907278

576-03721-16

Proposed Committee Substitute by the Committee on Appropriations
(Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services)

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to mental health services in the criminal justice system; amending ss. 39.001, 39.507, and 39.521, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 394.4655, F.S.; defining the terms "court" and "criminal county court" for purposes of involuntary outpatient placement; conforming provisions to changes made by act; amending ss. 394.4599 and 394.463, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by act; conforming cross-references; amending s. 394.455 and 394.4615, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 394.47891, F.S.; expanding eligibility for military veterans and servicemembers court programs; creating s. 394.47892, F.S.; authorizing the creation of treatment-based mental health court programs; providing for eligibility; providing program requirements; providing for an advisory committee; amending s. 790.065, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by this act; amending s. 910.035, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "problem-solving court"; creating s. 916.185, F.S.; creating the Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program; providing legislative findings and intent; providing definitions; authorizing the Department of Children and Families to implement a Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program in specified judicial circuits; authorizing the department to request

specified budget amendments; providing for eligibility for the program; providing legislative intent concerning training; authorizing rulemaking; amending s. 948.001, F.S.; defining the term "mental health probation"; amending ss. 948.01 and 948.06, F.S.; authorizing courts to order certain offenders on probation or community control to postadjudicatory mental health court programs; amending s. 948.08, F.S.; expanding eligibility requirements for certain pretrial intervention programs; providing for voluntary admission into a pretrial mental health court program; creating s. 916.185, F.S.; creating the Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program; providing legislative findings and intent; providing definitions; requiring the Department of Children and Families to implement a Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program in specified judicial circuits; providing for eligibility for the program; providing legislative intent concerning training; authorizing rulemaking; amending ss. 948.01 and 948.06, F.S.; providing for courts to order certain defendants on probation or community control to postadjudicatory mental health court programs; amending s. 948.08, F.S.; expanding eligibility requirements for certain pretrial intervention programs; providing for voluntary admission into pretrial mental health court program; amending s. 948.16, F.S.; expanding eligibility of veterans for a misdemeanor pretrial veterans' treatment intervention program; providing

eligibility of misdemeanor defendants for a misdemeanor pretrial mental health court program; amending s. 948.21, F.S.; expanding veterans' eligibility for participating in treatment programs while on court-ordered probation or community control; amending s. 985.345, F.S.; authorizing delinquency pretrial mental health court intervention programs for certain juvenile offenders; providing for disposition of pending charges after completion of the program; authorizing expunction of specified criminal history records after successful completion of the program; reenacting s. 397.334(3)(a) and (5), F.S., relating to treatment-based drug court programs, to incorporate the amendments made by the act to ss. 948.01 and 948.06, F.S., in references thereto; reenacting s. 948.012(2)(b), F.S., relating to split sentence probation or community control and imprisonment, to incorporate the amendment made by the act to s. 948.06, F.S., in a reference thereto; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (6) of section 39.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.001 Purposes and intent; personnel standards and screening.—

(6) MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES.—

(a) The Legislature recognizes that early referral and

comprehensive treatment can help combat mental illnesses and substance abuse disorders in families and that treatment is cost-effective.

(b) The Legislature establishes the following goals for the state related to mental illness and substance abuse treatment services in the dependency process:

1. To ensure the safety of children.

2. To prevent and remediate the consequences of mental illnesses and substance abuse disorders on families involved in protective supervision or foster care and reduce the occurrences of mental illnesses and substance abuse disorders, including alcohol abuse or related disorders, for families who are at risk of being involved in protective supervision or foster care.

3. To expedite permanency for children and reunify healthy, intact families, when appropriate.

4. To support families in recovery.

(c) The Legislature finds that children in the care of the state's dependency system need appropriate health care services, that the impact of mental illnesses and substance abuse disorders on health indicates the need for health care services to include treatment for mental health and substance abuse disorders for ~~services to~~ children and parents, where appropriate, and that it is in the state's best interest that such children be provided the services they need to enable them to become and remain independent of state care. In order to provide these services, the state's dependency system must have the ability to identify and provide appropriate intervention and treatment for children with personal or family-related mental illness and substance abuse problems.

(d) It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage the use of the mental health court program model established under s. 394.47892 and the drug court program model established under ~~by~~ s. 397.334 and authorize courts to assess children and persons who have custody or are requesting custody of children where good cause is shown to identify and address mental illnesses and substance abuse disorders ~~problems~~ as the court deems appropriate at every stage of the dependency process. Participation in treatment, including a mental health court program or a treatment-based drug court program, may be required by the court following adjudication. Participation in assessment and treatment before ~~prior to~~ adjudication is ~~shall be~~ voluntary, except as provided in s. 39.407(16).

(e) It is therefore the purpose of the Legislature to provide authority for the state to contract with mental health service providers and community substance abuse treatment providers for the development and operation of specialized support and overlay services for the dependency system, which will be fully implemented and used as resources permit.

(f) Participation in a mental health court program or a ~~the~~ treatment-based drug court program does not divest any public or private agency of its responsibility for a child or adult, but is intended to enable these agencies to better meet their needs through shared responsibility and resources.

Section 2. Subsection (10) of section 39.507, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.507 Adjudicatory hearings; orders of adjudication.—

(10) After an adjudication of dependency, or a finding of dependency where adjudication is withheld, the court may order a

person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child to submit to a mental health or substance abuse disorder assessment or evaluation. The assessment or evaluation must be administered by a qualified professional, as defined in s. 397.311. The court may also require such person to participate in and comply with treatment and services identified as necessary, including, when appropriate and available, participation in and compliance with a mental health court program established under s. 394.47892 or a treatment-based drug court program established under s. 397.334. In addition to supervision by the department, the court, including the mental health court program or treatment-based drug court program, may oversee the progress and compliance with treatment by a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child. The court may impose appropriate available sanctions for noncompliance upon a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child or make a finding of noncompliance for consideration in determining whether an alternative placement of the child is in the child's best interests. Any order entered under this subsection may be made only upon good cause shown. This subsection does not authorize placement of a child with a person seeking custody, other than the parent or legal custodian, who requires mental health or substance abuse disorder treatment.

