Chamber Bill Number

Tab 1	SB 200 of a Child	-	Pass	sidomo (CO-II	NTRO	ODUCERS) Torres; (Com	npare to CS/CS/H 00363) Temp	orary Respite Care
256730	D	S		RCS	CF,	Passidomo	Delete everything after	04/03 03:48 PM
105330	AA	S	L	FAV	CF,	Passidomo	Delete L.49:	04/03 03:48 PM
Tab 2	CS/SB 414 by HP, Grimsley; (Similar to CS/H 00863) Hospice Services							
379590	Α	S	L	RCS	CF,	Grimsley	Delete L.29:	04/03 03:49 PM
Tab 3	SB 570	by F	Rou	son ; (Similar to	CS/	CS/H 00023) Public Assist	ance	
309382	Α	S		RCS	CF,	Rouson	Delete L.31 - 239:	04/03 03:49 PM
Tab 4	SB 634	by (Cam	pbell; (Identic	al to	H 00645) Involuntary Exa	minations Under the Baker Act	
Tab 5	SB 1260) by	Bea	an; (Compare t	o CS,	/H 00593) Restrictions on	Use of Public Assistance Benefi	ts
Tab C	CD 1606	S leve	D	ulau (CO INTI	200	UCEDC) Charles (Cinciles	. to 11 0707F) Child Walfarra	
Tab 6	2R 1080		вах	xiey (CO-INTI			to H 07075) Child Welfare	
635208	Α	S		RCS	CF,	Baxley	Delete L.323 - 369.	04/03 03:49 PM
Tab 7	SB 1756	5 by	Ga	rcia; (Compare	to H	00645) Examination and	Treatment of Individuals with N	1ental Illness
375730	D	S		RCS	CF,	Garcia	Delete everything after	04/03 03:49 PM

The Florida Senate

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

CHILDREN, FAMILIES, AND ELDER AFFAIRS Senator Garcia, Chair **Senator Torres, Vice Chair**

MEETING DATE: Monday, April 3, 2017

TIME:

1:30—3:30 p.m.

James E. "Jim" King, Jr. Committee Room, 401 Senate Office Building PLACE:

MEMBERS: Senator Garcia, Chair; Senator Torres, Vice Chair; Senators Artiles, Broxson, Campbell, and Stargel

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	SB 200 Passidomo (Compare CS/CS/H 363)	Temporary Respite Care of a Child; Authorizing certain organizations to establish programs for the purpose of assisting parents and legal guardians in providing temporary respite care for a child; providing that placement of a child in temporary respite care does not, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, constitute abuse, neglect, or abandonment or placement in foster care; authorizing the Department of Children and Families to refer children to such programs under certain circumstances, etc. CF 04/03/2017 Fav/CS JU RC	Fav/CS Yeas 5 Nays 0
2	CS/SB 414 Health Policy / Grimsley (Similar CS/H 863)	Hospice Services; Exempting certain hospice services in a not-for-profit retirement community from specified review and application requirements, etc. HP 03/27/2017 Fav/CS CF 04/03/2017 Fav/CS RC	Fav/CS Yeas 5 Nays 0
3	SB 570 Rouson (Similar CS/CS/H 23, Compare CS/H 1121, CS/S 1044)	Public Assistance; Revising penalties for noncompliance with work requirements for temporary cash assistance; requiring the Department of Economic Opportunity, in cooperation with CareerSource Florida, Inc., and the Department of Children and Families, to develop and implement a work plan agreement for participants in the temporary cash assistance program; requiring the Department of Children and Families to impose a replacement fee for electronic benefits transfer cards under certain circumstances, etc. CF 04/03/2017 Fav/CS CM AHS AP	Fav/CS Yeas 5 Nays 0

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Monday, April 3, 2017, 1:30—3:30 p.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
4	SB 634 Campbell (Identical H 645, Compare H 7011, S 1756)	Involuntary Examinations Under the Baker Act; Authorizing physician assistants and advanced registered nurse practitioners to execute a certificate under certain conditions stating that he or she has examined a person and finds the person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination, etc. HP 03/14/2017 Favorable CF 04/03/2017 Favorable JU	Favorable Yeas 5 Nays 0
		RC	
5	SB 1260 Bean (Compare CS/H 593)	Restrictions on Use of Public Assistance Benefits; Prohibiting the use of electronic benefits transfer cards to purchase soft drinks or candy; directing the Department of Children and Families to request a waiver to prohibit the use of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits to purchase soft drinks or candy, etc.	Favorable Yeas 4 Nays 1
		CF 04/03/2017 Favorable AHS AP	
6	SB 1680 Baxley (Similar H 7075)	Child Welfare; Extending court jurisdiction to age 22 for young adults with disabilities in foster care; requiring a transition plan to be approved before a child reaches 18 years of age; requiring the Department of Children and Families, in collaboration with certain entities, to develop a statewide quality rating system for residential group care providers and foster homes, etc.	Fav/CS Yeas 5 Nays 0
		CF 04/03/2017 Fav/CS AHS AP	
7	SB 1756 Garcia (Compare H 645, H 1327, H 7011, S 634)	Examination and Treatment of Individuals with Mental Illness; Providing responsibilities of the Department of Children and Families for a comprehensive statewide mental health and substance abuse program; revising rights of individuals receiving mental health treatment and services to provide for the use of health care surrogates or proxies to make decisions; designated receiving facilities to permit access authority to an agency designated by the Governor to serve as the federally mandated protection and advocacy system for individuals with disabilities, etc.	Fav/CS Yeas 4 Nays 0
		CF 04/03/2017 Fav/CS AHS AP	

Other Related Meeting Documents

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Monday, April 3, 2017, 1:30—3:30 p.m.

> S-036 (10/2008) Page 3 of 3

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Pre	epared By: The F	Professional Staff of the C	ommittee on Childr	ren, Families, and Elder Affairs		
BILL:	CS/SB 200					
NTRODUCER:	Children, Fa	Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee and Senator Passidomo				
SUBJECT:	Temporary I	Respite Care of a Child	l			
DATE:	April 4, 2017	REVISED:				
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION		
Preston		Hendon	CF	Fav/CS		
			JU			
			RC			

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 200 authorizes qualified nonprofit organizations to establish programs to assist parents in providing respite care for a period not to exceed 90 days for a child in times of family hardship. Only children who are not part of the child welfare system are eligible for care under this program.

The bill authorizes the parent of a minor child to execute a contract for care to delegate certain powers regarding the care and custody of the child to a volunteer respite family that is screened and trained by certain nonprofit organizations. The delegation does not change parental rights, obligations, or authority regarding custody, visitation, or support unless determined by a court to be in the best interests of the child. The bill includes various requirements to ensure child safety and requires notification to a parent who did not sign the contract for care.

The bill defines the terms "qualified association," "qualified nonprofit organization," "temporary respite care" and "volunteer respite family," provides a process for registering these qualified organizations in lieu of licensure, and requires level 2 background screening for employees of the organizations and family members who provide care. The bill requires the collection and retention of certain specified information.

The bill has no fiscal impact on state or local government.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2017.

II. Present Situation:

Safe Families Model

Sometimes, parents encounter a hardship and are unable to adequately deal with both that situation and parenting at the same time due to the lack of family or other support system. This type of social isolation combined with the stress of a crisis can increase the likelihood of child abuse, often through child neglect. Furthermore, homelessness, unemployment, domestic violence, illness, mental health issues, and substance addiction can all lead to situations in which a parent must choose between addressing the immediate situation and adequate care of his or her child.²

In 2002, the Safe Families for Children (SFFC) program created a model in which parents in crisis without family or other support had a place to go for help without entering the child welfare system.³ The model includes placing a child with an unpaid volunteer host family, allowing a parent the time and space to deal with whatever issues brought them to SFFC. By temporarily placing the child with a host family, SFFC hopes to reduce the risk of child abuse and neglect, as well as provide a safe place for a child.⁴

SFFC states that it has three main objectives: child welfare deflection, child abuse prevention, and family support and stabilization.⁵ SFFC reports that the hallmarks of the program are that parents retain full legal custody of children, volunteer families are extensively screened and supported, the average length of stay is 6 weeks (ranging from 2 days to 1 year), there is a close working relationship between the Safe Families organization, local churches, and the referring organization, and that the model is committed to reuniting the family as soon as possible.⁶

Programs based on the SFFC model are active in 70 cities in the U.S., Canada, and the U.K.⁷ SFFC models operate in three Florida areas: Naples, Orlando, and Tampa Bay.⁸

Licensure

DCF licenses most out-of-home placements, including family foster homes, residential child-caring agencies (residential group care), and child-placing agencies. The following placements do not require licensure:

- Relative caregivers;
- Non-relative caregivers;

¹ Safe Families for Children, How Safe Families Works, *available at*: http://safe-families.org/about/how-safe-families-works/ (last visited March 29, 2017).

² Safe Families for Children, Frequently Asked Questions, *available at*: http://safe-families.org/about/faq/ (last visited March 29, 2017).

 $^{^3}$ *Id*.

⁴ *Id*.

⁵ Safe Families for Children, Who we help, *available at*: http://www.safe-families.org/whatis_whowehelp.aspx. (last visited March 29, 2017).

⁶ *Id*.

⁷ Safe Families for Children, About Us, available at: http://safe-families.org/about/ (last visited March 29, 2017).

⁸ Safe Families for Children, Locations, available at: http://safe-families.org/about/locations / (last visited March 29, 2017).

⁹ Section 409.175, F.S.

• An adoptive home which has been approved by the department or by a licensed child-placing agency for children placed for adoption; and

• Persons or neighbors who care for children in their homes for less than 90 days. 10

Licensure involves meeting rules and regulations pertaining to:

- The good moral character of personnel and foster parents based on background screening, education, training, and experience requirements;
- Operation, conduct, and maintenance;
- The provision of food, clothing, educational opportunities, services, equipment, and individual supplies to assure the healthy physical, emotional, and mental development of the children served;
- The appropriateness, safety, cleanliness, and general adequacy of the premises, including fire
 prevention and health standards, to provide for the physical comfort, care, and well-being of
 the children served;
- The ratio of staff to children required to provide adequate care and supervision of the children served; and
- In the case of foster homes, the maximum number of children in the home. 11

These licensure standards are the minimum requirements that must be met to care for children within the child welfare system. DCF must issue a license for those homes and agencies that meet the minimum licensure standards.¹²

Background Screening

Volunteer and Employee Criminal History System

The Volunteer and Employee Criminal History System (VECHS) program was implemented in 1999 and is authorized by the National Child Protection Act (NCPA) and s. 943.0542, F.S. The VECHS program provides a means to background screen the employees and volunteers of organizations who work with vulnerable individuals but who are not required by law to be background screened. Examples of organizations that may use VECHS are churches and volunteer organizations that serve children, the elderly or persons with disabilities but are not licensed or contracted by the state.

Through the VECHS program, FDLE and the FBI provide state and national criminal history record information on applicants, employees, and volunteers to qualified organizations (not individuals or state agencies) in Florida. With this criminal history information, the organizations can more effectively screen out those current and prospective volunteers and employees who are not suitable for contact with children, the elderly, or persons with disabilities.¹³

Unlike screenings under the Care Provider Background Screening Clearinghouse in chapter 435, F.S., screenings through the VECHS program are not actively monitored. The screenings provide

¹⁰ *Id*.

¹¹ *Id*.

¹² Id.

¹³ Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Volunteer and Employee Background checks, *available at*: http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/cms/Background-Checks/VECHS-Home.aspx. (last visited March 29, 2017).

a snapshot in time of that particular employee or volunteer's criminal record at the time the screen is completed. Any arrest or judicial action after that screening is completed is unknown. Additionally, the organization receiving the screening results makes its own determination of whether to employ the individual or use the volunteer based on its own standards.

Level 2 Background Screening

A level 2 background screening includes but is not limited to fingerprinting for statewide criminal history records checks through the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and national criminal history checks through the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and may include local criminal records checks through local law enforcement agencies. ¹⁴ The applicant has fingerprints taken by a vendor that submits the electronic fingerprints to FDLE for DCF. FDLE then runs statewide checks and submits the electronic file to the FBI for national checks.

Once the background screening is completed, and FDLE receives the information from the FBI, the criminal history information is transmitted to DCF. DCF then determines if the screening contains any disqualifying information for employment. DCF must ensure that no applicant has been arrested for, is awaiting final disposition of, has been found guilty of, or entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to any prohibited offense including, but not limited to, such crimes as sexual misconduct, murder, assault, kidnapping, arson, exploitation, lewd and lascivious behavior, drugs, and domestic violence. ¹⁵ If the department finds that an individual has a history containing any of these offenses, they must disqualify that individual from employment under chapter 435, F.S.

Liability and Insurance

Should a child become ill or injured while in the care of a SFFC volunteer host family, the host family may have limited personal liability pursuant to the federal Volunteer Protection Act¹⁶ (VPA) and Florida Volunteer Protection Act¹⁷ (FVPA). The VPA provides that a volunteer of a nonprofit organization is not liable for harm caused by his or her act or omission if:

- The volunteer was acting within the scope of his or her responsibilities for the organization;
 and
- The harm was not caused by willful or criminal misconduct, gross negligence, reckless misconduct, or a conscious, flagrant indifference to the rights or safety of the individual harmed by the volunteer. 18

The FVPA also provides immunity from civil liability if the volunteer was acting with good faith within the scope of his or her duties, as an ordinary reasonable person would have acted under the same or similar circumstances, and the harm was not caused by wanton or willful misconduct. ¹⁹ Neither the VPA nor the FVPA provide immunity to the nonprofit organization itself.

¹⁴ Section 435.04, F.S.

¹⁵ *Id*.

¹⁶ Volunteer Protection Act of 1997, 42 U.S.C. s. 14501 et seq.

¹⁷ Section 768.1355, F.S.

¹⁸ 42 U.S.C. s. 14503.

¹⁹ Section 768.1355(1), F.S.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 creates s. 409.1761, relating to organizations providing temporary respite care for children not in the welfare system, to authorize qualified nonprofit organizations to establish programs to assist parents in providing respite care for a child in times of family hardship. Only children who are not part of the child welfare system are eligible for care under this program.

The bill authorizes the parent of a minor child to execute a contract for care to delegate certain powers regarding the care and custody of the child to a volunteer respite family that is screened and trained by certain nonprofit organizations. The delegation does not change parental rights, obligations, or authority regarding custody, visitation, or support unless determined by a court to be in the best interests of the child. The bill includes various requirements to ensure child safety and requires notification to a parent who did not sign the contract for care.

The bill defines the terms "qualified association," "qualified nonprofit organization," "temporary respite care" and "volunteer respite family," provides a process for registering these qualified organizations in lieu of licensure, and requires level 2 background screening for employees of the organizations and family members who provide care. The bill requires the collection and retention of certain specified information.

Section 2 provides an effective date of July 1, 2017.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The proposed legislation requires a qualified nonprofit organization to complete a criminal history record check on certain individuals at \$38.75 per individual. Also, additional fees may be charged by each live scan provider for their services. It requires the retention of fingerprints, which for each individual is a yearly fee of \$6.00.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

The bill creates s. 409.1761 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee on April 3, 2017:

- Limits the length of time a child may be in temporary respite care to 90 days;
- Specifies the criteria making a child ineligible for care under this program;
- Expands and clarifies the duties of the qualified nonprofit organization;
- Removes the ability of legal guardians to contract for the care of a child;
- Expands and clarifies contents of a contract for care; and
- Provides for notification to a parent who does not sign a contract for care.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.



	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS	•	
04/03/2017	•	
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	•	
	•	

The Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs (Passidomo) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Section 409.1761, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

409.1761 Organizations providing temporary respite care for children not in the child welfare system.— The Legislature finds that in circumstances in which a parent of a minor child is

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11 temporarily unable to provide care for the child, but does not 12 need the full support of the child welfare system, a less 13 intrusive alternative to supervision by the department or 14 involvement by the judiciary should be available.

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Qualified association" means an association that:
- 1. Publishes and requires compliance with its standards and files copies thereof with the department as provided in s. 409.176(5)(b); and
- 2. Establishes, publishes, and requires compliance with best practice standards for operating a program that assists parents in providing temporary respite care for a child by a volunteer respite family.
- (b) "Qualified nonprofit organization" or "organization" means a Florida private nonprofit organization that assists parents in providing temporary respite care for a child by a volunteer respite family under an agreement with a qualified association.
- (c) "Temporary respite care" means care provided to a child by a volunteer respite family in their home for a period of time that is not to exceed 90 days in order to provide temporary relief to parents who are unable to care for a child.
- (d) "Volunteer respite family" means an individual or a family who voluntarily agrees to provide without compensation, temporary care for a period of time no longer than 90 days for a child under a contract for care with the child's parent with the assistance of a qualified nonprofit organization.
- (2) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PROGRAM. A qualified nonprofit organization may establish a program that assists parents in



40 providing temporary respite care for a child by a volunteer 41 respite family. 42 (a) A child is eligible for the program if he or she: 43 1. Has not been removed from the child's parent due to 44 abuse or neglect and placed in the custody of the department; 45 2. Is not the subject of an ongoing department investigation of abuse, abandonment, or neglect; 46 47 3. Has not been the subject of a verified report of abuse, 48 abandonment or neglect; or 49 4. Is the subject of an open court in-home dependency case 50 and under protective supervision of the department. 51 (b) Placement of a child under this section, in the absence 52 of evidence to the contrary, does not constitute abuse, neglect, 53 or abandonment as defined in s. 39.01 and is not considered to 54 be placement of the child in foster care. However, the 55 department may refer a child to an organization's program if the 56 department determines that the needs of the child or the needs 57 of the child's parent do not require an out-of-home safety plan 58 pursuant to s. 39.301(9) or other formal involvement of the 59 department and that the child and the child's family may benefit 60 from the temporary respite care and services provided by the 61 organization. 62 (3) DUTIES OF A QUALIFIED NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION. - A qualified nonprofit organization that provides temporary respite 6.3 64 care to children under this section shall: 65 (a) Establish its program under an agreement or

screenings under s. 409.175 and chapter 435 of the following

(b) Verify that the department has conducted background

certification with a qualified association.

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persons before such persons have contact with a child:

- 1. Employees of the organization who will have direct contact with children while assisting parents in providing temporary respite care.
- 2. Members of the volunteer respite family and persons residing in the volunteer respite home who are 12 years of age or older. However, members of a volunteer respite family and persons residing in the volunteer respite home who are between the ages of 12 years and 18 years are not required to be fingerprinted but must be screened for delinquency records.
- (c) Train all volunteer respite families. The training must include:
- 1. A discussion of the rights, duties, and limitations in providing temporary care for a child;
- 2. An overview of program processes, including intake triage processes;
- 3. Working with third party service providers, including schools and medical professionals;
- 4. General safety requirements, including the prevention of sudden unexplained death syndrome, proper supervision of children, and water and pool safety;
- 5. Instruction on appropriate and constructive disciplinary practices, including the prohibition of physical punishment and discipline that is severe, humiliating, or frightening, or is associated with the deprivation of food, rest, or toileting;
- 6. Abuse and maltreatment reporting requirements, including proper cooperation with the department;
 - 7. Confidentiality; and
 - 8. Building a healthy relationship with a child's parents.



98 (d) Be solely responsible for ongoing supervision of each 99 child placed with a volunteer respite family. (e) Maintain records on each volunteer respite family and 100 101 96 child served, including, but not limited to: 102 1. The name and age of the child; 103 2. The name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and 104 other contact information for the child's parents; 105 3. The name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and other contact information for the child's volunteer respite 106 107 family; 108 4. A copy of the contract for care executed pursuant to 109 this section; and 110 5. Proof that the volunteer respite family has met all the 111 personnel screening requirements conducted by the 112 departmentunder this section. 113 (f) Provide the following information to the department on 114 an annual basis: 1. The name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and 115 116 other contact information of the organization. 117 2. The name of the organization's director. 118 3. The names and addresses of the officers and members of 119 the governing body. 120 4. The total number of volunteer respite families currently 121 working with the organization and the total number of children 122 who were provided temporary respite care in the previous fiscal 123 year. 124 5. A copy of its agreement or certification with a 125 qualified association for the purpose of providing volunteer

respite services pursuant to this section.

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- (g) Provide the qualified association with data and other information as required by the qualified association to demonstrate that the qualified nonprofit organization is in substantial compliance with the minimum best practice standards published by the qualified association.
- (h) Immediately notify the department of any suspected or confirmed incident of abuse, neglect, or other maltreatment of a child while in the care of a volunteer respite family.
- (i) Make available to the department or qualified association at any time for inspection all records relating to the program and children cared for by the organization's volunteer respite families to ensure compliance with this section and standards established by any entity with which the organization is affiliated.
- (3) CONTRACT FOR CARE.— All parents of a child must enter into a written contract with the qualified association for the provision of temporary respite care of the child under this section. The contract for care may not exceed 90 days in duration and may not be extended.
- (a) The contract must be executed before, or at the time, the child is placed with a volunteer respite family and organization. Through the contract for care, the parent may delegate to the volunteer respite family any of the powers regarding the care and custody of the child, except the power to consent to the marriage or adoption of the child, the performance or inducement of an abortion on the child, or the termination of parental rights regarding the child. Authorization for the volunteer respite family to consent to routine and emergency medical care on behalf of the parent shall

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be granted only upon the separate consent of the parent pursuant to s. 743.0645. The contract for care must at a minimum:

- 1. Be signed by the parent or both parents if both parents are living and have shared responsibility and timesharing of the child pursuant to law or a court order. Notification to a parent whose parental rights have been terminated is not required.
- 2. Be signed by all members of the volunteer respite family who are 18 years of age or older.
- 3. Be signed by the representative of the organization who assisted with the child's placement with the volunteer respite family.
 - 4. Be signed by two subscribing witnesses.
 - (b) The contract for care must include:
- 1. A statement that the contract does not deprive the parent of any parental or legal authority regarding the care and custody of the child or supersede a court order regarding the care and custody of the child.
- 2. A statement that the contract may be revoked or withdrawn at any time by the parent and that custody of the child shall be returned to the parent as soon as reasonably possible.
- 3. The basic services and accommodations provided by the volunteer respite family and organization.
- 4. Identification of the child, the parent, and the members of the volunteer respite family, including contact information for all parties.
- 5. Identification of the organization, including contact information for the organization and the representative who assisted with the child's placement.

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- 6. A statement regarding disciplinary procedures that are used by the volunteer respite family and expectations regarding interactions between the volunteer respite family and the child. The statement must identify the child's known behavioral or emotional issues and how such issues are addressed by the child's parent.
- 7. A statement of the minimum expected frequency of contact between the parent and the child, expectations for the volunteer respite family to facilitate any reasonable request for contact with the child outside of the established schedule, and the minimum expected frequency of contact between the parent and the volunteer respite family to discuss the child's well-being and health.
- 8. A statement regarding the child's educational needs, including the name and address of the child's school and the names of the child's teachers.
- 9. A list of extracurricular, religious, or community activities and programs in which the child participates.
- 10. A list of any special dietary or nutritional requirements of the child.
- 11. A description of the child's medical needs, including any diagnoses, allergies, therapies, treatments, or medications prescribed to the child and the expectations for the volunteer respite family to address such medical needs.
- 12. A statement that the volunteer respite family agrees to act in the best interests of the child and to consider all reasonable wishes and expectations of the parent concerning the care and comfort of the child.
 - 13. A statement that all appropriate members of the

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volunteer respite family have successfully met the personnel screening requirements pursuant to paragraph) (b).

- 14. An expiration date for each contract for care, which may not exceed 90 days in duration.
- 15. A statement that the goal of the organization, volunteer respite family, and parent is to return the child receiving temporary respite care to the parent as soon as the situation requiring such care has been resolved.
- 16. A requirement that the volunteer respite family immediately notify the parent of the child's need for medical care.
- (c) The parent may revoke or withdraw the contract for care at any time, and the child shall be returned immediately to the custody of the parent. A contract for care executed under this section expires automatically after 90 days and may not operate to deprive a parent of any parental or legal authority regarding the care and custody of the child or supersede a court order regarding the care and custody of the child.
- (d) If all parents do not sign the contract for care, the organization must, prior to the child's placement with a voluntary respite family:
- 1. Secure a notarized Consent for Placement with Volunteer Respite Family executed by the parent who did not sign the contract for care. The Consent for Placement with Volunteer Respite Family must contain each term set forth in the contract for care as required in this subsection and an advisory that the parent may elect to object to the contract for care and take custody of the child pursuant to the provision of Florida law, or



243 2. Personally serve the parent who did not sign the 244 contract for care with a Petition for Dependency pursuant to 245 Chapter 39 setting forth grounds to establish that the parent 246 has abandoned, abused or neglected the child. 247 (4) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS —Any organization that is 248 registered with a qualified association shall immediately notify 249 the department if it has in its care: 250 (a) A child with a serious developmental disability or a physical, emotional, or mental handicap for which the 2.51 252 organization is not qualified or able to provide care; or 253 (b) A child who has not been returned to a parent when the 254 contract expires. 255 (5) APPLICABILITY.—Placement of a child under this section 256 without additional evidence does not constitute abandonment, 257 abuse, or neglect, as defined in s. 39.01, and is not considered 258 to be placement of the child in foster care. 259 However, nothing in this section prevents the department or a 260 law enforcement agency from investigating allegations of 261 abandonment, abuse, neglect, unlawful desertion of a child, or 262 human trafficking. 263 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017. ========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========== 264 And the title is amended as follows: 265 266 Delete everything before the enacting clause 267 and insert: 268 A bill to be entitled 269 An act relating to the temporary respite care of a child; creating s. 409.1761, F.S.; providing 270 271 legislative findings; providing definitions;

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authorizing qualified nonprofit organizations to establish programs to provide temporary respite care for children; providing duties and recordkeeping requirements for such organizations; providing screening requirements for certain persons; requiring notification to the Department of Children and Families under certain circumstances; authorizing a volunteer respite family to enter into a contract for care to provide temporary respite care for a child; specifying the duration of a contract for care; specifying the form and execution of the contract; authorizing inspection of documents by the Department of Children and Families; providing eligibility; authorizing the department to refer a child for such care; providing applicability;; providing an effective date.

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate	•	House
Comm: FAV	•	
04/03/2017	•	
	•	
	•	
	•	

The Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs (Passidomo) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment to Amendment (256730)

Delete line 49

and insert:

1 2 3

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4. Is not the subject of an open court in-home dependency case

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 200

By Senator Passidomo

28-00071-17 2017200

A bill to be entitled An act relating to the temporary respite care of a child; creating s. 409.1761, F.S.; defining terms; authorizing certain organizations to establish programs for the purpose of assisting parents and legal guardians in providing temporary respite care for a child; restricting care to specified children; providing that placement of a child in temporary respite care does not, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, constitute abuse, neglect, or abandonment or placement in foster care; authorizing the Department of Children and Families to refer children to such programs under certain circumstances; providing requirements for an organization to register with a qualified association; requiring collection and retention of specified information; providing an exemption from specified licensure requirements under certain circumstances; requiring notification of specified information to the department; providing applicability; requiring background screening of specified persons; providing exceptions; requiring parents or legal guardians to enter into a contract for care as a condition of participation in the program; providing requirements for such contracts; requiring a separate authorization for certain care; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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> Section 1. Section 409.1761, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

409.1761 Organizations providing temporary respite care for

Page 1 of 7

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 200

2017200

28-00071-17

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33	children not in the child welfare system
34	(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
35	(a) "Qualified association" means an association that:
36	1. Publishes and requires compliance with its standards and
37	files copies thereof with the department as provided in s.
38	409.176(5)(b); and
39	2. Establishes, publishes, and requires compliance with
40	best practice standards for operating a program that assists
41	parents and legal guardians in providing temporary respite care
42	for a child by a volunteer respite family.
43	(b) "Qualified nonprofit organization" or "organization"
44	means a Florida private nonprofit organization that assists
45	parents and legal guardians in providing temporary respite care
46	for a child by a volunteer respite family under an agreement
47	with a qualified association.
48	(c) "Volunteer respite family" means an individual or a
49	family who voluntarily agrees to provide temporary care for a
50	child under a contract for care with the child's parent or legal
51	guardian with the assistance of a qualified nonprofit
52	organization.
53	(2) QUALIFIED NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—A qualified nonprofit
54	organization may establish a program that assists parents and
55	legal guardians in providing temporary respite care for a child
56	by a volunteer respite family. Only a child who has not been
57	removed from the child's parent or legal guardian due to abuse
58	$\underline{\text{or neglect}}$ and placed in the custody of the department is
59	eligible to be cared for under this section. Placement of \underline{a}
60	child under this section, in the absence of evidence to the
61	contrary, does not constitute abuse, neglect, or abandonment as

Page 2 of 7

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 200

these terms are defined in s. 39.01 and is not considered to be placement of the child in foster care. However, the department may refer a child to an organization's program if the department determines that the services are appropriate for addressing the needs of a family in crisis, preventing the child from being placed in the custody of the department, or achieving reunification of the child with his or her biological family.

(a) Registration.—A qualified nonprofit organization that provides temporary respite care to children under this section shall annually register with a qualified association.

