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By the Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs; and Senator Steube

586-03132-18 20181280c1

A bill to be entitled An act relating to involuntary commitment; amending s. 393.11, F.S.; revising the composition of the petitioning commission; requiring the Agency for Persons with Disabilities to provide certain notice of eligibility determinations; requiring the court to conduct annual hearings on the continued need for involuntary placement in residential services; revising duties of the court in hearings for involuntary admission; requiring the court to pay reasonable fees for the evaluation and testimony by members of the examining committee; deleting a provision requiring such fees to be paid from each county's general revenue fund; providing for participation of a guardian or guardian advocate in placement determinations; amending s. 916.301, F.S.; revising provisions relating to court appointment of certain qualified experts to evaluate a defendant's mental condition; amending s. 916.3012, F.S.; revising provisions governing acceptable recommended training for a defendant determined incompetent to proceed; amending s. 916.302, F.S.; requiring the court to hold a competency hearing within a specified timeframe when a defendant is competent to proceed; providing for referral of dually diagnosed defendants to the Department of Children and Families or the agency for placement in a facility; providing for transferring a defendant between the department and the agency under certain circumstances; amending s. 916.3025, F.S.;

providing for the court to retain jurisdiction over certain defendants found nonrestorable to competency; amending s. 916.303, F.S.; revising provisions governing the dismissal of charges against a defendant found to be incompetent to proceed and who does not have a guardian or guardian advocate; amending s. 916.304, F.S.; providing a limitation on conditional release for community-based competency training for a defendant who is incompetent to proceed; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 393.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

393.11 Involuntary admission to residential services.-

disability or autism and requires involuntary admission to residential services provided by the agency, the circuit court of the county in which the person resides has jurisdiction to conduct a hearing and enter an order involuntarily admitting the

(1) JURISDICTION.—If a person has an intellectual

 person in order for the person to receive the care, treatment, habilitation, and rehabilitation that the person needs. For the

purpose of identifying intellectual disability or autism, diagnostic capability shall be established by the agency. Except as otherwise specified, the proceedings under this section are

governed by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.

(2) PETITION.—

58 (a) *I*

(a) A petition for involuntary admission to residential

586-03132-18 20181280c1

services \underline{shall} \underline{may} be executed by a petitioning commission unless the petition is filed pursuant to s. 916.303.

- (b) The petitioning commission shall consist of three persons. One of these persons shall be a physician licensed and practicing under chapter 458 or chapter 459 or a psychologist licensed under chapter 490.
 - (c) The petition shall be verified and must:
- 1. State the name, age, and present address of the commissioners and their relationship to the person who has an intellectual disability or autism;
- 2. State the name, age, county of residence, and present address of the person who has an intellectual disability or autism;
- 3. Allege that the commission believes that the person needs involuntary residential services and specify the factual information on which the belief is based;
- 4. Allege that the person lacks sufficient capacity to give express and informed consent to a voluntary application for services <u>pursuant to s. 393.065</u>, does not have a guardian or <u>guardian advocate to consent to services on his or her behalf</u>, and lacks the basic survival and self-care skills to provide for the person's well-being, or <u>the person</u> is likely to physically injure others if allowed to remain at liberty; and
- 5. State whether a secure or nonsecure which residential setting is the least restrictive and most appropriate alternative and specify the factual information on which the belief is based.
- (d) The petition must be filed in the circuit court of the county in which the person who has the intellectual disability

or autism resides.

- (3) NOTICE.-
- (a) Notice of the filing of the petition shall be given to the individual and his or her legal guardian. The notice shall be given both verbally and in writing in the language of the client, or in other modes of communication of the client, and in English. Notice shall also be given to the agency and such other persons as the court may direct. The petition for involuntary admission to residential services shall be served with the notice.
- (b) If a motion or petition has been filed pursuant to s. 916.303 to dismiss criminal charges against a defendant who has an intellectual disability or autism, and a petition is filed to involuntarily admit the defendant to residential services under this section, the notice of the filing of the petition must also be given to the defendant's attorney, the state attorney of the circuit from which the defendant was committed, and the agency.
- (c) The notice must state that a hearing shall be set to inquire into the need of the person who has an intellectual disability or autism for involuntary residential services. The notice must also state the date of the hearing on the petition.
- (d) The notice must state that the individual who has an intellectual disability or autism has the right to be represented by counsel of his or her own choice and that, if the person cannot afford an attorney, the court shall appoint one.
 - (4) AGENCY PARTICIPATION. -
- (a) Upon receiving the petition, the court shall immediately order the agency to examine the person being considered for involuntary admission to residential services \underline{to}

586-03132-18 20181280c1

determine if the person is eligible for agency services.