Section 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 39.521, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.521 Disposition hearings; powers of disposition.—

(1) A disposition hearing shall be conducted by the court, if the court finds that the facts alleged in the petition for dependency were proven in the adjudicatory hearing, or if the

parents or legal custodians have consented to the finding of dependency or admitted the allegations in the petition, have failed to appear for the arraignment hearing after proper notice, or have not been located despite a diligent search having been conducted.

(b) When any child is adjudicated by a court to be dependent, the court having jurisdiction of the child has the power by order to:

1. Require the parent and, when appropriate, the legal custodian and the child to participate in treatment and services identified as necessary. The court may require the person who has custody or who is requesting custody of the child to submit to a mental health or substance abuse disorder assessment or evaluation. The assessment or evaluation must be administered by a qualified professional, as defined in s. 397.311. The court may also require such person to participate in and comply with treatment and services identified as necessary, including, when appropriate and available, participation in and compliance with a mental health court program established under s. 394.47892 or a treatment-based drug court program established under s. 397.334. In addition to supervision by the department, the court, including the mental health court program or the treatment-based drug court program, may oversee the progress and compliance with treatment by a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child. The court may impose appropriate available sanctions for noncompliance upon a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child or make a finding of noncompliance for consideration in determining whether an alternative placement of the child is in the child's

best interests. Any order entered under this subparagraph may be made only upon good cause shown. This subparagraph does not authorize placement of a child with a person seeking custody of the child, other than the child's parent or legal custodian, who requires mental health or substance abuse disorder treatment.

2. Require, if the court deems necessary, the parties to participate in dependency mediation.

3. Require placement of the child either under the protective supervision of an authorized agent of the department in the home of one or both of the child's parents or in the home of a relative of the child or another adult approved by the court, or in the custody of the department. Protective supervision continues until the court terminates it or until the child reaches the age of 18, whichever date is first. Protective supervision shall be terminated by the court whenever the court determines that permanency has been achieved for the child, whether with a parent, another relative, or a legal custodian, and that protective supervision is no longer needed. The termination of supervision may be with or without retaining jurisdiction, at the court's discretion, and shall in either case be considered a permanency option for the child. The order terminating supervision by the department shall set forth the powers of the custodian of the child and shall include the powers ordinarily granted to a guardian of the person of a minor unless otherwise specified. Upon the court's termination of supervision by the department, no further judicial reviews are required, so long as permanency has been established for the child.

Section 4. Subsections (1) through (7) of section 394.4655,

Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (2) through (8), respectively, paragraph (b) of present subsection (3), paragraph (b) of present subsection (6), and paragraphs (a) and (c) of present subsection (7) are amended, and a new subsection (1) is added to that section, to read:

394.4655 Involuntary outpatient placement.—

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

(a) "Court" means a circuit court or a criminal county court.

(b) "Criminal county court" means a county court exercising its original jurisdiction in a misdemeanor case under s. 34.01.

(4) ~~(3)~~ PETITION FOR INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT PLACEMENT.—

(b) Each required criterion for involuntary outpatient placement must be alleged and substantiated in the petition for involuntary outpatient placement. A copy of the certificate recommending involuntary outpatient placement completed by a qualified professional specified in subsection (3) ~~(2)~~ must be attached to the petition. A copy of the proposed treatment plan must be attached to the petition. Before the petition is filed, the service provider shall certify that the services in the proposed treatment plan are available. If the necessary services are not available in the patient's local community to respond to the person's individual needs, the petition may not be filed.

(7) ~~(6)~~ HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT PLACEMENT.—

(b)1. If the court concludes that the patient meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement pursuant to subsection (2) ~~(1)~~, the court shall issue an order for involuntary outpatient placement. The court order shall be for a period of up to 6 months. The order must specify the nature and

extent of the patient's mental illness. The order of the court and the treatment plan shall be made part of the patient's clinical record. The service provider shall discharge a patient from involuntary outpatient placement when the order expires or any time the patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary placement. Upon discharge, the service provider shall send a certificate of discharge to the court.

2. The court may not order the department or the service provider to provide services if the program or service is not available in the patient's local community, if there is no space available in the program or service for the patient, or if funding is not available for the program or service. A copy of the order must be sent to the Agency for Health Care Administration by the service provider within 1 working day after it is received from the court. After the placement order is issued, the service provider and the patient may modify provisions of the treatment plan. For any material modification of the treatment plan to which the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if appointed, does agree, the service provider shall send notice of the modification to the court. Any material modifications of the treatment plan which are contested by the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if appointed, must be approved or disapproved by the court consistent with subsection (3) ~~(2)~~.

3. If, in the clinical judgment of a physician, the patient has failed or has refused to comply with the treatment ordered by the court, and, in the clinical judgment of the physician, efforts were made to solicit compliance and the patient may meet the criteria for involuntary examination, a person may be

brought to a receiving facility pursuant to s. 394.463. If, after examination, the patient does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.467, the patient must be discharged from the receiving facility. The involuntary outpatient placement order shall remain in effect unless the service provider determines that the patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement or until the order expires. The service provider must determine whether modifications should be made to the existing treatment plan and must attempt to continue to engage the patient in treatment. For any material modification of the treatment plan to which the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if appointed, does agree, the service provider shall send notice of the modification to the court. Any material modifications of the treatment plan which are contested by the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if appointed, must be approved or disapproved by the court consistent with subsection (3) ~~(2)~~.

(8)~~(7)~~ PROCEDURE FOR CONTINUED INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT PLACEMENT.—

(a)1. If the person continues to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement, the service provider shall, before the expiration of the period during which the treatment is ordered for the person, file in the ~~circuit~~ court that issued the order for involuntary outpatient treatment a petition for continued involuntary outpatient placement.

2. The existing involuntary outpatient placement order remains in effect until disposition on the petition for continued involuntary outpatient placement.

3. A certificate shall be attached to the petition which

includes a statement from the person's physician or clinical psychologist justifying the request, a brief description of the patient's treatment during the time he or she was involuntarily placed, and an individualized plan of continued treatment.