1. In order to register, the organization must provide each year to the qualified association:

- a. The name and address of the organization; the names and addresses of the officers and the members of the board of directors or other governing body of the organization, as applicable; the name of the person in charge of the organization; and proof that the organization and its volunteer respite families are in compliance with the minimum health, sanitary, and safety standards required by applicable state law or local ordinance, the uniform firesafety standards required by chapter 633, and the personnel screening requirements in s. 409.175 and chapter 435; and
- b. The relevant data on the services provided by the organization, including the organization's capacity and the number of approved volunteer respite families; the number and ages of children being cared for through the organization, the number of children who have left the care of the organization during the past year, the length of stay of each child, and the reason for each child's care; and the names of all personnel.

Page 3 of 7

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 200

28-00071-17

91	2. Upon verification that all requirements for registration
92	have been met, the qualified association shall, without charge,
93	issue a certificate of registration valid for 1 year.
94	(b) Collection and retention of information and
95	documentation
96	1. An organization shall collect and maintain, at a
97	minimum, the following information and documentation for each
98	child to whom it provides temporary respite care:
99	a. The name and age of the child;
100	b. The name, address, and contact information for the
101	child's parent or legal guardian;
102	c. The name, address, and contact information of the
103	<pre>child's volunteer respite family;</pre>
104	d. A copy of the contract for care of the child executed
105	<pre>pursuant to subsection (3); and</pre>
106	e. Proof of the volunteer respite family's compliance with
107	the personnel screening requirements in s. 409.175 and chapter
108	<u>435.</u>
109	2. An organization shall maintain on site and provide, upon
110	request, proof that the organization is in compliance with
111	published minimum standards that are filed by the qualified
112	association with the department as provided in s. 409.176(5)(b).
113	The qualified association has the right to access and review the
114	organization's files at any time to ensure compliance with this
115	section and the standards established by the qualified
116	association.
117	(c) Exemption from licensure.—The licensing provisions of
118	$\underline{\text{s. 409.175}}$ do not apply to a qualified nonprofit organization
119	under this section. However, such organizations and their

Page 4 of 7

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

SB 200 Florida Senate - 2017

	28-00071-17 2017200
120	volunteer respite families must meet the personnel screening
121	requirements in s. 409.175 and chapter 435.
122	(d) Notification requirements.—Any organization that is
123	registered with a qualified association shall immediately notify
124	the department if it has in its care a child with a serious
125	developmental disability or a physical, emotional, or mental
126	handicap for which the organization is not qualified or able to
127	provide care.
128	(e) Applicability.—The provisions of chapter 39 regarding
129	the reporting of child abuse, abandonment, and neglect apply to
130	any organization registered with a qualified association.
131	(f) Background screeningA qualified nonprofit
132	organization shall conduct a screening, as that term is defined
133	in s. 409.175, of each individual identified in subparagraph 2.
134	1. The department shall maintain and, upon request, shall
135	provide proof of compliance of the personnel of the organization
136	and the members and household of the volunteer respite families
137	with the screening requirements in s. 409.175 and chapter 435.
138	2. Individuals required to be screened under this section
139	include:
140	a. An employee of the organization who assists parents or
141	legal guardians in providing respite care;
142	b. A member of the family that is providing respite care
143	for a child, or a person residing with the family, who is at
144	least 12 years of age. A person who is 12 years of age or older
145	but younger than 18 years of age must be screened for
146	delinquency records, but is not required to be fingerprinted;
147	and
148	c. A volunteer who assists on an intermittent basis for

Page 5 of 7

 ${f CODING:}$ Words ${f stricken}$ are deletions; words ${f underlined}$ are additions.

SB 200 Florida Senate - 2017

2017200

28-00071-17

	
149	less than 10 hours per month, unless a person who meets the
150	screening requirements in s. 409.175 and chapter 435 is present
151	and has the volunteer in his or her line of sight at all times.
152	(3) CONTRACT FOR CARE.—A parent or legal guardian of a
153	child must enter into a written contract with the qualified
154	association for the provision of temporary respite care of the
155	child under this section. The contract must be executed before,
156	or at the time, the child is placed with a volunteer respite
157	family and organization. Through the contract for care, the
158	parent or legal guardian may delegate to the volunteer respite
159	family any of the powers regarding the care and custody of the
160	child, except the power to consent to the marriage or adoption
161	of the child, the performance or inducement of an abortion on
162	the child, or the termination of parental rights regarding the
163	child. The parent or legal guardian may revoke or withdraw the
164	contract for care at any time, and the child shall be returned
165	to the custody of the parent or legal guardian as soon as
166	reasonably possible. A contract for care executed under this
167	section expires automatically after 1 year and may not operate
168	to deprive a parent or legal guardian of any parental or legal
169	authority regarding the care and custody of the child or
170	supersede a court order regarding the care and custody of the
171	child. Each contract must:
172	1. Enumerate the basic services and accommodations provided
173	by the volunteer respite family and organization.
174	2. Identify the child, parent or legal guardian, and
175	volunteer respite family, including necessary contact
176	information for all parties.
177	3. Identify the organization, including the address,

Page 6 of 7

 ${f CODING:}$ Words ${f stricken}$ are deletions; words ${f underlined}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 200

	28-00071-17 2017200
.78	telephone number, and primary point of contact.
.79	4. Contain a clear statement regarding disciplinary
.80	procedures.
81	5. State that the goal of the organization is to return the
.82	child receiving respite care to the parent or legal guardian as
.83	soon as the situation requiring the need for care has been
84	resolved.
85	6. Authorize the volunteer respite family to consent on
86	behalf of the parent or legal guardian to routine and emergency
87	medical care for the child. However, the volunteer respite
88	family shall immediately notify the parent or legal guardian of
89	medical care being provided to the child while the child is
90	under the care of the volunteer respite family. Such
91	authorization must be granted separately in the contract by the
92	parent or legal guardian.
.93	Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.

Page 7 of 7

 ${f CODING:}$ Words ${f stricken}$ are deletions; words ${f underlined}$ are additions.

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate	•	House
Comm: FAV	•	
04/03/2017	•	
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	•	
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The Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs (Passidomo) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment to Amendment (256730)

Delete line 49

and insert:

1 2 3

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4. Is not the subject of an open court in-home dependency case

The Florida Senate COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD

COMMITTEE: Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

ITEM: SB 200

FINAL ACTION: Favorable with Committee Substitute

MEETING DATE: Monday, April 3, 2017 **TIME:** 1:30—3:30 p.m.

PLACE: 401 Senate Office Building

FINAL VOTE			4/03/2017 1 Amendment 105330		4/03/2017 2 Amendment 256730			
Yea	Nay	SENATORS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
Χ		Artiles						
Χ		Broxson						
VA		Campbell						
Χ		Stargel						
		Torres, VICE CHAIR						
X		Garcia, CHAIR						
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5 Y 22	0 Nov	TOTALS	FAV	- Nov	RCS	- Nov	Vec	NI
Yea	Nay		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay

CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

	Prepared By:	The Profe	ssional Staff of the	ne Committee on C	ommittee Cod	de Not Found		
BILL:	CS/ CS/SB 414							
INTRODUCER:	Childen, Fa	amilies, a	nd Elder Affai	rs and Health Po	licy Commi	ttee and Senator Grimsley		
SUBJECT:	Hospice Services							
DATE:	April 4, 20	17	REVISED:					
ANAL	YST	STAF	F DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION		
1. Looke		Stoval			Fav/CS			
. Hendon		Hendon			Fav/CS			

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 414 creates a new exemption from the certificate of need process for the establishment of a hospice program that shares a controlling interest¹ with a not-for-profit retirement community that offers independent living, assisted living, and nursing home services at a teaching nursing home that has been designated as a teaching nursing home² for at least five years. The bill specifies that only one hospice program may be established per teaching nursing home under the exemption.

The bill would have an insignificant fiscal impact to the state and has an effective date of July 1, 2017.

¹ Section. 408.803(7), F.S., defines "controlling interest" to mean the applicant or licensee; a person or entity that serves as an officer of, is on the board of directors of, or has a 5 percent or greater ownership interest in the applicant or licensee; or a person or entity that serves as an officer of, is on the board of directors of, or has a 5 percent or greater ownership interest in the management company or other entity, related or unrelated, with which the applicant or licensee contracts to manage the provider. The term does not include a voluntary board member.

² Section 430.80, F.S., defines "teaching nursing home" to mean a nursing home facility licensed under ch. 400, F.S., which contains a minimum of 170 licensed nursing home beds; has access to a resident senior population of sufficient size to support education, training, and research relating to geriatric care; and has a contractual relationship with a federally funded accredited geriatric research center in this state or operates in its own right a geriatric research center.

II. Present Situation:

Florida's Certificate of Need (CON) Program

Overview

In Florida, a CON is a written statement issued by the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) evidencing community need for a new, converted, expanded, or otherwise significantly modified health care facility or health service, including hospices. The Florida CON program has three levels of review: full, expedited and exempt.³ Unless a project is exempt from the CON program, it must undergo a full comparative review. Expedited review is primarily targeted towards nursing home projects.

Full CON Review Process

Currently, prior to establishing a hospice or a hospice inpatient facility, an applicant is required to follow AHCA requirements for a full CON review.⁴

Full CON review is a lengthy process that starts with the AHCA determining need for a specific facility type or service. Upon determining that a need exists, AHCA accepts applications for CON based on batching cycles. At least 30 days prior to the application deadline for a batch cycle, an applicant must file a letter of intent with AHCA.⁵ A letter of intent must describe the proposal, specify the number of beds sought, if applicable, and identify the services to be provided and the location of the project.⁶ Applications for CON review must be submitted by the specified deadline for the particular batch cycle.⁷ The AHCA must review the application within 15 days of the filing deadline and, if necessary, request additional information for an incomplete application.⁸ The applicant then has 21 days to complete the application or it is deemed withdrawn from consideration.⁹

Within 60 days of receipt of the completed applications for that batch, the AHCA must issue a State Agency Action Report and Notice of Intent to grant a CON for a project in its entirety, to grant a CON for identifiable portions of a project, or to deny a CON for a project. ¹⁰ The AHCA must then publish the decision, within 14 days, in the Florida Administrative Register. ¹¹ If no administrative hearing is requested within 21 days of the publication, the State Agency Action Report and the Notice of Intent become a final order of the AHCA. ¹²

³ Section 408.036, F.S.

⁴ Section 408.036(1)(d), F.S. However, s. 408.036(3)(a), F.S., establishes an exemption to this process for hospice services in a rural hospital.

⁵ Section 408.039(2)(a), F.S.

⁶ Section 408.039(2)(c), F.S.

⁷ Rule 59C-1.008(1)(g), F.A.C.

⁸ Section 408.039(3)(a), F.S.

⁹ Id.

¹⁰ Section 408.039(4)(b), F.S.

¹¹ Section 408.039(4)(c), F.S.

¹² Section 408.039(4)(d), F.S.

An applicant for CON review must submit a fee to the AHCA at the time of application submission. The minimum CON application filing fee is \$10,000. 13 In addition to the base fee, an applicant must pay a fee of .15 percent of each dollar of the proposed expenditure; however, the total fee may not exceed \$50,000. 14

Hospice Need Calculations

Need for a new hospice program is part of the applicant's review criteria pursuant to s. 408.035(1)(a), F.S. Need for a new hospice program can be identified through publication of the fixed need pool (pursuant to Rule 59C-1.0355(4), F.A.C.) or in the absence of numeric need the applicant must demonstrate that circumstances exist to justify approval of a new hospice program. Those circumstances must include documentation of a specific terminally ill population that is not being served or that a county/counties within the service area of a licensed hospice program are not being served.¹⁵

Exemptions from CON Review

Section 408.036(3), F.S., provides many exemptions to CON review. Exempted projects must only submit an application for exemption to the AHCA and pay a \$250 fee.

Teaching Nursing Homes

A teaching nursing home is a nursing home facility licensed under chapter 400 which contains a minimum of 170 licensed nursing home beds; has access to a resident senior population of sufficient size to support education, training, and research relating to geriatric care; and has a contractual relationship with a federally funded accredited geriatric research center in this state or operates in its own right a geriatric research center. The AHCA is required to develop a program for the designation of teaching nursing homes and to be designated, a nursing home must:

- Provide a comprehensive program of integrated senior services that include institutional services and community-based services;
- Participate in a nationally recognized accrediting program and hold a valid accreditation, such as the accreditation awarded by the Joint Commission, or, at the time of initial designation, possess a Gold Seal Award as conferred by the state on its licensed nursing home;
- Have been in business in this state for a minimum of 10 consecutive years;
- Demonstrate an active program in multidisciplinary education and research that relates to gerontology;
- Have a formalized contractual relationship with at least one accredited health profession education program located in this state;
- Have senior staff members who hold formal faculty appointments at universities, which must include at least one accredited health profession education program; and

¹³ Section 408.038, F.S.

¹⁴ Id.

¹⁵ AHCA, Senate Bill 414 Analysis, (January 23, 2017) (on file with the Senate Committee on Health Policy).

¹⁶ Section 403.80(1), F.S.

• Maintain insurance coverage pursuant to s. 400.141(1)(q), F.S., or proof of financial responsibility in a minimum amount of \$750,000. Such proof of financial responsibility may include:

- o Maintaining an escrow account consisting of cash or assets eligible for deposit; or
- Obtaining and maintaining an unexpired, irrevocable, nontransferable and nonassignable letter of credit. The letter of credit shall be used to satisfy a final judgment indicating liability and awarding damages or a settlement agreement when such final judgment or settlement is a result of a liability claim against the facility.¹⁷

Additionally, a teaching nursing home must be primarily operated and established to offer, afford, and render a comprehensive multidisciplinary program of geriatric education and research to residents of the state and certify to the AHCA each school year the name, address, and educational history of each trainee approved and accepted for enrollment in the institution.¹⁸

Currently there are two nursing homes in the state designated as teaching nursing homes: Miami Jewish Health Systems (hospice service area 11, Miami-Dade County) and The Joseph L. Morse Health Center (hospice service area 9C, Palm Beach County). ¹⁹ Of the two, the controlling interest of the Joseph L. Morse Health Center has an open CON application with the AHCA to provide hospice services. The application was preliminarily denied on February 17, 2017, and the denial was timely appealed on March 10, 2017. ²⁰

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

CS/SB 414 creates a new exemption from the CON process for the establishment of a hospice program that shares a controlling interest²¹ with a not-for-profit retirement community that offers independent living, assisted living, and nursing home services at a teaching nursing home that has been designated as a teaching nursing home²² for at least five years. The bill specifies that only one hospice program may be established per teaching nursing home under the exemption. The hospice program can only serve patients residing in the not-for-profit retirement community.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2017.

¹⁷ Section 403.80(3)(a)-(g), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 430.80(6)(a) and (b), F.S.

¹⁹ Supra note 15.

²⁰ Id.

²¹ Section 408.803(7), F.S., defines "controlling interest" to mean the applicant or licensee; a person or entity that serves as an officer of, is on the board of directors of, or has a 5 percent or greater ownership interest in the applicant or licensee; or a person or entity that serves as an officer of, is on the board of directors of, or has a 5 percent or greater ownership interest in the management company or other entity, related or unrelated, with which the applicant or licensee contracts to manage the provider. The term does not include a voluntary board member.

²² Section 430.80, F.S., defines "teaching nursing home" to mean a nursing home facility licensed under ch. 400, F.S., which contains a minimum of 170 licensed nursing home beds; has access to a resident senior population of sufficient size to support education, training, and research relating to geriatric care; and has a contractual relationship with a federally funded accredited geriatric research center in this state or operates in its own right a geriatric research center.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

CS/SB 414 may have a positive fiscal impact on a non-profit retirement community that is able to provide hospice services under the new exemption without first obtaining a CON from the AHCA due to eliminating the requirement to pay fees associated with obtaining a CON and due to being able to provide hospice services in an area where the AHCA may or may not have determined a need for such services.

The bill may have a negative fiscal impact on existing hospices in a service area where this exemption is applied due to a loss of patients that begin using the new hospice.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill may have a fiscal impact of approximately \$35,000 to the AHCA due to loss of revenues from the CON application fees if both providers applied for the CON exemption.²³

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

It is unclear what entities the bill is referring to with the term "not-for-profit retirement communities." This term might need further clarification.²⁴

²³ Supra note 15.

²⁴ Supra note 15.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 408.036 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Health Policy on March 27, 2017:

The CS narrows the applicability of the CON exemption created by the bill by:

- Requiring the not-for-profit retirement community to offer independent living, assisted living, and nursing home services at a teaching nursing home that has been designated as a teaching nursing home for at least 5 years; and
- Specifying that only one hospice program may be offered per teaching nursing home;

The CS also clarifies the language of the bill and makes technical corrections.

CS by Children, Families, and Elder Affairs on April 3, 2017:

The CS limits the hospice services to patients residing in the not-for-profit retirement community.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS		
04/03/2017		
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The Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs (Grimsley) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment

Delete line 29

and insert:

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6 7 established under the exemption in this paragraph, and such

program shall be limited to serving patients residing in

communities located within the not-for-profit retirement

community, including home and community-based service providers.

Florida Senate - 2017 CS for SB 414

By the Committee on Health Policy; and Senator Grimsley

588-02953-17 2017414c1

A bill to be entitled An act relating to hospice services; amending s. 408.036, F.S.; exempting certain hospice services in a not-for-profit retirement community from specified review and application requirements; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 408.036, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.036 Projects subject to review; exemptions.-

- (3) EXEMPTIONS.—Upon request, the following projects are subject to exemption from the provisions of subsection (1):
- (a) For hospice services or for swing beds in a rural hospital, as defined in s. 395.602, in a number that does not exceed one-half of its licensed beds, or for a hospice program established by an entity that shares a controlling interest, as defined in s. 408.803, with a not-for-profit retirement community that offers all of the following:
 - 1. Independent living.
 - 2. Assisted living.

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27 28 3. Nursing home services located on the same premises as a nursing home facility designated by the agency as a teaching nursing home for a minimum of 5 years in accordance with s. $\underline{430.80.}$

Only one hospice program per teaching nursing home may be established under the exemption in this paragraph.

Page 1 of 2

 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2017 CS for SB 414

588-02953-17 2017414c1

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.

Page 2 of 2

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

The Florida Senate COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD

COMMITTEE: Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

ITEM: CS/SB 414

FINAL ACTION: Favorable with Committee Substitute

MEETING DATE: Monday, April 3, 2017

TIME: 1:30—3:30 p.m.

PLACE: 401 Senate Office Building

	4/03/2017 Amendmer	1 nt 379590				
SENATORS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
2 S						
son						
pbell						
gel						
es, VICE CHAIR						
sia, CHAIR						
TOTALS	RCS	- Name	V	New	V	Nay
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CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Pr	epared By: The Pro	fessional Staff of the C	ommittee on Childr	en, Families, and Elder Affa	irs
BILL:	CS/SB 570				
INTRODUCER:	Children, Fami	lies, and Elder Affai	rs Committee and	d Senator Rouson	
SUBJECT:	Public Assistar	nce			
DATE:	April 4, 2017	REVISED:			
ANAI	_YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION	
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			CM		
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Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 570 makes changes to the state's cash assistance program under Temporary Assistance for Needy Families to improve compliance with work requirements. The bill requires agencies assisting recipients to develop a work plan agreement with the recipient to ensure he or she understands the work requirements. The bill imposes a fee on the recipient for replacement electronic benefit cards under certain circumstances. The bill clarifies state law to prohibit relative caregiver payments when both the parent and the child lives with a relative. The bill directs the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to conduct a study of workforce development efforts for TANF recipients.

The bill is not expected to have a fiscal impact to the state and has an effective date of July 1, 2017.

II. Present Situation:

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is a block grant that provides federal funding to states for a wide range of benefits and activities to support indigent families. It is best known for providing cash assistance to needy families with children. The TANF program was created in the 1996 welfare reform law as part of the Personal Responsibility and Work

Opportunity Reconciliation Act.¹ In Florida, the 1996 legislature passed the Work and Gain Economic Self-Sufficiency Act in anticipation of passage of federal welfare reform. The Department of Children and Families (DCF) refers to the benefits from TANF as Temporary Cash Assistance.

The purpose of TANF is to:

- To provide assistance to needy families with children so that they can live in their own home or the homes of relatives;
- To end the dependency of needy parents on government benefits through work, job preparation, and marriage;
- To reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and
- To promote the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.²

Eligibility

Florida law specifies two major categories of families who may be eligible for TANF cash assistance, those families that are work-eligible, and those child-only cases.³ While many of the basic eligibility requirements apply to all of these categories, there are some distinctions between the categories in terms of requirements and restrictions.

Work-Eligible Cases

Within the TANF work-eligible cases, there are single parent families and two-parent families. Single parent families can receive cash assistance for the parent and the children. The parent is subject to all of the financial and non-financial requirements described below including the work requirements and time limits. Single parents with a child under age six meet the participation rate with 20 hours of work participation per week.

Two-parent families with children are eligible on the same basis as single-parent families except the work requirement for two-parent families includes a higher number of hours of participation per week (35 hours or 55 hours if child care is subsidized) than required for single-parent families (30 hours).

Child-Only Cases

There are two child-only types of TANF cases. The first is where the child is living with a relative or situations where a custodial parent is not eligible to be included in the eligibility group. In the majority of situations, the child is living with a grandparent or other relative. Child-only families also include situations where a parent is receiving federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments and situations where the parent is not a U.S. citizen and is ineligible due to their immigration status. Grandparents or other relatives receiving child-only payments are not subject to the TANF work requirement or the TANF time limit.

¹ Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, An Overview of Program Requirements. January 2016. Department of Children and Families. http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/access/docs/TANF%20101%20final.pdf.

² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/programs/tanf/about (last visited March 29, 2017).

³ s. 414.045(1), Florida Statutes.

⁴ Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, An Overview of Program Requirements. January 2016. Department of Children and Families. http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/access/docs/TANF%20101%20final.pdf.

The second type of child-only TANF case is called the Relative Caregiver case where the child has been adjudicated dependent due to the original parents' inability to care for the child and the child has been placed with relatives by the court. These relatives are eligible for a payment that is higher than the typical child-only payment, but less than the payment for licensed foster care. As with other child-only families, grandparents or relatives receiving Relative Caregiver payments are not subject to the TANF work requirements or time limits.

To be eligible, families must meet both financial and non-financial requirements established in state law. In general, families must include a child (or a pregnant woman) and be residents of Florida. Children under age 5 must be current with childhood immunizations and children age 6 to 18 must attend school and parents or caretakers must participate in school conferences. Countable assets must be \$2,000 or less and licensed vehicles needed for individuals subject to the work requirement may not exceed \$8,500.

Noncitizens

Florida law currently excludes a pro-rata share of the income from a parent who is an illegal noncitizen or ineligible noncitizen.⁵ This means that a portion of the income that an illegal citizen parent contributes to the family is not counted towards in the family's income for TANF eligibility.

Work requirements

Adults in families receiving cash assistance must work or participate in work related activities for a specified number of hours per week depending on the number of work-eligible adults in the family and the age of children.⁶

Type of Family	Work participation Hours Required
Other single parent families or two-parent	30 hours weekly with at least 20 hours in core
families where one parent is disabled	activities
Married teen or teen head of household under age 20	Maintains satisfactory attendance at secondary school or the equivalent or participates in education related to employment for at least 20
	hours weekly
Two-parent families who do not receive	35 hours per week (total among both parents) with
subsidized child care	at least 30 hours in core activities
Two-parent families who receive subsidized	55 hours per week with at least 50 hours in core
child care	activities

Federal law includes 12 work activities, including 9 that are "core" activities in that they may be used to satisfy any of the average weekly participation requirements and 3 that are "supplemental" in that they may only be used to satisfy the work activity requirement after the "core" requirement is met.

Core Activities include:

-

⁵ s. 414.095(3)(d), F.S.

⁶ Id

- Unsubsidized employment
- Subsidized private sector employment
- Subsidized public sector employment
- Job search and job readiness (limited to not more than 6 weeks in a federal fiscal year with not more than 4 weeks consecutive).
- Community service
- Work experience
- On-the-job training
- Vocational educational training (limited to 12 months for an individual), and
- Caring for a child of a recipient in community service.

Supplemental Activities include:

- Job skills training directly related to employment
- Education directly related to employment (for those without a high school or equivalent degree), and
- Completion of a secondary school program.⁸

The department works with CareerSource Florida, Inc., known locally as the regional workforce boards to serve the families defined as work-eligible. Workforce boards assist the client in employment training and securing employment. The boards also document whether the client meets the work requirements under TANF and reports this information to the department. If a client does not meet his or her work requirements, the department will sanction the client by reducing or eliminating cash assistance.

Amount of Assistance

The amount of temporary cash assistance received by a family depends on family size and whether the family must pay for housing. The following monthly amounts are specified in s. 414.095(10), F.S.

Family	No Obligation	Shelter Costs	Shelter Costs
Size	To Pay for Shelter	Less than \$50	Greater than \$50
1	\$95	\$153	\$180
2	\$158	\$205	\$241
3	\$198	\$258	\$303
4	\$254	\$309	\$364
5	\$289	\$362	\$426

Time Limits

Federal law restricts receipt of federal TANF benefits to not more than 60 months of assistance. States may exempt up to 20 percent of the caseload from the time limit due to state-defined hardship. Florida law limits receipt of assistance to not more than 48 cumulative months of assistance with exemptions to the time limit provided for hardship. Examples of hardship would

 $^{^7}$ Id

⁸ *Id*

include individuals receiving Social Security disability benefits (which are different than SSI benefits) or individuals caring for a disabled family member when the disability and the need for care have been medically verified.

Relative Caregiver Program

This program provides monthly cash assistance to relatives who meet eligibility rules and have custody of a child under age 18 who has been court ordered dependent by a Florida court and placed in their home by DCF or the community based care child welfare agencies. The monthly cash assistance amount is higher than the Temporary Cash Assistance for one child, but less than the amount paid for a child in the foster care program.

Only the child's income and assets are counted when determining eligibility and payment amounts. Payments are based on the child's age and any countable income. Monthly payments for children with no countable income are as follows:

Age 0 through 5 - \$242 per child Age 6 through 12 - \$249 per child Age 13 through 17 - \$298 per child

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 445.004, F.S., specifying the duties of CareerSource Florida, the private entity responsible for the state's workforce development efforts. The bill requires local workforce boards to report certain work related information, such as the number of individuals served and the employment status, for TANF recipients in CareerSource's annual report.

Section 2 amends s. 445.024, F.S., relating to work requirements for TANF participants. The bill requires a work plan agreement with the individual developed by the Department of Economic Opportunity, CareerSource Florida, and DCF. The plan must be in plain language, state what is expected of the participant, when and how they would be sanctioned, and contain strategies to help them overcome barriers to complete the work requirements.

Section 3 amends s. 402.82, F.S., requiring the payment of cash assistance through electronic benefit transfer (EBT) cards. The bill imposes a fee on the TANF participant if the EBT card is lost or stolen 5 times in one year. The cost of the replacement card will be deducted from the amount of the cash assistance. DCF may waive the replacement fee for participants with extreme financial hardships.

Section 4 amends s. 39.5085, F.S., relating to the Relative Caregiver Program. Consistent with federal law, the bill prohibits payments when both the parent and the child live with the relative caregiver. Payments can however be made in cases where both the parent and child are adjudicated dependent. This could happen when the parent is under 18 years of age.

⁹ Department of Children and Families website. http://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/access-florida-food-medical-assistance-cash/temporary-cash-assistance-tca. (last visited March 29, 2017).

Section 5 Directs the Legislature's Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to conduct a study of workforce development efforts for TANF recipients. Specifically, the study must examine why TANF recipients do not meet work requirements and report to the Governor and Legislature by November 1, 2017.

Section 6 provides an effective date of July 1, 2017.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

The bill imposes a fee on TANF participants when their EBT card is lost or stolen five times in one year. The cost of the replacement card will be deducted from the amount of the cash assistance.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Participants in the TANF program who lose or have their EBT cards stolen more than five times in one year will have to pay for the replacement card.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 445.004, 445.024, 402.82, and 39.5085.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee on April 3, 2017:

- Removes the increase in penalties for participants in the TANF program who do not meet work requirements.
- Amends s. 445.04, F.S., to add to the requirements of the CareerSource Florida annual report.
- Requires the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to conduct a study of workforce development efforts for TANF recipients.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.



	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS		
04/03/2017		
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The Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs (Rouson) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Delete lines 31 - 239

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and insert:

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Section 1. Paragraph (c) is added to subsection (7) of section 445.004, Florida Statutes, to read:

445.004 CareerSource Florida, Inc.; creation; purpose; membership; duties and powers.-

(7) By December 1 of each year, CareerSource Florida, Inc., shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the

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11 Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Senate Minority 12 Leader, and the House Minority Leader a complete and detailed 13 annual report setting forth:

- (c) For each local workforce development board, participant statistics and employment outcomes, by program, for individuals subject to mandatory work requirements due to receipt of temporary cash assistance or food assistance under chapter 414, including:
 - 1. Individuals served.
 - 2. Services received.
 - 3. Activities in which individuals participated.
 - 4. Types of employment secured.
- 5. Individuals securing employment but remaining in each program.
 - 6. Individuals exiting programs due to employment.
- 7. Employment status at 3 months, 6 months, and 12 months after exiting the program, for the past 3 years.

