
**Early Learning & Human Services
Committee**

HB 2627

Brief Description: Concerning the arrest of individuals who suffer from chemical dependency.

Sponsors: Representatives Roberts, Hayes, Moscoso, Robinson and Freeman.

Brief Summary of Bill

- Allows a police officer to take an individual who is believed to have committed a non-felony offense that is not driving under the influence and suffering from chemical dependency to certain chemical dependency treatment locations.
- Allows youth taken by law enforcement to a mental health treatment facility to be examined by chemical dependency professionals.
- Allows youth to access up to 30 hours of counseling after a diversion assessment identifies a chemical dependency need.

Hearing Date: 2/3/14

Staff: Luke Wickham (786-7146).

Background:

The Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery (DBHR) of the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) provides state funded chemical dependency treatment services for individuals who are low-income and assessed as alcohol or other drug dependent.

Involuntary Commitment.

When a designated chemical dependency specialist receives information alleging that a person presents a likelihood of serious harm or is gravely disabled as a result of chemical dependency, the specialist may file a commitment petition with a court. If a court determines the grounds for involuntary commitment have been established by clear, cogent, and convincing proof, it shall make an order of commitment to an approved treatment program for 60 days. An individual is

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discharged from involuntary treatment after 60 days unless the program files a petition for recommitment, which may result in a further 90 day commitment period. There are two involuntary commitment centers in Washington located in Spokane and Sedro-Wooley.

Law Enforcement Authority and Juveniles Suffering from a Mental Disorder.

When a police officer has reasonable cause to believe a juvenile has committed a non-felony offense, and the juvenile suffers from a mental disorder, the officer is authorized to take the individual to an evaluation and treatment facility or other location that the prosecutor, law enforcement, and mental health provider have agreed to. The officer may exercise this authority instead of taking a juvenile to detention.

Diversions.

A diversion agreement is a contract between a juvenile accused of an offense and a diversion unit where a juvenile agrees to certain conditions instead of prosecution. Diversion agreements may include community restitution, financial restitution, counseling and educational or informational sessions at a community agency, a fine, requirements to remain in certain locations at specific times, and refraining from contact with victims or witnesses.

In cases without a victim or where a juvenile has no prior criminal history and is alleged to have committed an offense involving no threat or actual harm and not involving more than \$50 of property damage or loss, a diversion unit may counsel and release a juvenile.

If a juvenile record consists entirely of one diversion agreement or counsel and release entered after 2008, the individual is 18 years old, two years have passed since completion, there is no pending criminal proceeding against the individual, and there is no restitution owing, the juvenile record is to be destroyed.

Summary of Bill:

A police officer is to take an individual to designated places designed to treat chemical dependency when the individual:

- committed a non-felony crime that is not a serious offense;
- has not committed driving or being in physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor; and
- is known by history or consultation with staff designated by the county to suffer from a chemical dependency.

The options that a police officer has for an individual described above include:

- taking that individual to an approved chemical dependency treatment provider, where the individual must be examined within three hours;
- taking that individual to an emergency medical service used for incapacitated persons if no treatment program is readily available, where the individual must be examined within three hours;
- referring the individual to a chemical dependency professional for involuntary detention and proceedings; or
- releasing the individual upon agreement to voluntary participation in outpatient treatment.

If the individual is released to the community from treatment, the treatment provider must inform the arresting officer of the release if the officer requested notification. In determining whether to refer an individual to treatment, the officer must be guided by standards agreed upon with the prosecutor. These standards must include the length, seriousness, and recency of the individual's known criminal history, the mental health and substance abuse history of the individual, and circumstances of the offense. Any agreement to participate in treatment must not require a stipulation to any of the alleged facts. If an individual violates a treatment agreement, the chemical dependency provider shall inform law enforcement. The police officer, staff designated by the county, or treatment personnel are immune from liability for any good faith conduct.

If a law enforcement officer takes a juvenile who suffers from a mental disorder to an alternative treatment facility instead of detention, that juvenile may be examined by a chemical dependency professional within three hours of arriving at the treatment facility. The name mental health diversions is changed to behavioral health diversions.

If a diversion assessment identifies a chemical dependency need, a youth may access up to 30 hours of counseling.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Requested on January 30, 2014.

Effective Date: The bill takes effect 90 days after adjournment of the session in which the bill is passed.