4. The service provider shall develop the individualized plan of continued treatment in consultation with the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if appointed. When the petition has been filed, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the certificate and the individualized plan of continued treatment to the department, the patient, the patient's guardian advocate, the state attorney, and the patient's private counsel or the public defender.

(c) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary outpatient placement shall be before the ~~circuit~~ court that issued the order for involuntary outpatient treatment. The court may appoint a master to preside at the hearing. The procedures for obtaining an order pursuant to this paragraph shall be in accordance with subsection (7) ~~(6)~~, except that the time period included in paragraph (2)(e) ~~(1)(e)~~ is not applicable in determining the appropriateness of additional periods of involuntary outpatient placement.

Section 5. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 394.4599, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4599 Notice.—

(2) INVOLUNTARY ADMISSION.—

(d) The written notice of the filing of the petition for involuntary placement of an individual being held must contain the following:

1. Notice that the petition for:

a. Involuntary inpatient treatment pursuant to s. 394.467 has been filed with the circuit court in the county in which the individual is hospitalized and the address of such court; or

b. Involuntary outpatient treatment pursuant to s. 394.4655 has been filed with the criminal county court, as defined in s. 394.4655(1), or the circuit court, as applicable, in the county in which the individual is hospitalized and the address of such court.

2. Notice that the office of the public defender has been appointed to represent the individual in the proceeding, if the individual is not otherwise represented by counsel.

3. The date, time, and place of the hearing and the name of each examining expert and every other person expected to testify in support of continued detention.

4. Notice that the individual, the individual's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative, or the administrator may apply for a change of venue for the convenience of the parties or witnesses or because of the condition of the individual.

5. Notice that the individual is entitled to an independent expert examination and, if the individual cannot afford such an examination, that the court will provide for one.

Section 6. Paragraphs (g) and (i) of subsection (2) of section 394.463, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

394.463 Involuntary examination.—

(2) INVOLUNTARY EXAMINATION.—

(g) A person for whom an involuntary examination has been initiated who is being evaluated or treated at a hospital for an emergency medical condition specified in s. 395.002 must be

examined by a receiving facility within 72 hours. The 72-hour period begins when the patient arrives at the hospital and ceases when the attending physician documents that the patient has an emergency medical condition. If the patient is examined at a hospital providing emergency medical services by a professional qualified to perform an involuntary examination and is found as a result of that examination not to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.4655(2) ~~394.4655(1)~~ or involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.467(1), the patient may be offered voluntary placement, if appropriate, or released directly from the hospital providing emergency medical services. The finding by the professional that the patient has been examined and does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement or involuntary outpatient placement must be entered into the patient's clinical record. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to prevent a hospital providing emergency medical services from appropriately transferring a patient to another hospital prior to stabilization, provided the requirements of s. 395.1041(3)(c) have been met.

(i) Within the 72-hour examination period or, if the 72 hours ends on a weekend or holiday, no later than the next working day thereafter, one of the following actions must be taken, based on the individual needs of the patient:

1. The patient shall be released, unless he or she is charged with a crime, in which case the patient shall be returned to the custody of a law enforcement officer;

2. The patient shall be released, subject to the provisions of subparagraph 1., for voluntary outpatient treatment;

3. The patient, unless he or she is charged with a crime, shall be asked to give express and informed consent to placement as a voluntary patient, and, if such consent is given, the patient shall be admitted as a voluntary patient; or

4. A petition for involuntary placement shall be filed in the circuit court if ~~when outpatient or~~ inpatient treatment is deemed necessary or with the criminal county court, as defined in s. 394.4655(1), as applicable. If ~~When~~ inpatient treatment is deemed necessary, the least restrictive treatment consistent with the optimum improvement of the patient's condition shall be made available. When a petition is to be filed for involuntary outpatient placement, it shall be filed by one of the petitioners specified in s. 394.4655(4)(a) ~~394.4655(3)(a)~~. A petition for involuntary inpatient placement shall be filed by the facility administrator.

Section 7. Subsection (34) of section 394.455, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.455 Definitions.—As used in this part, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the term:

(34) "Involuntary examination" means an examination performed under s. 394.463 to determine if an individual qualifies for involuntary inpatient treatment under s. 394.467(1) or involuntary outpatient treatment under s. 394.4655(2) ~~394.4655(1)~~.

Section 8. Subsection (3) of section 394.4615, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4615 Clinical records; confidentiality.—

(3) Information from the clinical record may be released in the following circumstances:

(a) When a patient has declared an intention to harm other persons. When such declaration has been made, the administrator may authorize the release of sufficient information to provide adequate warning to the person threatened with harm by the patient.

(b) When the administrator of the facility or secretary of the department deems release to a qualified researcher as defined in administrative rule, an aftercare treatment provider, or an employee or agent of the department is necessary for treatment of the patient, maintenance of adequate records, compilation of treatment data, aftercare planning, or evaluation of programs.

For the purpose of determining whether a person meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement or for preparing the proposed treatment plan pursuant to s. 394.4655, the clinical record may be released to the state attorney, the public defender or the patient's private legal counsel, the court, and to the appropriate mental health professionals, including the service provider identified in s. 394.4655(7)(b)2. ~~394.4655(6)(b)2.~~, in accordance with state and federal law.

Section 9. Section 394.47891, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.47891 Military veterans and servicemembers court programs.—The chief judge of each judicial circuit may establish a Military Veterans and Servicemembers Court Program under which veterans, as defined in s. 1.01, including veterans who were discharged or released under a general discharge, and servicemembers, as defined in s. 250.01, who are charged or

convicted of a criminal offense and who suffer from a military-related mental illness, traumatic brain injury, substance abuse disorder, or psychological problem can be sentenced in accordance with chapter 921 in a manner that appropriately addresses the severity of the mental illness, traumatic brain injury, substance abuse disorder, or psychological problem through services tailored to the individual needs of the participant. Entry into any Military Veterans and Servicemembers Court Program must be based upon the sentencing court's assessment of the defendant's criminal history, military service, substance abuse treatment needs, mental health treatment needs, amenability to the services of the program, the recommendation of the state attorney and the victim, if any, and the defendant's agreement to enter the program.