Section 2. Present subsections (3) through (7) of section 445.024, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (4) through (8), respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

445.024 Work requirements.-

- (3) WORK PLAN AGREEMENT.—For each individual who is not otherwise exempt from work activity requirements, but before a participant may receive temporary cash assistance, the Department of Economic Opportunity, in cooperation with CareerSource Florida, Inc., and the Department of Children and Families, must:
 - (a) Inform the participant, in plain language, and require

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the participant to assent to, in writing:

- 1. What is expected of the participant to continue to receive temporary cash assistance benefits.
- 2. Under what circumstances the participant would be sanctioned for noncompliance.
- 3. Potential penalties for noncompliance with the work requirements in s. 414.065, including how long benefits would not be available to the participant.
- (b) Work with the participant to develop strategies to assist the participant in overcoming obstacles to compliance with the work activity requirements.
- Section 3. Present subsection (4) of section 402.82, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (5), and a new subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:
 - 402.82 Electronic benefits transfer program. -
- (4) The department shall impose a fee for the fifth and each subsequent request for a replacement electronic benefits transfer card made by a participant within a 12-month period. The fee must be equal to the cost of replacing the electronic benefits transfer card. The fee may be deducted from the participant's benefits. The department may waive the replacement fee upon a showing of good cause, such as the malfunction of the card or extreme financial hardship.
- Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 39.5085, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 39.5085 Relative Caregiver Program. -
- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section to:

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- (a) Provide for the establishment of procedures and protocols that serve to advance the continued safety of children by acknowledging the valued resource uniquely available through grandparents, relatives of children, and specified nonrelatives of children pursuant to sub-subparagraph (2)(a)1.c. subparagraph (2)(a)3.
- (2) (a) The Department of Children and Families shall establish, and operate, and implement the Relative Caregiver Program pursuant to eligibility guidelines established in this section as further implemented by rule of the department.
- 1. The Relative Caregiver Program shall, within the limits of available funding, provide financial assistance to:
- a. 1. Relatives who are within the fifth degree by blood or marriage to the parent or stepparent of a child and who are caring full-time for that dependent child in the role of substitute parent as a result of a court's determination of child abuse, neglect, or abandonment and subsequent placement with the relative under this chapter.
- b.2. Relatives who are within the fifth degree by blood or marriage to the parent or stepparent of a child and who are caring full-time for that dependent child, and a dependent halfbrother or half-sister of that dependent child, in the role of substitute parent as a result of a court's determination of child abuse, neglect, or abandonment and subsequent placement with the relative under this chapter.
- c.3. Nonrelatives who are willing to assume custody and care of a dependent child in the role of substitute parent as a result of a court's determination of child abuse, neglect, or abandonment and subsequent placement with the nonrelative



caregiver under this chapter. The court must find that a proposed placement under this subparagraph is in the best interest of the child.

2. The relative or nonrelative caregiver may not receive a Relative Caregiver Program payment if the parent or stepparent of the child resides in the home. However, a relative or nonrelative may receive the payment for a minor parent who is in his or her care and for the minor parent's child, if both the minor parent and the child have been adjudicated dependent and meet all other eligibility requirements. If the caregiver is currently receiving the payment, the payment must be terminated no later than the first day of the following month after the parent or stepparent moves into the home. Before the payment is terminated, the caregiver must be given 10 days' notice of adverse action.

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The placement may be court-ordered temporary legal custody to the relative or nonrelative under protective supervision of the department pursuant to s. 39.521(1)(b)3., or court-ordered placement in the home of a relative or nonrelative as a permanency option under s. 39.6221 or s. 39.6231 or under former s. 39.622 if the placement was made before July 1, 2006. The Relative Caregiver Program shall offer financial assistance to caregivers who would be unable to serve in that capacity without the caregiver payment because of financial burden, thus exposing the child to the trauma of placement in a shelter or in foster care.

Section 5. (1) The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall conduct a study of each local



127 workforce development board to determine what barriers exist 128 which prevent participants in the Supplemental Nutrition 129 Assistance Program and the Temporary Assistance for Needy 130 Families cash assistance program from complying with the work 131 requirements in the respective programs. The study must include 132 detailed data and analysis of the reasons why applicants and 133 recipients do not comply with the work requirements, the reasons 134 that noncompliant applicants and recipients identify as barriers 135 to compliance, and what assistance was offered to the 136 participants to come into compliance. The study must also 137 include a listing of the specific reasons for the sanctions 138 applied, separated into categories with the number of 139 participants who received each sanction. For example: 140 (a) Failure to attend a scheduled meeting-10 people 141 sanctioned; 142 (b) Failure to complete required documents-5 people 143 sanctioned; or 144 (c) Failure to comply with child support requirements, with 145 specifics on what the requirement was. 146 (2) The legislative intent for requesting this independent 147 study is to gain an in-depth understanding of the barriers that may exist for people trying to participate in the workforce, 148 149 through reviewing the specific reasons participants are 150 sanctioned on a region by region basis.

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(3) The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government

Accountability shall submit a report with its findings and

Leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives by

recommendations to the Governor, the President of the Senate,

the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Minority

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156 November 1, 2017. 157 158 ========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ============= And the title is amended as follows: 159 160 Delete lines 3 - 26 161 and insert: 162 445.004, F.S.; requiring CareerSource Florida, Inc., 163 to submit a detailed annual report on certain 164 information for individuals subject to mandatory work 165 requirements who receive temporary cash or food 166 assistance; amending s. 445.024, F.S.; requiring the 167 Department of Economic Opportunity, in cooperation 168 with CareerSource Florida, Inc., and the Department of 169 Children and Families, to develop and implement a work 170 plan agreement for participants in the temporary cash assistance program; requiring the plan to identify 171 172 expectations, sanctions, and penalties for 173 noncompliance with work requirements; amending s. 174 402.82, F.S.; requiring the Department of Children and Families to impose a replacement fee for electronic 175 176 benefits transfer cards under certain circumstances; 177 amending s. 39.5085, F.S.; revising eligibility 178 guidelines for the Relative Caregiver Program with 179 respect to relative and nonrelative caregivers; 180 requiring the Office of Program Policy Analysis and 181 Government Accountability (OPPAGA) to conduct a study; 182 providing study requirements; providing legislative 183 intent; requiring OPPAGA to submit a report by a

certain date to the Governor and the Legislature;

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providing an effective 185

By Senator Rouson

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19-00559-17 2017570

A bill to be entitled An act relating to public assistance; amending s. 414.065, F.S.; revising penalties for noncompliance with work requirements for temporary cash assistance; limiting the receipt of child-only benefits during periods of noncompliance with work requirements; providing applicability of work requirements before expiration of the minimum penalty period; requiring the Department of Children and Families to refer sanctioned participants to appropriate free and lowcost community services, including food banks; amending s. 445.024, F.S.; requiring the Department of Economic Opportunity, in cooperation with CareerSource Florida, Inc., and the Department of Children and Families, to develop and implement a work plan agreement for participants in the temporary cash assistance program; requiring the plan to identify expectations, sanctions, and penalties for noncompliance with work requirements; amending s. 402.82, F.S.; requiring the Department of Children and Families to impose a replacement fee for electronic benefits transfer cards under certain circumstances; amending s. 39.5085, F.S.; revising eligibility guidelines for the Relative Caregiver Program with respect to relative and nonrelative caregivers; providing an appropriation; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 1. Subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection

(2) of section 414.065, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: $Page \ 1 \ of \ 9$

CODING: Words $\underline{\textbf{stricken}}$ are deletions; words $\underline{\textbf{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 570

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414.065 Noncompliance with work requirements.-

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(1) PENALTIES FOR NONPARTICIPATION IN WORK REQUIREMENTS AND FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH ALTERNATIVE REQUIREMENT PLANS.-The department shall establish procedures for administering penalties for nonparticipation in work requirements and failure to comply with the alternative requirement plan. If an individual in a family receiving temporary cash assistance fails to engage in work activities required in accordance with s. 445.024, the following penalties shall apply. Prior to the imposition of a sanction, the participant shall be notified orally or in writing that the participant is subject to sanction and that action will be taken to impose the sanction unless the participant complies with the work activity requirements. The participant shall be counseled as to the consequences of noncompliance and, if appropriate, shall be referred for services that could assist the participant to fully comply with program requirements. If the participant has good cause for noncompliance or demonstrates satisfactory compliance, the sanction may shall not be imposed. If the participant has subsequently obtained employment, the participant shall be counseled regarding the transitional benefits that may be available and provided information about how to access such benefits. The department shall administer sanctions related to food assistance consistent with federal regulations.

(a)1. First noncompliance: temporary cash assistance shall be terminated for the family for a minimum of $\frac{1 \text{ month}}{10 \text{ days}}$ or until the individual who failed to comply does so, whichever is later. Upon meeting this requirement, temporary cash assistance shall be reinstated to the date of compliance or the first day

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 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

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of the month following the penalty period, whichever is later.

2. Second noncompliance:

<u>a.</u> Temporary cash assistance shall be terminated for the family for <u>3 months</u> <u>1 month</u> or until the individual who failed to comply does so, whichever is later. <u>The individual shall be required to comply with the required work activity upon completion of the 3-month penalty period before reinstatement of <u>temporary cash assistance</u>. Upon meeting this requirement, temporary cash assistance shall be reinstated to the date of compliance or the first day of the month following the penalty period, whichever is later.</u>

b. Upon the second occurrence of noncompliance, temporary cash assistance for the child or children in a family who are under age 16 may be continued for the first 3 months of the penalty period through a protective payee as specified in subsection (2).

- 3. Third noncompliance:
- <u>a.</u> Temporary cash assistance shall be terminated for the family for $\underline{6}$ 3 months or until the individual who failed to comply does so, whichever is later. The individual shall be required to comply with the required work activity upon completion of the $\underline{6}$ -month $\underline{3}$ -month penalty period, before reinstatement of temporary cash assistance. Upon meeting this requirement, temporary cash assistance shall be reinstated to the date of compliance or the first day of the month following the penalty period, whichever is later.
- b. Upon the third occurrence of noncompliance, temporary cash assistance for the child or children in a family who are under age 16 may be continued for the first 6 months of the

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CODING: Words $\underline{\textbf{stricken}}$ are deletions; words $\underline{\textbf{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 570

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91	penalty period through a protective payee as specified in
92	subsection (2).
93	4. Fourth noncompliance:
94	a. Temporary cash assistance shall be terminated for the
95	family for 12 months or until the individual who failed to
96	comply does so, whichever is later. The individual shall be
97	required to comply with the required work activity upon
98	completion of the 12-month penalty period and reapply before
99	reinstatement of temporary cash assistance. Upon meeting this
100	requirement, temporary cash assistance shall be reinstated to
101	the first day of the month following the penalty period.
102	b. Upon the fourth occurrence of noncompliance, temporary
103	cash assistance for the child or children in a family who are
104	under age 16 may be continued for the first 12 months of the
105	penalty period through a protective payee as specified in
106	subsection (2).
107	5. The sanctions imposed under subparagraphs 14. do not
108	prohibit a participant from complying with the work activity
109	requirements during the penalty periods imposed by this
110	paragraph.
111	(b) If a participant receiving temporary cash assistance
112	who is otherwise exempted from noncompliance penalties fails to
113	comply with the alternative requirement plan required in
114	accordance with this section, the penalties provided in
115	paragraph (a) shall apply.
116	(c) When a participant is sanctioned for noncompliance with
117	this section, the department shall refer the participant to

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appropriate free and low-cost community services, including food

banks.

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If a participant fully complies with work activity requirements for at least 6 months, the participant shall be reinstated as being in full compliance with program requirements for purpose of sanctions imposed under this section.

- (2) CONTINUATION OF TEMPORARY CASH ASSISTANCE FOR CHILDREN; PROTECTIVE PAYEES.—
- (a) Upon the second or <u>subsequent</u> third occurrence of noncompliance, <u>subject to the limitations in paragraph (1)(a)</u>, temporary cash assistance and food assistance for the child or children in a family who are under age 16 may be continued. Any such payments must be made through a protective payee or, in the case of food assistance, through an authorized representative. Under no circumstances shall temporary cash assistance or food assistance be paid to an individual who has failed to comply with program requirements.

Section 2. Subsections (3) through (7) of section 445.024, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (4) through (8), respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

445.024 Work requirements.-

- (3) WORK PLAN AGREEMENT.—For each individual who is not otherwise exempt from work activity requirements, but before a participant may receive temporary cash assistance, the Department of Economic Opportunity, in cooperation with CareerSource Florida, Inc., and the Department of Children and Families, must:
- (a) Inform the participant, in plain language, and require the participant to assent to, in writing:

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 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 570

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149	1. What is expected of the participant to continue to
150	receive temporary cash assistance benefits.
151	2. Under what circumstances the participant would be
152	sanctioned for noncompliance.
153	3. Potential penalties for noncompliance with the work
154	requirements in s. 414.065, including how long benefits would
155	not be available to the participant.
156	(b) Work with the participant to develop strategies to
157	assist the participant in overcoming obstacles to compliance
158	with the work activity requirements.
159	Section 3. Subsection (4) of section 402.82, Florida
160	Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (5), and a new subsection
161	(4) is added to that section, to read:
162	402.82 Electronic benefits transfer program
163	(4) The department shall impose a fee for the fifth and
164	each subsequent request for a replacement electronic benefits
165	transfer card made by a participant within a 12-month period.
166	The fee must be equal to the cost of replacing the electronic
167	benefits transfer card. The fee may be deducted from the
168	participant's benefits. The department may waive the replacement
169	fee upon a showing of good cause, such as the malfunction of the
170	card or extreme financial hardship.
171	Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and paragraph
172	(a) of subsection (2) of section 39.5085, Florida Statutes, are
173	amended to read:
174	39.5085 Relative Caregiver Program.—
175	(1) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this
176	section to:
177	(a) Provide for the establishment of procedures and

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protocols that serve to advance the continued safety of children by acknowledging the valued resource uniquely available through grandparents, relatives of children, and specified nonrelatives of children pursuant to sub-subparagraph (2) (a) 1.c. subparagraph (2) (a) 3.

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- (2) (a) The Department of Children and Families shall establish, and operate, and implement the Relative Caregiver Program pursuant to eligibility guidelines established in this section as further implemented by rule of the department.
- 1. The Relative Caregiver Program shall, within the limits of available funding, provide financial assistance to:

 $\underline{a.1-}$ Relatives who are within the fifth degree by blood or marriage to the parent or stepparent of a child and who are caring full-time for that dependent child in the role of substitute parent as a result of a court's determination of child abuse, neglect, or abandonment and subsequent placement with the relative under this chapter.

 $\underline{b.2-}$ Relatives who are within the fifth degree by blood or marriage to the parent or stepparent of a child and who are caring full-time for that dependent child, and a dependent half-brother or half-sister of that dependent child, in the role of substitute parent as a result of a court's determination of child abuse, neglect, or abandonment and subsequent placement with the relative under this chapter.

 $\underline{\text{c.3.}}$ Nonrelatives who are willing to assume custody and care of a dependent child in the role of substitute parent as a result of a court's determination of child abuse, neglect, or abandonment and subsequent placement with the nonrelative caregiver under this chapter. The court must find that a

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 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

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207 proposed placement under this subparagraph is in the best 208 interest of the child. 209 2. The relative or nonrelative caregiver may not receive a Relative Caregiver Program payment if the parent or stepparent 210 211 of the child resides in the home. However, a relative or 212 nonrelative may receive the payment for a minor parent who is in 213 his or her care and for the minor parent's child, if both the 214 minor parent and the child have been adjudicated dependent and meet all other eligibility requirements. If the caregiver is 215 216 currently receiving the payment, the payment must be terminated 217 no later than the first day of the following month after the 218 parent or stepparent moves into the home. Before the payment is 219 terminated, the caregiver must be given 10 days' notice of 220 adverse action. 221 222 The placement may be court-ordered temporary legal custody to 223 the relative or nonrelative under protective supervision of the 224 department pursuant to s. 39.521(1)(b)3., or court-ordered 225 placement in the home of a relative or nonrelative as a 226 permanency option under s. 39.6221 or s. 39.6231 or under former s. 39.622 if the placement was made before July 1, 2006. The 227

care.

Section 5. For fiscal year 2017-2018, the sum of \$XXX,XXX in nonrecurring funds from the Federal Grants Trust Fund is appropriated to the Department of Children and Families for the

the child to the trauma of placement in a shelter or in foster

Relative Caregiver Program shall offer financial assistance to

caregivers who would be unable to serve in that capacity without

the caregiver payment because of financial burden, thus exposing

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236	purpose of performing the technology modifications necessary to
237	implement changes to the disbursement of temporary cash
238	assistance benefits and the replacement of electronic benefits
239	transfer cards pursuant to this act.
240	Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.

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 ${\bf CODING:}$ Words ${\bf stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\bf \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

The Florida Senate COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD

COMMITTEE: Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

ITEM: SB 570

FINAL ACTION: Favorable with Committee Substitute

MEETING DATE: Monday, April 3, 2017 **TIME:** 1:30—3:30 p.m.

PLACE: 401 Senate Office Building

FINAL	VOTE		4/03/2017 Amendmer	1 nt 309382				
Yea	Nay	SENATORS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
Х		Artiles						
Χ		Broxson						
Χ		Campbell						
VA		Stargel						
		Torres, VICE CHAIR						
Χ		Garcia, CHAIR						
		1						
		1						
5 Yea	0 Nay	TOTALS	RCS Yea	- Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay

CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Pre	epared By: The	Professional Staff of the C	ommittee on Childr	en, Families, and Elder Affairs
BILL:	SB 634			
INTRODUCER:	Senator Car	mpbell		
SUBJECT: Involuntar		Examinations Under the	ne Baker Act	
DATE:	March 31, 2	2017 REVISED:		
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
 Rossitto-Van Winkle 		Stovall	HP	Favorable
2. Crosier		Hendon	CF	Favorable
3.	_		JU	
4.			RC	

I. Summary:

SB 634 adds advanced registered nurse practitioners (ARNPs) and physician assistants (PAs) to the list of health care practitioners who may initiate an involuntary mental examination of a person under the Florida Mental Health Act, also known as the Baker Act.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2017, and has no fiscal impact.

II. Present Situation:

Involuntary Examination Under the Baker Act

In 1971, the Legislature passed the Florida Mental Health Act, also known as, "The Baker Act," which is codified in Part I, ch. 394, F.S., to address mental health needs in the state. The Baker Act provides the authority and process for the voluntary and involuntary examination of persons who meet certain criteria, and the subsequent inpatient or outpatient placement of such individuals for treatment.

The Department of Children and Families (DCF) administers The Baker Act through receiving facilities, which are designated by the DCF. The facilities that provide the examination and short-term treatment of persons who meet the criteria under The Baker Act may be public or private.² If, after an examination at a receiving facility,³ a person requires further treatment he or

¹ Chapter 71-131, s. 1, Laws of Fla.

² Section 394.455(39), F.S.

³ Id.

she may be transported to a treatment facility.⁴ Treatment facilities, designated by DCF, are state hospitals, which provide extended treatment and hospitalization beyond what is provided in a receiving facility.

A person who is subject to an involuntary examination generally may not be held longer than 72 hours in a receiving facility.⁵

A person may be subjected to an involuntary examination under s. 394.463, F.S., if there is reason to believe a person has a mental illness, and because of the illness, that person:

- Has refused a voluntary examination after the purpose of the exam has been explained, or
- Is unable to determine for himself or herself that an examination is needed; and
- Without care or treatment, the person is likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for himself or herself; such neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being; and it is not apparent that such harm may be avoided through the help of willing family members or friends or the provision of other services; or
- There is a substantial likelihood that without care or treatment the person will cause serious bodily harm to himself, herself, or others in the near future, as evidenced by recent behavior.⁶

A circuit or county court, law enforcement officers, and certain health care practitioners may initiate an involuntary examination of a person.⁷

A circuit court may enter an *ex parte* order stating a person meets the criteria for involuntary examination. A law enforcement officer may take a person into custody who appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination and transport that person to a receiving facility for examination.

Health care practitioners may initiate an involuntary examination if the health care practitioner has examined the person within the last 48 hours, and finds that the person meets the criteria for an involuntary examination; and states on a form⁸ adopted by the DCF, a Certificate of a Professional Initiating an Involuntary Examination, the observations upon which that conclusion is based.⁹ The form contains information related to the person's diagnosis and the health care practitioner's personal observations of statements and behaviors that support the involuntary examination of such person.¹⁰

The Baker Act currently authorizes the following health care practitioners to initiate an involuntary examination by certificate:

⁴ Treatment facilities, designated by DCF, are state hospitals, which provide extended treatment and hospitalization beyond what is provided in a receiving facility. Section 394.55(47), F.S.

⁵ Section 394.463(2)(g), F.S.

⁶ Section 394.463(1), F.S.

⁷ Section 394.463(2), F.S.

⁸ See Florida Department of Children and Families, *CF-MH 3052b*, incorporated by reference in Rule 65E-5.280, F.A.C.*t* http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/samh/MentalHealth/laws/3052b.pdf. (last visited Mar. 10, 2017).

⁹ Section 394.463(2)(a), F.S.

¹⁰ See Florida Department of Children and Families, *CF-MH 3052b*, incorporated by reference in Rule 65E-5.280, F.A.C. http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/samh/MentalHealth/laws/3052b.pdf. (last visited Mar. 10, 2017).

• A physician licensed under ch. 458, F.S., or ch. 459, F.S., who has experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders;

- A physician employed by a facility operated by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense;
- A clinical psychologist, as defined in s. 490.003(7), F.S., with three years of postdoctoral experience in the practice of clinical psychology, inclusive of the experience required for licensure;
- A psychologist employed by a facility operated by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense that qualifies as a receiving or treatment facility;
- A psychiatric nurse, who is an ARNP, with a master's degree or doctoral degree in psychiatric nursing, who holds a national advanced practice certification as a psychiatric mental health advanced practice nurse, and has two years of post-master's clinical experience under the supervision of a physician;¹¹
- A mental health counselor licensed under ch. 491, F.S.;
- A marriage and family therapist licensed under ch. 491, F.S.; and
- A clinical social worker licensed under ch. 491, F.S. 12

Physician Assistants

Physician assistant (PA) licensure in Florida is governed by ss. 458.347(7) and 459.022(7), F.S. The Department of Health (DOH) licenses to PAs. PAs are regulated by the Florida Board of Medicine for PAs licensed under ch. 458, F.S., or the Florida Board of Osteopathic Medicine for PAs licensed under ch. 459, F.S., and the Florida Council on Physician Assistants. The duty of a board and its members is to make disciplinary decisions concerning whether a doctor or PA has violated the provisions of his or her practice act. In 2016, there were 7,015 PAs holding active licenses in Florida.¹³

PAs may only practice under the direct or indirect supervision of a medical doctor or doctor of osteopathic medicine with whom they have a clinical relationship. ¹⁴ A supervising physician may only delegate tasks and procedures to the PA that are within the supervising physician's scope of practice. ¹⁵ The supervising physician is responsible and liable for any acts or omissions of the PA and may not supervise more than four PAs at any time. ¹⁶

To be licensed as a PA in Florida, an applicant must demonstrate:

 Satisfactory passage of the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistant exam;

¹¹ Section 455(35), F.S.;

¹² Section 464.

¹³ Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance, *Annual Report and Long-Range Plan, Fiscal Year* 2015-2016, available at http://www.floridahealth.gov/licensing-and-regulation/reports-and-publications/annual-reports.html, (last visited Mar. 10, 2017).

¹⁴ Sections 458.347(2)(f) and 459.022(2)(f), F.S., are identical and define "supervision" as, "responsible supervision" and control which requires the easy availability or physical presence of the licensed physician for consultation and direction of the PA.

¹⁵ Sections 458.347(12) and 459.022(12), F.S.

¹⁶ Sections 458.347(15) and 459.022(15), F.S.

- Completion of the application and remittance of the application fee;¹⁷
- Completion of an approved PA training program;
- Acknowledgement of any prior felony convictions;
- Acknowledgement of any previous revocation or denial of licensure in any state;
- Two letters of recommendation; and
- If the applicant wishes to apply for prescribing authority, a copy of course transcripts and a copy of the course description from a PA training program describing the course content in pharmacotherapy.¹⁸

Licenses are renewed biennially.¹⁹ At the time of renewal, a PA must demonstrate that he or she has met the continuing education requirements and must submit an acknowledgement that he or she has not been convicted of any felony in the previous two years.²⁰

Current Florida law does not expressly allow PAs to refer for, or initiate, an involuntary examination of a person under the Baker Act; however, in 2008, Attorney General Bill McCollum issued an opinion stating:

... [A] physician assistant pursuant to Chapter 458 or 459, Florida Statutes, may refer a patient for involuntary evaluation pursuant to section 394.463, Florida Statutes, provided that the physician assistant has experience regarding the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders and such tasks are within the supervising physician's scope of practice.²¹

Legislation enacted in 2016, chapter 2016-125, Laws of Fla., authorizes licensed PA to perform services delegated by the supervising physician in the physician assistant's practice in accordance with his or her education and training unless expressly prohibited under chapter 458 or 459, or rules adopted under those chapters.²²

PAs are not required by current Florida law to have any specific education, training or experience in the diagnosis or treatment of mental health or nervous disorders for licensure, or renewal.

According to the American Association of Physician Assistants, most PA programs are approximately 26 months (three academic years) and award master's degrees. They include classroom instruction and clinical rotations. A PA student receives classroom instruction in:

• Anatomy;

¹⁷ The application fee is \$100 and the initial license fee is \$205. *See http://flboardofmedicine.gov/licensing/physician-assistant-licensure/* (last visited Mar. 10, 2017).

¹⁸ Sections 458.347(7) and 459.022(7), F.S.

¹⁹ For timely renewed licenses, the renewal fee is \$280 and the prescribing registration is \$150. An applicant may be charged an additional fee if the license is renewed after expiration or is more than 120 days delinquent. Florida Board of Medicine, Renewals, Physician Assistants http://flboardofmedicine.gov/renewals/physician-assistants/ (last visited Mar. 10, 2017). ²⁰ Sections 458.347(7)(b)-(c) and 459.022(7)(b)-(c), F.S.

²¹ Op. Att'y Gen. Fla. 08-31 (2008) at p. 4 http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/samh/MentalHealth/laws/agopinion.pdf, (last visited Mar. 10, 2017).

²² See ss. 458.347(4)(h) and 459.022(4)(g), F.S.

- Physiology;
- Biochemistry;
- Pharmacology;
- Physical diagnosis;
- Pathophysiology;
- Microbiology;
- Clinical laboratory science;
- Behavioral science; and
- Medical ethics

PA students also complete more than 2,000 hours of clinical rotations, with an emphasis on primary care in ambulatory clinics, physician offices and acute or long-term care facilities. PA rotations could include:

- Family medicine;
- Internal medicine;
- Obstetrics and gynecology;
- Pediatrics;
- General surgery;
- Emergency medicine; and
- Psychiatry.²³

PAs are not currently required under Florida law to have any specific education, training or experience in the diagnosis or treatment of mental health or nervous disorders for licensure, or renewal. However, a PA working under the supervision of a physician who has experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders, or a physician employed by a facility operated by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense might obtain training or experience in these areas.

Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioners

Nursing licensure is governed by part, I ch. 464, F.S. Nurses are licensed by the DOH and regulated by the Board of Nursing. Licensure requirements to practice nursing include completion of an approved educational course of study, passage of an examination approved by the DOH, acceptable criminal background screening results, and payment of applicable fees.²⁴

A nurse who holds a current license to practice professional nursing may apply to be certified as an Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioner (ARNP), under s. 464.012, F.S., if the nurse meets one or more of the following requirements:

- Satisfactory completion of a formal post-basic educational program of at least one academic year that prepares nurses for advanced or specialized practice;
- Certification by a specialty board; or

²³ American Association of Physician Assistant, "Attend a PA Program", https://www.aapa.org/career-central/become-a-pa/ (last visited Mar. 12, 2017).

²⁴ Sections 464.008 and 464.009, F.S. As an alternative to licensure by examination, a nurse may also be eligible for licensure by endorsement.

• Graduation from a program leading to a master's degree in a nursing clinical specialty area with preparation in specialized practitioner skills.

Current law defines four categories of ARNPs: certified registered nurse anesthetists; certified nurse midwives; a nurse practitioner, ²⁵ and a psychiatric nurse. ²⁶ All ARNPs, regardless of practice category, may only practice within the framework of an established protocol and under the supervision of an allopathic or osteopathic physician or dentist. ²⁷ ARNPs may carry out treatments as specified in statute, including: ²⁸

- Prescribing, dispensing, administering, or ordering any drug;²⁹
- Initiating appropriate therapies for certain conditions;
- Ordering diagnostic tests and physical and occupational therapy;
- Ordering any medication for administration patients in certain facilities; and
- Performing additional functions as maybe determined by rule in accordance with s. 464.003(2), F.S.³⁰

In addition to the above-allowed acts, an ARNP may also perform other acts as authorized by statute and within his or her specialty.³¹ Further, if it is within an ARNP's established protocol, the ARNP may establish behavioral problems and diagnosis and make treatment recommendations.³²

Currently, only ARNPs who are "psychiatric nurses" may initiate involuntary examinations under the Baker Act.³³ To qualify as a psychiatric nurse, an ARNP must have a master's or doctoral degree in psychiatric nursing, hold a national advance practice certification as a psychiatric mental health advanced practice nurse, and two years post-master's clinical experience.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

SB 634 specifically authorizes PAs and ARNPs to initiate involuntary examinations under The Baker Act. The PA or ARNP must execute a certificate stating that a person he or she examined within the preceding 48 hours appears to meet the criteria for an involuntary examination for mental illness. Under s. 394.463, F.S., as currently enacted, only a physician with experience in

²⁵ Section 464.012(2), F.S.

