By Senator Fasano

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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, within available resources, to develop a continuum of services to implement the Community Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment and Crime Reduction Act; 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 grant funding under the Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Reinvestment Grant Program; amending s. 394.657, F.S.; requiring county planning councils to consult with local governmental bodies when planning or implementing the Community Mental Health

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and Substance Abuse Treatment and Crime Reduction Act; amending s. 409.906, F.S.; adding home and communitybased 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 Treatment and Crime Reduction Act from MediPass and managed care plans; amending s. 916.106, F.S.; defining the terms "acquittee" and "conditional releasee"; amending s. 916.107, F.S.; specifying treatment procedures for a client or conditional releasee 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.; providing, to the extent possible, that court-appointed experts 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. 916.17, F.S.; requiring that certain defendants or acquittees be placed in a community residential facility for competency

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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 of Children and Family Services to develop or contract for the training of mental health professionals performing forensic evaluations, for standardizing the protocols, procedures, criteria used, and evaluating the program; 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:

(1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.—The Legislature finds

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

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

systems if they received specialized treatment in the community.

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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 governments, service providers, individuals with mental illnesses or co-occurring mental illnesses and substance abuse disorders, family members, advocates, and other community members.

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(3) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

- (a) "Agency" means the Agency for Health Care 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 chapter 397.
- (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 abuse 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 criminal justice system and receiving services under this section.

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Activities 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 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 disorders, 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 abuse disorders.
- 9. Outreach and education for individuals and their families who are at risk of further involvement with the justice system.
- 10. 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. Secure residential placement for initial service delivery and stabilization.

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12. Other services or supports as identified.

- (5) ELIGIBILITY.—Initial implementation is limited to adults who are adjudicated incompetent to proceed or not guilty by reason of insanity under chapter 916, 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, who meet public safety criteria established by the court and treatability criteria established by the department for placement in a community setting, and who otherwise would be admitted to a state mental health treatment facility. Contingent upon legislative approval, the department may serve:
- (a) Adults who experience serious and persistent mental illnesses reentering the community from state prisons.
- (b) 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.
- (c) 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.
 - (d) Children deemed incompetent to proceed under s. 985.19.
- (6) DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES.—The department may develop a continuum of services to administer this section in accordance with subsection (4). The department may:
 - (a) Define requirements for all providers in the community

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233 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 that are identified pursuant to s.

 394.657 and participated in the criminal justice, mental health, and substance abuse reinvestment grant program pursuant to s.

 394.656, or with 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 mental 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 and provide an annual report by October 1 to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the

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Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chief Justice of
the Supreme Court, and the State Courts Administrator on the
implementation status of the Community Mental Health and
Substance Abuse Treatment and Crime Reduction Act.

- (7) IMPLEMENTATION.—The department may implement this section within available resources. In expectation of statewide implementation of this section, the department, in consultation with the agency, may identify geographic areas of the state for initial implementation of the pilot program sites. 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

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291 requirements.

- (11) (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 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:7
- (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 substance abuse planning council or committee for the geographic

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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 safeguard 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:

(28) HOME AND COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES.—The agency,

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378 contingent upon appropriation of funds for this purpose, may 379 seek federal approval through a state plan amendment to 380 implement home and community-based services under the authority of and in compliance with s. 1915i of the Social Security Act 381 382 for services provided to individuals who have been determined by 383 an independent evaluation to have disabilities that cause them 384 to become, or put them at risk of becoming, involved with the 385 criminal justice system due to their mental illness. In accordance with allowances under s. 1915i of the Social Security 386 387 Act, these services may be limited to a select number of 388 eligible individuals in select geographic areas, as identified 389 by the agency. Eligible individuals may have incomes up to 150 390 percent of the federal poverty level. The agency shall 391 coordinate with the department to select and define the services 392 that will be submitted in the state plan amendment and provided 393 under this subsection. The agency shall disenroll individuals 394 receiving services under this subsection from MediPass or any 395 capitated or other Medicaid-managed care arrangement. Enrollment 396 in state plan services may not exceed 1,000 individuals unless 397 additional approval is obtained from the Legislature. The agency 398 must receive approval from the Legislature or Legislative Budget 399 Commission for any funding beyond that provided within initial implementation revenues. After July 1, 2013, the agency may seek 400 401 authority to capitate Medicaid behavioral health services under 402 this subsection. Section 6. Subsection (54) is added to section 409.912, 403 404 Florida Statutes, to read: 405 409.912 Cost-effective purchasing of health care.-The 406 agency shall purchase goods and services for Medicaid recipients

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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 populations of Medicaid beneficiaries, certain drug classes, or

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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 order to protect against fraud and abuse in the Medicaid program

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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 Treatment and 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. Section 916.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