(b) Following examination, the agency shall file a written report with the court at least 10 working days before the date of the hearing. The report must be served on the petitioner, the person who has the intellectual disability or autism and his or her guardian or guardian advocate if one has been appointed, and the person's attorney at the time the report is filed with the court.

- (c) The report must contain the findings of the agency's evaluation, any recommendations deemed appropriate, and a determination of whether the person is eligible for services under this chapter. If the agency determines the person is not eligible for agency services, the agency shall provide written notification of its eligibility determination to the person or his or her attorney, and the person shall have a right to appeal that determination under the Medicaid fair hearing process in s. 393.125. The agency must also notify the person or his or her attorney that the person may appeal the agency determination under the proceeding for the petition of involuntary admission to residential services under this section shall be stayed pending the outcome of any appellate proceeding.
 - (5) EXAMINING COMMITTEE.
- (a) If the agency examination determines the person is eligible for agency services Upon receiving the petition, the court shall immediately appoint an examining committee to examine the person being considered for involuntary admission to residential services provided by the agency.
 - (b) The court shall appoint at least two, but no more than

586-03132-18 20181280c1

three, qualified experts who must be disinterested in the outcome of the proceeding and who meet the requirements for a qualified evaluator as defined in paragraph (15)(d) three disinterested experts who have demonstrated to the court an expertise in the diagnosis, evaluation, and treatment of persons who have intellectual disabilities or autism. The committee must include at least one licensed and qualified physician, one licensed and qualified psychologist, and one qualified professional who, at a minimum, has a master's degree in social work, special education, or vocational rehabilitation counseling, to examine the person and to testify at the hearing on the involuntary admission to residential services.

- (c) Counsel for the person who is being considered for involuntary admission to residential services, and counsel for the petition commission, counsel from the state attorney in cases arising out of chapter 916, and counsel for the agency has the right to challenge the qualifications of those appointed to the examining committee.
- (d) Members of the committee may not be employees of the agency or be associated with each other in practice or in employer-employee relationships. Members of the committee may not have served as members of the petitioning commission.

 Members of the committee may not be employees of the members of the petitioning commission or be associated in practice with members of the commission.
- (e) Each member of the committee shall prepare a written report for the court. Each The report must explicitly document the extent that the person meets the criteria for involuntary admission. Each The report, and expert testimony, must include,

but not be limited to:

- 1. The degree of the person's intellectual disability or autism and whether, using diagnostic capabilities established by the agency, the person is eligible for agency services;
- $\underline{1.2.}$ Whether, because of the person's degree of intellectual disability or autism, the person:
- a. Lacks sufficient capacity to give express and informed consent to a voluntary application for services pursuant to s. 393.065, does not have a guardian or guardian advocate to consent to services on his or her behalf, and lacks basic survival and self-care skills to such a degree that close supervision and habilitation in a residential setting is necessary and, if not provided, would result in a threat of substantial harm to the person's well-being; or
- b. Is likely to physically injure others if allowed to remain at liberty.
- 2.3. The purpose to be served by residential <u>services</u>.
- 3.4. A recommendation on the type of residential placement which would be the most appropriate and least restrictive for the person, including an assessment of the need for secure placement if, in the opinion of the examining committee members, the person presents a danger to others.; and
- $\underline{4.5.}$ The appropriate care, habilitation, and treatment $\underline{\text{for}}$ the person with the intellectual disability or autism which is within the agency's responsibilities under this chapter.
- (f) Each The committee $\underline{\text{member}}$ shall file the report with the court at least 10 working days before the date of the hearing. The report must be served on the petitioner, the person

586-03132-18 20181280c1

who has the intellectual disability or autism and his or her guardian or guardian advocate if one has been appointed, the person's attorney at the time the report is filed with the court, and the agency.