²⁶ Section 394.455(35), F.S., defines a "Psychiatric nurse" as an ARNP certified under s. 464.012, F.S., who has a master's or doctoral degree in psychiatric nursing, holds a national advanced practice certification as a psychiatric mental health advanced practice nurse, and has two years of post-master's clinical experience under the supervision of a physician.

²⁷ Section 464.012(3), F.S.

 $^{^{28}}$ *Id*.

²⁹ An ARNP may only prescribe controlled substances if he or she has graduated from a program leading to a master's or doctoral degree in a clinical nursing specialty area with training in specialized practitioner skills. An ARNP is limited to prescribing a 7-day supply of Schedule II controlled substances. Only a psychiatric nurse may prescribe psychotropic controlled substances for the treatment of mental disorders and psychiatric mental health controlled substances for children younger than 18.

³⁰ Section 464.003(2), F.S., defines "advanced or specialized nursing practice" to include additional activities that an ARNP may perform as approved by the Board of Nursing.

³¹ Section 464.012(4), F.S.

³² Section 464.012(4)(c)1., F.S.

³³ Section 394.463(2)(a), F.S.

the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders, clinical psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist or clinical social worker may initiate an involuntary examination by executing such a certificate.

The bill makes necessary conforming changes due to the statutory changes made by the bill.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2017.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

The bill defines a "physician assistant" and an "advanced registered nurse practitioner" in the same manner as their respective practice acts.³⁴ The bill does not direct any additional training, clinical or continuing education requirements for either the PA or the ARNP to be qualified to perform the examination, and execute the certificate, to subject a person to an involuntary mental

³⁴ See ss. 458.347, 459.022, and 464.003, F.S.

health examination. All others health care providers authorized to initiate an involuntary examination have additional professional specialized training in psychiatric mental health.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 394.455, 394.463, 39.407, 394.495, 394.496, 394.9085, 409.972, and 744.2007.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By Senator Campbell

38-00760-17 2017634 A bill to be entitled

An act relating to involuntary examinations under the Baker Act; amending s. 394.455, F.S.; defining terms; amending s. 394.463, F.S.; authorizing physician assistants and advanced registered nurse practitioners to execute a certificate under certain conditions stating that he or she has examined a person and finds the person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination; amending ss. 39.407, 394.495, 394.496, 394.9085, 409.972, and 744.2007, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Present subsections (5) through (48) of section 394.455, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (6) through (49), respectively, a new subsection (5) is added to that section, and present subsection (33) is amended, to read: 394.455 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:

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(5) "Advanced registered nurse practitioner" means a person licensed in this state to practice professional nursing and certified in advanced or specialized nursing practice, as

24 defined in s. 464.003. 25

(34) (33) "Physician assistant" has the same meaning as defined in s. 458.347(2)(e) means a person licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has experience in the diagnosis

and treatment of mental disorders. 29

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 394.463, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.463 Involuntary examination.-

(2) INVOLUNTARY EXAMINATION.-

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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(a) An involuntary examination may be initiated by any one of the following means:

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- 1. A circuit or county court may enter an ex parte order stating that a person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination and specifying the findings on which that conclusion is based. The ex parte order for involuntary examination must be based on written or oral sworn testimony that includes specific facts that support the findings. If other less restrictive means are not available, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, a law enforcement officer, or other designated agent of the court, shall take the person into custody and deliver him or her to an appropriate, or the nearest, facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for involuntary examination. The order of the court shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. A fee may not be charged for the filing of an order under this subsection. A facility accepting the patient based on this order must send a copy of the order to the department the next working day. The order may be submitted electronically through existing data systems, if available. The order shall be valid only until the person is delivered to the facility or for the period specified in the order itself, whichever comes first. If no time limit is specified in the order, the order shall be valid for 7 days after the date that the order was signed.
- 2. A law enforcement officer shall take a person who appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination into custody and deliver the person or have him or her delivered to an appropriate, or the nearest, facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for examination. The

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officer shall execute a written report detailing the circumstances under which the person was taken into custody, which must be made a part of the patient's clinical record. Any facility accepting the patient based on this report must send a copy of the report to the department the next working day.

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3. A physician, physician assistant, clinical psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker, or an advanced registered nurse practitioner may execute a certificate stating that he or she has examined a person within the preceding 48 hours and finds that the person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination and stating the observations upon which that conclusion is based. If other less restrictive means, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, are not available, a law enforcement officer shall take into custody the person named in the certificate and deliver him or her to the appropriate, or nearest, facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for involuntary examination. The law enforcement officer shall execute a written report detailing the circumstances under which the person was taken into custody. The report and certificate shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. Any facility accepting the patient based on this certificate must send a copy of the certificate to the department the next working day. The document may be submitted electronically through existing data systems, if applicable.

if applicable.

Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section

39.407, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.407 Medical, psychiatric, and psychological examination

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 ${f CODING: Words \ \underline{stricken} \ are \ deletions; \ words \ \underline{underlined} \ are \ additions.}$

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and treatment of child; physical, mental, or substance abuse examination of person with or requesting child custody.—

(3) (a)1. Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (k

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(3) (a) 1. Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (b) 1. or paragraph (e), before the department provides psychotropic medications to a child in its custody, the prescribing physician shall attempt to obtain express and informed consent, as defined in s. 394.455(16) s. 394.455(15) and as described in s. 394.459(3)(a), from the child's parent or legal quardian. The department must take steps necessary to facilitate the inclusion of the parent in the child's consultation with the physician. However, if the parental rights of the parent have been terminated, the parent's location or identity is unknown or cannot reasonably be ascertained, or the parent declines to give express and informed consent, the department may, after consultation with the prescribing physician, seek court authorization to provide the psychotropic medications to the child. Unless parental rights have been terminated and if it is possible to do so, the department shall continue to involve the parent in the decisionmaking process regarding the provision of psychotropic medications. If, at any time, a parent whose parental rights have not been terminated provides express and informed consent to the provision of a psychotropic medication, the requirements of this section that the department seek court authorization do not apply to that medication until such time as the parent no longer consents.

2. Any time the department seeks a medical evaluation to determine the need to initiate or continue a psychotropic medication for a child, the department must provide to the evaluating physician all pertinent medical information known to

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120	the department concerning that child.
121	Section 4. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (3) of
122	section 394.495, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
123	394.495 Child and adolescent mental health system of care;
124	programs and services
125	(3) Assessments must be performed by:
126	(a) A professional as defined in <u>s. 394.455(6), (8), (33),</u>
127	(36), or (37) s. 394.455(5), (7), (32), (35), or (36);
128	(c) A person who is under the direct supervision of a
129	qualified professional as defined in s. 394.455(6), (8), (33),
130	(36), or (37) s. 394.455(5), (7), (32), (35), or (36) or a
131	professional licensed under chapter 491.
132	Section 5. Subsection (5) of section 394.496, Florida
133	Statutes, is amended to read:
134	394.496 Service planning.—
135	(5) A professional as defined in <u>s. 394.455(6)</u> , (8), (33),
136	(36), or (37) s. 394.455(5), (7), (32), (35), or (36) or a
137	professional licensed under chapter 491 must be included among
138	those persons developing the services plan.
139	Section 6. Subsection (6) of section 394.9085, Florida
140	Statutes, is amended to read:
141	394.9085 Behavioral provider liability.—
142	(6) For purposes of this section, the terms "detoxification
143	services," "addictions receiving facility," and "receiving
144	facility" have the same meanings as those provided in ss.
145	397.311(25)(a)4., 397.311(25)(a)1., and $394.455(40)$ $394.455(39)$,
146	respectively.
147	Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
148	409.972, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

Page 5 of 6

 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 634

2017634

38-00760-17

1	
149	409.972 Mandatory and voluntary enrollment.—
150	(1) The following Medicaid-eligible persons are exempt from
151	mandatory managed care enrollment required by s. 409.965, and
152	may voluntarily choose to participate in the managed medical
153	assistance program:
154	(b) Medicaid recipients residing in residential commitment
155	facilities operated through the Department of Juvenile Justice
156	or a treatment facility as defined in $s. 394.455(48)$ s.
157	394.455(47) .
158	Section 8. Subsection (7) of section 744.2007, Florida
159	Statutes, is amended to read:
160	744.2007 Powers and duties.—
161	(7) A public guardian may not commit a ward to a treatment
162	facility, as defined in s. 394.455(48) s. 394.455(47), without
163	an involuntary placement proceeding as provided by law.
164	Section 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.

Page 6 of 6

 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

The Florida Senate COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD

COMMITTEE: Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

ITEM: SB 634
FINAL ACTION: Favorable

MEETING DATE: Monday, April 3, 2017

TIME: 1:30—3:30 p.m.

PLACE: 401 Senate Office Building

FINAL VOTE									
Yea	Nay	SENATORS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	
X		Artiles							
X		Broxson							
X		Campbell							
Χ		Stargel							
		Torres, VICE CHAIR							
Χ		Garcia, CHAIR							
		1							
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		+			-				
5	0								
Yea	Nay	TOTALS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	

CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Pre	pared By: The	e Professio	nal Staff of the C	ommittee on Childr	en, Families, and	d Elder Affairs				
BILL:	SB 1260									
INTRODUCER:	Senator Be	ean								
SUBJECT:	Restrictions on Use of Public Assistance Benefits									
DATE:	March 31,	2017	REVISED:							
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR		REFERENCE		ACTION				
l. Crosier		Hendon		CF	Favorable					
2.				AHS						
3.				AP						

I. Summary:

SB 1260 amends section 402.82, F.S., to add soft drinks and candy to the list of items that cannot be purchased with an electronic benefits transfer cards. Electronic benefits transfer cards are issued to participants in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and used to purchase eligible food.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2017, and has an indeterminate fiscal impact.

II. Present Situation:

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) offers nutrition assistance to eligible, low-income individuals and families in the form of funds to purchase eligible food. The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), under the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), administers SNAP, and the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF) distributes the benefits. In Florida, SNAP and other economic assistance benefits are placed on Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) cards.

Eligible foods for SNAP are any food or food product intended for human consumption except alcoholic beverages, tobacco, hot foods, and hot food products prepared for immediate consumption, with some exceptions. Eligible foods also include junk foods such as soft drinks and candy.

Junk food is food that is nutrient poor but rich in calories, salt, and fats. Excess consumption of junk foods may lead to nutritional deficiencies and health disorders including obesity, heart disease, high blood pressure, and diabetes. States and local governments have requested permission from the USDA for waivers to prohibit SNAP participants from purchasing junk foods with limited nutritional values with their benefits as a way to promote healthy choices. However, the USDA has denied every such request.

BILL: SB 1260 Page 2

Background

State Options.pdf (last visited March 30, 2017).

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), under the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), administers the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). SNAP offers nutrition assistance to millions² of eligible, low-income individuals and families, in the form of funds to purchase "eligible food," and provides economic benefits to communities by reducing poverty and food insecurity. For low-income households, increased spending on food is consistently and positively associated with diet quality and is associated with higher use and intake of both fruits and vegetables. 4

Various state agencies and entities work together through a series of contracts or memoranda of understanding to administer the SNAP Program in Florida. The Department of Children and Families (DCF) is the state agency that determines and monitors eligibility and disperses benefits to SNAP participants. The federal government funds 100% of the benefit amount.⁵ However, FNS and states share the administrative costs of the program.⁶ Federal laws, regulations, and waivers provide states with various policy options to better target benefits to those most in need,

¹ 1 The Food Stamp Program (FSP) originated in 1939 as a pilot program for certain individuals to buy stamps equal to their normal food expenditures: for every \$1 of orange stamps purchased, people received 50 cents worth of blue stamps, which could be used to buy surplus food. The FSP expanded nationwide in 1974. Under the federal welfare reform legislation of 1996, Congress enacted major changes to the FSP, including limiting eligibility for certain adults who did not meet work requirements. The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 renamed the FSP the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and implemented priorities to strengthen program integrity; simplify program administration; maintain states' flexibility in how they administer their programs; and improve access to SNAP. See A Short History of SNAP, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/History_of_SNAP.pdf (last visited March 30, 2017); and State Options Report: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE, (11th ed.), Sept. 2013, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/snap/11-

² In an average month in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2015, nationally, SNAP provided benefits to 45.2 million people living in 22.3 million households. Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015, Report No. SNAP-16-CHAR, SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM REPORT SERIES, OFFICE OF POLICY SUPPORT, available at,

https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/ops/Characteristics2015.pdf (last visited March 30, 2017).

³ For a detailed overview of SNAP, see Randy Alison Aussenberg, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): A Primer on Eligibility and Benefits, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, (Dec. 29, 2014), available at https://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R42505.pdf (last visited March 30, 2017).

⁴ Food Expenditures and Diet Quality Among Low-Income Households and Individuals, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE, July 2010, available at

https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/FoodExpendDietQuality Summary.pdf (last visited March 30, 2017).

⁵ For FFY 2016, the maximum benefit amount is \$649 for a family of four, with an average benefit amount of \$471. Policy Basics: Introduction to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), CENTER FOR BUDGET AND POLICY PRIORITIES (Updated Mar. 24, 2016), available at http://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/policybasics-foodstamps.pdf (last visited March 30, 2017).

⁶ In FFY 2015, FNS issued \$5,688,711,691 of benefits to Florida participants; the state share of administrative costs for Florida was \$86,726,922 and the federal share of administrative costs for Florida was \$80,997,415. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, State Activity Report: Fiscal Year 2015, FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE, SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM: PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION, August 2016, available at, http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/snap/2015-State-Activity-Report.pdf (last visited March 30, 2017).

streamline program administration and field operations, and coordinate SNAP activities with those of other programs.⁷ As of November 30, 2016, 3,331,377 individuals, including 1,837,913 children and 853,843 elderly or disabled individuals, were enrolled in SNAP in Florida.⁸

Eligible Foods

The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 defines eligible food under SNAP as any food or food product intended for human consumption except alcoholic beverages, tobacco, hot foods, and hot food products prepared for immediate consumption, with some exceptions. Nonfood items such as pet foods, soaps, paper products, medicines and vitamins, household supplies, grooming items, and cosmetics are ineligible for purchase with SNAP benefits. Eligible foods include junk foods such as soft drinks and candy.

When considering the eligibility of vitamins and supplements, power bars, energy drinks and other branded products, the primary determinant is the type of product label chosen by the manufacturer to conform to Food and Drug Administration (FDA) guidelines:

- Items that carry a nutrition facts label are eligible foods.
- Items that carry a supplement facts label are classified by the FDA as supplements and are therefore not eligible. 12

Foods Purchased By SNAP Households

In 2011, SNAP participants redeemed over \$71 billion in SNAP benefits in more than 230,000 SNAP-authorized stores. ¹³ Based on data from these purchases, the USDA published a study on the types of foods SNAP households typically purchase as compared to non-SNAP households. ¹⁴

With respect to SNAP households, the data represents all food purchases made rather than only the foods purchased specifically with SNAP benefits.¹⁵ The data could not differentiate between items purchased with SNAP benefits and those purchased with other funds; most SNAP

⁷ State Options Report: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE, (11th ed.), Sept. 2013, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/snap/11-State_Options.pdf (last visited March 10, 2017).

⁸ Presentation to Children, Families, and Seniors Subcommittee on January 12, 2017 (PowerPoint on file with Children, Families, and Seniors Subcommittee staff).

⁹ 7 USC § 2012(k); see also 7 CFR § 271.2.

¹⁰ Id

¹¹ For an explanation of the inclusion of "junk food" and luxury items as eligible foods, see UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Eligible Food Items, https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/eligible-food-items (last visited March 30, 2017).

¹² Determining Product Eligibility for Purchase with SNAP Benefits, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE, Jan. 26, 2017, available at https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/eligibility.pdf (last visited March 30, 2017).

¹³ Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program 2011 Annual Report, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE, 2011, available at https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/snap/2011-annual-report.pdf (last visited March 30, 2017).

¹⁴ Foods Typically Purchased by Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Households, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE, Nov. 2016, available at https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/ops/SNAPFoodsTypicallyPurchased.pdf (last visited March 30, 2017). ¹⁵ Id.

households use a combination of SNAP benefits and their own funds when making their food purchases.

The study found that the expenditure patterns of SNAP and non-SNAP households were similar:

- Approximately 40 cents of every dollar of food expenditures were spent on basic items such as meat, fruits, vegetable, milk, eggs, and bread.
 - o 41 cents of every dollar for SNAP households.
 - o 44 cents of every dollar for non-SNAP households.
- Approximately 20 cents out of every dollar were spent on sweetened beverages, desserts, salty snacks, candy and sugar.
 - o 23 Cents of every dollar for SNAP households
 - o 20 cents of every dollar for non-SNAP households
 - Approximately 40 cents of every dollar were spent on a variety of items such as ceral, prepared foods, dairy products, rice, and beans.¹⁶

SNAP households spent almost ten percent of their food expenditures on sweetened beverages, which was almost double what those households spent on fruit. As a percentage of total expenditures on foods, SNAP households spent the same on sweetened beverages as non-SNAP households spent on vegetables. households spent on vegetables.

Effects of "Junk Foods" on Health

Junk food is food that is nutrient poor but rich in calories, salt, and fats. ¹⁹ In recent decades, junk food consumption in the United States has increased dramatically, with 25% of people now consuming predominantly junk food diets. ²⁰ Excess consumption of junk foods may lead in the rise of nutritional deficiencies and health disorders, including obesity, heart disease, high blood pressure, and diabetes. ²¹

Junk food intake is associated with increased body mass index and weight gain. ²² High fat content and added sugar in junk food is a major contributor to weight gain. Junk food in children's diets accounts for 187 extra calories per day, leading to six additional pounds of weight gain per year. ²³ Also, one additional sweetened beverage a day can add on 15 pounds in a year, not only because the drinks themselves add calories, but also because those calories are not as satisfying as those from nutritious solid foods. ²⁴

¹⁶ Id.

¹⁷ Id.

¹⁸ I.d

¹⁹ Geeta Arya and Sunita Mishra, Effects of Junk Food & Beverages on Adolescent's Health – a Review Article, IOSR JOURNAL OF NURSING AND HEALTH SCIENCE, 2320–1940 Volume 1, Issue 6 (Jul – Aug 2013), pp. 26-32, vailable at health_A_review_article (lasted visited March 30, 2017).

²⁰ SF GATE, Reasons Eating Junk Food Is Not Good, http://healthyeating.sfgate.com/reasons-eating-junk-food-not-good-3364.html (last visited March 31, 2017).

²¹ Id.

²² Id.

²³ Supra, note 27.

²⁴ Which foods don't belong in a healthy diet? HARVARD HEALTH PUBLICATIONS, Oct. 28, 2016, http://www.health.harvard.edu/staying-healthy/which-foods-dont-belong-in-a-healthy-diet (last visited March 30, 2017).

Additionally, the high fat and sugar contents of junk foods contribute to other health problems. The trans-fat in junk foods may predispose children to risk of future heart disease, ²⁵ and the dense sugar content in junk food can cause as much damage to the kidneys as diabetes. ²⁶ The high levels of sugar in junk food also put the metabolism under stress, requiring the pancreas to secrete high amounts of insulin to prevent a dangerous spike in blood sugar levels. ²⁷

Junk food is also high in sodium, which increases blood pressure and forces the kidneys to work harder. High blood pressure is a leading cause of stroke, heart attack, heart failure, kidney disease, and more. Consuming excess salt contributed to 2.3 million deaths from heart attacks, strokes, and 24 other heart-related diseases worldwide in 2010. In the United States, 429 deaths per million adults are attributed to consuming excess sodium, representing one in ten deaths due to these causes. In

Restricting SNAP Eligible Foods

States and local governments have proposed prohibiting SNAP participants from purchasing foods with limited nutritional values with their benefits as a mechanism to promote healthy choices; however, the USDA has identified four key problems with the rationale, feasibility, and potential effectiveness of these proposals:

No clear standards exist for defining foods as good or bad, or healthy or not healthy; Implementation of food restrictions would increase program complexity and costs; Restrictions may be ineffective in changing the purchases of food stamp participants; and No evidence exists that food stamp participation contributes to poor diet quality or obesity.

The USDA notes that it is difficult to draw a bright line between foods that contribute to a healthy diet and those that do not; the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, MyPyramid, the American Dietetic Association, and most nutritionists take a total diet approach to communicate healthful eating advice, placing emphasis on the overall pattern of food eaten, rather than any one food or meal. The USDA also asserts that it is unclear whether "healthy" foods should be characterized by the absence of nutrients to be avoided, the presence of desirable nutrients, or a combination of both. It goes on to note that diet sodas, for example, may pass a test based only on the absence of undesirable nutrients – they have no fat or sugars, are low in calories, and

²⁶ Havovi Chichger, Mark E. Cleasby, Surjit K. Srai, Robert J. Unwin, Edward S. Debnam, and Joanne Marks. Experimental type II diabetes and related models of impaired glucose metabolism differentially regulate glucose transporters at the proximal tubule brush border membrane. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY, 2016.

²⁵ Supra, note 26.

²⁷ Supra, note 26.

²⁸ Daniel Pendick, Sodium still high in fast food and processed foods, HARVARD HEALTH PUBLICATIONS, May 6, 2013, http://www.health.harvard.edu/blog/sodium-still-high-in-fast-food-and-processed-foods-201305166267 (last visited March 30, 2017).

²⁹ Id

³⁰ AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION, Eating too much salt led to nearly 2.3 million heart-related deaths worldwide in 2010, Mar. 21, 2013, http://newsroom.heart.org/news/eating-too-much-salt-led-to-nearly-2-3-million-heart-related-deaths-worldwide-in-2010 (last visited March 30, 2017).

³¹ AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION, Eating too much salt led to nearly 2.3 million heart-related deaths worldwide in 2010, Mar. 21, 2013, http://newsroom.heart.org/news/eating-too-much-salt-led-to-nearly-2-3-million-heart-related-deaths-worldwide-in-2010 (last visited March 30, 2017).

contain little sodium – and based on those criteria alone, they would appear preferable to orange juice.³²

The USDA argues that even if decisions could be made that distinguish allowable foods from restricted foods, there are still difficult implementation challenges, stemming from the enormous variety and scale of the American food sector; a typical supermarket carries about 40,000 products on its shelves and there are more than 300,000 food products available in the marketplace nationwide.³³ This creates three types of administrative and implementation problems:

- Identifying, evaluating, and tracking the nutritional profile of every food product or category available for purchase would be a significant expansion of government responsibility and associated bureaucracy, at a significant cost.
- New restrictions on the use of food stamps place the burden of enforcing compliance on the
 retailers and participants, who would need to be informed about what foods are no longer
 allowable.
- Expanding the pool of ineligible items increases opportunities for non-compliance, expands
 the need for oversight, and may increase the number of retailers or participants found in
 violation of program rules.³⁴

Additionally, the USDA argues that it is not clear that a limit on the acceptable uses of food stamp benefits would actually change the nutrition profile of food purchases because SNAP participants could continue to purchase any food they want using their own money. The USDA also states that the body of research on SNAP does not support the view that restricting food choices will result in more healthful food purchases and consumption or improved dietary outcomes.³⁵ Instead, it notes that research clearly indicates that participation in the program increases household spending on food.³⁶

³² Id.

³³ Id.

³⁴ Id.

³⁵ Id.

³⁶ In 2004, and several times since, Minnesota sought a waiver to prevent the purchase of junk food with SNAP benefits. The USDA denied the waiver, which focused on candy and soda, among other foods, stating that it was based on questionable merits. In 2010, New York City sought a federal waiver to prohibit the purchase of soda and other sweetened beverages with SNAP benefits for two years. Anemona Hartocollis, New York Asks to Bar Use of Food Stamps to Buy Sodas, THE NEW YORK TIMES, Oct. 6, 2010, available at http://www.nytimes.com/2010/10/07/nyregion/07stamps.html (last visited March 31, 2017). Since 2013, the USDA has denied Maine's repeated requests to ban the purchase of junk foods with SNAP benefits. In 2016, Maine's Governor threatened to implement reform unilaterally or cease the state's administration of the program if the USDA did not allow it to restrict purchases. PORTLAND PRESS HERALD, Gov. LePage's threat risks suspension of food stamp assistance, http://www.pressherald.com/2016/06/22/federal-agency-says-itcant-run-maines-food-stamp-program-if-state-refuses-to-do-so/ (last visited March 31, 2017). In light of administration changes at the federal level, Maine's Department of Health and Human Services Commissioner has stated that she will once again ask for a waiver to ban soda and junk food purchases with SNAP benefits. PORTLAND PRESS HERALD, Maine to ask Trump to allow ban on junk food purchases with food stamps, http://wabi.tv/2017/01/24/maine-to-ask-trump-for-powerto-ban-food-stamps-for-soda/ (last visited March 30, 2017). This year Tennessee and Arkansas introduced legislation seeing to prohibit junk food purchases with SNAP benefits; however, the Arkansas bill has already died. See, Arkansas House Bill 1035 (2017), available at (last visited March 30, 2017); Bobby Ampezzan, Junk Food Ban For Food Stamps Dies Senate Committee Death, KASU, Feb. 9, 2017; http://kasu.org/post/junk-food-ban-foot-stamps-dies-senate-committee-death (last visited March 30, 2017); and Tennessee House Bill 0043 (2017), available at.http://www.capitol.tn.gov/Bills/110/Bill/HB0043.pdf (last visited March 30, 2017) (the bill in Tennessee would also

Finally, the USDA asserts that achieving dietary improvement among SNAP participants is a complex challenge that is not likely to be met by prohibiting use of benefits for a group of foods perceived as having limited nutritional value.³⁷

USDA has denied every request from states and local governments to implement waivers that would allow them to adopt their own standards for allowable foods under SNAP.³⁸ In rejecting them, the USDA has noted that state options are problematic because there is no scientific basis for allowing nutrition standards to vary from place to place and that variation in state requirements would complicate industry compliance and increase the cost of doing business.³⁹

Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) Card Program

Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) is an electronic system that allows a recipient to authorize transfer of their government benefits, including from the SNAP and Temporary Cash Assistance (TCA).⁴⁰ programs, to a retailer account to pay for products received. The EBT card program is administered on the federal level by the USDA and at the state level by DCF. In Florida, benefits are deposited into a TCA or SNAP account each month; these benefits are accessed using the Florida EBT Automated Community Connection to Economic Self Sufficiency (ACCESS) card.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 402.82, F.S., to prohibit participants from using SNAP benefits to purchase soft drinks and candy.

Section 2 creates s. 414.457, F.S., to direct DCF to seek a waiver of federal requirements under the SNAP to prohibit persons from using SNAP benefits to purchase soft drinks and candy.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

impose a fine on SNAP participants and retailers that violate the law of \$1,000 for a first offense, \$2,500 for a second offense and up to \$5,000 for a third or more offense in a five-year period).

³⁸ The TCA Program is part of the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program and provides cash assistance to families with children that meet the technical, income, and asset requirements. The purpose of the TCA Program is to help families become self-supporting while allowing children to remain in their own homes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICES, EBT: General Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) Information, http://www.fns.usda.gov/ebt/general-electronic-benefit-transfer-ebt-information (last visited March 30, 2017).

³⁷ Supra, note 39.

³⁹ UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICES, EBT: General Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) Information, http://www.fns.usda.gov/ebt/general-electronic-benefit-transfer-ebt-information (last visited March 30, 2017).

⁴⁰ Department of Children and Families, Agency Analysis of 2017 House Bill 593 (February 9, 2017)(on file with Children, Families, and Seniors Subcommittee staff).

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Retailers that accept EBT cards will incur indeterminate costs to modify their point of sale systems or software to prohibit EBT card users from purchasing soft drinks and candy with SNAP or TCA benefits.

C. Government Sector Impact:

If the state receives a waiver from the federal government prohibiting the purchase of candy or soft drinks by EBT card users, a change in DCF's computer system may be required. The cost of any systems change has not been determined by DCF as of this date.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

Bill should be effective upon getting federal approval otherwise state law will conflict with federal law.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends s. 402.82, of the Florida Statutes.

This bill creates s. 414.457 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

R	Amendments	•

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

A bill to be entitled

20171260

By Senator Bean

4-01051-17

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following activities:

An act relating to restrictions on use of public assistance benefits; amending s. 402.82, F.S.; prohibiting the use of electronic benefits transfer cards to purchase soft drinks or candy; creating s. 414.457, F.S.; directing the Department of Children and Families to request a waiver to prohibit the use of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits to purchase soft drinks or candy; providing an effective date. 10 11 12 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 13 14 Section 1. Subsection (4) of section 402.82, Florida 15 Statutes, is amended to read: 16 402.82 Electronic benefits transfer program.-17 (4) Use or acceptance of an electronic benefits transfer 18 card is prohibited at the following locations or for the

- (a) The purchase of an alcoholic beverage as defined in s. 561.01 and sold pursuant to the Beverage Law.
 - (b) The purchase of soft drinks or candy.
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ An adult entertainment establishment as defined in s. 847.001.
 - (d) (c) A pari-mutuel facility as defined in s. 550.002.
 - (e) (d) A slot machine facility as defined in s. 551.102.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ (e) A commercial bingo facility that operates outside the provisions of s. 849.0931.
 - (g) (f) A casino, gaming facility, or gambling facility, or

Page 1 of 2

 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 1260

	4-01051-17
30	any gaming activities authorized under part II of chapter 285.
31	Section 2. Section 414.457, Florida Statutes, is created to
32	read:
33	414.457 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program;
34	purchases of soft drinks and candy prohibited.—The department
35	shall seek a waiver of federal requirements established under
36	the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, 7 U.S.C. ss. 2011
37	et seq., to prohibit persons from using SNAP benefits to
38	purchase soft drinks or candy.
39	Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.

