

## Department of Planning and Budget

### 2022 Fiscal Impact Statement

**1. Bill Number:** SB650

<b>House of Origin</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Introduced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Substitute	<input type="checkbox"/> Engrossed
<b>Second House</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> In Committee	<input type="checkbox"/> Substitute	<input type="checkbox"/> Enrolled

**2. Patron:** Hanger

**3. Committee:** Finance and Appropriations

**4. Title:** Emergency custody and temporary detention; transportation of person when transfer of custody.

- 5. Summary:** The substitute bill provides that, in cases in which transportation of a person subject to an emergency custody order is ordered to be provided by an alternative transportation provider, the primary law-enforcement agency that executes the order may transfer custody of the person to the alternative transportation provider immediately upon execution of the order, and the alternative transportation provider shall maintain custody of the person from the time custody is transferred to the alternative transportation provider by the primary law-enforcement agency until such time as an evaluation is conducted and custody is transferred pursuant to a temporary detention order or the person is released upon determination the person does not meet the criteria for temporary detention or custody of the person is transferred to the community services board or its designee that is responsible for conducting the evaluation. The bill also provides that in cases in which transportation of a person subject to a temporary detention order is ordered to be provided by an alternative transportation provider, the primary law-enforcement agency that executes the order may transfer custody of the person to the alternative transportation provider immediately upon execution of the order, and that the alternative transportation provider shall maintain custody of the person from the time custody is transferred to the alternative transportation provider by the primary law-enforcement agency until such time as custody of the person is transferred to the temporary detention facility.

The bill also requires the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services to expand its existing contract for the provision of alternative transportation of a person who is subject to a temporary detention order or enter into new contracts for alternative transportation of a person who is subject to a temporary detention order to ensure sufficient availability of alternative transportation providers to take custody of and provide alternative transportation for all persons for whom alternative transportation is ordered.

The substitute bill incorporates SB176.

**6. Budget Amendment Necessary:** Indeterminate.

**7. Fiscal Impact Estimates:** See Item 8.

- 8. Fiscal Implications:** This legislation makes changes to the emergency custody order (ECO) and temporary detention order (TDO) processes by allowing custody of a person under an ECO or TDO to be transferred to an alternative transportation provider before a TDO is ordered, and/or before a bed is identified. This is a significant expansion of the alternative transportation program administered by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS). While current Code requires that an alternative transportation provider be “available to provide transportation, willing to provide transportation, and able to provide transportation in a safe manner” before an order can be made, this legislation requires DBHDS to augment its existing alternative transportation contract or enter into new contracts to ensure adequate alternative transportation is available for anyone ordered into alternative transportation as a result of this legislation.

Currently, once an individual is subject to an emergency custody order (ECO) by a magistrate or law enforcement, they are brought to an assessment site by law enforcement (most often a hospital emergency department). A representative of a Community Services Board (CSB) then provides a prescreening assessment of the individual either virtually or in person in order to determine if they meet the criteria for a temporary detention order. During this time, the individual is under custody of law enforcement. During the 8-hour ECO period, the CSB must decide as to whether the individual needs to be placed under a TDO. If the TDO is issued, law enforcement or an alternative transportation provider as determined by a magistrate is directed to transport the individual to the TDO location.

A TDO is effective for 72 hours, in which time the individual must have a hearing with a special justice to determine commitment status or release. If a bed cannot be established at a private hospital, the TDO designates a state facility as the bed of last resort. DBHDS facilities currently face census pressures due to COVID-19 and low staff retention, with several state hospitals undergoing temporary closures to ensure the safety of staff. This has resulted in long wait lists for individuals seeking beds at the state facilities, with 3,667 individuals being placed on the waitlist since the first round of hospital closures on July 9, 2021, subsequently increasing the period of time that law enforcement maintains custody of the individual.

Through the current contract for alternative transportation with Allied Universal Security, this program only transports individuals under a TDO. The bill suggests that those who provide alternative transportation under this contract may also be ordered to maintain custody during the ECO process, significantly extending the period of time an alternative transportation provider would be responsible for an individual. DBHDS states that the current average total time of transport is approximately 5.5 hours, as the service is frequently being used for long transports.