Section 10. Section 394.47892, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

394.47892 Mental health court programs.—

(1) Each county may fund a mental health court program under which a defendant in the justice system assessed with a mental illness shall be processed in such a manner as to appropriately address the severity of the identified mental illness through treatment services tailored to the individual needs of the participant. The Legislature intends to encourage the department, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Health, the Department of Law Enforcement, the Department of Education, and other such agencies, local governments, law enforcement agencies, interested public or private entities, and individuals to support the creation and establishment of problem-solving court

programs. Participation in a mental health court program does not relieve a public or private agency of its responsibility for a child or an adult, but enables such agency to better meet the child's or adult's needs through shared responsibility and resources.

(2) Mental health court programs may include pretrial intervention programs as provided in ss. 948.08, 948.16, and 985.345, postadjudicatory mental health court programs as provided in ss. 948.01 and 948.06, and review of the status of compliance or noncompliance of sentenced defendants through a mental health court program.

(3) Entry into a pretrial mental health court program is voluntary.

(4)(a) Entry into a postadjudicatory mental health court program as a condition of probation or community control pursuant to s. 948.01 or s. 948.06 must be based upon the sentencing court's assessment of the defendant's criminal history, mental health screening outcome, amenability to the services of the program, and total sentence points; the recommendation of the state attorney and the victim, if any; and the defendant's agreement to enter the program.

(b) A defendant who is sentenced to a postadjudicatory mental health court program and who, while a mental health court program participant, is the subject of a violation of probation or community control under s. 948.06 shall have the violation of probation or community control heard by the judge presiding over the postadjudicatory mental health court program. After a hearing on or admission of the violation, the judge shall dispose of any such violation as he or she deems appropriate if

the resulting sentence or conditions are lawful.

(5)(a) Contingent upon an annual appropriation by the Legislature, the state courts system shall establish, at a minimum, one coordinator position in each mental health court program to coordinate the responsibilities of the participating agencies and service providers. Each coordinator shall provide direct support to the mental health court program by providing coordination between the multidisciplinary team and the judiciary, providing case management, monitoring compliance of the participants in the mental health court program with court requirements, and managing the collection of data for program evaluation and accountability.

(b) Each mental health court program shall collect sufficient client-level data and programmatic information for purposes of program evaluation. Client-level data includes primary offenses that resulted in the mental health court program referral or sentence, treatment compliance, completion status and reasons for failure to complete, offenses committed during treatment and the sanctions imposed, frequency of court appearances, and units of service. Programmatic information includes referral and screening procedures, eligibility criteria, type and duration of treatment offered, and residential treatment resources. The programmatic information and aggregate data on the number of mental health court program admissions and terminations by type of termination shall be reported annually by each mental health court program to the Office of the State Courts Administrator.

(6) If a county chooses to fund a mental health court program, the county must secure funding from sources other than

the state for those costs not otherwise assumed by the state pursuant to s. 29.004. However, this subsection does not preclude counties from using funds for treatment and other services provided through state executive branch agencies. Counties may provide, by interlocal agreement, for the collective funding of these programs.

(7) The chief judge of each judicial circuit may appoint an advisory committee for the mental health court program. The committee shall be composed of the chief judge, or his or her designee, who shall serve as chair; the judge or judges of the mental health court program, if not otherwise designated by the chief judge as his or her designee; the state attorney, or his or her designee; the public defender, or his or her designee; the mental health court program coordinator or coordinators; community representatives; treatment representatives; and any other persons who the chair deems appropriate.

Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 790.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

790.065 Sale and delivery of firearms.—

(2) Upon receipt of a request for a criminal history record check, the Department of Law Enforcement shall, during the licensee’s call or by return call, forthwith:

(a) Review any records available to determine if the potential buyer or transferee:

1. Has been convicted of a felony and is prohibited from receipt or possession of a firearm pursuant to s. 790.23;

2. Has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, and therefore is prohibited from purchasing a firearm;

3. Has had adjudication of guilt withheld or imposition of

sentence suspended on any felony or misdemeanor crime of domestic violence unless 3 years have elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled or expunction has occurred; or

4. Has been adjudicated mentally defective or has been committed to a mental institution by a court or as provided in sub-sub-subparagraph b.(II), and as a result is prohibited by state or federal law from purchasing a firearm.

a. As used in this subparagraph, "adjudicated mentally defective" means a determination by a court that a person, as a result of marked subnormal intelligence, or mental illness, incompetency, condition, or disease, is a danger to himself or herself or to others or lacks the mental capacity to contract or manage his or her own affairs. The phrase includes a judicial finding of incapacity under s. 744.331(6)(a), an acquittal by reason of insanity of a person charged with a criminal offense, and a judicial finding that a criminal defendant is not competent to stand trial.

b. As used in this subparagraph, "committed to a mental institution" means:

(I) Involuntary commitment, commitment for mental defectiveness or mental illness, and commitment for substance abuse. The phrase includes involuntary inpatient placement as defined in s. 394.467, involuntary outpatient placement as defined in s. 394.4655, involuntary assessment and stabilization under s. 397.6818, and involuntary substance abuse treatment under s. 397.6957, but does not include a person in a mental institution for observation or discharged from a mental institution based upon the initial review by the physician or a

voluntary admission to a mental institution; or

(II) Notwithstanding sub-sub-subparagraph (I), voluntary admission to a mental institution for outpatient or inpatient treatment of a person who had an involuntary examination under s. 394.463, where each of the following conditions have been met:

(A) An examining physician found that the person is an imminent danger to himself or herself or others.

(B) The examining physician certified that if the person did not agree to voluntary treatment, a petition for involuntary outpatient or inpatient treatment would have been filed under s. 394.463(2)(i)4., or the examining physician certified that a petition was filed and the person subsequently agreed to voluntary treatment prior to a court hearing on the petition.