Page 2 of 2

The Florida Senate COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD

COMMITTEE: Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

ITEM: SB 1260 FINAL ACTION: Favorable

MEETING DATE: Monday, April 3, 2017

TIME: 1:30—3:30 p.m.

PLACE: 401 Senate Office Building

FINAL	VOTE							
Yea	Nay	SENATORS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
Χ		Artiles						
Χ		Broxson						
	Х	Campbell						
VA		Stargel						
		Torres, VICE CHAIR						
Χ		Garcia, CHAIR						
						-		
4	1							
Yea	Nay	TOTALS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay

CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Pre	epared By: The F	Professional Staff of the C	Committee on Childr	en, Families, ar	nd Elder Affairs
BILL:	CS/SB 1680				
INTRODUCER:	Children, Fan	nilies, and Elder Affa	irs Committee and	d Senator Bax	ley
SUBJECT:	Child Welfar	re			
DATE:	April 4, 2017	7 REVISED:			
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
l. Preston		Hendon	CF	Fav/CS	
2			AHS		
3			AP		

I. Summary:

CS/SB 1680 makes a number of revisions to current law to improve the care of children in the child welfare system and better ensure child safety, permanency and well-being.

The bill extends the jurisdiction of the dependency court over young adults with a disability until the age of 22 if the young adult continues to remain in foster care past the age of 18. The bill also requires that a child's transition plan must be approved by the court before a child's 18th birthday regardless of whether the child is leaving care at 18 and requires that the transition plan be attached to the case plan and updated before each judicial review.

The bill allows the dependency court to order "maintain and strengthen" in the child's home as a permanency goal. The bill revises the definition of "permanency goal" by removing duplicative language contained in substantive law.

The bill requires the Department of Children and Families (DCF or department) to not only ensure the quality of contracted services and programs offered to families in the dependency system, but also ensure that an adequate array of services is available through the community-based care lead agencies (CBCs).

The bill has a significant fiscal impact on the department.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2017.

II. Present Situation:

Extended Court Jurisdiction

States were given the opportunity to draw down additional federal funding if they gave young adults the ability to remain in care until they turn 21 or 22 if the young adult has a disability. In 2014, the Legislature provided children in foster care the option of remaining in care beyond the age of 18. In order to be eligible to remain in care, the young adult must be:

- Completing secondary education or a program leading to an equivalent credential;
- Enrolled in an institution that provides postsecondary or vocational education;
- Participating in a program or activity designed to promote or eliminate barriers to employment;
- Employed for at least 80 hours per month; or
- Unable to participate in programs or activities above full time due to a physical, intellectual, emotional, or psychiatric condition. Any such barrier to participation must be supported by documentation in the child's case file or school or medical records of a physical, intellectual, or psychiatric condition that impairs the child's ability to perform one or more life activities.³

In extended foster care, young adults continue to receive case management services and other supports to provide a sound platform for success as independent adults. While the 2014 legislation gave young adults with disabilities the option to remain in care until the age of 22, s. 39.013, F.S. was not also amended to extend court jurisdiction.

Transition Plans

During the 6 month period immediately after a dependent child reaches 17 years of age, the department and the CBCs, in collaboration with the child, his or her caregiver, and any other person the child would like to include must develop a transition plan.⁴ These transition plans must address services, housing, health insurance, education, workforce support and employment services, and the maintenance of mentoring relationships and other personal supports.⁵ The plan is designed to help transition a child in the dependency system to adulthood. Currently, if a child is planning to leave care upon reaching 18 years of age, the transition plan must be approved by the court before the child leaves care and the court terminates jurisdiction.⁶

Permanency Goals

The purpose of the permanency goal is to ensure a legally permanent, nurturing family for every child in out-of-home care. Current law provides that a permanency hearing must be held at least every 12 months for any child who continues to be supervised by the department or awaits adoption. Permanency goals available, listed in order of preference, are:

• Reunification:

¹ Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-351).

² Section 39.6251, F.S.

³ Section 39.6251, F.S.

⁴ Section 39.6035, F.S.

⁵ *Id*.

⁶ *Id*.

• Adoption, if a petition for termination of parental rights has been or will be filed;

- Permanent guardianship of a dependent child;
- Permanent placement with a fit and willing relative; or
- Placement in another planned permanent living arrangement.⁷

Child Welfare Services

Since the privatization of foster care and related services in Florida, the department contracts for case management, out-of-home care, and related services with community-based care organizations. The model of using lead agencies to provide child welfare services is designed to increase local community ownership of service delivery and design⁸ and the community-based lead agencies rather than the department are responsible for providing foster care and related services. These services include, but are not limited to, counseling, domestic violence services, substance abuse services, family preservation, emergency shelter, and adoption. The CBC must give priority to services that are evidence-based and trauma informed.

Florida law currently vests responsibility in the department for the quality of contracted services and their delivery in accordance with federal and state law.¹¹

The federal Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSR) are conducted periodically to ensure "substantial conformity" with federal child welfare regulations. The reviews are also designed to assist states in identifying where they need to enhance their program capacity to achieve child safety, permanency, and well-being.¹² The results from Florida's last review included the following:

- Appropriate services were provided to meet the needs of children were provided in 82% of cases reviewed; and
- Needs of parents were appropriately assessed and addressed through services in 55% of cases reviewed:
 - o Substance abuse and parenting services were provided in about 47% of cases reviewed;
 - o In about 32% of the cases reviewed the agency did not make concerted efforts to engage parents in services or failed to provide appropriate services. ¹³

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 39.01, F.S., relating to definitions, to remove duplicative language from the definition of "permanency goal" that is also found in s. 39.621, F.S., relating to permanency determinations by the court.

⁷ Section 39.621, F.S.

⁸ Community-Based Care, The Department of Children and Families, *accessible at:* http://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/community-based-care. (last visited March 28, 2017).

⁹ Section 409.988, F.S.

¹⁰ Id

¹¹ Section 409.996, F.S.

¹² U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Children's Bureau, *available at*: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/monitoring/child-family-services-reviews. (last visited March 28, 2017).

¹³ Child and Family Services Reviews, Results Meeting, Florida CFSR, 2016.

Section 2 amends s. 39.013, F.S., relating to procedures, jurisdiction and right to counsel, to extend the jurisdiction of the dependency court over young adults with a disability until the age of 22 if the young adult continues to remain in foster care past the age of 18.

Section 3 amends s. 39.6035, F.S., relating to transition plans, to require that a child's transition plan be approved by the court before a child's 18th birthday regardless of whether the child is leaving care at the age of 18 and requires that the transition plan must be attached to the case plan and updated before each judicial review.

Section 4 amends s. 39.621, F.S., relating to permanency determination by the court, to allow the dependency court to order to "maintain and strengthen" in the child's home as a permanency goal. The bill adds this goal to the options a dependency court is able to order.

Section 5 amends s.409.996, F.S., relating to duties of the department, to require DCF to not only ensure the quality of contracted services and programs offered to families in the dependency system, but also ensure that an adequate array of services is available to be provided through the CBCs.

Section 6 provides an effective date of July 1, 2017.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill requires the development of the service array and its monitoring, among other things. The department had a vendor perform an estimation last summer for a full services implementation within the Florida Safe Families Network (FSFN). If the intent

of this bill is to provide these services, the estimated system cost that the vendor provided was \$10.084.689.14

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends 39.01, 39.013, 39.6035, 39.621, and 409.996 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee on April 3, 2017:

• Removes the requirement for the development of a rating system for group homes and foster homes.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

¹⁴ Department of Children and Families, 2017 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis, SB 1680, March 8, 2017.

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LEGISLATIVE ACTION Senate House Comm: RCS 04/03/2017

The Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs (Baxley) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete lines 323 - 369.

======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 12 - 19

and insert:

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Children and Families to ensure an adequate array of services is available;

By Senator Baxley

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to child welfare; amending s. 39.01, F.S.; redefining the term "permanency goal"; amending s. 39.013, F.S.; extending court jurisdiction to age 22 for young adults with disabilities in foster care; amending s. 39.6035, F.S.; requiring a transition plan to be approved before a child reaches 18 years of age; amending s. 39.621, F.S.; specifying the circumstances under which the permanency goal of maintaining and 10 strengthening the placement with a parent may be used; 11 amending s. 409.996, F.S.; requiring the Department of 12 Children and Families, in collaboration with certain 13 entities, to develop a statewide quality rating system 14 for residential group care providers and foster homes; 15 requiring the system to be implemented by a specified 16 date; providing requirements for the system; requiring 17 the department to submit a report to the Governor and 18 the Legislature by a specified date and annually 19 thereafter; providing requirements for the report; 20 providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (52) of section 39.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.01 Definitions.—When used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

(52) "Permanency goal" means the living arrangement identified for the child to return to or identified as the

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30	permanent living arrangement of the child. Permanency goals
31	applicable under this chapter, listed in order of preference,
32	are:
33	(a) Reunification;
34	(b) Adoption when a petition for termination of parental
35	rights has been or will be filed;
36	(c) Permanent guardianship of a dependent child under s.
37	39.6221;
38	(d) Permanent placement with a fit and willing relative
39	under s. 39.6231; or
40	(e) Placement in another planned permanent living
41	arrangement under s. 39.6241.
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43	The permanency goal is also the case plan goal. If concurrent
44	case planning is being used, reunification may be pursued at the
45	same time that another permanency goal is pursued.
46	Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 39.013, Florida
47	Statutes, is amended to read:
48	39.013 Procedures and jurisdiction; right to counsel
49	(2) The circuit court has exclusive original jurisdiction
50	of all proceedings under this chapter, of a child voluntarily
51	placed with a licensed child-caring agency, a licensed child-
52	placing agency, or the department, and of the adoption of
53	children whose parental rights have been terminated under this
54	chapter. Jurisdiction attaches when the initial shelter
55	petition, dependency petition, or termination of parental rights
56	petition, or a petition for an injunction to prevent child abuse
57	issued pursuant to s. 39.504, is filed or when a child is taken
58	into the custody of the department. The circuit court may assume

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jurisdiction over any such proceeding regardless of whether the child was in the physical custody of both parents, was in the sole legal or physical custody of only one parent, caregiver, or some other person, or was not in the physical or legal custody of any person when the event or condition occurred that brought the child to the attention of the court. When the court obtains jurisdiction of any child who has been found to be dependent, the court shall retain jurisdiction, unless relinquished by its order, until the child reaches 21 years of age, or 22 years of age if the child has a disability, with the following exceptions:

- (a) If a young adult chooses to leave foster care upon reaching 18 years of age.
- (b) If a young adult does not meet the eligibility requirements to remain in foster care under s. 39.6251 or chooses to leave care under that section.
- (c) If a young adult petitions the court at any time before his or her 19th birthday requesting the court's continued jurisdiction, the juvenile court may retain jurisdiction under this chapter for a period not to exceed 1 year following the young adult's 18th birthday for the purpose of determining whether appropriate services that were required to be provided to the young adult before reaching 18 years of age have been provided.
- (d) If a petition for special immigrant juvenile status and an application for adjustment of status have been filed on behalf of a foster child and the petition and application have not been granted by the time the child reaches 18 years of age, the court may retain jurisdiction over the dependency case

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88	solely for the purpose of allowing the continued consideration
89	of the petition and application by federal authorities. Review
90	hearings for the child shall be set solely for the purpose of
91	determining the status of the petition and application. The
92	court's jurisdiction terminates upon the final decision of the
93	federal authorities. Retention of jurisdiction in this instance
94	does not affect the services available to a young adult under s.
95	409.1451. The court may not retain jurisdiction of the case
96	after the immigrant child's 22nd birthday.
97	Section 3. Subsection (4) of section 39.6035, Florida
98	Statutes, is amended to read:
99	39.6035 Transition plan
100	(4) If a child is planning to leave care upon reaching 18
101	years of age, The transition plan must be approved by the court
102	before the child's 18th birthday and must be attached to the
103	case plan and updated before each judicial review child leaves
104	care and the court terminates jurisdiction.
105	Section 4. Present subsections (2) through (11) of section
106	39.621, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (3)
107	through (12), respectively, and a new subsection (2) is added to
108	that section, to read:
109	39.621 Permanency determination by the court
110	(2) The permanency goal of maintaining and strengthening
111	the placement with a parent may be used in all of the following
112	circumstances:
113	(a) If a child has not been removed from a parent, even if
114	adjudication of dependency is withheld, the court may leave the
115	child in the current placement with maintaining and

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strengthening the placement as a permanency option.

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(b) If a child has been removed from a parent and is placed with the parent from whom the child was not removed, the court may leave the child in the placement with the parent from whom the child was not removed with maintaining and strengthening the placement as a permanency option.

- (c) If a child has been removed from a parent and is subsequently reunified with that parent, the court may leave the child with that parent with maintaining and strengthening the placement as a permanency option.
- Section 5. Section 409.996, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.996 Duties of the Department of Children and Families.—The department shall contract for the delivery, administration, or management of care for children in the child protection and child welfare system. In doing so, the department retains responsibility to ensure for the quality of contracted services and programs and shall ensure that an adequate array of services is available to be are delivered in accordance with applicable federal and state statutes and regulations.

- (1) The department shall enter into contracts with lead agencies for the performance of the duties by the lead agencies pursuant to s. 409.988. At a minimum, the contracts must:
- (a) Provide for the services needed to accomplish the duties established in s. 409.988 and provide information to the department which is necessary to meet the requirements for a quality assurance program pursuant to subsection (18) and the child welfare results-oriented accountability system pursuant to s. 409.997.
 - (b) Provide for graduated penalties for failure to comply

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with contract terms. Such penalties may include financial penalties, enhanced monitoring and reporting, corrective action plans, and early termination of contracts or other appropriate action to ensure contract compliance. The financial penalties shall require a lead agency to reallocate funds from administrative costs to direct care for children.

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- (c) Ensure that the lead agency shall furnish current and accurate information on its activities in all cases in client case records in the state's statewide automated child welfare information system.
- (d) Specify the procedures to be used by the parties to resolve differences in interpreting the contract or to resolve disputes as to the adequacy of the parties' compliance with their respective obligations under the contract.
- (2) The department must adopt written policies and procedures for monitoring the contract for delivery of services by lead agencies which must be posted on the department's website. These policies and procedures must, at a minimum, address the evaluation of fiscal accountability and program operations, including provider achievement of performance standards, provider monitoring of subcontractors, and timely followup of corrective actions for significant monitoring findings related to providers and subcontractors. These policies and procedures must also include provisions for reducing the duplication of the department's program monitoring activities both internally and with other agencies, to the extent possible. The department's written procedures must ensure that the written findings, conclusions, and recommendations from monitoring the contract for services of lead agencies are communicated to the

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director of the provider agency and the community alliance as expeditiously as possible.

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- (3) The department shall receive federal and state funds as appropriated for the operation of the child welfare system, transmit these funds to the lead agencies as agreed to in the contract, and provide information on its website of the distribution of the federal funds. The department retains responsibility for the appropriate spending of these funds. The department shall monitor lead agencies to assess compliance with the financial guidelines established pursuant to s. 409.992 and other applicable state and federal laws.
- (4) The department shall provide technical assistance and consultation to lead agencies in the provision of care to children in the child protection and child welfare system.
- (5) The department retains the responsibility for the review, approval or denial, and issuances of all foster home licenses.
- (6) The department shall process all applications submitted by lead agencies for the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children and the Interstate Compact on Adoption and Medical Assistance.
- $\,$ (7) The department shall assist lead agencies with access to and coordination with other service programs within the department.
- (8) The department shall determine Medicaid eligibility for all referred children and shall coordinate services with the Agency for Health Care Administration.
- (9) The department shall develop, in cooperation with the lead agencies, a third-party credentialing entity approved

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12-01344B-17 20171680 204 pursuant to s. 402.40(3), and the Florida Institute for Child 205 Welfare established pursuant to s. 1004.615, a standardized 206 competency-based curriculum for certification training for child 207 protection staff. 208 (10) The department shall maintain the statewide adoptions 209 website and provide information and training to the lead 210 agencies relating to the website. 211 (11) The department shall provide training and assistance 212 to lead agencies regarding the responsibility of lead agencies 213 relating to children receiving supplemental security income, 214 social security, railroad retirement, or veterans' benefits. 215 (12) With the assistance of a lead agency, the department shall develop and implement statewide and local interagency 216 217 agreements needed to coordinate services for children and parents involved in the child welfare system who are also 219 involved with the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Education, the 220 221 Department of Health, and other governmental organizations that 222 share responsibilities for children or parents in the child 223 welfare system. 224 (13) With the assistance of a lead agency, the department 225 shall develop and implement a working agreement between the lead 226 agency and the substance abuse and mental health managing entity 227 to integrate services and supports for children and parents 228 serviced in the child welfare system. 229 (14) The department shall work with the Agency for Health

including 72-hour screening, periodic child health checkups, and ${\tt Page~8~of~13}$

Care Administration to provide each Medicaid-eligible child with

early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment,

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prescribed followup for ordered services, including, but not limited to, medical, dental, and vision care.

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- (15) The department shall assist lead agencies in developing an array of services in compliance with the Title IV-E waiver and shall monitor the provision of such services.
- (16) The department shall provide a mechanism to allow lead agencies to request a waiver of department policies and procedures that create inefficiencies or inhibit the performance of the lead agency's duties.
- (17) The department shall directly or through contract provide attorneys to prepare and present cases in dependency court and shall ensure that the court is provided with adequate information for informed decisionmaking in dependency cases, including a face sheet for each case which lists the names and contact information for any child protective investigator, child protective investigation supervisor, case manager, and case manager supervisor, and the regional department official responsible for the lead agency contract. The department shall provide to the court the case information and recommendations provided by the lead agency or subcontractor. For the Sixth Judicial Circuit, the department shall contract with the state attorney for the provision of these services.
- (18) The department, in consultation with lead agencies, shall establish a quality assurance program for contracted services to dependent children. The quality assurance program shall be based on standards established by federal and state law and national accrediting organizations.
- (a) The department must evaluate each lead agency under contract at least annually. These evaluations shall cover the

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programmatic, operational, and fiscal operations of the lead
agency and must be consistent with the child welfare resultsoriented accountability system required by s. 409.997. The
department must consult with dependency judges in the circuit or
circuits served by the lead agency on the performance of the
lead agency.

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- (b) The department and each lead agency shall monitor outof-home placements, including the extent to which sibling groups
 are placed together or provisions to provide visitation and
 other contacts if siblings are separated. The data shall
 identify reasons for sibling separation. Information related to
 sibling placement shall be incorporated into the resultsoriented accountability system required pursuant to s. 409.997
 and into the evaluation of the outcome specified in s.
 409.986(2)(e). The information related to sibling placement
 shall also be made available to the institute established
 pursuant s. 1004.615 for use in assessing the performance of
 child welfare services in relation to the outcome specified in
 s. 409.986(2)(e).
- (c) The department shall, to the extent possible, use independent financial audits provided by the lead agency to eliminate or reduce the ongoing contract and administrative reviews conducted by the department. If the department determines that such independent financial audits are inadequate, other audits, as necessary, may be conducted by the department. This paragraph does not abrogate the requirements of s. 215.97.
- (d) The department may suggest additional items to be included in such independent financial audits to meet the

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department's needs.

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- (e) The department may outsource programmatic, administrative, or fiscal monitoring oversight of lead agencies.
- (f) A lead agency must assure that all subcontractors are subject to the same quality assurance activities as the lead agency. $\$
- (19) The department and its attorneys have the responsibility to ensure that the court is fully informed about issues before it, to make recommendations to the court, and to present competent evidence, including testimony by the department's employees, contractors, and subcontractors, as well as other individuals, to support all recommendations made to the court. The department's attorneys shall coordinate lead agency or subcontractor staff to ensure that dependency cases are presented appropriately to the court, giving consideration to the information developed by the case manager and direction to the case manager if more information is needed.
- (20) The department, in consultation with lead agencies, shall develop a dispute resolution process so that disagreements between legal staff, investigators, and case management staff can be resolved in the best interest of the child in question before court appearances regarding that child.
- (21) The department shall periodically, and before procuring a lead agency, solicit comments and recommendations from the community alliance established in s. 20.19(5), any other community groups, or public hearings. The recommendations must include, but are not limited to:
 - (a) The current and past performance of a lead agency.
 - (b) The relationship between a lead agency and its

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12-01344B-17 20171680 320 community partners. 321 (c) Any local conditions or service needs in child 322 protection and child welfare. 323 (22) The department shall develop, in collaboration with lead agencies, service providers, current and former foster 324 children, and other community stakeholders, a statewide quality 325 326 rating system for residential group care providers and foster 327 homes. This system must promote high quality in services and accommodations by creating measurable minimum quality standards 328 329 that providers must meet to contract with the lead agencies and 330 that foster homes must meet to receive placements. Domains addressed by a quality rating system for residential group care 331 332 providers may include, but need not be limited to, admissions, 333 service planning and treatment planning, living environment, and 334 program and service requirements. The quality rating system must be implemented by July 1, 2019. 335 336 (a) The rating system must include: 337 1. Delineated levels of quality that are clearly and concisely defined, the domains measured, and criteria which must 338 339 be met to be placed in each level. The quality rating system 340 must differentiate between shift and family-style models while 341 encouraging a high level of quality in both; 342 2. The number of residential group care staff and foster 343 parents who have received child welfare certification pursuant 344 to s. 402.40 through certification programs developed specifically for residential group care staff and foster 345 346 parents. Such certification programs shall be developed in 347 collaboration with, at a minimum, current and former foster

children, foster parents, and residential group care providers;

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3. Contractual incentives for achieving and maintaining high levels of quality; and

4. A well-defined process for notice, inspection, remediation, appeal, and enforcement.

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(b) The department shall submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by October 1 of each year, with the first report due October 1, 2017. The report must, at a minimum, include an update on the development of a statewide quality rating system for residential group care providers and foster homes and a plan for department oversight of the implementation of the statewide quality rating system for residential group care providers and foster homes by the community-based care lead agencies. Beginning in 2019 and in subsequent years, the report must also contain a list of residential group care providers meeting minimum quality standards and their quality ratings; the percentage of children placed in residential group care with highly rated providers; any negative action taken against contracted providers for not meeting minimum quality standards; the percentages of highly rated foster homes by lead agency; and the percentage of children placed in highly rated foster homes. Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.

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The Florida Senate COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD

COMMITTEE: Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

ITEM: SB 1680

FINAL ACTION: Favorable with Committee Substitute

MEETING DATE: Monday, April 3, 2017

TIME: 1:30—3:30 p.m.

PLACE: 401 Senate Office Building

Yea VA X X X X	Nay	SENATORS Artiles Broxson Campbell Stargel Torres, VICE CHAIR Garcia, CHAIR	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
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CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

BILL:	CS/ SB 1756				
INTRODUCER:	Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee and Senator Garcia				
SUBJECT:	Examination a	and Treatment of Indi	viduals with Me	ntal Illness	
DATE:	April 4, 2017	REVISED:			
ANALY	′ST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION	
. Crosier		Hendon	CF	Fav/CS	
			AHS		
			AP		

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 1756 provides responsibilities to the Department of Children and Families (DCF) for a comprehensive statewide mental health and substance abuse program. The bill revises the rights of individuals receiving mental health services to use surrogates or proxies to act as decisionmakers. Additionally, the definition of a service provider's employee is expanded to include contractors and volunteers for the purpose of reporting sexual misconduct.

The bill revises the list of people eligible for designation as representative for an individual admitted to a facility for involuntary examination or services to include a guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy. Persons ineligible for designation as representative of an individual admitted to a facility for involuntary examination or services include nonclinical people providing substantial professional services to the individual. A designated representative is give certain rights, authority and responsibility concerning the individual.

The list of professionals allowed to execute a certificate to initiate an involuntary examination is expanded to include an advanced registered nurse practitioner and a physician assistant. The professionals allowed to discharge an individual if an involuntary examination occurred in a hospital removes psychiatric nurses performing within a framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist and an emergency department physician with experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness and limits such discharge responsibilities to an attending emergency department physician.

The bill provides that hearings on involuntary services must be held within 5 court working days after the petition is filed and the hearing must be held in the receiving or treatment facility where the individual is located unless certain conditions apply.

The United States Department of Veterans' Affairs that provides mental health services is provided the authority to initiate and conduct involuntary examinations, provide voluntary admission and treatment and petition for involuntary services.

II. Present Situation:

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Mental illness creates enormous social and economic costs.¹ Unemployment rates for persons with mental disorders are high relative to the overall population.² People with severe mental illness have exceptionally high rates of unemployment, between 60 percent and 100 percent.³ Mental illness increases a person's risk of homelessness in America threefold.⁴ Studies show that approximately 33 percent of our nation's homeless live with a serious mental disorder, such as schizophrenia, for which they are not receiving treatment.⁵ Often the combination of homelessness and mental illness leads to incarceration, which further decreases a person's chance of receiving proper treatment and leads to future re-offenses.⁶

According to the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI), approximately 50 percent of individuals with severe mental health disorders are affected by substance abuse. NAMI also estimates that 29 percent of all people diagnosed as mentally ill abuse alcohol or other drugs. When mental health disorders are left untreated, substance abuse is likely to increase. When substance abuse increases, mental health symptoms often increase as well or new symptoms may be triggered. This could also be due to discontinuation of taking prescribed medications or the contraindications for substance abuse and mental health medications. When taken with other medications, mental health medications can become less effective.

Baker Act

In 1971, the Legislature adopted the Florida Mental Health Act, known as the Baker Act. ¹⁰ The Act authorized treatment programs for mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders. The Baker Act required programs to include comprehensive health, social, educational, and rehabilitative services to persons requiring intensive short-term and continued treatment to facilitate recovery.

¹ Mental Illness: The Invisible Menace, Economic Impact http://www.mentalmenace.com/economicimpact.php

² Mental Illness: The Invisible Menace, *More impacts and facts* http://www.mentalmenace.com/impactsfacts.php

³ *Id*.

⁴ Family Guidance Center, *How does Mental Illness Impact Rates of Homelessness?* (February 4, 2014) *available at* http://www.familyguidance.org/how-does-mental-illness-impact-rates-of-homelessness/

⁵ *Id*.

⁶ *Id*.

⁷ Donna M. White, LPCI, CACP, Psych Central.com, *Living with Co-Occurring Mental & Substance Abuse Disorders*, (October 2, 2013) *available at* http://psychcentral.com/blog/archives/2013/10/02/living-with-co-occurring-mental-substance-abuse-disorders/

⁸ *Id*.

⁹ *Id*.

¹⁰ Chapter 71-131, Laws of Fla.; The Baker Act is contained in ch. 394, F.S.

Additionally, the Baker Act provides protections and rights to individuals examined or treated for mental illness. Legal procedures are addressed for mental health examination and treatment, including voluntary admission, involuntary admission, involuntary inpatient treatment, and involuntary outpatient treatment.

Mental illness creates enormous social and economic costs.¹¹ Unemployment rates for persons having mental disorders are high relative to the overall population.¹² Rates of unemployment for people having a severe mental illness range between 60 percent and 100 percent.¹³ Mental illness increases a person's risk of homelessness in America threefold.¹⁴ Approximately 33 percent of the nation's homeless live with a serious mental disorder, such as schizophrenia, for which they are untreated.¹⁵ Often the combination of homelessness and mental illness leads to incarceration, which further decreases a person's chance of receiving proper treatment and leads to future recidivism ¹⁶

Involuntary Examination to under the Baker Act

Criteria for Involuntary Examination

The Baker Act provides that a person meets the criteria for involuntary examination if a court finds by clear and convincing evidence that:

- He or she has a mental illness and because of his or her mental illness:
- Has refused voluntary inpatient placement for treatment after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purposes of inpatient placement for treatment; or
- He or she is unable to determine for himself or herself whether inpatient placement is necessary; and
- He or she is incapable of surviving alone or with the help of willing and responsible family or friends, including available alternative services, and, without treatment, is likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for himself or herself, and such neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being; or
- There is substantial likelihood that in the near future he or she will inflict serious bodily harm on self or others, as evidenced by recent behavior causing, attempting, or threatening such harm; and
- All available less restrictive treatment alternatives that would offer an opportunity for improvement of his or her condition have been judged to be inappropriate.¹⁷

¹¹ MentalMenace.com, *Mental Illness: The Invisible Menace; Economic Impact*, http://www.mentalmenace.com/economicimpact.php (last visited Jan. 11, 2016).

¹² MentalMenace.com, *Mental Illness: The Invisible Menace: More impacts and facts*, http://www.mentalmenace.com/impactsfacts.php (last visited Jan. 11, 2016).

¹⁴ Family Guidance Center for Behavioral Health Care, *How does Mental Illness Impact Rates of Homelessness?*, (February 4, 2014), http://www.familyguidance.org/how-does-mental-illness-impact-rates-of-homelessness/. ¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *Id*.

¹⁷ Section 394.467(1), F.S.