- what it determines to be receive a reasonable fee for the evaluation and testimony given by members of the examining committee to be determined by the court. The fees shall be paid from the general revenue fund of the county in which the person who has the intellectual disability or autism resided when the petition was filed.
 - (6) COUNSEL; GUARDIAN AD LITEM.-
- (a) The person who has the intellectual disability or autism must be represented by counsel at all stages of the judicial proceeding, including annual hearings under subsection (15) which require a court to determine the continued need for a person's involuntary placement resulting from an involuntary admission to residential services. If the person is indigent and cannot afford counsel, the court shall appoint a public defender at least 20 working days before the scheduled hearing. The person's counsel shall have full access to the records of the service provider and the agency. In all cases, the attorney shall represent the rights and legal interests of the person, regardless of who initiates the proceedings or pays the attorney fee.
- (b) If the attorney, during the course of his or her representation, reasonably believes that the person who has the intellectual disability or autism cannot adequately act in his or her own interest, the attorney may seek the appointment of a

guardian ad litem. A prior finding of $\underline{\text{incapacity}}$ $\underline{\text{incompetency}}$ is not required before a guardian ad litem is appointed pursuant to this section.

(7) HEARING.—

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- (a) The hearing for involuntary admission shall be conducted, and the order shall be entered, in the county in which the petition is filed. The hearing shall be conducted in a physical setting not likely to be injurious to the person's condition. When a petition for involuntary admission to residential services is considered at a hearing, the court must consider whether there is an alternative to involuntary commitment under this section that will sufficiently address the person's need for residential services. The court shall use the least restrictive means available to assist a person who is subject to a petition for involuntary admission to residential services. The court shall determine if the person has a guardian or quardian advocate and the scope of the authorized powers of the guardian or guardian advocate to make decisions regarding the residence, medical treatment, or other services necessary to sufficiently address the needs of the person.
- (b) A hearing on the petition must be held as soon as practicable after the petition is filed, but reasonable delay for the purpose of investigation, discovery, or procuring counsel or witnesses shall be granted.
- (c) The court may appoint a general or special magistrate to preside. Except as otherwise specified, the magistrate's proceeding shall be governed by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.
 - (d) The person who has the intellectual disability or

586-03132-18 20181280c1

autism must be physically present, either in person or by contemporaneous video communication technology, throughout the entire initial proceeding on the petition for involuntary admission to residential services. In accordance with Rule 1.451, Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, the court may authorize testimony at the hearing by contemporaneous audio or video communication technology upon agreement of the parties or for good cause shown by written request of one party and by giving reasonable notice to all other parties. If the person's attorney believes that the person's presence at the hearing is not in his or her best interest, the person's presence may be waived once the court has seen the person and the hearing has commenced.

- (e) The person has the right to present evidence and to cross-examine all witnesses and other evidence alleging the appropriateness of the person's admission to residential services care. Other relevant and material evidence regarding the appropriateness of the person's admission to residential services; the most appropriate, least restrictive residential placement; and the appropriate care, treatment, and habilitation of the person, including written or oral reports, may be introduced at the hearing by any interested person.
- (f) The petitioning commission may be represented by counsel at the hearing. The petitioning commission shall have the right to call witnesses, present evidence, cross-examine witnesses, and present argument on behalf of the petitioning commission.
- (g) All evidence shall be presented according to chapter 90. The burden of proof shall be on the party alleging the appropriateness of the person's admission to residential

services. The burden of proof shall be by clear and convincing evidence.

- (h) All stages of each proceeding shall be $\frac{\text{recorded}}{\text{stenographically reported}}$.
 - (8) ORDER.-

- (a) In all cases, the court shall issue written findings of fact and conclusions of law to support its decision. The order must state the basis for the findings of fact.
- (b) An order of involuntary admission to residential services may not be entered unless the court finds that:
 - 1. The person is intellectually disabled or autistic;
- 2. Placement in a residential setting is the least restrictive and most appropriate alternative to meet the person's needs and the order specifies whether the recommended placement must be secure or nonsecure; and
- 3. Because of the person's degree of intellectual disability or autism, the person:
- a. Lacks sufficient capacity to give express and informed consent to a voluntary application for services pursuant to s. 393.065, does not have a guardian or guardian advocate to consent to services on his or her behalf, and lacks basic survival and self-care skills to such a degree that close supervision and habilitation in a residential setting is necessary and, if not provided, would result in a real and present threat of substantial harm to the person's well-being; or
- b. Is likely to physically injure others if allowed to remain at liberty.
 - (c) If the evidence presented to the court is not

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586-03132-18 20181280c1

sufficient to warrant involuntary admission to residential services, but the court feels that residential services would be beneficial, the court may recommend that the person seek voluntary admission.