(C) Before agreeing to voluntary treatment, the person received written notice of that finding and certification, and written notice that as a result of such finding, he or she may be prohibited from purchasing a firearm, and may not be eligible to apply for or retain a concealed weapon or firearms license under s. 790.06 and the person acknowledged such notice in writing, in substantially the following form:

"I understand that the doctor who examined me believes I am a danger to myself or to others. I understand that if I do not agree to voluntary treatment, a petition will be filed in court to require me to receive involuntary treatment. I understand that if that petition is filed, I have the right to contest it. In the event a petition has been filed, I understand that I can subsequently agree to voluntary treatment prior to a court

hearing. I understand that by agreeing to voluntary treatment in either of these situations, I may be prohibited from buying firearms and from applying for or retaining a concealed weapons or firearms license until I apply for and receive relief from that restriction under Florida law."

(D) A judge or a magistrate has, pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph c.(II), reviewed the record of the finding, certification, notice, and written acknowledgment classifying the person as an imminent danger to himself or herself or others, and ordered that such record be submitted to the department.

c. In order to check for these conditions, the department shall compile and maintain an automated database of persons who are prohibited from purchasing a firearm based on court records of adjudications of mental defectiveness or commitments to mental institutions.

(I) Except as provided in sub-sub-subparagraph (II), clerks of court shall submit these records to the department within 1 month after the rendition of the adjudication or commitment. Reports shall be submitted in an automated format. The reports must, at a minimum, include the name, along with any known alias or former name, the sex, and the date of birth of the subject.

(II) For persons committed to a mental institution pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph b.(II), within 24 hours after the person's agreement to voluntary admission, a record of the finding, certification, notice, and written acknowledgment must be filed by the administrator of the receiving or treatment facility, as defined in s. 394.455, with the clerk of the court

for the county in which the involuntary examination under s. 394.463 occurred. No fee shall be charged for the filing under this sub-sub-subparagraph. The clerk must present the records to a judge or magistrate within 24 hours after receipt of the records. A judge or magistrate is required and has the lawful authority to review the records ex parte and, if the judge or magistrate determines that the record supports the classifying of the person as an imminent danger to himself or herself or others, to order that the record be submitted to the department. If a judge or magistrate orders the submittal of the record to the department, the record must be submitted to the department within 24 hours.

d. A person who has been adjudicated mentally defective or committed to a mental institution, as those terms are defined in this paragraph, may petition the ~~circuit~~ court that made the adjudication or commitment, or the court that ordered that the record be submitted to the department pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph c.(II), for relief from the firearm disabilities imposed by such adjudication or commitment. A copy of the petition shall be served on the state attorney for the county in which the person was adjudicated or committed. The state attorney may object to and present evidence relevant to the relief sought by the petition. The hearing on the petition may be open or closed as the petitioner may choose. The petitioner may present evidence and subpoena witnesses to appear at the hearing on the petition. The petitioner may confront and cross-examine witnesses called by the state attorney. A record of the hearing shall be made by a certified court reporter or by court-approved electronic means. The court shall make written findings

of fact and conclusions of law on the issues before it and issue a final order. The court shall grant the relief requested in the petition if the court finds, based on the evidence presented with respect to the petitioner's reputation, the petitioner's mental health record and, if applicable, criminal history record, the circumstances surrounding the firearm disability, and any other evidence in the record, that the petitioner will not be likely to act in a manner that is dangerous to public safety and that granting the relief would not be contrary to the public interest. If the final order denies relief, the petitioner may not petition again for relief from firearm disabilities until 1 year after the date of the final order. The petitioner may seek judicial review of a final order denying relief in the district court of appeal having jurisdiction over the court that issued the order. The review shall be conducted de novo. Relief from a firearm disability granted under this sub-subparagraph has no effect on the loss of civil rights, including firearm rights, for any reason other than the particular adjudication of mental defectiveness or commitment to a mental institution from which relief is granted.

e. Upon receipt of proper notice of relief from firearm disabilities granted under sub-subparagraph d., the department shall delete any mental health record of the person granted relief from the automated database of persons who are prohibited from purchasing a firearm based on court records of adjudications of mental defectiveness or commitments to mental institutions.

f. The department is authorized to disclose data collected pursuant to this subparagraph to agencies of the Federal

Government and other states for use exclusively in determining the lawfulness of a firearm sale or transfer. The department is also authorized to disclose this data to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for purposes of determining eligibility for issuance of a concealed weapons or concealed firearms license and for determining whether a basis exists for revoking or suspending a previously issued license pursuant to s. 790.06(10). When a potential buyer or transferee appeals a nonapproval based on these records, the clerks of court and mental institutions shall, upon request by the department, provide information to help determine whether the potential buyer or transferee is the same person as the subject of the record. Photographs and any other data that could confirm or negate identity must be made available to the department for such purposes, notwithstanding any other provision of state law to the contrary. Any such information that is made confidential or exempt from disclosure by law shall retain such confidential or exempt status when transferred to the department.

Section 12. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 910.035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

910.035 Transfer from county for plea, sentence, or participation in a problem-solving court.—

(5) TRANSFER FOR PARTICIPATION IN A PROBLEM-SOLVING COURT.—

(a) For purposes of this subsection, the term "problem-solving court" means a drug court pursuant to s. 948.01, s. 948.06, s. 948.08, s. 948.16, or s. 948.20; a military veterans' and servicemembers' court pursuant to s. 394.47891, s. 948.08, s. 948.16, or s. 948.21; ~~or~~ a mental health court program pursuant to s. 394.47892, s. 948.01, s. 948.06, s. 948.08, or s.

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948.16; or a delinquency pretrial intervention court program pursuant to s. 985.345.

Section 13. Section 916.185, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

916.185 Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program.—

(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 restoration of competency to proceed 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 returning to the criminal justice and forensic mental health systems if they received specialized treatment in the community. Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature to create the Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program to serve offenders who have mental illnesses or co-occurring mental illnesses and substance use disorders and who are involved in or at risk of entering state forensic mental health treatment facilities, prisons, jails, or state civil mental health treatment facilities.

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

(a) "Best practices" means treatment services that incorporate the most effective and acceptable interventions available in the care and treatment of offenders who are diagnosed as having mental illnesses or co-occurring mental illnesses and substance use disorders.