Initiation of involuntary examinations

Courts, law enforcement officers, and certain health care practitioners are authorized to initiate such involuntary examinations. A circuit court may enter an *ex parte* order stating a person meets the criteria for involuntary examination. A law enforcement officer may take a person into custody who appears to meet the criteria and transport them to a receiving facility for examination. Health care practitioners may initiate an involuntary examination by executing the *Certificate of Professional Initiating an Involuntary Examination*, an official form adopted in rule by DCF. The health care practitioner must have examined the person within the preceding 48 hours and state that the person meets the criteria for involuntary examination. ¹⁹ The Baker Act currently authorizes the following health care practitioners to initiate an involuntary examination by certificate:

- A physician licensed under ch. 458, F.S., or ch. 459, F.S., who has experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders.
- A clinical psychologist, as defined in s. 490.003(7), F.S., with three years of postdoctoral experience in the practice of clinical psychology, inclusive of the experience required for licensure.
- A physician or psychologist employed by a facility operated by the United States Department
 of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense that qualifies as a receiving
 or treatment facility.
- A psychiatric nurse who is certified as an advanced registered nurse practitioner under s. 464.012, who has a master's degree or a doctorate in psychiatric nursing, holds a national advanced practice certification as a psychiatric mental health advance practice nurse, and has two years of post-master's clinical experience under the supervision of a physician.
- A mental health counselor licensed under ch. 491, F.S.
- A marriage and family therapist licensed under ch. 491, F.S.
- A clinical social worker licensed under ch. 491, F.S.²⁰

Time Limits

A critical 72-hour period applies under the Baker Act. The Baker Act provides that a person cannot be held in a receiving facility for involuntary examination for more than 72 hours.²¹ Within that 72-hour examination period, or, if the 72 hours ends on a weekend or holiday, no later than the next working day, one of the following must happen:

- The patient must be released, unless he or she is charged with a crime, in which case law enforcement will resume custody;
- The patient must be released into voluntary outpatient treatment;
- The patient must be asked to give consent to be placed as a voluntary patient if placement is recommended; or
- A petition for involuntary placement must be filed in circuit court for outpatient or inpatient treatment.²²

¹⁸ Section 394.463(2)(a), F.S.

¹⁹ Section 394.463(2)(a)3., F.S.

²⁰ Id.

²¹ Section 394.463(2)(f), F.S.

²² Section 394.463(2)(i)4., F.S.

Physician Assistants

Physician assistant (PA) licensure in Florida is governed by ss. 458.347(7) and 459.022(7), F.S. The Department of Health (DOH) licenses Pas and the Florida Council on Physician Assistants (Council) regulates them.²³ PAs are also regulated by either the Flordia Board of Medicine for PAs licensed under ch. 458, F.S., or the Florida Board of Osteopathic Medicine for Pas licensed under ch. 459, F.S. The duty of the board and its members is to make disciplinary decisions concerning whether a doctor or PA has violated the provisions of his or her practice act.²⁴

PAs may only practice under the direct or indirect supervision of a medical doctor or doctor of osteopathic medicine with whom they have a clinical relationship.²⁵ A supervising physician may only delegate tasks and procedures to the PA that are within the supervising physician's scope of practice.²⁶ The supervising physician is responsible and liable for any acts or omissions of the PA and may not supervise more than four Pas at any time.²⁷

To be licensed as a PA in Florida, an applicant must demonstrate to the Council:

- Satisfactory passage of the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistant exam;
- Completion of the application and remittance of the application fee;²⁸
- Completion of an approved PA training program;
- Acknowledgement of any prior felony convictions;
- Acknowledgement of any previous revocation or denial of licensure in any state;
- Two letters of recommendation; and
- If the applicant wishes to apply for prescribing authority, a copy of course transcripts and a copy of the course description from a PA training program describing the course content in pharmacotherapy.²⁹

Licenses are renewed biennially. At the time of renewal, a PA must demonstrate that he or she has met the continuing education requirements and must submit an acknowledgement that he or she has not been convicted of any felony in the previous two years.³⁰

Current Florida law does not expressly allow PAs to refer for or initiate involuntary examinations under the Baker Act; however, in 2008, Attorney General Bill McCollum issued an opinion stating:

²³ The Council consists of three physicians who are members of the Board of Medicine; one member who is a member of the Board of Osteopathic Mediciane, and a physician assistant appointed by the State Surgeon General. (Sections 458.347(9) and 459.022(8), F.S.)

²⁴ Sections 458.347(12) and 459.022(12), F.S.

²⁵ Sections 485.347(2)(f) and 459.022(2)(f), F.S.

²⁶ Rules 64B8-30.012 and 64B15-6.010, F.A.C.

²⁷ Sections 458.347(15) and 459.022(15), F.S.

²⁸ The application fee is \$100 and the initial license fee is \$205. *See http://flboardofmedicine.gov/licesning/physician-assistant-licensure/* (last visited March 31, 2017).

²⁹ Sections 458.347(7) and 459.022(7), F.S.

³⁰ Sections 458.347(7)(b)-(c) and 459.022(7)(b)-(c), F.S.

A physician assistant pursuant to Chapter 458 or 459, Florida Statutes, may refer a patient for involuntary evaluation pursuant to section 394.463, Florida Statutes, provided that the physician assistant has experience regarding the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders and such tasks are within the supervising physician's scope of practice.³¹

Pas are not required by law to have experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders.

Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioners

Nurse licensure is governed by part I of ch. 464, F.S. Nurses are licensed by the DOH and regulated by the Board of Nursing. Licensure requirements to practice nursing include completion of an approved educational course of study, passage of an examination approved by the DOH, acceptable criminal background screening results, and payment of applicable fees.³²

A nurse who holds a current license to practice professional nursing may apply to be certified as an Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioner (ARNP), under s. 464.012, F.S., if the nurse meets one or more of the following requirements:

- Satisfactory completion of a formal postbasic educational program of at least one academic year that prepares nurses for advanced or specialized practice;
- Certification by a specialty board; or
- Graduation from a program leading to a master's degree in a nursing clinical specialty area with preparation in specialized practitioner skills.

Current law defines three categories of ARNPs: certified registered nurse anesthetists, certified nurse midwives, and nurse practitioners.³³ All ARNPs, regardless of practice category, may only practice within the framework of an established protocol and under the supervision of an allopathic or osteopathic physician or dentist.³⁴ ARNPs may carry out treatments as specified in statute, including:³⁵

- Prescribing, dispensing, administering, or ordering any drug;³⁶
- Initiating appropriate therapies for certain conditions;
- Ordering diagnostic tests and physical and occupational therapy;
- Ordering any medication for administration patients in certain facilities; and
- Performing additional functions as maybe determined by rule in accordance with s. 464.003(2), F.S.³⁷

³¹ Op. Att'y Gen. Fla. 08-31 (2008), available at http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/samh/MentalHealth/laws/agopinion.pdf (last visited March 31, 2017).

³² Sections 464.008 and 424.009, F.S.

³³ Section 464.012(2), F.S.

³⁴ Section 464.012(3), F.S.

³⁵ Id

³⁶ an ARNP may only prescribe controlled substances if he or she has graduated from a program leading to a master's or doctoral degree in a clinical nursing specialty area with training in specialized practitioner skills. An ARNP is limited to prescribing a 7-day supply of Schedule II controlled substances. Only a psychiatric nurse may prescribe psychotropic controlled substances for the treatment of mental disorders and psychiatric mental health controlled substance for children younger than 18.

³⁷ Section 464.003(2), F.S.

In addition to the above-allowed acts, an ARNP may also perform other acts as authorized by statute and within his or her specialty.³⁸ Further, if it is within an ARNP's established protocol, the ARNP may establish behavioral problems and diagnosis and make treatment recommendations.³⁹

Currently, only ARNPs who are "psychiatric nurses" may initate involuntary examinations under the Baker Act. ⁴⁰ To qualify as a psychiatric nurse, an ARNP must have a master's or doctoral degree in psychiatric nursing, hold a national advance practice certification as a psychiatric mental health advanced practice nurse, and two years post-master's clinical experience.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 394.453, F.S., to authorize DCF to include substance abuse impairment in its evaluation, research and recommendations of programs designed to reduce occurrence, severity, duration, and disabling aspects of mental, emotional and behavioral disorders.

Section 2 amends s. 394.455, F.S., to add or revise terms to the definitions.

Section 3 amends s. 394.457, F.S., to add substance abuse to DCF's comprehensive statewide program of mental health. Also, DCF is permitted to distribute its information handbook of policies and procedures for mental health and substance abuse online.

Section 4 amends s. 394.4573, F.S., to change the term "patient" to "individual".

Section 5 amends s. 394.4574, F.S. to allow mental health counselors, marriage and family therapists or qualified professionals conduct evaluations of individuals residing in assisted living facilities that hold limited mental health licenses.

Section 6 amends s. 394.458, F.S., to provide it is unlawful to knowingly and intentionally bring certain items or articles into any facility providing mental health or substance abuse services.

Section 7 amends s. 394.459, F.S., to provide that a person shall be given, in addition to a physical examination, a mental health examination within 24 hours at the facility by a psychiatrist, psychologist, or psychiatric nurse. The examinations must be documented in the clinical record. The facility, within 72 hours after admission of an individual, must provide the individual with an individualized treatment plan in writing.

This section also directs receiving and treatment facilities to have written procedures for reporting events that place individuals receiving services at risk of harm, including, but not limited to, death, injury, unauthorized departure or absence of the individual, a disaster or crisis situation or allegation of sexual battery upon an individual examined or treated in the facility. Facilities are directed to ensure that all staff, including contractors and volunteers receive the written procedures.

³⁸ Section 464.012(4), F.S.

³⁹ Section 464.012(4)(c)1, F.S.

⁴⁰ Section 394.463(2)(a), F.S.

This section provides additional individuals who may deny or withdraw consent at any time on behalf of the individual, to receive notices on behalf and to receive custody of personal effects of the individual to include a health care surrogate or proxy.

Additionally, this section directs all service providers to provide information concerning advance directives and assist individuals who are competent and willing to complete advance directives. The directive may include instructions regarding mental health or substance abuse treatment.

Section 8 amends s. 394.4593, F.S., to change the term "patient" to "individual".

Section 9 repeals s. 394.4595, F.S., relating to statewide and local advocacy councils.

Section 10 creates s. 394.4596 to allow the agency designated by the Governor as the federally mandated protection and advocacy system for individuals with disabilities to have specific access under federal law to facilities, individuals, information and records.

Section 11 amends s. 394.4597, F.S., to add the name, address and telephone number of a guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy to the list of individuals entered into the patient's clinical record.

Additionally, this section adds volunteers and contractors to the list of individuals ineligible to serve as a representative of the patient. The person selected as representative by the individual or designated by the facility has the right to receive notices, have immediate access to the individual, receive a copy of the individuals inventory of clothing and person effects, petition on behalf of the individual for a writ of habeas corpus, apply for a change in venue for the involuntary placement hearing, and receive notice of release of the individual from a facility.

Section 12 amends s. 394.4598, F.S., to prohibit a contractor or a volunteer of a facility from being appointed as a guardian advocate of an individual in a facility for involuntary examination.

Section 13 amends s. 394.4599, F.S., to reinstate the requirement that a notice for the petition for involuntary outpatient services be filed with the criminal county court or the circuit court in the county in which the individual is hospitalized and to correct a cross-reference.

Section 14 repeals s. 394.460, F.S., relating to rights of professionals.

Section 15 amends s. 394.461, F.S., to provide that only governmental facilities and facilities designated by DCF may hold or treat individuals on an involuntary basis. Governmental facilities are authorized to provide voluntary and involuntary mental health or substance abuse examination and treatment.

Section 16 amends s. 394.4615, F.S., to add certain individuals that may allow for the release and/or inspection of an individual's clinical record to include the individual's guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy.

Section 17 amends s. 394.462, F.S., to allow law enforcement to transport an individual eligible for services provided by the United States Department of Veterans' Affairs to a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans' Affairs.

This section allows a law enforcement officer who has custody of an individual based on a misdemeanor or a felony, other than a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08, F.S. to transport the individual to an appropriate facility. The facility is not required to admit an individual charged with a forcible felony as defined in s. 766.08, F.S. if it determines it cannot provide adequate security.

This section allows a law enforcement officer to transport an individual who appears to meet the criteria for voluntary admission to a receiving facility upon the individual's request.

Section 18 amends s. 394.4625, F.S., to provide criteria for examination and treatment of voluntary admissions of individuals to facilities. A minor may only be admitted on the basis of express and informed consent of the minor's guardian in conjunction with the assent of the minor. Unless the minor's assent is verified a petition for involuntary services must be filed with the court within 24 hours or the minor must be released to his or her guardian.

This section provides that a facility may not admit an individual on voluntary status or transfer an individual to voluntary status who has been adjudicated incapacitated except when a court provides authorization to a legal guardian.

This section also provides that an individual on voluntary status charged with a crime is to be discharged into the custody of law enforcement unless the individual has been released from law enforcement custody by posting a bond, pretrial conditional release or other judicial release.

Section 19 amends s. 394.463, F.S., to add an advanced registered nurse practitioner and a physician assistant to the list of professionals that may complete a certificate to initiate involuntary examination of an individual. A law enforcement officer or professional who initiates an involuntary examination of an individual may notify the individual's guardian, representative, health care surrogate or proxy of such examination.

Section 20 amends s. 394.467, F.S., to direct the Division of Administrative Hearings to ensure that individuals who are the subject of a petition for continued involuntary services or his or her guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy are informed of the individual's right to an independent expert examination.

Section 21 amends s. 394.46715, F.S., to provide the department rulemaking authority.

Section 22 amends s. 394.4672, F.S., to include a facility owned, operated, or administered by the United States Department of Veterans' Affairs that provides mental health services the authority to initiate and conduct involuntary examinations, provide voluntary services, and provide voluntary admission and treatment.

Section 23 amends s. 394.4685, F.S, to allow a private facility to request an individual be transferred to another private facility upon the acceptance of the transfer by the facility to which the individual is being transferred.

Section 24 amends s. 394.469, F.S., to provide that an individual currently charged with a crime may be discharged to law enforcement under certain conditions.

Section 25 amends s. 394.473, F.S., to change the term "patient" to "individual".

Section 26 amends s. 394.475, F.S., to change the term "patient" to "individual".

Section 27 amends s. 394.4785, F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 28 repeals s. 394.4786, F.S., providing legislative intent.

Section 29 repeals s. 394.47865, F.S., relating to privatization of state hospitals.

Section 30 repeals s. 394.4787, F.S., providing definitions.

Section 31 repeals s. 394.4788, F.S.. relating to the use of certain funds.

Section 32 repeals s. 394.4789, F.S.. relating to referrals.

Section 33 amends s. 20.425, F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 34 amends s. 39.407, F.S., to replace the term "involuntary placement" with "involuntary services".

Section 35 amends s. 394.492, F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 36 amends s. 394.495, F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 37 amends s. 394.496, F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 38 amends s. 394.9085, F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 39 amends s. 409.972, F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 40 amends s. 744.2007, F.S., to correct cross-references

Section 41 amends s. 790.065, F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 42 amends s. 945.46, F.S., to replace the term "involuntary placement" with "involuntary services"

Section 43 provides an effective date of July 1, 2017.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

DCF's current system is designed to collect individual-level encounter data; however the department would be required to modify its current acute care database to collect and maintain the required aggregate data by payor class as set forth in Section 15 of the proposed legislation.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 394.453, 394.455, 394.457, 394.4573, 394.4574, 394.458, 394.459, 394.4593, 394.4595, 394.4597, 394.4598, 394.4599, 394.461, 394.4615, 394.462, 394.4625, 394.463, 394.467, 394.46715, 394.4672, 394.4685, 394.469, 394.473, 394.475, 394.4785, 20.425, 39.407, 394.492, 394.495, 394.496, 394.9085, 409.972, 744.2007, 790.065, 945.46

This bill creates section 394.4596, of the Florida Statutes.

This bill repeals the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 394.4595, 394.460, 394.4655, 394.4786, 394.4786, 394.4787, 394.4788, 394.4789

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee on April 3, 2017:

- Adds advanced registered nurse practitioners while removing school psychologists from the list of professionals eligible to initiate certificates for involuntary examinations.
- Reinstates the current data collection requirements for public receiving and treatment facilities due annually to the Agency for Health Care Administration.
- Removes the requirement that an individual's clinical records may be released to the state attorney if a petition for involuntary services is filed.
- Reinstates the provision disallowing exceptions to transportation plans after June 30, 2017.
- Requires an individual in a facility on voluntary status receive notice every 6 months of his or her right to discharge.
- Removes physical or mental harm from the criteria necessary to subject an individual to involuntary examination.
- Removes the repeal of and reinstates s. 394.4655, F.S.
- Removes the prohibition against the court entering an order of involuntary inpatient placement for individuals with Alzheimer's Disease, dementia, or traumatic brain-injury without a co-occurring mental illness.
- Removes the requirement that the court cannot order involuntary services if the services are not available.
- Removes the clarification that a public defender appointed to represent an indigent individual may not receive compensation for such representation.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.



	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS		
04/03/2017		
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The Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs (Garcia) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Section 394.453, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.453 Legislative intent.-

- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature:
- (a) To authorize and direct the Department of Children and Families to evaluate, research, plan, and recommend to the Governor and the Legislature programs designed to reduce the

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occurrence, severity, duration, and disabling aspects of mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders and substance abuse impairment.

- (b) That treatment programs for such disorders include, but not be limited to, comprehensive health, social, educational, and rehabilitative services for individuals to persons requiring intensive short-term and continued treatment in order to encourage them to assume responsibility for their treatment and recovery. It is intended that:
- 1. Such individuals persons be provided with emergency service and temporary detention for evaluation if when required;
- 2. Such individuals persons be admitted to treatment facilities if on a voluntary basis when extended or continuing care is needed and unavailable in the community;
- 3. Involuntary placement be provided only if when expert evaluation determines it is necessary;
- 4. Any involuntary treatment or examination be accomplished in a setting that is clinically appropriate and most likely to facilitate the individual's discharge person's return to the community as soon as possible; and
- 5. Individual Dignity and human rights be guaranteed to all individuals persons who are admitted to mental health facilities or who are being held under s. 394.463.
- (c) That services provided to individuals persons in this state use the coordination-of-care principles characteristic of recovery-oriented services and include social support services, such as housing support, life skills and vocational training, and employment assistance, necessary for individuals persons with mental health disorders and co-occurring mental health and

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substance use disorders to live successfully in their communities.

- (d) That licensed, qualified health professionals be authorized to practice to the fullest extent of their education and training in the performance of professional functions necessary to carry out the intent of this part.
- (2) It is the policy of this state that the use of restraint and seclusion on clients is justified only as an emergency safety measure to be used in response to imminent danger to the individual client or others. It is, therefore, the intent of the Legislature to achieve an ongoing reduction in the use of restraint and seclusion in programs and facilities serving individuals experiencing persons with mental illness.
- (3) The Legislature further finds the need for additional psychiatrists to be of critical state concern and recommends the establishment of an additional psychiatry program to be offered by one of Florida's schools of medicine currently not offering psychiatry. The program shall seek to integrate primary care and psychiatry and other evolving models of care for individuals persons with mental health and substance use disorders. Additionally, the Legislature finds that the use of telemedicine for patient evaluation, case management, and ongoing care will improve management of patient care and reduce costs of transportation.

Section 2. Section 394.455, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.455 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:

(1) "Access center" means a facility that has medical, mental health, and substance abuse professionals to provide

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emergency screening and evaluation for mental health or substance abuse disorders and may provide transportation to an appropriate facility if an individual is in need of more intensive services.

- (2) "Addictions receiving facility" is a secure, acute care facility that, at a minimum, provides emergency screening, evaluation, detoxification, and stabilization services; is operated 24 hours per day, 7 days per week; and is designated by the department to serve individuals found to have substance abuse impairment who qualify for services under this part.
- (3) "Administrator" means the chief administrative officer of a receiving or treatment facility or his or her designee.
- (4) "Adult" means an individual who is 18 years of age or older or who has had the disability of nonage removed under chapter 743.
- (5) "Advance directive" has the same meaning as in s. 765.101.
- (5) "Clinical psychologist" means a psychologist as defined in s. 490.003(7) with 3 years of postdoctoral experience in the practice of clinical psychology, inclusive of the experience required for licensure, or a psychologist employed by a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs that qualifies as a receiving or treatment facility under this part.
- (6) "Clinical record" means all parts of the record required to be maintained and includes all medical records, progress notes, charts, and admission and discharge data, and all other information recorded by facility staff which pertains to an individual's admission, retention the patient's

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hospitalization, or treatment.

- (7) "Clinical social worker" means a person licensed to practice social work under s. 491.005 or s. 491.006 or a person employed as a clinical social worker by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense as a clinical social worker under s. 491.005 or s. 491.006.
- (8) "Community facility" means a community service provider that contracts with the department to furnish substance abuse or mental health services under part IV of this chapter.
- (9) "Community mental health center or clinic" means a publicly funded, not-for-profit center that contracts with the department for the provision of inpatient, outpatient, day treatment, or emergency services.
- (10) "Court," unless otherwise specified, means the circuit court.
- (11) "Department" means the Department of Children and Families.
- (12) "Designated receiving facility" means a facility approved by the department which may be a public or private hospital, crisis stabilization unit, or addictions receiving facility; which provides, at a minimum, emergency screening, evaluation, and short-term stabilization for mental health or substance abuse disorders; and which may have an agreement with a corresponding facility for transportation and services.
- (13) "Detoxification facility" means a facility licensed to provide detoxification services under chapter 397.
- (14) "Electronic means" means a form of telecommunication which requires all parties to maintain visual as well as audio

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communication when being used to conduct an examination by a qualified professional.

- (15) "Express and informed consent" means consent voluntarily given in writing, by a competent person, after sufficient explanation and disclosure of the subject matter involved, as documented in the clinical record, to enable the individual or his or her guardian, guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy person to make a knowing and willful decision without any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, or other form of constraint or coercion. Such consent must be in writing when provided by the individual, but may be provided verbally and documented in the clinical record when the individual's substitute decisionmaker is unable to reasonably provide it in writing.
- (16) "Facility" means any hospital, community facility, public or private facility, or receiving or treatment facility providing for the evaluation, diagnosis, care, treatment, training, or hospitalization of individuals persons who appear to have or who have been diagnosed as having a mental illness or substance abuse impairment. The term does not include a program or an entity licensed under chapter 400 or chapter 429.
- (17) "Government facility" means a facility owned, operated, or administered by the Department of Corrections or the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.
- (18) (17) "Guardian" means the natural guardian of a minor, or a person appointed by a court to act on behalf of a ward's person if the ward is a minor or has been adjudicated incapacitated.
 - (19) (18) "Guardian advocate" means a person appointed by a

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court to make decisions regarding mental health treatment on behalf of an individual a patient who has been found incompetent to consent to treatment pursuant to this part.

- (20) (19) "Hospital" means a hospital licensed under chapter 395 and part II of chapter 408.
- (21) (20) "Incapacitated" means that an individual a person has been adjudicated incapacitated pursuant to part V of chapter 744 and a quardian of the individual person has been appointed.
- $(22)\frac{(21)}{(21)}$ "Incompetent to consent to treatment" means that an individual's a state in which a person's judgment is so affected by a mental illness or a substance abuse impairment that he or she lacks the capacity to make a well-reasoned, willful, and knowing decision concerning his or her medical, mental health, or substance abuse treatment.
- (23) "Individual" means any person who is held or accepted for a mental health examination or treatment.
- (24) (22) "Involuntary examination" means an examination performed under s. 394.463, s. 397.6772, s. 397.679, s. 397.6798, or s. 397.6811 to determine if an individual whether a person qualifies for involuntary services.
- (25) (23) "Involuntary services" means court-ordered outpatient services or inpatient placement for mental health treatment pursuant to s. 394.4655 or s. 394.467.
- (26) (24) "Law enforcement officer" has the same meaning as provided in s. 943.10 or a federal or tribal law enforcement officer as defined by federal law.
- (27) (25) "Marriage and family therapist" means a person licensed to practice marriage and family therapy under s. 491.005 or s. 491.006 or a person employed as a marriage and

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family therapist by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.

(28) (26) "Mental health counselor" means a person licensed to practice mental health counseling under s. 491.005 or s. 491.006 or a person employed as a mental health counselor by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.

(29) (27) "Mental health overlay program" means a mobile service that provides an independent examination for voluntary admission and a range of supplemental onsite services to an individual who has persons with a mental illness in a residential setting such as a nursing home, an assisted living facility, or an adult family-care home or a nonresidential setting such as an adult day care center. Independent examinations provided through a mental health overlay program must only be provided only under contract with the department for this service or be attached to a public receiving facility that is also a community mental health center.

(30) "Mental illness" means an impairment of the mental or emotional processes that exercise conscious control of one's actions or of the ability to perceive or understand reality, which impairment substantially interferes with the individual's person's ability to meet the ordinary demands of living. As used in For the purposes of this part, the term does not include a developmental disability as defined in chapter 393, intoxication, or conditions manifested only by antisocial behavior or substance abuse impairment.

(31) (29) "Minor" means an individual who is 17 years of age or younger and who has not had the disability of nonage removed

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pursuant to s. 743.01 or s. 743.015.

(32) (30) "Mobile crisis response service" means a nonresidential crisis service available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week which provides immediate intensive assessments and interventions, including screening for admission into a mental health receiving facility, an addictions receiving facility, or a detoxification facility, for the purpose of identifying appropriate treatment services.

(31) "Patient" means any person, with or without occurring substance abuse disorder, who is held or accepted for mental health treatment.

(33) (32) "Physician" means a medical practitioner licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness or a physician employed by a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.

(34) (33) "Physician assistant" means a person fully licensed as a physician assistant under chapter 458 or chapter 459 or a person employed as a physician assistant by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense who has experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders.

(35) (34) "Private facility" means a hospital or facility operated by a for-profit or not-for-profit corporation or association which provides mental health or substance abuse services and is not a public facility.

(36) (35) "Psychiatric nurse" means an advanced registered nurse practitioner certified under s. 464.012 who has a master's or doctoral degree in psychiatric nursing, holds a national

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advanced practice certification as a psychiatric mental health advanced practice nurse, and has 2 years of post-master's clinical experience under the supervision of a physician or a person employed as a psychiatric nurse by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.

- (37) (36) "Psychiatrist" means a medical practitioner licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 for at least 3 years, inclusive of psychiatric residency or a person employed as a psychiatrist by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.
- (38) "Psychologist" means a person defined as a psychologist under s. 490.003 or a person employed as a psychologist by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.
- (39) (37) "Public facility" means a facility that has contracted with the department to provide mental health services to all individuals persons, regardless of ability to pay, and is receiving state funds for such purpose.
- (40) (38) "Qualified professional" means a physician or a physician assistant licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459; a psychiatrist licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459; a psychologist as defined in s. 490.003(7); an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed under part I of chapter 464; or a psychiatric nurse as defined in this section.
- (41) (39) "Receiving facility" means a public or private facility or hospital designated by the department to receive and hold individuals on involuntary status or refer, as appropriate, involuntary patients under emergency conditions for mental

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health or substance abuse evaluation and to provide treatment or transportation to the appropriate service provider. The term does not include a county jail.

(42) (40) "Representative" means a person selected pursuant to s. 394.4597(2) to receive notice of proceedings during the time a patient is held in or admitted to a receiving or treatment facility.

(43) (41) "Restraint" means:

- (a) A physical restraint, including any manual method or physical or mechanical device, material, or equipment attached or adjacent to an individual's body so that he or she cannot easily remove the restraint and which restricts freedom of movement or normal access to one's body. "Physical restraint" includes the physical holding of an individual a person during a procedure to forcibly administer psychotropic medication. "Physical restraint" does not include physical devices such as orthopedically prescribed appliances, surgical dressings and bandages, supportive body bands, or other physical holding when necessary for routine physical examinations and tests or for purposes of orthopedic, surgical, or other similar medical treatment when used to provide support for the achievement of functional body position or proper balance for protecting an individual or when used to protect a person from falling out of bed.
- (b) A drug or medication used to control an individual's a person's behavior or to restrict his or her freedom of movement which is not part of the standard treatment regimen for an individual having of a person with a diagnosed mental illness.

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(44) (42) "Seclusion" means the physical segregation or involuntary isolation of an individual a person in a room or area from which the individual person is prevented from leaving. The prevention may be by physical barrier or by a staff member who is acting in a manner, or who is physically situated, so as to prevent the individual person from leaving the room or area. As used in For purposes of this part, the term does not mean isolation due to the individual's a person's medical condition or symptoms.

(45) (43) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Children and Families.

(46) (44) "Service provider" means a public or private receiving facility, a facility licensed under chapter 397, a treatment facility, an entity under contract with the department to provide mental health or substance abuse services, a community mental health center or clinic, a psychologist, a clinical social worker, a marriage and family therapist, a mental health counselor, a physician, a psychiatrist, an advanced registered nurse practitioner, a psychiatric nurse, or a substance abuse qualified professional as defined in s. 39.01.

(47) (45) "Substance abuse impaired impairment" means a condition involving the use of alcoholic beverages or any psychoactive or mood-altering substance in such a manner that a person has lost the power of self-control and has inflicted or is likely to inflict physical harm on himself, herself, or another.

(48) "Substance abuse qualified professional" has the same meaning as in s. 397.311(33).

(49) (46) "Transfer evaluation" means the process, as

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approved by the department, in which the individual by which a person who is being considered for placement in a state treatment facility is evaluated for appropriateness of admission to a treatment such facility. The transfer evaluation shall be conducted by the department, a public receiving facility, or a community mental health center or clinic.