916.106 Definitions.—For the purposes of this chapter, the term:

- (1) "Acquittee" means a defendant who has been adjudicated not guilty by reason of insanity.
- (2)(1) "Agency" means the Agency for Persons with Disabilities. The agency is responsible for training forensic clients who are developmentally disabled due to mental retardation or autism and have been determined incompetent to proceed.
 - (3) $\frac{(2)}{(2)}$ "Autism" has the same meaning as in s. 393.063.
- (4) (3) "Chemical weapon" means any shell, cartridge, bomb, gun, or other device capable of emitting chloroacetophenone (CN), chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS) or any derivatives thereof in any form, or any other agent with lacrimatory properties, and shall include products such as that commonly known as "mace."
 - (5) (4) "Civil facility" means:

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(a) A mental health facility established within the department or by contract with the department to serve individuals committed pursuant to chapter 394 and those defendants committed pursuant to this chapter who do not require the security provided in a forensic facility; or

- (b) An intermediate care facility for the developmentally disabled, a foster care facility, a group home facility, or a supported living setting, as defined in s. 393.063, designated by the agency to serve those defendants who do not require the security provided in a forensic facility.
- (6) "Conditional releasee" means a person placed on conditional release pursuant to s. 916.17.
 - (7) "Court" means the circuit court.
- (8) (6) "Defendant" means an adult, or a juvenile who is prosecuted as an adult, who has been arraigned and charged with a felony offense under the laws of this state.
- (9)(7) "Department" means the Department of Children and Family Services. The department is responsible for the treatment of forensic clients who have been determined incompetent to proceed due to mental illness or who have been acquitted of a felony by reason of insanity.
- (10) (8) "Express and informed consent" or "consent" means consent given voluntarily in writing after a conscientious and sufficient explanation and disclosure of the purpose of the proposed treatment, the common side effects of the treatment, if any, the expected duration of the treatment, and any alternative treatment available.

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523 s. 916.13, s. 916.15, or s. 916.302.

(12) (10) "Forensic facility" means a separate and secure facility established within the department or agency to serve forensic clients. A separate and secure facility means a security-grade building for the purpose of separately housing persons who have mental illness from persons with retardation or autism and separately housing persons who have been involuntarily committed pursuant to this chapter from nonforensic residents.

(13) (11) "Incompetent to proceed" means unable to proceed at any material stage of a criminal proceeding, which shall include trial of the case, pretrial hearings involving questions of fact on which the defendant might be expected to testify, entry of a plea, proceedings for violation of probation or violation of community control, sentencing, and hearings on issues regarding a defendant's failure to comply with court orders or conditions or other matters in which the mental competence of the defendant is necessary for a just resolution of the issues being considered.

(14) (12) "Institutional security personnel" means the staff of forensic facilities who meet or exceed the requirements of s. 943.13 and who are responsible for providing security, protecting clients and personnel, enforcing rules, preventing and investigating unauthorized activities, and safeguarding the interests of citizens in the surrounding communities.

(15) (13) "Mental illness" means an impairment of the emotional processes that exercise conscious control of one's actions, or of the ability to perceive or understand reality, which impairment substantially interferes with a defendant's

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ability to meet the ordinary demands of living. For the purposes of this chapter, the term does not apply to defendants with only mental retardation or autism and does not include intoxication or conditions manifested only by antisocial behavior or substance abuse impairment.

- (16) "Restraint" means a physical device, method, or drug used to control dangerous behavior.
- (a) A physical restraint is any manual method or physical or mechanical device, material, or equipment attached or adjacent to a person's body so that he or she cannot easily remove the restraint and that restricts freedom of movement or normal access to one's body.
- (b) A drug used as a restraint is a medication used to control the person's behavior or to restrict his or her freedom of movement and not part of the standard treatment regimen of the person with a diagnosed mental illness who is a client of the department. Physically holding a person during a procedure to forcibly administer psychotropic medication is a physical restraint.
- (c) Restraint does not include physical devices, such as orthopedically prescribed appliances, surgical dressings and bandages, supportive body bands, or other physical holding when necessary for routine physical examinations and tests; for purposes of orthopedic, surgical, or other similar medical treatment; when used to provide support for the achievement of functional body position or proper balance; or when used to protect a person from falling out of bed.
- $\underline{(17)}$ "Retardation" has the same meaning as in s. 393.063.

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(18) (16) "Seclusion" means the physical segregation of a person in any fashion or the involuntary isolation of a person in a room or area from which the person is prevented from leaving. The prevention may be by physical barrier or by a staff member who is acting in a manner, or who is physically situated, so as to prevent the person from leaving the room or area. For purposes of this chapter, the term does not mean isolation due to a person's medical condition or symptoms, the confinement in a forensic facility to a bedroom or area during normal hours of sleep when there is not an active order for seclusion, or during an emergency such as a riot or hostage situation when clients may be temporarily placed in their rooms for their own safety.