(b) "Community forensic system" means the community mental

health and substance use forensic treatment system, including the comprehensive set of services and supports provided to offenders involved in or at risk of becoming involved in the criminal justice system.

(c) "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 offenders who are diagnosed as having mental illnesses or co-occurring mental illnesses and substance use disorders.

(3) CREATION.—There is authorized a Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program to provide competency-restoration and community-reintegration services in either a locked residential treatment facility when appropriate or a community-based facility based on considerations of public safety, the needs of the individual, and available resources.

(a) The department may implement a Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program modeled after the Miami-Dade Forensic Alternative Center, taking into account local needs and resources in Duval County, in conjunction with the Fourth Judicial Circuit in Duval County; in Broward County, in conjunction with the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit in Broward County; in Miami-Dade County, in conjunction with the Eleventh Judicial Circuit in Miami-Dade County; and in Okaloosa County, in conjunction with the First Judicial Circuit in Okaloosa County.

(b) If the department elects to create and implement the program, the department shall include a comprehensive continuum of care and services that use evidence-based practices and best

practices to treat offenders who have mental health and co-occurring substance use disorders.

(c) The department and the corresponding judicial circuits may implement this section if existing resources are available to do so on a recurring basis. The department may request budget amendments pursuant to chapter 216 to realign funds between mental health services and community substance abuse and mental health services in order to implement this pilot program.

(4) ELIGIBILITY.—Participation in the Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program is limited to offenders who:

(a) Are 18 years of age or older.

(b) Are charged with a felony of the second degree or a felony of the third degree.

(c) Do not have a significant history of violent criminal offenses.

(d) Are adjudicated incompetent to proceed to trial or not guilty by reason of insanity pursuant to this part.

(e) Meet public safety and treatment criteria established by the department for placement in a community setting.

(f) Otherwise would be admitted to a state mental health treatment facility.

(5) TRAINING.—The Legislature encourages the Florida Supreme Court, in consultation and cooperation with the Florida Supreme Court Task Force on Substance Abuse and Mental Health Issues in the Courts, to develop educational training for judges in the pilot program areas which focuses on the community forensic system.

(6) RULEMAKING.—The department may adopt rules to administer this section.

Section 14. Subsections (6) through (13) of section 948.001, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (7) through (14), respectively, and a new subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

948.001 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

(6) "Mental health probation" means a form of specialized supervision that emphasizes mental health treatment and working with treatment providers to focus on underlying mental health disorders and compliance with a prescribed psychotropic medication regimen in accordance with individualized treatment plans. Mental health probation shall be supervised by officers with restricted caseloads who are sensitive to the unique needs of individuals with mental health disorders, and who will work in tandem with community mental health case managers assigned to the defendant. Caseloads of such officers should be restricted to a maximum of 50 cases per officer in order to ensure an adequate level of staffing and supervision.

Section 15. Subsection (8) is added to section 948.01, Florida Statutes, to read:

948.01 When court may place defendant on probation or into community control.—

(8)(a) Notwithstanding s. 921.0024 and effective for offenses committed on or after July 1, 2016, the sentencing court may place the defendant into a postadjudicatory mental health court program if the offense is a nonviolent felony, the defendant is amenable to mental health treatment, including taking prescribed medications, and the defendant is otherwise qualified under s. 394.47892(4). The satisfactory completion of the program must be a condition of the defendant's probation or

community control. As used in this subsection, the term "nonviolent felony" means a third degree felony violation under chapter 810 or any other felony offense that is not a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08. Defendants charged with resisting an officer with violence under s. 843.01, battery on a law enforcement officer under s. 784.07, or aggravated assault may participate in the mental health court program if the court so orders after the victim is given his or her right to provide testimony or written statement to the court as provided in s. 921.143.

(b) The defendant must be fully advised of the purpose of the mental health court program and the defendant must agree to enter the program. The original sentencing court shall relinquish jurisdiction of the defendant's case to the postadjudicatory mental health court program until the defendant is no longer active in the program, the case is returned to the sentencing court due to the defendant's termination from the program for failure to comply with the terms thereof, or the defendant's sentence is completed.

(c) The Department of Corrections may establish designated and trained mental health probation officers to support individuals under supervision of the mental health court program.

Section 16. Paragraph (j) is added to subsection (2) of section 948.06, Florida Statutes, to read:

948.06 Violation of probation or community control; revocation; modification; continuance; failure to pay restitution or cost of supervision.—

(2)

(j)1. Notwithstanding s. 921.0024 and effective for offenses committed on or after July 1, 2016, the court may order the offender to successfully complete a postadjudicatory mental health court program under s. 394.47892 or a military veterans and servicemembers court program under s. 394.47891 if:

a. The court finds or the offender admits that the offender has violated his or her community control or probation;

b. The underlying offense is a nonviolent felony. As used in this subsection, the term "nonviolent felony" means a third degree felony violation under chapter 810 or any other felony offense that is not a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08. Offenders charged with resisting an officer with violence under s. 843.01, battery on a law enforcement officer under s. 784.07, or aggravated assault may participate in the mental health court program if the court so orders after the victim is given his or her right to provide testimony or written statement to the court as provided in s. 921.143;

c. The court determines that the offender is amenable to the services of a postadjudicatory mental health court program, including taking prescribed medications, or a military veterans and servicemembers court program;

d. The court explains the purpose of the program to the offender and the offender agrees to participate; and

e. The offender is otherwise qualified to participate in a postadjudicatory mental health court program under s. 394.47892(4) or a military veterans and servicemembers court program under s. 394.47891.

2. After the court orders the modification of community control or probation, the original sentencing court shall

relinquish jurisdiction of the offender's case to the postadjudicatory mental health court program until the offender is no longer active in the program, the case is returned to the sentencing court due to the offender's termination from the program for failure to comply with the terms thereof, or the offender's sentence is completed.