(50) (47) "Treatment facility" means a state-owned, stateoperated, or state-supported hospital, center, or clinic designated by the department for extended treatment and hospitalization of individuals who have a mental illness, beyond that provided for by a receiving facility or a_{7} of persons who have a mental illness, including facilities of the United States Government, and any private facility designated by the department when rendering such services to a person pursuant to the provisions of this part. Patients treated in facilities of the United States Government shall be solely those whose care is the responsibility of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

(51) (48) "Triage center" means a facility that has medical, mental health, and substance abuse professionals present or on call to provide emergency screening and evaluation for mental health or substance abuse disorders for individuals transported to the center by a law enforcement officer.

Section 3. Section 394.457, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.457 Operation and administration.

(1) ADMINISTRATION.—The Department of Children and Families is designated the "Mental Health Authority" of Florida. The department and the Agency for Health Care Administration shall

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exercise executive and administrative supervision over all mental health facilities, programs, and services.

- (2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT.—The department is responsible for:
- (a) The planning, evaluation, and implementation of a complete and comprehensive statewide program of mental health and substance abuse, including community services, receiving and treatment facilities, child services, research, and training as authorized and approved by the Legislature, based on the annual program budget of the department. The department is also responsible for the coordination of efforts with other departments and divisions of the state government, county and municipal governments, and private agencies concerned with and providing mental health or substance abuse services. It is responsible for establishing standards, providing technical assistance, supervising and exercising supervision of mental health and substance abuse programs, and of, and the treatment of individuals patients at r community facilities, other facilities serving individuals for persons who have a mental illness or substance abuse impairment, and any agency or facility providing services under to patients pursuant to this part.
- (b) The publication and distribution of an information handbook to facilitate the understanding of this part, the policies and procedures involved in the implementation of this part, and the responsibilities of the various service providers of services under this part. Distribution of this handbook may be limited to online electronic distribution. The department may It shall stimulate research by public and private agencies,

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institutions of higher learning, and hospitals in the interest of the elimination and amelioration of mental illnesses or substance abuse impairments illness.

(3) POWER TO CONTRACT.—The department may contract to provide, and be provided with, services and facilities in order to carry out its responsibilities under this part with respect to the following agencies: public and private hospitals; receiving and treatment facilities; clinics; laboratories; departments, divisions, and other units of state government; the state colleges and universities; the community colleges; private colleges and universities; counties, municipalities, and any other political subdivisions governmental unit, including facilities of the United States Government; and any other public or private entity that which provides or needs facilities or services. Baker Act funds for community inpatient, crisis stabilization, short-term residential treatment, and screening services under this part must be allocated to each county pursuant to the department's funding allocation methodology. Notwithstanding s. 287.057(3)(e), contracts for community-based Baker Act services for inpatient, crisis stabilization, shortterm residential treatment, and screening provided under this part, other than those with other units of government, to be provided for the department must be awarded using competitive solicitation sealed bids if the county commission of the county receiving the services makes a request to the department department's district office by January 15 of the contracting year. The department district may not enter into a competitively bid contract under this provision if such action will result in increases of state or local expenditures for Baker Act services

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within the district. Contracts for these Baker Act services using competitive solicitation sealed bids are effective for 3 years. The department shall adopt rules establishing minimum standards for such contracted services and facilities and shall make periodic audits and inspections to assure that the contracted services are provided and meet the standards of the department.

- (4) APPLICATION FOR AND ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND GRANTS. The department may apply for and accept any funds, grants, gifts, or services made available to it by any agency or department of the Federal Government or any other public or private agency or person individual in aid of mental health and substance abuse programs. All such moneys must shall be deposited in the State Treasury and shall be disbursed as provided by law.
 - (5) RULES.—The department shall adopt rules:
- (a) The department shall adopt rules Establishing forms and procedures relating to the rights and privileges of individuals receiving examination or patients seeking mental health treatment from facilities under this part.
- (b) Implementing and administering The department shall adopt rules necessary for the implementation and administration of the provisions of this part., and A program subject to the provisions of this part may shall not be permitted to operate unless rules designed to ensure the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the individuals examined and patients treated under through such program have been adopted. Such rules adopted under this subsection must include provisions governing the use of restraint and seclusion which are consistent with recognized best practices and professional judgment; prohibit

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inherently dangerous restraint or seclusion procedures; establish limitations on the use and duration of restraint and seclusion; establish measures to ensure the safety of program participants and staff during an incident of restraint or seclusion; establish procedures for staff to follow before, during, and after incidents of restraint or seclusion; establish professional qualifications of and training for staff who may order or be engaged in the use of restraint or seclusion; and establish mandatory reporting, data collection, and data dissemination procedures and requirements. Such rules adopted under this subsection must require that each instance of the use of restraint or seclusion be documented in the clinical record of the individual who has been restrained or secluded patient.

- (c) The department shall adopt rules Establishing minimum standards for services provided by a mental health overlay program or a mobile crisis response service.
 - (6) PERSONNEL.-
- (a) The department shall, by rule, establish minimum standards of education and experience for professional and technical personnel employed in mental health programs, including members of a mobile crisis response service.
- (b) The department may shall design and distribute appropriate materials for the orientation and training of persons actively engaged in administering implementing the provisions of this part relating to the involuntary examination and treatment placement of individuals persons who are believed to have a mental illness or substance abuse impairment.
- (7) PAYMENT FOR CARE OF PATIENTS. Fees and fee collections for individuals patients in state-owned, state-operated, or

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state-supported treatment facilities must be in accordance with shall be according to s. 402.33.

Section 4. Subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 394.4573, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

394.4573 Coordinated system of care; annual assessment; essential elements; measures of performance; system improvement grants; reports. - On or before December 1 of each year, the department shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives an assessment of the behavioral health services in this state. The assessment shall consider, at a minimum, the extent to which designated receiving systems function as no-wrong-door models, the availability of treatment and recovery services that use recovery-oriented and peer-involved approaches, the availability of less-restrictive services, and the use of evidence-informed practices. The department's assessment shall consider, at a minimum, the needs assessments conducted by the managing entities pursuant to s. 394.9082(5). Beginning in 2017, the department shall compile and include in the report all plans submitted by managing entities pursuant to s. 394.9082(8) and the department's evaluation of each plan.

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Care coordination" means the implementation of deliberate and planned organizational relationships and service procedures that improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the behavioral health system by engaging in purposeful interactions with individuals who are not yet effectively connected with services to ensure service linkage. Examples of care coordination activities include development of referral

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agreements, shared protocols, and information exchange procedures. The purpose of care coordination is to enhance the delivery of treatment services and recovery supports and to improve outcomes among priority populations.

- (b) "Case management" means those direct services provided to a client in order to assess his or her needs, plan or arrange services, coordinate service providers, link the service system to a client, monitor service delivery, and evaluate patient outcomes to ensure the client is receiving the appropriate services.
- (c) "Coordinated system of care" means the full array of behavioral and related services in a region or community offered by all service providers, whether participating under contract with the managing entity or by another method of community partnership or mutual agreement.
- (d) "No-wrong-door model" means a model for the delivery of acute care services to individuals persons who have mental health or substance use disorders, or both, which optimizes access to care, regardless of the entry point to the behavioral health care system.
- (2) The essential elements of a coordinated system of care include:
- (b) A designated receiving system that consists of one or more facilities serving a defined geographic area and responsible for assessment and evaluation, both voluntary and involuntary, and treatment or triage of patients who have a mental health or substance use disorder, or co-occurring disorders.
 - 1. A county or several counties shall plan the designated

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receiving system using a process that includes the managing entity and is open to participation by individuals with behavioral health needs and their families, service providers, law enforcement agencies, and other parties. The county or counties, in collaboration with the managing entity, shall document the designated receiving system through written memoranda of agreement or other binding arrangements. The county or counties and the managing entity shall complete the plan and implement the designated receiving system by July 1, 2017, and the county or counties and the managing entity shall review and update, as necessary, the designated receiving system at least once every 3 years.

- 2. To the extent permitted by available resources, the designated receiving system shall function as a no-wrong-door model. The designated receiving system may be organized in any manner which functions as a no-wrong-door model that responds to individual needs and integrates services among various providers. Such models include, but are not limited to:
- a. A central receiving system that consists of a designated central receiving facility that serves as a single entry point for individuals persons with mental health or substance use disorders, or co-occurring disorders. The central receiving facility shall be capable of assessment, evaluation, and triage or treatment or stabilization of individuals persons with mental health or substance use disorders, or co-occurring disorders.
- b. A coordinated receiving system that consists of multiple entry points that are linked by shared data systems, formal referral agreements, and cooperative arrangements for care coordination and case management. Each entry point shall be a



designated receiving facility and shall, within existing resources, provide or arrange for necessary services following an initial assessment and evaluation.

c. A tiered receiving system that consists of multiple entry points, some of which offer only specialized or limited services. Each service provider shall be classified according to its capabilities as either a designated receiving facility or another type of service provider, such as a triage center, a licensed detoxification facility, or an access center. All participating service providers shall, within existing resources, be linked by methods to share data, formal referral agreements, and cooperative arrangements for care coordination and case management.

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> An accurate inventory of the participating service providers which specifies the capabilities and limitations of each provider and its ability to accept patients under the designated receiving system agreements and the transportation plan developed pursuant to this section shall be maintained and made available at all times to all first responders in the service area.

Section 5. Section 394.4574, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4574 Responsibilities for coordination of services for a mental health resident with a mental illness who resides in an assisted living facility that holds a limited mental health license.-

(1) As used in this section, the term "mental health resident" means an individual who receives social security

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disability income due to a mental disorder as determined by the Social Security Administration or receives supplemental security income due to a mental disorder as determined by the Social Security Administration and receives optional state supplementation.

- (2) Medicaid managed care plans are responsible for Medicaid enrolled mental health residents, and managing entities under contract with the department are responsible for mental health residents who are not enrolled in a Medicaid health plan. A Medicaid managed care plan or a managing entity shall ensure that:
- (a) A mental health resident has been assessed by a psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, clinical social worker, or psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or a qualified professional as defined in s. 394.455(40) an individual who is supervised by one of these professionals, and determined to be appropriate to reside in an assisted living facility. The documentation must be provided to the administrator of the facility within 30 days after the mental health resident has been admitted to the facility. An evaluation completed upon discharge from a state mental health treatment facility hospital meets the requirements of this subsection related to appropriateness for services placement as a mental health resident if it was completed within 90 days before admission to the facility.
- (b) A cooperative agreement, as required in s. 429.075, is developed by the mental health or substance abuse care services provider that serves a mental health resident and the administrator of the assisted living facility with a limited

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mental health license in which the mental health resident is living.

- (c) The community living support plan, as defined in s. 429.02, has been prepared by a mental health resident and his or her mental health case manager in consultation with the administrator of the facility or the administrator's designee. The plan must be completed and provided to the administrator of the assisted living facility with a limited mental health license in which the mental health resident lives within 30 days after the resident's admission. The support plan and the agreement may be in one document.
- (d) The assisted living facility with a limited mental health license is provided with documentation that the individual meets the definition of a mental health resident.
- (e) The mental health services provider assigns a case manager to each mental health resident for whom the entity is responsible. The case manager shall coordinate the development and implementation of the community living support plan defined in s. 429.02. The plan must be updated at least annually, or when there is a significant change in the resident's behavioral health status. Each case manager shall keep a record of the date and time of any face-to-face interaction with the resident and make the record available to the responsible entity for inspection. The record must be retained for at least 2 years after the date of the most recent interaction.
- (f) Consistent monitoring and implementation of community living support plans and cooperative agreements are conducted by the resident's case manager.
 - (g) Concerns are reported to the appropriate regulatory

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oversight organization if a regulated provider fails to deliver appropriate services or otherwise acts in a manner that has the potential to result in harm to the resident.

(3) The secretary of Children and Families, in consultation with the Agency for Health Care Administration, shall require each regional district administrator to develop, with community input, a detailed annual plan that demonstrates how the regional office, in cooperation with service providers, district will ensure the provision of state-funded mental health and substance abuse treatment services to residents of assisted living facilities that hold a limited mental health license. This plan must be consistent with the substance abuse and mental health district plan developed pursuant to s. 394.75 and must address case management services; access to consumer-operated drop-in centers; access to services during evenings, weekends, and holidays; supervision of the clinical needs of the residents; and access to emergency psychiatric care.

Section 6. Section 394.458, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.458 Introduction or removal of certain articles unlawful; penalty.-

(1) (a) Except as authorized by the facility administrator for a lawful purpose law or as specifically authorized by the person in charge of each hospital providing mental health services under this part, it is unlawful to knowingly and intentionally bring into any facility providing services under this part, or to take or attempt to take or send therefrom, any of the following articles introduce into or upon the grounds of such hospital, or to take or attempt to take or send therefrom,



678 any of the following articles, which are hereby declared to be 679 contraband for the purposes of this section: 680 (a) 1. Any intoxicating beverage or beverage which causes or may cause an intoxicating effect; 681 682 (b) 2. Any controlled substance as defined in chapter 893; 683 (c) Any imitation controlled substance as defined in s. 684 817.564; or 685 (d) 3. Any firearms or deadly weapon, except for certified law enforcement officers acting in their official capacity. 686 687 (b) It is unlawful to transmit to, or attempt to transmit 688 to, or cause or attempt to cause to be transmitted to, or 689 received by, any patient of any hospital providing mental health 690 services under this part any article or thing declared by this 691 section to be contraband, at any place which is outside of the 692 grounds of such hospital, except as authorized by law or as 693 specifically authorized by the person in charge of such 694 hospital. (2) A person who violates any provision of this section 695 commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in 696 697 s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 698 (3) A facility providing services under this part shall 699 post at each entry point of the facility a conspicuous notice 700 that includes the text of this section. 701 Section 7. Section 394.459, Florida Statutes, is amended to 702 read: 703 394.459 Rights of individuals receiving mental health 704 treatment and services patients.-

state that the $\frac{individual}{individual}$ dignity of \underline{a} ll individuals held for

(1) RIGHT TO INDIVIDUAL DIGNITY.—It is the policy of this

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examination or admitted for mental health treatment the patient shall be respected at all times and upon all occasions, including any occasion when the individual patient is taken into custody, held, or transported. Procedures, facilities, vehicles, and restraining devices used utilized for criminals or those accused of a crime may shall not be used in connection with individuals persons who have a mental illness, except for the protection of the individual patient or others. Individuals Persons who have a mental illness but who are not charged with a criminal offense may shall not be detained or incarcerated in the jails of this state. An individual A person who is receiving treatment for mental illness may shall not be deprived of any constitutional rights. However, if such an individual a person is adjudicated incapacitated, his or her rights may be limited to the same extent the rights of any incapacitated individual person are limited by law.

- (2) RIGHT TO TREATMENT.—An individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment:
- (a) Shall A person shall not be denied treatment for mental illness and services shall not be delayed at a receiving or treatment facility because of inability to pay. However, every reasonable effort to collect appropriate reimbursement for the cost of providing mental health services from individuals to persons able to pay for services, including insurance or thirdparty payers payments, shall be made by facilities providing services under pursuant to this part.
- (b) Shall be provided It is further the policy of the state that the least restrictive appropriate available treatment be utilized based on the individual's individual needs and best

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interests, of the patient and consistent with the optimum improvement of the individual's patient's condition.

- (c) Each person who remains at a receiving or treatment facility for more than 12 hours Shall be given a physical examination by a health practitioner authorized by law to give such examinations and a mental health evaluation by a psychiatrist, psychologist, or psychiatric nurse, in a mental health receiving facility, within 24 hours after arrival at the facility if the individual has not been released or discharged pursuant to s. 394.463(2)(h) or s. 394.469. The physical examination and mental health evaluation must be documented in the clinical record. The physical and mental health examinations shall include efforts to identify indicators and symptoms of substance abuse impairment, substance abuse intoxication, and substance abuse withdrawal, within 24 hours after arrival at such facility.
- (d) Every patient in a facility Shall be afforded the opportunity to participate in activities designed to enhance self-image and the beneficial effects of other treatments, as determined by the facility.
- (e) Not more than 5 days after admission to a facility, each patient Shall have and receive an individualized treatment plan in writing which the individual patient has had an opportunity to assist in preparing and to review before prior to its implementation. The plan must shall include a space for the individual's patient's comments and signature.
- (3) RIGHT TO EXPRESS AND INFORMED PATIENT CONSENT.-(a)1. Each individual patient entering treatment shall be asked to give express and informed consent for admission or



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(a) If the individual patient has been adjudicated incapacitated or found to be incompetent to consent to treatment, express and informed consent must to treatment shall be sought instead from his or her the patient's guardian or quardian advocate or health care surrogate or proxy. If the individual patient is a minor, express and informed consent for admission or treatment must be obtained from the minor's shall also be requested from the patient's quardian. Express and informed consent for admission or treatment of a patient under 18 years of age shall be required from the patient's quardian, unless the minor is seeking outpatient crisis intervention services under s. 394.4784. Express and informed consent for admission or treatment given by a patient who is under 18 years of age shall not be a condition of admission when the patient's quardian gives express and informed consent for the patient's admission pursuant to s. 394.463 or s. 394.467.

(b) $2 \cdot$ Before giving express and informed consent, the following information shall be provided and explained in plain language to the individual and to his or her patient, or to the patient's quardian if the individual is an adult patient is 18 years of age or older and has been adjudicated incapacitated, or to his or her the patient's guardian advocate if the individual patient has been found to be incompetent to consent to treatment, to the health care surrogate or proxy, or to both the individual patient and the guardian if the individual patient is a minor; + the reason for admission or treatment; the proposed treatment; the purpose of the treatment to be provided; the common risks, benefits, and side effects thereof; the specific

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dosage range for the medication, if when applicable; alternative treatment modalities; the approximate length of care; the potential effects of stopping treatment; how treatment will be monitored; and that any consent given for treatment may be revoked orally or in writing before or during the treatment period by the individual receiving treatment patient or by a person who is legally authorized to make health care decisions on the individual's behalf of the patient.

(b) In the case of medical procedures requiring the use of a general anesthetic or electroconvulsive treatment, and prior to performing the procedure, express and informed consent shall be obtained from the patient if the patient is legally competent, from the quardian of a minor patient, from the quardian of a patient who has been adjudicated incapacitated, or from the quardian advocate of the patient if the quardian advocate has been given express court authority to consent to medical procedures or electroconvulsive treatment as provided under s. 394.4598.

(c) When the department is the legal quardian of a patient, or is the custodian of a patient whose physician is unwilling to perform a medical procedure, including an electroconvulsive treatment, based solely on the patient's consent and whose quardian or quardian advocate is unknown or unlocatable, the court shall hold a hearing to determine the medical necessity of the medical procedure. The patient shall be physically present, unless the patient's medical condition precludes such presence, represented by counsel, and provided the right and opportunity to be confronted with, and to cross-examine, all witnesses alleging the medical necessity of such procedure. In such

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proceedings, the burden of proof by clear and convincing evidence shall be on the party alleging the medical necessity of the procedure.

- (d) The administrator of a receiving or treatment facility may, upon the recommendation of the patient's attending physician, authorize emergency medical treatment, including a surgical procedure, if such treatment is deemed lifesaving, or if the situation threatens serious bodily harm to the patient, and permission of the patient or the patient's quardian or quardian advocate cannot be obtained.
 - (4) OUALITY OF TREATMENT.
- (a) Each individual held for examination, admitted for mental health treatment, or receiving involuntary treatment patient shall receive services that are, including, for a patient placed under s. 394.4655, those services included in the court order which are suited to his or her needs, and which shall be administered skillfully, safely, and humanely with full respect for the individual's patient's dignity and personal integrity. Each individual patient shall receive such medical, vocational, social, educational, and rehabilitative services as his or her condition requires in order to live successfully in the community. In order to achieve this goal, the department shall is directed to coordinate its mental health programs with all other programs of the department and other state agencies.
- (b) Facilities shall develop and maintain, in a form accessible to and readily understandable by individuals held for examination, admitted for mental health treatment, or receiving involuntary treatment patients and consistent with rules adopted by the department, the following:

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- 1. Criteria, procedures, and required staff training for the any use of close or elevated levels of supervision; , of restraint, seclusion, or isolation; , or of emergency treatment orders; r and for the use of bodily control and physical management techniques.
- 2. Procedures for documenting, monitoring, and requiring clinical review of all uses of the procedures described in subparagraph 1. and for documenting and requiring review of any incidents resulting in injury to individuals receiving services patients.
- 3. A system for investigating, tracking, managing, and responding to complaints by individuals persons receiving services or persons individuals acting on their behalf.
- (c) Receiving and treatment facilities shall have written procedures for reporting events that place individuals receiving services at risk of harm. Such events must be reported to the department as soon as reasonably possible after discovery and include, but are not limited to:
- 1. The death, regardless of cause or manner, of an individual examined or treated at a facility that occurs while the individual is at the facility or that occurs within 72 hours after release, if the death is known to the facility administrator.
- 2. An injury sustained, or allegedly sustained, at a facility, by an individual examined or treated at the facility and caused by an accident, self-injury, assault, act of abuse, neglect, or suicide attempt, if the injury requires medical treatment by a licensed health care practitioner in an acute care medical facility.

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- 3. The unauthorized departure or absence of an individual from a facility in which he or she has been held for involuntary examination or involuntary treatment.
- 4. A disaster or crisis situation such as a tornado, hurricane, kidnapping, riot, or hostage situation that jeopardizes the health, safety, or welfare of individuals examined or treated in a facility.
- 5. An allegation of sexual battery upon an individual examined or treated in a facility.
- (d) (c) A facility may not use seclusion or restraint for punishment, in compensation to compensate for inadequate staffing, or for the convenience of staff. Facilities shall ensure that all staff, contractors, and volunteers are made aware of these restrictions on the use of seclusion and restraint and shall make and maintain records which demonstrate that this information has been conveyed to each staff member, contractor, and volunteer individual staff members.
 - (5) COMMUNICATION, ABUSE REPORTING, AND VISITS.-
- (a) Each individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment person receiving services in a facility providing mental health services under this part has the right to communicate freely and privately with persons outside the facility unless it is determined that such communication is likely to be harmful to the individual person or others. Each facility shall make available as soon as reasonably possible to persons receiving services a telephone that allows for free local calls and access to a long-distance service available to the individual as soon as reasonably possible. A facility is not required to pay the costs of an individual's a patient's long-

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distance calls. The telephone must shall be readily accessible to the patient and shall be placed so that the individual patient may use it to communicate privately and confidentially. The facility may establish reasonable rules for the use of this telephone which, provided that the rules do not interfere with an individual's a patient's access to a telephone to report abuse pursuant to paragraph (e).

- (b) Each individual patient admitted to a facility under the provisions of this part is shall be allowed to receive, send, and mail sealed, unopened correspondence; and the individual's no patient's incoming or outgoing correspondence may not shall be opened, delayed, held, or censored by the facility unless there is reason to believe that it contains items or substances that which may be harmful to the individual patient or others, in which case the administrator may direct reasonable examination of such mail and may regulate the disposition of such items or substances.
- (c) Each facility shall allow must permit immediate access to an individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment any patient, subject to the patient's right to deny or withdraw consent at any time, by the individual, or by the individual's patient's family members, quardian, quardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, representative, Florida statewide or local advocacy council, or attorney, unless such access would be detrimental to the individual patient. If the a patient's right to communicate or to receive visitors is restricted by the facility, written notice of such restriction and the reasons for the restriction shall be served on the individual and the individual's attorney, patient, the patient's

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attorney, and the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative; and such restriction and the reason for the restriction, shall be recorded in on the patient's clinical record with the reasons therefor. The restriction must of a patient's right to communicate or to receive visitors shall be reviewed at least every 7 days. The right to communicate or receive visitors may shall not be restricted as a means of punishment. Nothing in This paragraph does not shall be construed to limit the establishment of rules under provisions of paragraph (d).

- (d) Each facility shall establish reasonable rules governing visitors, visiting hours, and the use of telephones by individuals held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment patients in the least restrictive possible manner. An individual has Patients shall have the right to contact and to receive communication from his or her their attorneys at any reasonable time.
- (e) Each individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment patient receiving mental health treatment in any facility shall have ready access to a telephone in order to report an alleged abuse. The facility staff shall orally and in writing inform each individual patient of the procedure for reporting abuse and shall make every reasonable effort to present the information in a language that the individual patient understands. A written copy of that procedure, including the telephone number of the central abuse hotline and reporting forms, shall be posted in plain view.
- (f) The department must shall adopt rules providing a procedure for reporting alleged abuse. Facility staff shall be

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required, as a condition of employment, must to become familiar with the requirements and procedures for the reporting of abuse.

(6) CARE AND CUSTODY OF PERSONAL EFFECTS OF PATIENTS.—The rights of an individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment A patient's right to the possession of his or her clothing and personal effects shall be respected. The facility may take temporary custody of such effects if when required for medical and safety reasons. The A patient's clothing and personal effects shall be inventoried upon their removal into temporary custody. Copies of this inventory shall be given to the individual and his or her patient and to the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative and shall be recorded in the patient's clinical record. This inventory may be amended upon the request of the individual and his or her patient or the patient's quardian, quardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative. The inventory and any amendments to it must be witnessed by two members of the facility staff and by the individual patient, if able. All of the a patient's clothing and personal effects held by the facility must shall be returned to the individual patient immediately upon his or her the discharge or transfer of the patient from the facility, unless such return would be detrimental to the individual patient. If personal effects are not returned to the patient, the reason must be documented in the clinical record along with the disposition of the clothing and personal effects, which may be given instead to the individual's patient's quardian, quardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative. As soon as practicable after an emergency transfer of a patient, the

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individual's patient's clothing and personal effects shall be transferred to the individual's patient's new location, together with a copy of the inventory and any amendments, unless an alternate plan is approved by the individual patient, if he or she is able, and by his or her the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative.

- (7) VOTING IN PUBLIC ELECTIONS.—An individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment A patient who is eligible to vote according to the laws of the state has the right to vote in the primary, and general, and special elections. The department shall establish rules to enable such individuals patients to obtain voter registration forms, applications for vote-by-mail ballots, and vote-by-mail ballots.
 - (8) HABEAS CORPUS.-
- (a) At any time, and without notice, an individual held for mental health examination or admitted for inpatient treatment in a person held in a receiving or treatment facility, or a relative, friend, guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, representative, or attorney, or the department, on behalf of such individual person, may petition for a writ of habeas corpus to question the cause and legality of such detention and request that the court order a return to the writ in accordance with chapter 79. Each individual patient held in a facility shall receive a written notice of the right to petition for a writ of habeas corpus.
- (b) At any time, and without notice, an individual held for mental health examination or admitted for inpatient treatment a person who is a patient in a receiving or treatment facility, or a relative, friend, guardian, guardian advocate, <u>health care</u>

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surrogate or proxy, representative, or attorney, or the department, on behalf of such individual person, may file a petition in the circuit court in the county where the individual patient is being held alleging that he or she the patient is being unjustly denied a right or privilege granted under this part herein or that a procedure authorized under this part herein is being abused. Upon the filing of such a petition, the court may shall have the authority to conduct a judicial inquiry and to issue any order needed to correct an abuse of the provisions of this part.

- (c) The administrator of any receiving or treatment facility receiving a petition under this subsection shall file the petition with the clerk of the court no later than on the next court working day.
- (d) A No fee may not shall be charged for the filing of a petition under this subsection.
- (9) VIOLATIONS.—The department shall report to the Agency for Health Care Administration any violation of the rights or privileges of individuals patients, or of any procedures provided under this part, by any facility or professional licensed or regulated under state law by the agency. The agency is authorized to impose Any sanction authorized for violation of this part may be imposed, based solely on the investigation and findings of the department.
- (10) LIABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS.—A Any person who violates or abuses the any rights or privileges of individuals held or admitted for mental health treatment patients provided under by this part is liable for damages as determined by law. A Any person who acts reasonably, in good faith, and without

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negligence in compliance with the provisions of this part is immune from civil or criminal liability for his or her actions in connection with the preparation or execution of petitions, applications, certificates, reports, or other documents initiating admission to a facility or the apprehension, detention, transportation, examination, admission, diagnosis, treatment, or discharge of an individual a patient to or from a facility. However, this section does not relieve any person from liability if such person commits negligence.

- (11) RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN TREATMENT AND DISCHARGE PLANNING.—An individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment The patient shall have the opportunity to participate in treatment and discharge planning and shall be notified in writing of his or her right, upon discharge from the facility, to seek treatment from the professional or agency of the individual's patient's choice.
- (12) POSTING OF NOTICE OF RIGHTS OF PATIENTS.—Each facility shall post a notice that lists and describes listing and describing, in the language and terminology that the individual persons to whom the notice is addressed can understand, the rights provided under in this section. This notice must shall include a statement that provisions of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act apply and the name and telephone number of a person to contact for further information. The This notice must shall be posted in a place readily accessible to individuals patients and in a format easily seen by the individuals served patients. The This notice must shall include the telephone numbers of Disability Rights Florida, Inc the Florida local advocacy council and Advocacy Center for Persons



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Section 8. Section 394.4593, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4593 Sexual misconduct prohibited; reporting required; penalties.-

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Employee" means includes any paid staff member, volunteer, or intern of the department or a service provider providing services pursuant to this part; any person under contract with the department or a service provider providing services pursuant to this part; and any person providing care or support to an individual a client on behalf of the department or its service providers.
 - (b) "Sexual activity" means:
- 1. Fondling the genital area, groin, inner thighs, buttocks, or breasts of an individual a person.
- 2. The oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by or union with the sexual organ of another or the anal or vaginal penetration of another by any other object.
- 3. Intentionally touching in a lewd or lascivious manner the breasts, genitals, the genital area, or buttocks, or the clothing covering them, of an individual a person, or forcing or enticing an individual a person to touch the perpetrator.
- 4. Intentionally masturbating in the presence of another individual person.
- 5. Intentionally exposing the genitals in a lewd or lascivious manner in the presence of another individual person.
- 6. Intentionally committing any other sexual act that does not involve actual physical or sexual contact with another

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1113 individual the victim, including, but not limited to, sadomasochistic abuse, sexual bestiality, or the simulation of 1114 1115 any act involving sexual activity in the presence of the 1116 individual a victim.