While the legislation is silent on an alternative transportation provider’s ability to transfer custody back to law enforcement if an individual becomes aggressive, it is assumed the alternative transportation provider would maintain custody throughout the ECO/TDO

process. Under the current contract, personnel are not permitted to use restraints. If an individual's clinical presentation during the ECO period requires the use of restraint, this would be beyond the program's current capabilities to maintain custody of that individual and would require additional funding to provide training for staff.

Prior to the development of the contract with Allied Universal Security, law enforcement transported approximately 99 percent of TDOs. The current contract requires Allied Universal Security to build capacity to eventually transport 50 percent of statewide TDOs. In the first six months of this fiscal year, Allied completed an average of approximately 190 transports per month, representing 10-12 percent of statewide TDOs per month, still short of the 50 percent goal.

Below is a table detailing the ECOs and TDOs ordered versus the transportation completed by Allied Universal Security in FY 2021. The current transportation numbers are well below the current contract requirement seen in the far-right column. Adding ECO transportation to the contract with Allied via the proposed bill will significantly increase the need for additional staffing across the Commonwealth. In addition, additional resources would be needed to respond to multiple locations.

Total ECOs Ordered Across All Regions in FY 2021	Total TDOs Ordered Across All Regions in FY 2021	Completed TDO Transports by Allied as of March 2021	Eventual 50% of TDOs Requiring Transport via Current Contract with Allied
23,033	22,864	4,000	11,432

Under the current contract, which is funded at \$4.5 million per year, Allied Universal Security does not assume custody of the individual until the individual is ready for transport. If the number of orders for alternative transportation increase, and the length of time an alternative transportation provider retains custody of an individual increases, the cost of the contract would also need to be increased. As it stands, the vendor is working to provide 50 percent of the transportation services under TDO, which will require an additional \$2.0 million above the current funding. The introduced budget includes an amendment to fully fund up to 50 percent of TDO transports via alternative transportation.

Additionally, the introduced budget includes \$3.5 million in FY 2024 to address custody transfer for individuals under a TDO who are waiting for a bed who have been deemed appropriate for alternative transportation. It is anticipated that this legislation could result in orders for alternative transportation and alternative custody that exceed that projected capacity, and additional work with the current vendor is needed to identify the scope of the required workforce. The included amendments in the introduced budget would bring the total annual cost of the contract to approximately \$10.0 million for up to 50 percent of TDOs (11,432). Using the chart above, expanding this service to those under emergency custody

orders, and could expand those requirements to up to 23,000 eight-hour ECO periods in addition to the remaining TDO transportation periods.

The number of hours needed for transportation and custody will largely be dependent on the decisions of magistrates to allow for alternative transportation. Because the current service is limited by the availability of providers, it is not known how many individuals would be ordered to alternative transportation if it were not limited as such. Additionally, because the service is provided by a contracted vendor there could be fluctuations in cost if another provider is needed or identified to provide the expanded services if the current vendor is unable to provide the needed services. While the exact cost of this expansion is not known, an extrapolation of the \$10.0 million needed for 50 percent of the TDOs to a level that would also cover as much as 23,000 ECOs would suggest that this bill could increase the cost of the contract by as much as \$20.0 million

Finally, coordinating an effort of this magnitude would likely require additional DBHDS staff to help administer and coordinate these custody and transportation services with the vendor and various stakeholders. DBHDS currently has two positions assigned to this program, and estimates they would need as many as three additional staff members for contract management, program oversight, regional liaisons, and data analysis. The cost for the administrative positions is assumed at two specialist positions at approximately \$64,500 each. The third position would be held by a higher-level administrator, at a cost of approximately \$80,700. The total for all of these positions, including fringe benefits, would be \$209,700.

**9. Specific Agency or Political Subdivisions Affected:** Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, Law Enforcement.

**10. Technical Amendment Necessary:** No.

**11. Other Comments:** This bill is similar to HB135.