Section 17. Subsection (8) of section 948.08, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (9), paragraph (a) of subsection (7) is amended, and a new subsection (8) is added to that section, to read:

948.08 Pretrial intervention program.—

(7)(a) Notwithstanding any provision of this section, a person who is charged with a felony, other than a felony listed in s. 948.06(8)(c), and identified as a veteran, as defined in s. 1.01, including a veteran who is discharged or released under a general discharge, or servicemember, as defined in s. 250.01, who suffers from a military service-related mental illness, traumatic brain injury, substance abuse disorder, or psychological problem, is eligible for voluntary admission into a pretrial veterans' treatment intervention program approved by the chief judge of the circuit, upon motion of either party or the court's own motion, except:

1. If a defendant was previously offered admission to a pretrial veterans' treatment intervention program at any time before trial and the defendant rejected that offer on the record, the court may deny the defendant's admission to such a program.

2. If a defendant previously entered a court-ordered veterans' treatment program, the court may deny the defendant's

admission into the pretrial veterans' treatment program.

(8)(a) Notwithstanding any provision of this section, a defendant is eligible for voluntary admission into a pretrial mental health court program established pursuant to s. 394.47892 and approved by the chief judge of the circuit for a period to be determined by the court, based on the clinical needs of the defendant, upon motion of either party or the court's own motion if:

1. The defendant is identified as having a mental illness;

2. The defendant has not been convicted of a felony; and

3. The defendant is charged with:

a. A nonviolent felony that includes a third degree felony violation of chapter 810 or any other felony offense that is not a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08;

b. Resisting an officer with violence under s. 843.01, if the law enforcement officer and state attorney consent to the defendant's participation;

c. Battery on a law enforcement officer under s. 784.07, if the law enforcement officer and state attorney consent to the defendant's participation; or

d. Aggravated assault, if the victim and state attorney consent to the defendant's participation.

(b) At the end of the pretrial intervention period, the court shall consider the recommendation of the program administrator and the recommendation of the state attorney as to disposition of the pending charges. The court shall determine, by written finding, whether the defendant has successfully completed the pretrial intervention program. If the court finds that the defendant has not successfully completed the pretrial

intervention program, the court may order the person to continue in education and treatment, which may include a mental health program offered by a licensed service provider, as defined in s. 394.455, or order that the charges revert to normal channels for prosecution. The court shall dismiss the charges upon a finding that the defendant has successfully completed the pretrial intervention program.

Section 18. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 948.16, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (4) and (5), respectively, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and present subsection (4) of that section are amended, and a new subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

948.16 Misdemeanor pretrial substance abuse education and treatment intervention program; misdemeanor pretrial veterans' treatment intervention program; misdemeanor pretrial mental health court program.—

(2)(a) A veteran, as defined in s. 1.01, including a veteran who is discharged or released under a general discharge, or servicemember, as defined in s. 250.01, who suffers from a military service-related mental illness, traumatic brain injury, substance abuse disorder, or psychological problem, and who is charged with a misdemeanor is eligible for voluntary admission into a misdemeanor pretrial veterans' treatment intervention program approved by the chief judge of the circuit, for a period based on the program's requirements and the treatment plan for the offender, upon motion of either party or the court's own motion. However, the court may deny the defendant admission into a misdemeanor pretrial veterans' treatment intervention program if the defendant has previously entered a court-ordered

veterans' treatment program.

(3) A defendant who is charged with a misdemeanor and identified as having a mental illness is eligible for voluntary admission into a misdemeanor pretrial mental health court program established pursuant to s. 394.47892, approved by the chief judge of the circuit, for a period to be determined by the court, based on the clinical needs of the defendant, upon motion of either party or the court's own motion.

(5) ~~(4)~~ Any public or private entity providing a pretrial substance abuse education and treatment program or mental health court program under this section shall contract with the county or appropriate governmental entity. The terms of the contract shall include, but not be limited to, the requirements established for private entities under s. 948.15(3). This requirement does not apply to services provided by the Department of Veterans' Affairs or the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

Section 19. Section 948.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

948.21 Condition of probation or community control; military servicemembers and veterans.—

(1) Effective for a probationer or community controllee whose crime is ~~was~~ committed on or after July 1, 2012, and who is a veteran, as defined in s. 1.01, or servicemember, as defined in s. 250.01, who suffers from a military service-related mental illness, traumatic brain injury, substance abuse disorder, or psychological problem, the court may, in addition to any other conditions imposed, impose a condition requiring the probationer or community controllee to participate in a

treatment program capable of treating the probationer's ~~probationer~~ or community controllee's mental illness, traumatic brain injury, substance abuse disorder, or psychological problem.

(2) Effective for a probationer or community controllee whose crime is committed on or after July 1, 2016, and who is a veteran, as defined in s. 1.01, including a veteran who is discharged or released under a general discharge, or servicemember, as defined in s. 250.01, who suffers from a military service-related mental illness, traumatic brain injury, substance abuse disorder, or psychological problem, the court may, in addition to any other conditions imposed, impose a condition requiring the probationer or community controllee to participate in a treatment program capable of treating the probationer or community controllee's mental illness, traumatic brain injury, substance abuse disorder, or psychological problem.

(3) The court shall give preference to treatment programs for which the probationer or community controllee is eligible through the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs. The Department of Corrections is not required to spend state funds to implement this section.

Section 20. Section 985.345, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.345 Delinquency pretrial intervention programs ~~program~~.—

(1)(a) Notwithstanding any other ~~provision of~~ law ~~to the contrary~~, a child who is charged with a felony of the second or

third degree for purchase or possession of a controlled substance under chapter 893; tampering with evidence; solicitation for purchase of a controlled substance; or obtaining a prescription by fraud, and who has not previously been adjudicated for a felony, is eligible for voluntary admission into a delinquency pretrial substance abuse education and treatment intervention program, including a treatment-based drug court program established pursuant to s. 397.334, approved by the chief judge or alternative sanctions coordinator of the circuit to the extent that funded programs are available, for a period based on the program requirements and the treatment services that are suitable for the offender, upon motion of either party or the court's own motion. However, if the state attorney believes that the facts and circumstances of the case suggest the child's involvement in the dealing and selling of controlled substances, the court shall hold a preadmission hearing. If the state attorney establishes by a preponderance of the evidence at such hearing that the child was involved in the dealing and selling of controlled substances, the court shall deny the child's admission into a delinquency pretrial intervention program.

