

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/HB 801 Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementia Training for Law Enforcement

Officers

SPONSOR(S): Criminal Justice Subcommittee, Buchanan

TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 208

| REFERENCE | ACTION | ANALYST | STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF |
|--|------------------|---------|--|
| 1) Criminal Justice Subcommittee | 16 Y, 0 N, As CS | Leshko | Hall |
| 2) Justice Appropriations Subcommittee | | Saag | Keith |
| 3) Judiciary Committee | | | |

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Dementia is an overarching classification of diseases whose characteristic symptoms present as difficulties with memory, language, problem-solving, and other thinking skills. Alzheimer's disease is the most common form of dementia, accounting for an estimated 60 to 80 percent of all dementia cases. Alzheimer's disease is an incurable, progressive brain disorder that damages nerve cells in the brain, leading to memory loss and changes in the functions of the brain, with symptoms worsening gradually over time.

Sections 943.11 and 943.12, F.S., create the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission (CJSTC) within the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and require CJSTC to establish uniform minimum training standards for the training of officers in the various criminal justice disciplines. Section 943.13, F.S., requires all law enforcement officer applicants to complete a CJSTC-approved basic recruit training program. After obtaining certification and as a condition of continued employment or appointment, s. 943.135, F.S., requires law enforcement officers to receive at least 40 hours of CJSTC-approved continued employment training (CET) every four years.

Section 943.17296, F.S., requires each certified law enforcement officer to complete training in identifying and investigating elder abuse and neglect as a part of his or her basic recruit training or as CET. Such training must include instruction on the identification of and appropriate responses to persons suffering from dementia and on identifying and investigating elder abuse and neglect. The CJSTC, however, does not currently offer specific post-basic training on Alzheimer's disease or related forms of dementia.

CS/HB 801 creates s. 943.17299, F.S., to require FDLE to establish an online, continued employment training component relating to Alzheimer's disease and related forms of dementia. The bill requires the training component to be developed in consultation with the Department of Elder Affairs and to include, but not be limited to, instruction on interacting with persons with Alzheimer's disease or a related form of dementia, including instruction on techniques for:

- Recognizing behavioral symptoms and characteristics;
- Effective communication;
- Employing alternatives to using physical restraints; and
- Identifying signs of abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

The bill specifies that completion of the training component may count toward the 40 hours of instruction required for continued employment or appointment as a law enforcement officer.

The bill will have an insignificant negative impact on FDLE for the costs of developing and implementing the new training component. See Fiscal Analysis & Economic Impact Statement.

The bill provides an effective date of October 1, 2024.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Background

Dementia

Dementia is an overarching classification of diseases whose characteristic symptoms present as difficulties with memory, language, problem-solving, and other thinking skills.¹ Dementia affects millions of people and is more common as people grow older, with about one-third of all people age 85 or older developing some form of dementia.²

Alzheimer's Disease

Alzheimer's disease is the most common form of dementia, accounting for an estimated 60 to 80 percent of all dementia cases.³ Alzheimer's disease is an incurable, progressive brain disorder that damages nerve cells in the brain, leading to memory loss and changes in the functions of the brain, with symptoms worsening gradually over time. Individuals with Alzheimer's disease may develop changes in mood, personality, or behavior. A common behavior that individuals with Alzheimer's disease frequently develop is wandering.⁴ Wandering occurs when a person leaves the safety of a responsible caregiver or a safe area and cannot retrace their steps, often becoming lost.⁵ Approximately twelve to 60 percent of individuals with a cognitive disability wander and approximately five percent of wandering instances result in physical harm to the disabled person.⁶

There are an estimated 6.93 million people in the United States with Alzheimer's disease.⁷ By 2060, the number of people with Alzheimer's disease in the U.S. is expected to double to a projected 13.85 million people.⁸

Florida has the second highest prevalence of Alzheimer's disease in the country. Currently, approximately 580,000 Floridians over the age of 65 have Alzheimer's disease; however, it is estimated that by 2025, that number will rise to 720,000.⁹

Law Enforcement and Alzheimer's Disease

Law enforcement officers regularly interact with individuals exhibiting Alzheimer's disease symptoms, such as confusion, disorientation, and wandering. Individuals with Alzheimer's disease often cannot ask for help and may not even recognize they need help. One researcher estimated that an average search-and-rescue operation for an individual with Alzheimer's disease lasts about 9 hours.¹⁰

¹ Alzheimer's Association, *2023 Alzheimer's Disease Facts and Figures*, <https://www.alz.org/media/documents/alzheimers-facts-and-figures.pdf> (last visited Jan. 24, 2024).