(19) (17) "Social service professional" means a person whose minimum qualifications include a bachelor's degree and at least 2 years of social work, clinical practice, special education, habilitation, or equivalent experience working directly with persons with retardation, autism, or other developmental disabilities.

Section 8. 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 or a person placed on conditional release pursuant to s. 916.17(2) who resides in a crisis stabilization unit or a short-term residential treatment facility 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

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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, conditional releasee, 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 or conditional releasee has not given express and informed consent to the treatment initially refused, the administrator or designee of the civil or forensic facility, crisis stabilization unit, or short-term residential treatment facility serving individuals placed on conditional release pursuant to s. 916.17(2) 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 or conditional releasee. In the interim, the need for treatment shall be reviewed every 48 hours and may be continued without the consent of the client or conditional releasee 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, conditional releasee, or others.
- 2. In a situation other than an emergency situation, the administrator or designee of the <u>civil or forensic</u> facility, <u>crisis stabilization unit</u>, or short-term residential treatment <u>facility</u> shall petition the court for an order authorizing necessary and essential treatment for the client <u>or conditional</u> releasee.
 - a. If the client has been receiving psychotherapeutic

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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 state mental health treatment facility.

- <u>b.</u> The <u>court</u> order shall allow such treatment for <u>up to a period not to exceed</u> 90 days following the date of the entry of the order. Unless the court is notified in writing that the client <u>or conditional releasee</u> has provided express and informed consent in writing or that <u>he or she the client</u> 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 90-day period</u>. This procedure shall be repeated until the client <u>or conditional releasee</u> 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 or conditional releasee was unable to or refused to give express and informed consent, the court shall determine by clear and convincing evidence that the client or conditional releasee has mental illness, retardation, or autism, that the treatment not

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consented to is essential to <u>his or her</u> 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 $\underline{\text{individual's}}$ 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 or conditional releasee as may be consistent with orderly procedure and shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to his or her the client's condition. The court may appoint a general or special magistrate to preside at the hearing. The client or conditional releasee or his or her the client's guardian, and the representative, shall be provided with a copy of the petition and the date, time, and location of the hearing. The client or conditional releasee has the right to have an attorney represent him or her at the hearing, and, if the client or conditional releasee is indigent, the court shall appoint the office of the public defender to represent him or her the client at the hearing. The client or conditional releasee 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 9. Section 916.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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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) Appointed experts shall have completed forensic evaluator training as specified in this section.
- (2) 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, 2011, experts shall remain on the registry if they have completed or retaken the required training course within the previous 5 years. Those who have not completed the training course 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 course and provide current contact information to the department.
- (3) The department shall develop, and may contract with accredited institutions:
 - (a) $\frac{(1)}{(1)}$ To provide:
- $\frac{1.(a)}{a}$ A plan for training mental health professionals to perform forensic evaluations and to standardize the criteria and procedures to be used in these evaluations;
- 2.(b) Clinical protocols and procedures based upon the criteria of Rules 3.210 and 3.216, Florida Rules of Criminal

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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 10. 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 approved by the department, and each shall be a psychiatrist or, licensed psychologist, 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 11. Section 916.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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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 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

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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) A competency hearing must be held within 30 days after a court receives notification that the defendant is competent to proceed or no longer meets criteria for continued commitment.

Section 12. Section 916.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 916.15 Involuntary commitment of <u>an acquittee</u> defendant adjudicated not guilty by reason of insanity.—
- (1) The determination of whether a defendant is not guilty by reason of insanity shall be determined in accordance with Rule 3.217, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- (2) An acquittee A defendant who is acquitted of criminal charges because of a finding of not guilty by reason of insanity may be involuntarily committed pursuant to such finding if the defendant has a mental illness and, because of the illness, is manifestly dangerous to himself or herself or others.
- (3) Every <u>acquittee</u> defendant acquitted of criminal charges by reason of insanity and found to meet the criteria for

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involuntary commitment may be committed and treated in accordance with the provisions of this section and the applicable Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure. The department shall admit an acquittee a defendant so adjudicated to an appropriate facility or program for treatment and shall retain and treat such acquittee defendant. No later than 6 months after the date of admission, prior to the end of any period of extended commitment, or at any time the administrator or designee shall have determined that the acquittee defendant no longer meets the criteria for continued commitment placement, the administrator or designee shall file a report with the court pursuant to the applicable Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.