- (d) If an order of involuntary admission to residential services provided by the agency is entered by the court, a copy of the written order shall be served upon the person and his or her guardian or guardian advocate if one has been appointed, the person's counsel, the agency, and the state attorney and the person's defense counsel, if applicable. The order of involuntary admission sent to the agency shall also be accompanied by a copy of the examining committee's report and other reports contained in the court file.
- (e) The court may also order special provisions for residential services and adequate supervision of the person, when recommended by the agency, in order to ensure that the person is placed and maintained in the least restrictive, most appropriate setting. Special provisions may include auxiliary services that the agency provides to reduce risk and that the person must comply with to maintain community safety. Upon receiving the order, the agency shall, within 45 days, provide the court with a copy of the person's family or individual support plan and copies of all examinations and evaluations, outlining the treatment and rehabilitative programs. The agency shall document that the person has been placed in the most appropriate, least restrictive and cost-beneficial residential setting. A copy of the family or individual support plan and other examinations and evaluations shall be served upon the person and the person's counsel at the same time the documents

are filed with the court.

- (9) EFFECT OF THE ORDER OF INVOLUNTARY ADMISSION TO RESIDENTIAL SERVICES.—
- (a) An order authorizing an admission to residential services care may not be considered an adjudication of mental incapacity incompetency. A person is not presumed incapacitated incompetent solely by reason of the person's involuntary admission to residential services. A person may not be denied the full exercise of all legal rights guaranteed to citizens of this state and of the United States.
- (b) Any minor involuntarily admitted to residential services shall be evaluated pursuant to subsection (15) and, within the 6 months before upon reaching majority, be given a hearing to determine the continued appropriateness of his or her involuntary admission.
 - (10) CAPACITY COMPETENCY.
- (a) The issue of <u>capacity</u> competency is separate and distinct from a determination of the appropriateness of involuntary admission to residential services due to intellectual disability or autism.
- (b) The issue of the <u>capacity</u> competency of a person who has an intellectual disability or autism for purposes of assigning guardianship shall be determined in a separate proceeding according to the procedures and requirements of chapter 744.
- (11) COMPETENCY.—The issue of the competency of a person who has an intellectual disability or autism for purposes of determining whether the person is competent to proceed in a criminal trial shall be determined in accordance with chapter

916.

- (12) (11) CONTINUING JURISDICTION.—The court that which issues the initial order for involuntary admission to residential services under this section has continuing jurisdiction to enter further orders to ensure that the person is receiving adequate care, treatment, habilitation, and rehabilitation, as recommended in the person's individualized support plan including psychotropic medication and behavioral programming. Upon request, the court may transfer the continuing jurisdiction to the court where a client resides if it is different from where the original involuntary admission order was issued. A person may not be released from an order for involuntary admission to residential services except by the order of the court.
 - $(13) \frac{(12)}{(13)}$ APPEAL.—
- (a) Any party to the proceeding who is affected by an order of the court, including the agency, may appeal to the appropriate district court of appeal within the time and in the manner prescribed by the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.
- (b) The filing of an appeal by the person who has an intellectual disability or autism stays admission of the person into residential <u>services</u> care. The stay remains in effect during the pendency of all review proceedings in Florida courts until a mandate issues.
- (14) (13) HABEAS CORPUS.—At any time and without notice, any person involuntarily admitted into residential services care, or the person's parent or legal guardian in his or her behalf, is entitled to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to question the cause, legality, and appropriateness of the

586-03132-18 20181280c1

person's involuntary admission. Each person, or the person's parent or legal guardian, shall receive specific written notice of the right to petition for a writ of habeas corpus at the time of his or her involuntary placement.

- (15) (14) REVIEW OF CONTINUED INVOLUNTARY ADMISSION TO RESIDENTIAL SERVICES.—
- (a) If a person is involuntarily admitted to residential services provided by the agency, the agency shall employ or, if necessary, contract with a qualified evaluator to conduct a review annually, unless otherwise ordered, to determine the propriety of the person's continued involuntary admission to residential services based on the criteria in paragraph (8) (b). The review shall include an assessment of the most appropriate and least restrictive type of residential placement for the person. If the person was committed under the criteria in subsubparagraph (8) (b) 3.a., the review must also address whether the person has had a guardian or guardian advocate appointed since the commitment.
- (b) A placement resulting from an involuntary admission to residential services must be reviewed by the court at a hearing annually, unless a shorter review period is ordered at a previous hearing. The agency shall provide to the court the completed review reviews by the qualified evaluator. The review and hearing must occur within 30 days after the court receives the review and determines determine whether the person continues to be eligible for agency services and meets meet the criteria in paragraph (8)(b) and, if so, whether the person still requires involuntary placement in a residential setting and whether the person is receiving adequate care, treatment,

586-03132-18 20181280c1

habilitation, and rehabilitation in the residential setting.

