

2009 SESSION

INTRODUCED

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SENATE BILL NO. 18

Offered January 9, 2008

Prefiled December 12, 2007

A BILL to establish a pilot program of mental health courts in the Commonwealth.

Patrons—Edwards; Delegate: Eisenberg

Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice

Whereas, the tightening of state laws regulating involuntary hospitalization and the downsizing of state psychiatric hospitals have led some persons with mental illness to slip through the cracks in the community mental health system ending up homeless, without medication, and arrested by police; and

Whereas, an estimated 1,255,700 mentally ill offenders were incarcerated in the nation's state and federal prisons and local jails, according to a report issued in 2006 by the U.S. Department of Justice, and an additional 547,800 persons with mental illness were on probation in the community, according to a report issued in 1999 by the U.S. Department of Justice; and

Whereas, the U.S. Department of Justice also found that more than half of all inmates in state and federal prisons and local jails had mental health problems; and

Whereas, the mission of mental health courts is to increase public safety and deal humanely with individuals with mental disorders who enter the criminal justice system; and

Whereas, in 1999, Broward County, Florida, and King County, Washington, instituted Mental Health Courts, the goals of which were to provide effective cooperation between the mental health treatment system and the criminal justice system, offer faster case processing time, improve access to public mental health treatment services, improve public safety, and reduce the rate of return through the courts and jail of persons with mental illness; and

Whereas, on November 13, 2000, President Clinton signed into law landmark legislation that established a national mental health courts demonstration program for nonviolent offenders with severe mental illnesses that seeks to divert such offenders from jails and place them into appropriate community programs; and

Whereas, Congress authorized an appropriation of \$4 million for fiscal year 2002 for grants to states and municipalities to establish mental health courts to hear cases involving individuals with severe mental illnesses charged with misdemeanors or nonviolent felonies for the purpose of diverting as many of these cases as possible away from criminal incarceration into appropriate mental health treatment services. Those funds will also support specialized training for law-enforcement and judicial personnel to identify and address the unique needs of people with serious mental illness who come into contact with the criminal justice system; and

Whereas, as of June 2005, there were approximately 125 operational mental health courts in 36 states; and

Whereas, although Virginia did not take advantage of the initial opportunity to apply for federal funding, additional funding opportunities may become available; now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. § 1. *The Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court shall provide for the establishment of at least two and no more than five mental health courts in the Commonwealth, to commence operation by January 1, 2009. The mental health courts shall be established and administered so as to be eligible for any federal funding that may become available under "America's Law Enforcement and Mental Health Project." The Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court shall apply for any federal grants or other funding available to establish such courts. The Executive Secretary shall report to the General Assembly on the effectiveness and utilization of the mental health courts by January 1, 2011.*

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