- (4) The commitment hearing must be held within 30 days after the court receives notification that the acquittee no longer meets the criteria for continued commitment placement.
- (5)(4) In all proceedings under this section, both the acquittee defendant and the state shall have the right to a hearing before the committing court. Evidence at such hearing may be presented by the hospital administrator or the administrator's designee as well as by the state and the acquittee defendant. The acquittee has defendant shall have the right to counsel at any such hearing. In the event that an acquittee a defendant is determined to be indigent pursuant to s. 27.52, the public defender shall represent the acquittee defendant. The parties shall have access to the acquittee defendant's records at the treating facilities and may interview or depose personnel who have had contact with the acquittee defendant at the treating facilities.
 - Section 13. Section 916.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to

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842 read:

916.17 Conditional release.

- (1) Except for an inmate currently serving a prison sentence, the committing court may order a conditional release of any defendant or acquittee in lieu of an involuntary commitment to a facility pursuant to s. 916.13 or s. 916.15 based upon an approved plan for providing appropriate outpatient care and treatment. Upon a recommendation that outpatient treatment of the defendant or acquittee is appropriate, a written plan for outpatient treatment, including recommendations from qualified professionals, must be filed with the court, with copies to all parties. Such a plan may also be submitted by the defendant or acquittee and filed with the court with copies to all parties. The plan shall include:
- (a) Special provisions for residential care or adequate supervision of the defendant or acquittee.
 - (b) Provisions for outpatient mental health services.
- (c) If appropriate, recommendations for auxiliary services such as vocational training, educational services, or special medical care.

In its order of conditional release, the court shall specify the conditions of release based upon the release plan and shall direct the appropriate agencies or persons to submit periodic reports to the court regarding the defendant's <u>or acquittee's</u> compliance with the conditions of the release and progress in treatment, with copies to all parties.

(2) A defendant who otherwise meets the criteria for involuntary commitment under s. 916.13, but whose current most

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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 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:

- (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.
- (3)(2) Upon the filing of an affidavit or statement under oath by any person that the defendant or acquittee has failed to comply with the conditions of release, that the defendant's or acquittee's condition has deteriorated to the point that inpatient care is required, or that the release conditions should be modified, the court shall hold a hearing within 7 days after receipt of the affidavit or statement under oath. After the hearing, the court may modify the release conditions. The court may also order that the defendant or acquittee be returned

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to the department if it is found, after the appointment and report of experts, that the person meets the criteria for involuntary commitment under s. 916.13 or s. 916.15.

(4)(3) If at any time it is determined after a hearing that the defendant or acquittee who has been conditionally released under subsection (1) no longer requires court-supervised followup care, the court shall terminate its jurisdiction in the cause and discharge the defendant or acquittee.

Section 14. Subsection (1) of section 985.19, Florida Statutes, is 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.
- (a) Any motion questioning the child's competency to proceed must be served upon the child's attorney, the state attorney, the attorneys representing the Department of Juvenile Justice, and the attorneys representing the Department of Children and Family Services. Thereafter, any motion, notice of hearing, order, or other legal pleading relating to the child's competency to proceed with the hearing must be served upon the child's attorney, the state attorney, the attorneys representing the Department of Juvenile Justice, and the attorneys representing the Department of Children and Family Services.
- (b) All determinations of competency $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ be made at a hearing, with findings of fact based on an evaluation of the

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child's mental condition made by <u>at least</u> not less than two <u>but</u> 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 Rule 8.095, Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure. In addition, A recommendation as to 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.</u>

- (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 \underline{a} secure or nonsecure treatment or training environment $\underline{environments}$.
- (d) The evaluation of juveniles for competency to proceed shall be conducted in a manner that ensures the uniform application of the criteria in Rule 8.095, Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure. The Department of Children and Family Services shall develop, or may contract with accredited institutions to provide for:
- 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 programs for mental health professionals in the application of these protocols and procedures for performing

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forensic evaluations and providing reports to the courts; and

4. Procedures for evaluating 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 of Children and Family Services' juvenile competence-to-proceed programs.

- (e) (d) For competency incompetency evaluations related to mental illness, the Department of Children and Family Services shall maintain and annually provide the courts with a forensic evaluator registry list of available mental health professionals who have completed a training program, approved by the Department of Children and Family Services to perform the evaluations under this section. To the extent possible, the appointed expert shall be a psychiatrist or licensed psychologist.
- (f) An expert appointed by the court must have completed forensic evaluator training as specified below.
- 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, 2011, an expert shall remain on the registry if he or she has completed or retaken the required training within the previous 5 years. An expert who has 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

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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.

- <u>(g) (e)</u> For <u>competency</u> 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.
- (h) (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.
- (i) (g) Immediately upon the filing of the court order finding a child to be 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

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packet that includes, at a minimum, the court order, the charging documents, the petition, and the court-appointed evaluator's reports.

(j) (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.

Section 15. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.