- (c) The agency shall provide a copy of the review and reasonable notice of the hearing to the appropriate state attorney, if applicable, the person, the person's attorney, and the person's guardian or guardian advocate, if appointed.
- (d) For purposes of this section, the term "qualified evaluator" means a psychiatrist licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, or a psychologist licensed under chapter 490, who has demonstrated to the court an expertise in the diagnosis, evaluation, and treatment of persons who have <u>an</u> intellectual <u>disability or autism</u> <u>disabilities</u>.
- Section 2. Section 916.301, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 916.301 Appointment of experts.-
- (1) All evaluations ordered by the court under this part must be conducted by <u>a</u> qualified <u>expert</u> <u>experts</u> who <u>meets the</u> requirements for a qualified evaluator as defined in s. 393.11 have expertise in evaluating persons who have an intellectual disability or autism. The agency shall maintain and provide the courts annually with a list of available professionals who are appropriately licensed and qualified to perform evaluations of defendants alleged to be incompetent to proceed due to intellectual disability or autism. The courts may use professionals from this list when appointing experts and ordering evaluations under this part.
- (2) For a competency evaluation when Hf a defendant's suspected mental condition is intellectual disability or autism, the court shall order the agency to select an expert to evaluate whether the defendant meets the definition of intellectual

586-03132-18 20181280c1

disability or autism and, if so, whether the defendant is incompetent to proceed due to intellectual disability or autism. appoint the following:

- (a) At least one, or At the request of any party, the court may appoint an additional expert or direct the agency to select an additional expert two experts to evaluate whether the defendant meets the definition of intellectual disability or autism and, if so, whether the defendant is competent to proceed; and
- (b) A psychologist selected by the agency who is licensed or authorized by law to practice in this state, with experience in evaluating persons suspected of having an intellectual disability or autism, and a social service professional, with experience in working with persons who have an intellectual disability or autism.
- 1. The psychologist shall evaluate whether the defendant meets the definition of intellectual disability or autism and, if so, whether the defendant is incompetent to proceed due to intellectual disability or autism.
- 2. The social service professional shall provide a social and developmental history of the defendant.
- (3) The experts may examine the defendant in jail, in another appropriate local facility, in a facility of the Department of Corrections, or on an outpatient basis.
- (4) Experts appointed by the court, including experts selected by the agency, to evaluate the mental condition of a defendant in a criminal case shall be allowed reasonable fees, as determined and paid by the court, for services rendered as evaluators and as witnesses, which shall be paid by the court.

586-03132-18 20181280c1

State employees shall be paid expenses pursuant to s. 112.061. The fees shall be taxed as costs in the case. In order for the experts to be paid for the services rendered, the reports and testimony must explicitly address each of the factors and follow the procedures set out in this chapter and in the Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Section 3. Subsection (4) of section 916.3012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

916.3012 Mental competence to proceed.-

- (4) If the experts find that the defendant is incompetent to proceed, the experts shall report on any recommended training for the defendant to attain competence to proceed. In considering the issues relating to training, the examining experts shall specifically report on:
- (a) The intellectual disability or autism causing the incompetence. $\boldsymbol{\div}$
- (b) The training appropriate for the intellectual disability or autism of the defendant and whether that training should occur in the community or in a forensic facility. an explanation of each of the possible training alternatives in order of choices;
- (c) The availability of acceptable training and, if training is available in the community, the expert shall so state in the report; and
- (c) (d) The likelihood of the defendant's attaining competence under the training recommended, an assessment of the probable duration of the training required to restore competence, and the probability that the defendant will attain competence to proceed in the foreseeable future.