² National Institute on Aging, *What Is Dementia? Symptoms, Types, and Diagnosis*, <https://www.nia.nih.gov/health/alzheimers-and-dementia/what-dementia-symptoms-types-and-diagnosis> (last visited Jan. 22, 2024).

³ Alzheimer's Association, *supra* note 1, at 7.

⁴ Alzheimer's Association, *supra* note 1, at 5.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ Joseph Wherton, et al., *Wandering as a Sociomaterial Practice: Extending the Theorization of GPS Tracking in Cognitive Impairment*, 29 Qual. Health Res., (Sept. 14, 2018), <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1049732318798358#articleCitationDownloadContainer> (last visited Jan. 24, 2024).

⁷ Kumar B. Rajan, Ph.D., et al., *Population Estimate of People with Clinical AD and Mild Cognitive Impairment in the United States (2020-2060)*, 17 *Alzheimers Dement.* 12, (May 27, 2021), <https://alz-journals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/alz.12362> (last visited Jan. 24, 2024).

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ Florida Department of Elder Affairs, *2023 Alzheimer's Disease Advisory Committee Annual Report*, <https://elderaffairs.org/wp-content/uploads/ADAC-Report-2023.pdf> (last visited Jan. 24, 2024).

¹⁰ Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Bulletin, Robert Schaefer and Julie McNiff, *Awareness of Alzheimer's Disease*, <https://leb.fbi.gov/articles/featured-articles/awareness-of-alzheimers-disease> (last visited Jan. 24, 2024).

Law Enforcement Training

Sections 943.11 and 943.12, F.S., create the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission (CJSTC) within the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and require CJSTC to establish uniform minimum training standards for the training of officers in the various criminal justice disciplines.¹¹ Section 943.13, F.S., requires all law enforcement officer applicants to complete a CJSTC-approved basic recruit training program.¹²

After obtaining certification and as a condition of continued employment or appointment, s. 943.135, F.S., requires law enforcement officers to receive at least 40 hours of CJSTC-approved continued employment training (CET) every four years. The employing agency must document that the CET is job-related and consistent with the needs of the employing agency, and report training completion to the CJSTC through the Automated Training Management System.¹³

Current Florida law requires FDLE to develop CET relating to various special topics, such as training related to diabetic emergencies¹⁴, autism spectrum disorder¹⁵, and identifying and investigating elder abuse and neglect¹⁶.

Section 943.17296, F.S., requires each certified law enforcement officer to complete training in identifying and investigating elder abuse and neglect as a part of his or her basic recruit training or as CET. Such training must include instruction on the identification of and appropriate responses to persons suffering from dementia and on identifying and investigating elder abuse and neglect.

The CJSTC, however, does not currently offer specific post-basic training on Alzheimer's disease or related forms of dementia.

Effect of Proposed Changes

CS/HB 801, creates s. 943.17299, F.S., to require FDLE to establish an online, continued employment training component relating to Alzheimer's disease and related forms of dementia. The bill requires the training component to be developed in consultation with the Department of Elder Affairs and to include, but not be limited to instruction on interacting with persons with Alzheimer's disease or a related form of dementia, including instruction on techniques for:

- Recognizing behavioral symptoms and characteristics;
- Effective communication;
- Employing alternatives to using physical restraints; and
- Identifying signs of abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

The bill provides that completion of the training component may count toward the 40 hours of instruction required for continued employment or appointment as a law enforcement officer.

The bill provides an effective date of October 1, 2024.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1: Creates s. 943.17299, F.S., relating to continued employment training relating to Alzheimer's disease and related forms of dementia.

Section 2: Provides an effective date of October 1, 2024.

¹¹ S. 943.12(5), F.S.

¹² S. 943.13(9), F.S.

¹³ Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Agency Analysis of 2024 House Bill 801, p. 5 (Dec. 8, 2023).

¹⁴ S. 943.1726, F.S.

¹⁵ S. 943.1727, F.S.

¹⁶ S. 943.17296, F.S.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

The bill may have an insignificant negative impact on FDLE expenditures due to costs of developing and implementing the new online continued education training component required by the bill. FDLE estimates that the total cost to develop and implement the training component will be approximately \$11,000.¹⁷ However, this cost can be absorbed within existing resources.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not Applicable. This bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to spend funds or take action requiring the expenditures of funds; reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On January 19, 2024, the Criminal Justice Subcommittee adopted an amendment and reported the bill favorably as a committee substitute. The amendment:

¹⁷ Florida Department of Law Enforcement, *supra* at note 13.

- Changed the effective date of the bill from July 1, 2024, to October 1, 2024.
- Made a technical change.

This analysis is drafted to the committee substitute as passed by the Criminal Justice Subcommittee.