(b) ~~(2)~~ While enrolled in a delinquency pretrial intervention program authorized by this subsection ~~section~~, a child is subject to a coordinated strategy developed by a drug court team under s. 397.334(4). The coordinated strategy may include a protocol of sanctions that may be imposed upon the child for noncompliance with program rules. The protocol of sanctions may include, but is not limited to, placement in a substance abuse treatment program offered by a licensed service

provider as defined in s. 397.311 or serving a period of secure detention under this chapter. The coordinated strategy must be provided in writing to the child before the child agrees to enter the pretrial treatment-based drug court program or other pretrial intervention program. A ~~Any~~ child whose charges are dismissed after successful completion of the treatment-based drug court program, if otherwise eligible, may have his or her arrest record and plea of nolo contendere to the dismissed charges expunged under s. 943.0585.

(c) ~~(3)~~ At the end of the delinquency pretrial intervention period, the court shall consider the recommendation of the state attorney and the program administrator as to disposition of the pending charges. The court shall determine, by written finding, whether the child has successfully completed the delinquency pretrial intervention program. Notwithstanding the coordinated strategy developed by a drug court team pursuant to s. 397.334(4), if the court finds that the child has not successfully completed the delinquency pretrial intervention program, the court may order the child to continue in an education, treatment, or drug testing ~~urine monitoring~~ program if resources and funding are available or order that the charges revert to normal channels for prosecution. The court may dismiss the charges upon a finding that the child has successfully completed the delinquency pretrial intervention program.

(2)(a) Notwithstanding any other law, a child who has been identified as having a mental illness and who has not been previously adjudicated for a felony is eligible for voluntary admission into a delinquency pretrial mental health court intervention program, established pursuant to s. 394.47892,

approved by the chief judge of the circuit, for a period to be determined by the court, based on the clinical needs of the child, upon motion of either party or the court's own motion if the child is charged with:

1. A misdemeanor;

2. A nonviolent felony, as defined in s. 948.01(8);

3. Resisting an officer with violence under s. 843.01, if the law enforcement officer and state attorney consent to the child's participation;

4. Battery on a law enforcement officer under 784.07, if the law enforcement officer and state attorney consent to the child's participation; or

5. Aggravated assault, if the victim and state attorney consent to the child's participation.

(b) At the end of the delinquency pretrial mental health court intervention period, the court shall consider the recommendation of the state attorney and the program administrator as to disposition of the pending charges. The court shall determine, by written finding, whether the child has successfully completed the program. If the court finds that the child has not successfully completed the program, the court may order the child to continue in an education, treatment, or monitoring program if resources and funding are available or order that the charges revert to normal channels for prosecution. The court may dismiss the charges upon a finding that the child has successfully completed the program.

(c) A child whose charges are dismissed after successful completion of the delinquency pretrial mental health court intervention program, if otherwise eligible, may have his or her

criminal history record for such charges expunged under s. 943.0585.

(3)~~(4)~~ Any entity, whether public or private, providing pretrial substance abuse education, treatment intervention, drug testing, or a mental health court ~~and a urine monitoring~~ program under this section must contract with the county or appropriate governmental entity, and the terms of the contract must include, but need not be limited to, the requirements established for private entities under s. 948.15(3). It is the intent of the Legislature that public or private entities providing substance abuse education and treatment intervention programs involve the active participation of parents, schools, churches, businesses, law enforcement agencies, and the department or its contract providers.

Section 21. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to sections 948.01 and 948.06, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and subsection (5) of section 397.334, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

397.334 Treatment-based drug court programs.—

(3)(a) Entry into any postadjudicatory treatment-based drug court program as a condition of probation or community control pursuant to s. 948.01, s. 948.06, or s. 948.20 must be based upon the sentencing court’s assessment of the defendant’s criminal history, substance abuse screening outcome, amenability to the services of the program, total sentence points, the recommendation of the state attorney and the victim, if any, and the defendant’s agreement to enter the program.

(5) Treatment-based drug court programs may include

pretrial intervention programs as provided in ss. 948.08, 948.16, and 985.345, treatment-based drug court programs authorized in chapter 39, postadjudicatory programs as provided in ss. 948.01, 948.06, and 948.20, and review of the status of compliance or noncompliance of sentenced offenders through a treatment-based drug court program. While enrolled in a treatment-based drug court program, the participant is subject to a coordinated strategy developed by a drug court team under subsection (4). The coordinated strategy may include a protocol of sanctions that may be imposed upon the participant for noncompliance with program rules. The protocol of sanctions may include, but is not limited to, placement in a substance abuse treatment program offered by a licensed service provider as defined in s. 397.311 or in a jail-based treatment program or serving a period of secure detention under chapter 985 if a child or a period of incarceration within the time limits established for contempt of court if an adult. The coordinated strategy must be provided in writing to the participant before the participant agrees to enter into a treatment-based drug court program.

Section 22. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 948.06, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 948.012, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

948.012 Split sentence of probation or community control and imprisonment.—

(2) The court may also impose a split sentence whereby the defendant is sentenced to a term of probation which may be followed by a period of incarceration or, with respect to a

felony, into community control, as follows:

(b) If the offender does not meet the terms and conditions of probation or community control, the court may revoke, modify, or continue the probation or community control as provided in s. 948.06. If the probation or community control is revoked, the court may impose any sentence that it could have imposed at the time the offender was placed on probation or community control. The court may not provide credit for time served for any portion of a probation or community control term toward a subsequent term of probation or community control. However, the court may not impose a subsequent term of probation or community control which, when combined with any amount of time served on preceding terms of probation or community control for offenses pending before the court for sentencing, would exceed the maximum penalty allowable as provided in s. 775.082. Such term of incarceration shall be served under applicable law or county ordinance governing service of sentences in state or county jurisdiction. This paragraph does not prohibit any other sanction provided by law.

Section 23. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.