586-03132-18 20181280c1

Section 4. Subsection (3) of section 916.302, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraphs (e) and (f) are added to subsection (2) of that section, to read:

916.302 Involuntary commitment of defendant determined to be incompetent to proceed.—

- (2) ADMISSION TO A FACILITY.-
- (e) A competency hearing shall be held within 30 days after the court receives notification that the defendant is competent to proceed or no longer meets the criteria for continued commitment. The defendant must be discharged from the forensic facility and transported to the committing court's jurisdiction for the hearing.
- (f) If recommended by the expert, the court may order maintenance competency training to occur in the jail while the defendant awaits trial.
 - (3) PLACEMENT OF DUALLY DIAGNOSED DEFENDANTS.-
- (a) If a defendant has both an intellectual disability or autism and a mental illness, evaluations must address which condition is primarily affecting the defendant's competency to proceed. Referral of the defendant shall should be made to the department or the agency for placement in an appropriate facility a civil or forensic facility most appropriate to address the symptoms that are the cause of the defendant's incompetence.
- (b) Transfer between the department and the agency from one civil or forensic facility to another civil or forensic facility may occur when, in the department's and agency's judgment, it is in the defendant's best treatment or training interests. The department and agency shall submit an evaluation and

586-03132-18 20181280c1

justification for the transfer to the court. The court may consult with an outside expert if necessary. Transfer requires will require an amended order from the committing court.

Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 916.3025, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

916.3025 Jurisdiction of committing court.

(3) The committing court shall consider a petition to involuntarily admit a defendant who has been deemed nonrestorable to competency by the court whose charges have been dismissed to residential services provided by the agency and, when applicable, to continue secure placement of such person as provided in s. 916.303. The committing court shall retain jurisdiction over such person so long as he or she remains in secure placement or is on conditional release as provided in s. 916.304. However, upon request, the court may transfer continuing jurisdiction to the court in the circuit where the defendant resides. The defendant may not be released from an order for secure placement except by order of the court.

Section 6. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 916.303, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

916.303 Determination of incompetency; dismissal of charges.—

(2) If the charges are dismissed and if the defendant is considered to lack sufficient capacity to give express and informed consent to a voluntary application for services, does not have a guardian or guardian advocate to consent to services on his or her behalf, and lacks the basic survival and self-care skills to provide for his or her well-being, or the defendant is likely to physically injure himself or herself or others if

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586-03132-18 20181280c1

allowed to remain at liberty, the agency, the state attorney, or the defendant's attorney may file a petition in shall apply to the committing court to involuntarily admit the defendant to residential services pursuant to s. 393.11 in lieu of a petition for involuntary admission to residential services executed by a petitioning commission.

(3) If the defendant is considered to need involuntary residential services for reasons described in subsection (2) and, further, there is a substantial likelihood that the defendant will injure another person or continues to present a danger of escape, and all available less restrictive alternatives, including services in community residential facilities or other community settings, which would offer an opportunity for improvement of the condition have been judged to be inappropriate, the agency, the state attorney, or the defendant's counsel may request the committing court to continue the defendant's placement in a secure facility pursuant to this part. Any placement so continued must be reviewed by the court at least annually at a hearing. The annual review and hearing must determine whether the defendant continues to meet the criteria described in this subsection and, if so, whether the defendant still requires involuntary placement in a secure facility and whether the defendant is receiving adequate care, treatment, habilitation, and rehabilitation, including psychotropic medication and behavioral programming. Notice of the annual review and review hearing shall be given to the state attorney and the defendant's attorney. A defendant's placement in a secure facility may not exceed the maximum sentence for the crime for which the defendant was charged.

586-03132-18 20181280c1

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 916.304, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

916.304 Conditional release.

- (1) Except for an inmate currently serving a prison sentence, the committing court may order a conditional release of any defendant who has been found to be incompetent to proceed due to intellectual disability or autism, based on an approved plan for providing community-based competency training. The conditional release for community-based competency training may not exceed 2 years. If the defendant remains incompetent after receiving competency training for 2 years, the provisions of s. 916.303 apply The committing criminal court may order a conditional release of any defendant to a civil facility in lieu of an involuntary commitment to a forensic facility pursuant to s. 916.302.
- (a) Upon a recommendation that community-based competency training for the defendant is appropriate, a written plan for community-based competency training, including recommendations from qualified professionals, may be filed with the court, with copies to all parties. Such a plan may also be submitted by the defendant and filed with the court, with copies to all parties. If the agency has determined the defendant is eligible for agency services, the plan must include:
- (a) special provisions for the defendant to receive residential services care and adequate supervision of the defendant, including recommended location of placement.
- (b) Recommendations for auxiliary services such as vocational training, psychological training, educational services, leisure services, and special medical care.

586-03132-18 20181280c1

(b) 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 courts regarding the defendant's compliance with the conditions of the release and progress in training, with copies to all parties. A defendant who the agency has determined is ineligible for agency services may be ordered to receive community-based competency training by the agency, but may not be ordered to receive any residential services and supervision by the agency.

Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.