pilot sites established in s. 394.4656, unless bed space or funding is unavailable for the community placement or the trial court makes an explicit finding that the defendant cannot be safely managed in such a placement. In making such finding, the court shall consider all of the following:

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(a) The nature and seriousness of the crime allegedly committed.

- (b) The individual's criminal history.
- (c) The individual's psychiatric history.
- (d) The individual's history of violent behavior or threats of violent behavior and risk of harm to self or others.
- (e) The likelihood that the individual will comply with and benefit from the mental health treatment and services being recommended.
- (f) The availability of appropriate community-based services and treatment settings.
- (g) Other information considered relevant by the court.

 Section 13. Paragraphs (b) through (h) of subsection (1) of section 985.19, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 985.19 Incompetency in juvenile delinquency cases.-
- (1) If, at any time prior to or during a delinquency case, the court has reason to believe that the child named in the petition may be incompetent to proceed with the hearing, the court on its own motion may, or on the motion of the child's attorney or state attorney must, stay all proceedings and order an evaluation of the child's mental condition.
- (b) All determinations of competency <u>must shall</u> be made at a hearing, with findings of fact based on an evaluation of the child's mental condition made by <u>at least not less than</u> two <u>but not nor more than three experts appointed by the court. The basis for the determination of incompetency must be specifically stated in the evaluation <u>and must be conducted so as to ensure uniform application of the criteria enumerated in the Florida</u>
 Rules of Juvenile Procedure. <u>In addition</u>, A recommendation as to</u>

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whether residential or nonresidential treatment or training is required must be included in the evaluation. Experts appointed by the court to determine the mental condition of a child shall be allowed reasonable fees for services rendered. State employees may be paid expenses pursuant to s. 112.061. The fees shall be taxed as costs in the case.

- (c) All court orders determining incompetency must include specific written findings by the court as to the nature of the incompetency and whether the child requires secure or nonsecure treatment or training environments.
- (d) The evaluation of juveniles for competency to proceed shall be conducted in a manner that ensures the uniform application of the criteria in the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure. The department shall develop, and may contract with accredited institutions to provide:
- 1. A plan for training mental health professionals to perform forensic evaluations and for standardizing the criteria and procedures to be used in such evaluations;
- 2. Clinical protocols and procedures based on the criteria in the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure;
- 3. Training for mental health professionals in the application of these protocols and procedures for performing forensic evaluations and providing reports to the courts; and
- 4. Evaluation of the success of the program, including the number of persons trained, the cost of operating the program, and the effect on the quality of forensic evaluations as measured by the appropriateness of admissions to the department's juvenile competent to proceed programs.
 - $\underline{\text{(e)}}\underline{\text{(d)}}$ For $\underline{\text{competency}}$ incompetency evaluations related to

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mental illness, the Department of Children and Family Services shall maintain and annually provide the courts with a <u>forensic</u> <u>evaluator registry list</u> of available mental health professionals who have completed a training program approved by the Department of Children and Family Services to perform the evaluations <u>as</u> provided in this section. An appointed expert must be a psychiatrist or licensed psychologist and must be included in the registry.

- 1. A forensic evaluator training course approved by the Department of Children and Family Services must be provided at least annually to ensure that mental health professionals have an opportunity to be placed on the registry.
- 2. Beginning July 1, 2010, experts shall remain on the registry if they have completed or retaken the required training within the previous 5 years. Those who have not completed the required training within the previous 5 years must be removed from the registry and may not conduct evaluations for the courts.
- 3. A mental health professional who has completed the training course within the previous 5 years must maintain documentation of having completing the required training and provide current contact information to the Department of Children and Family Services.
- (f) (e) For competency incompetency evaluations related to mental retardation or autism, the court shall order the Agency for Persons with Disabilities to examine the child to determine if the child meets the definition of "retardation" or "autism" in s. 393.063 and, if so, whether the child is competent to proceed with delinquency proceedings.

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(g) (f) A child is competent to proceed if the child has sufficient present ability to consult with counsel with a reasonable degree of rational understanding and the child has a rational and factual understanding of the present proceedings. The report must address the child's capacity to:

- 1. Appreciate the charges or allegations against the child.
- 2. Appreciate the range and nature of possible penalties that may be imposed in the proceedings against the child, if applicable.
 - 3. Understand the adversarial nature of the legal process.
- 4. Disclose to counsel facts pertinent to the proceedings at issue.
 - 5. Display appropriate courtroom behavior.
 - 6. Testify relevantly.

(h) (g) Immediately upon the filing of the court order finding a child incompetent to proceed, the clerk of the court shall notify the Department of Children and Family Services and the Agency for Persons with Disabilities and fax or hand deliver to the department and to the agency a referral packet that includes, at a minimum, the court order, the charging documents, the petition, and the court-appointed evaluator's reports.

(i) (h) After placement of the child in the appropriate setting, the Department of Children and Family Services in consultation with the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, as appropriate, must, within 30 days after placement of the child, prepare and submit to the court a treatment or training plan for the child's restoration of competency. A copy of the plan must be served upon the child's attorney, the state attorney, and the attorneys representing the Department of Juvenile Justice.

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813		Section	14.	This	act	shall	take	effect	July	1,	2009.		