- (c) "Sexual misconduct" means any sexual activity between an employee and an individual held or admitted for examination or treatment pursuant to this part a patient, regardless of the consent of that individual the patient. The term does not include an act done for a bona fide medical purpose or an internal search conducted in the lawful performance of duty by an employee.
- (2) An employee who engages in sexual misconduct with an individual a patient who:
 - (a) Is in the custody of the department; or
- (b) Resides in a receiving facility or a treatment facility, as those terms are defined in s. 394.455,

commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. An employee may be found guilty of violating this subsection without having committed the crime of sexual battery.

- (3) The consent of an individual held or admitted for examination or treatment the patient to sexual activity is not a defense to prosecution under this section.
- (4) This section does not apply to an employee who, at the time of the sexual activity:
- (a) Is legally married to the individual involved in the sexual activity patient; or
 - (b) Has no reason to believe that the individual involved

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in the sexual activity is held or admitted for examination or treatment pursuant to this part person with whom the employee engaged in sexual misconduct is a patient receiving services as described in subsection (2).

- (5) An employee who witnesses sexual misconduct, or who otherwise knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that a person has engaged in sexual misconduct, shall immediately report the incident to the department's central abuse hotline and to the appropriate local law enforcement agency. Such employee shall also prepare, date, and sign an independent report that specifically describes the nature of the sexual misconduct, the location and time of the incident, and the persons involved. The employee shall deliver the report to the supervisor or program director, who is responsible for providing copies to the department's inspector general. The inspector general shall immediately conduct an appropriate administrative investigation, and, if there is probable cause to believe that sexual misconduct has occurred, the inspector general shall notify the state attorney in the circuit in which the incident occurred.
- (6)(a) Any person who is required to make a report under this section and who knowingly or willfully fails to do so, or who knowingly or willfully prevents another person from doing so, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) Any person who knowingly or willfully submits inaccurate, incomplete, or untruthful information with respect to a report required under this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

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- (c) Any person who knowingly or willfully coerces or threatens any other person with the intent to alter testimony or a written report regarding an incident of sexual misconduct commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (7) The provisions and penalties set forth in this section are in addition to any other civil, administrative, or criminal action provided by law which may be applied against an employee.

Section 9. Section 394.4595, Florida Statutes, is repealed. Section 10. Section 394.4596, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

394.4596 Federally mandated protection and advocacy system for individuals with disabilities.—The agency designated by the governor as the federally mandated protection and advocacy system for individuals with disabilities has specific access authority under federal law to facilities, individuals, information, and records. Any facility defined in s. 394.455(12) shall allow this agency to exercise access authority provided to it by state and federal law.

Section 11. Section 394.4597, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4597 Persons to be notified; individual's patient's representative.-

(1) VOLUNTARY ADMISSION PATIENTS. - At the time an individual a patient is voluntarily admitted to a receiving or treatment facility, the individual shall be asked to identify a person to be notified in case of an emergency, and the identity and contact information of that a person to be notified in case of an emergency shall be entered in the patient's clinical record.

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1200 (2) INVOLUNTARY ADMISSION PATIENTS. -

- (a) At the time an individual a patient is admitted to a facility for involuntary examination or services placement, or when a petition for involuntary services placement is filed, the name, address, and telephone number names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the individual's patient's quardian or guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative if he or she the patient has no guardian, and the individual's patient's attorney shall be entered in the patient's clinical record.
- (b) If the individual patient has no guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate, or proxy, he or she the patient shall be asked to designate a representative. If the individual patient is unable or unwilling to designate a representative, the facility shall select a representative.
- (c) The individual patient shall be consulted with regard to the selection of a representative by the receiving or treatment facility and may shall have authority to request that the any such representative be replaced.
- (d) If When the receiving or treatment facility selects a representative, first preference shall be given to a health care surrogate, if one has been previously selected by the patient. If the individual patient has not previously selected a health care surrogate, the selection, except for good cause documented in the patient's clinical record, shall be made from the following list in the order of listing:
 - 1. The individual's patient's spouse.
 - 2. An adult child of the individual patient.
 - 3. A parent of the individual patient.

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- 1229 4. The adult next of kin of the individual patient.
 - 5. An adult friend of the individual patient.
 - (e) The following persons are prohibited from selection as an individual's a patient's representative:
 - 1. A professional providing clinical services to the individual patient under this part.
 - 2. The licensed professional who initiated the involuntary examination of the individual patient, if the examination was initiated by professional certificate.
 - 3. An employee, a volunteer, a contractor, an administrator, or a board member of the facility providing the examination of the individual patient.
 - 4. An employee, a volunteer, a contractor, an administrator, or a board member of a treatment facility providing treatment for the individual patient.
 - 5. A person providing any substantial professional services to the individual patient, including clinical services.
 - 6. A creditor of the individual patient.
 - 7. A person who is a party subject to an injunction for protection against domestic violence under s. 741.30, whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the individual patient was the petitioner.
 - 8. A person who is a party subject to an injunction for protection against repeat violence, stalking, sexual violence, or dating violence under s. 784.046, whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the individual patient was the petitioner.
 - (f) The representative selected by the individual or designated by the facility has the right, authority, and



1258	responsibility to:
1259	1. Receive notice of the individual's admission;
1260	2. Receive notice of proceedings affecting the individual;
1261	3. Have immediate access to the individual unless such
1262	access is documented to be detrimental to the individual;
1263	4. Receive notice of any restriction of the individual's
1264	right to communicate or receive visitors;
1265	5. Receive a copy of the inventory of clothing and personal
1266	effects upon the individual's admission and to request an
1267	amendment to the inventory at any time;
1268	6. Receive disposition of the individual's clothing and
1269	personal effects if not returned to the individual, or to
1270	approve an alternate plan;
1271	7. Petition on behalf of the individual for a writ of
1272	habeas corpus to question the cause and legality of the
1273	<pre>individual's detention or to allege that the individual is being</pre>
1274	unjustly denied a right or privilege granted under this part, or
1275	that a procedure authorized under this part is being abused;
1276	8. Apply for a change of venue for the individual's
1277	involuntary services placement hearing for the convenience of
1278	the parties or witnesses or because of the individual's
1279	<pre>condition;</pre>
1280	9. Receive written notice of any restriction of the
1281	individual's right to inspect his or her clinical record;
1282	10. Receive notice of the release of the individual from a
1283	receiving facility where an involuntary examination was
1284	<pre>performed;</pre>
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1285	11. Receive a copy of any petition for the individual's

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1287 12. Be informed by the court of the individual's right to 1288 an independent expert evaluation pursuant to involuntary 1289 services procedures.

Section 12. Section 394.4598, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4598 Guardian advocate.-

(1) The administrator may petition the court for the appointment of a quardian advocate based upon the opinion of a psychiatrist that an individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment the patient is incompetent to consent to treatment. If the court finds that the individual a patient is incompetent to consent to treatment and has not been adjudicated incapacitated and a guardian having with the authority to consent to mental health or substance abuse treatment has not been appointed, it shall appoint a guardian advocate. The individual patient has the right to have an attorney represent him or her at the hearing. If the individual is not otherwise represented by counsel and person is indigent, the court shall appoint the office of the public defender to represent him or her at the hearing. The individual patient has the right to testify, cross-examine witnesses, and present witnesses. The proceeding must shall be recorded either electronically or stenographically, and testimony shall be provided under oath. One of the professionals authorized to give an opinion in support of a petition for involuntary services placement, as described in s. 394.4655 or s. 394.467, shall must testify. The A guardian advocate shall must meet the qualifications of a quardian pursuant to contained in part IV of chapter 744. A person may not be appointed as a guardian

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advocate unless he or she agrees, except that a professional referred to in this part, an employee of the facility providing direct services to the patient under this part, a departmental employee, a facility administrator, or member of the Florida local advocacy council shall not be appointed. A person who is appointed as a quardian advocate must agree to the appointment.

- (2) The following persons are prohibited from being appointed as an individual's appointment as a patient's quardian advocate:
- (a) A professional providing clinical services to the individual patient under this part.
- (b) The licensed professional who initiated the involuntary examination of the individual patient, if the examination was initiated by professional certificate.
- (c) An employee, a contractor, a volunteer, an administrator, or a board member of the facility providing the examination of the individual patient.
- (d) An employee, a contractor, a volunteer, an administrator, or a board member of a treatment facility providing treatment of the individual patient.
- (e) A person providing any substantial professional services, excluding public and professional guardians, to the individual patient, including clinical services.
 - (f) A creditor of the individual patient.
- (g) A party person subject to an injunction for protection against domestic violence under s. 741.30, whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the individual patient was the petitioner.
 - (h) A party person subject to an injunction for protection

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against repeat violence, stalking, sexual violence, or dating violence under s. 784.046, whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the individual patient was the petitioner.

(3) A facility requesting appointment of a guardian advocate shall, before must, prior to the appointment, provide the prospective guardian advocate with information concerning about the duties and responsibilities of quardian advocates, including the information about the ethics of medical decisionmaking. Before asking a guardian advocate to give consent to treatment for an individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment a patient, the facility shall provide all disclosures required under s. 394.459(3)(a)2 to the guardian advocate sufficient information so that the quardian advocate can decide whether to give express and informed consent to the treatment, including information that the treatment is essential to the care of the patient, and that the treatment does not present an unreasonable risk of serious, hazardous, or irreversible side effects. Before giving consent to treatment, the guardian advocate shall must meet and talk with the individual patient and the individual's patient's physician face-to-face in person, if at all possible, and by telephone, if not. The guardian advocate shall make every effort to make decisions regarding treatment that he or she believes the individual would have made under the circumstances if the individual were capable of making such decision. The decision of the quardian advocate may be reviewed by the court, upon petition of the individual's patient's attorney, the individual's patient's family, or the facility administrator.

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- (4) In lieu of the training required of guardians appointed under pursuant to chapter 744, a guardian advocate must, at a minimum, complete participate in a 4-hour training course approved by the court before exercising his or her authority. At a minimum, this training course must include information concerning rights of the individual about patient rights, psychotropic medications, the diagnosis of mental illness, the ethics of medical decisionmaking, and duties of quardian advocates.
- (5) The required training course and the information provided to be supplied to prospective guardian advocates before their appointment must be developed by the department and $_{T}$ approved by the chief judge of the circuit court, and taught by a court-approved organization, which may include, but is not limited to, a community college, a guardianship organization, a local bar association, or The Florida Bar. The training course may be web-based, provided in video format, or other electronic means but must be capable of ensuring the identity and participation of the prospective quardian advocate. The court may waive some or all of the training requirements for guardian advocates or impose additional requirements. The court shall make its decision on a case-by-case basis and, in making its decision, shall consider the experience and education of the quardian advocate, the duties assigned to the quardian advocate, and the needs of the individual subject to involuntary services patient.
- (6) In selecting a guardian advocate, the court shall give preference to a health care surrogate, if one has already been designated by the individual held for examination or admitted

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for mental health treatment patient. If the individual patient has not previously selected a health care surrogate, except for good cause documented in the court record, the selection shall be made from the following list in the order of listing:

- (a) The individual's patient's spouse.
- (b) An adult child of the individual patient.
- (c) A parent of the individual patient.
- (d) The adult next of kin of the individual patient.
- (e) An adult friend of the individual patient.
- (f) An adult trained and willing to serve as guardian advocate for the individual patient.
- (7) If a guardian having with the authority to consent to medical treatment has not already been appointed or if the individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment patient has not already designated a health care surrogate, the court may authorize the quardian advocate to consent to medical treatment, as well as mental health and substance abuse treatment. Unless otherwise limited by the court, a guardian advocate who has with authority to consent to medical treatment has shall have the same authority to make health care decisions and is be subject to the same restrictions as a proxy appointed under part IV of chapter 765.
- (a) Unless the guardian advocate has sought and received express court approval in proceeding separate from the proceeding to determine the competence of the individual patient to consent to medical treatment, the quardian advocate may not consent to:
 - $1.\frac{(a)}{(a)}$ Abortion.
 - 2.(b) Sterilization.



1432 3.(c) Electroconvulsive treatment.

4.(d) Psychosurgery.

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- 5.(e) Experimental treatments that have not been approved by a federally approved institutional review board in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 46 or 21 C.F.R. part 56.
- (b) The court must base its decision on evidence that the treatment or procedure is essential to the care of the patient and that the treatment does not present an unreasonable risk of serious, hazardous, or irreversible side effects. The court shall follow the procedures set forth in subsection (1) of this section.
- (8) The guardian advocate shall be discharged when the individual for whom he or she is appointed patient is discharged from an order for involuntary services outpatient placement or involuntary inpatient placement or when the individual patient is transferred from involuntary to voluntary status. The court or a hearing officer shall consider the competence of the individual patient pursuant to subsection (1) and may consider the competence to consent to treatment of an individual on involuntary status an involuntarily placed patient's competence to consent to treatment at any hearing. Upon sufficient evidence, the court may restore the individual's, or the hearing officer may recommend that the court restore, the patient's competence. A copy of the order restoring competence or the certificate of discharge containing the restoration of competence shall be provided to the individual patient and the quardian advocate.

Section 13. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (2) of section 394.4599, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:



1461 394.4599 Notice.-

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(2) INVOLUNTARY ADMISSION.-

- (c)1. A receiving facility shall give notice of the whereabouts of a minor who is being involuntarily held for examination pursuant to s. 394.463 to the minor's parent, quardian, caregiver, or quardian advocate, in person or by telephone or other form of electronic communication, immediately after the minor's arrival at the facility. The facility may delay notification for no more than 24 hours after the minor's arrival if the facility has submitted a report to the central abuse hotline, pursuant to s. 39.201, based upon knowledge or suspicion of abuse, abandonment, or neglect and if the facility deems a delay in notification to be in the minor's best interest.
- 2. The receiving facility shall attempt to notify the minor's parent, quardian, caregiver, or quardian advocate until the receiving facility receives confirmation from the parent, quardian, caregiver, or quardian advocate, verbally, by telephone or other form of electronic communication, or by recorded message, that notification has been received. Attempts to notify the parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate must be repeated at least once every hour during the first 12 hours after the minor's arrival and once every 24 hours thereafter and must continue until such confirmation is received, unless the minor is released at the end of the 72-hour examination period, or until a petition for involuntary services is filed with the court pursuant to s. 394.463(2)(f) 394.463(2)(q). The receiving facility may seek assistance from a law enforcement agency to notify the minor's parent, guardian,

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1490 caregiver, or guardian advocate if the facility has not received within the first 24 hours after the minor's arrival a 1491 1492 confirmation by the parent, quardian, caregiver, or quardian 1493 advocate that notification has been received. The receiving 1494 facility must document notification attempts in the minor's 1495 clinical record.

- (d) The written notice of the filing of the petition for involuntary services for an individual being held must contain the following:
 - 1. Notice that the petition for:
- a. involuntary services inpatient treatment pursuant to s. 394.467 has been filed with the circuit court in the county in which the individual is hospitalized and the address of such court; or
- b. Involuntary outpatient services pursuant to s. 394.4655 has been filed with the criminal county court, as defined in s. 394.4655(1), or the circuit court, as applicable, in the county in which the individual is hospitalized and the address of such court.
- 2. Notice that the office of the public defender has been appointed to represent the individual in the proceeding, if the individual is not otherwise represented by counsel.
- 3. The date, time, and place of the hearing and the name of each examining expert and every other person expected to testify in support of continued detention.
- 4. Notice that the individual, the individual's quardian, quardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative, or the administrator may apply for a change of venue for the convenience of the parties or witnesses or because

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of the condition of the individual.

5. Notice that the individual is entitled to an independent expert examination and, if the individual cannot afford such an examination, that the court will provide for one.

Section 14. Section 394.460, Florida Statutes, is repealed. Section 15. Section 394.461, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.461 Designation of receiving and treatment facilities and receiving systems. - The department may is authorized to designate and monitor receiving facilities, treatment facilities, and receiving systems and may suspend or withdraw such designation for failure to comply with this part and rules adopted under this part. Only governmental facilities and facilities Unless designated by the department may, facilities are not permitted to hold or treat individuals on an involuntary basis patients under this part.

- (1) RECEIVING FACILITY.—The department may designate any community facility as a receiving facility. Any other facility within the state, including a private facility, as a receiving facility if or a federal facility, may be so designated by the department, provided that such designation is agreed to by the governing body or authority of the facility.
- (2) TREATMENT FACILITY.—The department may designate any state-owned, state-operated, or state-supported facility as a state treatment facility. An individual may A civil patient shall not be admitted to a civil state treatment facility without previously undergoing a transfer evaluation. Before a court hearing for involuntary services placement in a state treatment facility, the court shall receive and consider the

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information documented in the transfer evaluation. Any other facility, including a private facility or a governmental federal facility, may be designated as a treatment facility by the department, if the provided that such designation is agreed to by the appropriate governing body or authority of the facility.

- (3) GOVERNMENTAL FACILITIES.—Governmental facilities may provide voluntary and involuntary mental health or substance abuse examination and treatment for individuals in their care and custody using the procedures provided in this part and shall protect the rights of these individuals.
- (4) (3) PRIVATE FACILITIES.—Private facilities designated as receiving and treatment facilities by the department may provide examination and treatment of individuals on an involuntary or voluntary basis are subject to involuntary patients, as well as voluntary patients, and are subject to all the provisions of this part.
 - (5) (4) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.
- (a) A facility designated as a public receiving or treatment facility under this section shall report to the department on an annual basis the following data, unless these data are currently being submitted to the Agency for Health Care Administration:
 - 1. Number of licensed beds.
 - 2. Number of contract days.
 - 3. Number of admissions by payor class and diagnoses.
 - 4. Number of bed days by payor class.
 - 5. Average length of stay by payor class.
 - 6. Total revenues by payor class.
 - (b) For the purposes of this subsection, "payor class"

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means Medicare, Medicare HMO, Medicaid, Medicaid HMO, privatepay health insurance, private-pay health maintenance organization, private preferred provider organization, the Department of Children and Families, other government programs, self-pay individuals patients, and charity care.

- (c) The data required under this subsection shall be submitted to the department within no later than 90 days after following the end of the facility's fiscal year. A facility designated as a public receiving or treatment facility shall submit its initial report for the 6-month period ending June 30, 2008.
- (d) The department shall issue an annual report based on the data collected required pursuant to this subsection, which must include data by facility. The report shall include individual facilities' data, as well as statewide totals. The report shall be submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- (6) (5) RECEIVING SYSTEM.—The department shall designate as a receiving system one or more facilities serving a defined geographic area developed pursuant to s. 394.4573 which is responsible for assessment and evaluation, both voluntary and involuntary, and treatment, stabilization, or triage for patients who have a mental illness, a substance use disorder, or co-occurring disorders. Any transportation plans developed pursuant to s. 394.462 must support the operation of the receiving system.
 - (7) (6) RULES.—The department may adopt rules relating to:
- (a) Procedures and criteria for receiving and evaluating facility applications for designation as a receiving or

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treatment facility, which may include an onsite facility inspection and evaluation of an applicant's licensing status and performance history, as well as consideration of local service needs.

- (b) Minimum standards consistent with this part which that a facility must meet and maintain in order to be designated as a receiving or treatment facility and procedures for monitoring continued adherence to such standards.
- (c) Procedures and criteria for designating receiving systems which may include consideration of the adequacy of services provided by facilities within the receiving system to meet the needs of the geographic area using available resources.
- (d) Procedures for receiving complaints against a designated facility or designated receiving system and for initiating inspections and investigations of facilities or receiving systems alleged to have violated the provisions of this part or rules adopted under this part.
- (e) Procedures and criteria for the suspension or withdrawal of designation as a receiving or treatment facility or receiving system.

Section 16. Section 394.4615, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4615 Clinical records; confidentiality.-

(1) A clinical record shall be maintained for each individual held for examination or admitted for treatment under this part patient. The record must shall include data pertaining to admission and such other information as may be required under rules of the department. A clinical record is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). Unless waived by the

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express and informed consent of the individual, his or her, by the patient or the patient's quardian or quardian advocate, his or her health care surrogate or proxy, or, if the patient is deceased, by his or her the patient's personal representative or the family member who stands next in line of intestate succession, the confidential status of the clinical record is shall not be lost by either authorized or unauthorized disclosure to any person, organization, or agency.

- (2) The clinical record of an individual held for examination or admitted for treatment under this part shall be released if when:
- (a) The <u>individual</u> patient or the individual's patient's guardian, guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy authorizes the release. The guardian, or guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy, shall be provided access to the appropriate clinical records of the patient. The individual patient or the individual's patient's guardian, or guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy may authorize the release of information and clinical records to appropriate persons to ensure the continuity of the individual's patient's health care or mental health care.
- (b) The individual patient is represented by counsel and the records are needed by such the patient's counsel for adequate representation.
- (c) The court orders such release. In determining whether there is good cause for disclosure, the court shall weigh the need for the information to be disclosed against the possible harm of disclosure to the individual person to whom such information pertains.

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- (d) The individual $\frac{1}{2}$ patient is committed to $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ returned to, the Department of Corrections from the Department of Children and Families, and the Department of Corrections requests the such records. The These records shall be furnished without charge to the Department of Corrections.
- (3) Information from the clinical record may be released if in the following circumstances:
- (a) The individual When a patient has declared an intention to harm self or others other persons. If the When such declaration has been made, the administrator may authorize the release of sufficient information to prevent harm provide adequate warning to the person threatened with harm by the patient.
- (b) When The administrator of the facility or secretary of the department deems that release to a qualified researcher as defined in administrative rule, an aftercare treatment provider, or an employee or agent of the department is necessary for treatment of the individual patient, maintenance of adequate records, compilation of treatment data, aftercare planning, or evaluation of programs.
- (c) The information is necessary for the purpose of determining whether an individual a person meets the criteria for involuntary services. In such circumstances outpatient placement or for preparing the proposed treatment plan pursuant to s. 394.4655, the clinical record may be released to the state attorney, the public defender or the individual's patient's private legal counsel, the court, and to the appropriate mental health professionals, including the service provider identified in s. 394.4655(7)(b)2., in accordance with state and federal



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- (4) Information from clinical records may be used for statistical and research purposes if the information is abstracted in such a way as to protect the identity of individuals served and meets the requirements of department rules.
- (5) Information from clinical records may be used by the Agency for Health Care Administration and τ the department τ and the Florida advocacy councils for the purpose of monitoring facility activity and investigating complaints concerning facilities.
- (6) Clinical records relating to a Medicaid recipient shall be furnished to the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit in the Department of Legal Affairs, upon request.
- (7) Any person, agency, or entity receiving information pursuant to this section shall maintain such information as confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1).
- (8) Any facility or private mental health practitioner who acts in good faith in releasing information pursuant to this section is not subject to civil or criminal liability for such release.
- (9) Nothing in This section does not is intended to prohibit the parent or next of kin of an individual who is held for examination or admitted for treatment under this part $\frac{a}{a}$ person who is held in or treated under a mental health facility or program from requesting and receiving information limited to a summary of that individual's person's treatment plan and current physical and mental condition. Release of such information must $\frac{\text{shall}}{\text{shall}}$ be in accordance with the code of ethics



of the profession involved.

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- (10) An individual held for examination or admitted for treatment Patients shall have reasonable access to his or her their clinical records, unless such access is determined by the individual's patient's physician to be harmful to the individual patient. If the individual's patient's right to inspect his or her clinical record is restricted by the facility, written notice of the such restriction must shall be given to the individual and his or her patient and the patient's quardian, guardian advocate, attorney, health care surrogate or proxy, or and representative. In addition, the restriction must shall be recorded in the clinical record, together with the reasons for it. The restriction expires of a patient's right to inspect his or her clinical record shall expire after 7 days but may be renewed, after review, for subsequent 7-day periods.
- (11) Any person who fraudulently alters, defaces, or falsifies the clinical record of an individual any person receiving mental health services in a facility subject to this part, or causes or procures any of these offenses to be committed, commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 17. Section 394.462, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.462 Transportation.—A transportation plan shall be developed and implemented by each county by July 1, 2017, in collaboration with the managing entity in accordance with this section. A county may enter into a memorandum of understanding with the governing boards of nearby counties to establish a shared transportation plan. When multiple counties enter into a

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memorandum of understanding for this purpose, the counties shall notify the managing entity and provide it with a copy of the agreement. The transportation plan shall describe methods of transport to a facility within the designated receiving system for individuals subject to involuntary examination under s. 394.463 or involuntary admission under s. 397.6772, s. 397.679, s. 397.6798, or s. 397.6811, and may identify responsibility for other transportation to a participating facility when necessary and agreed to by the facility. The plan may rely on emergency medical transport services or private transport companies, as appropriate. The plan shall comply with the transportation provisions of this section and ss. 397.6772, 397.6795, 397.6822, and 397.697.

- (1) TRANSPORTATION TO A RECEIVING FACILITY.-
- (a) Each county shall designate a single law enforcement agency within the county, or portions thereof, to take an individual a person into custody upon the entry of an ex parte order or the execution of a certificate for involuntary examination by an authorized qualified professional and to transport that person to the appropriate facility, excluding a governmental facility, within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan or an exception under subsection (4), or to the nearest receiving facility if neither apply. However, if the law enforcement officer providing transportation believes that the individual is eligible for services provided by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the officer may transport the individual to a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.
 - (b) A law enforcement officer acting in good faith pursuant

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1780 to this part may not be held criminally or civilly liable for 1781 false imprisonment.

- (c) (b) 1. The designated law enforcement agency may decline to transport the individual person to a receiving facility only if:
- 1.a. The county or jurisdiction designated by the county has contracted on an annual basis with an emergency medical transport service or private transport company for transportation of individuals persons to receiving facilities. pursuant to this section at the sole cost of the county; and
- 2.b. The law enforcement agency and the emergency medical transport service or private transport company agree that the continued presence of law enforcement personnel is not necessary for the safety of the individual being transported person or others.
- 3.2. The entity providing transportation may seek reimbursement for transportation expenses. The party responsible for payment for such transportation is the person receiving the transportation. The county shall seek reimbursement from the following sources in the following order:
- a. From a private or public third-party payor, if the individual being transported person receiving the transportation has applicable coverage.
- b. From the individual being transported person receiving the transportation.
- c. From a financial settlement for medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation payable or accruing to the injured party.
 - (d) (c) A company that transports an individual a patient

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pursuant to this subsection is considered an independent contractor and is solely liable for the safe and dignified transport of the individual patient. The Such company must be insured and maintain at least provide no less than \$100,000 in liability insurance with respect to such the transport of patients.

- (d) Any company that contracts with a governing board of a county to transport patients shall comply with the applicable rules of the department to ensure the safety and dignity of patients.
- (e) If When a law enforcement officer takes custody of an individual a person pursuant to this part, the officer may request assistance from emergency medical personnel if the such assistance is needed for the safety of the officer or the individual person in custody.
- (f) If When a member of a mental health overlay program or a mobile crisis response service who is a professional authorized to initiate an involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463 or s. 397.675 and that professional evaluates an individual a person and determines that transportation to a receiving facility is needed, the service, at its discretion, may transport the individual person to the facility or may call on the law enforcement agency or other transportation arrangement best suited to the needs of the individual being transported patient.
- (g) If a When any law enforcement officer has custody of an individual a person based on a misdemeanor or a felony, other than a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08, who either noncriminal or minor criminal behavior that meets the statutory

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guidelines for involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463, the law enforcement officer shall transport the individual person to the appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan or an exception under subsection (4), or to the nearest receiving facility if neither apply. Individuals Persons who meet the statutory guidelines for involuntary admission pursuant to s. 397.675 may also be transported by law enforcement officers to the extent resources are available and as otherwise provided by law. Such persons shall be transported to an appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan or an exception under subsection (4), or to the nearest facility if neither apply.

(h) If a When any law enforcement officer has arrested an individual a person for a forcible felony, as defined in s. 776.08, and it appears that the individual person meets the criteria statutory guidelines for involuntary examination or placement under this part, the individual such person must first be processed in the same manner as any other criminal suspect. The law enforcement agency shall thereafter immediately notify the appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan or an exception under subsection (4), or to the nearest receiving facility if neither apply. The receiving facility shall be responsible for promptly arranging for the examination and treatment of the individual person. A receiving facility is not required to admit an individual a person charged with a crime for whom the facility determines and documents that it is unable to provide adequate security, but shall provide examination and treatment to the

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individual person where he or she is held.

- (i) If the appropriate law enforcement officer believes that an individual a person has an emergency medical condition as defined in s. 395.002, the individual person may be first transported to a hospital for emergency medical treatment, regardless of whether the hospital is a designated receiving facility.
- (j) The costs of transportation, evaluation, hospitalization, and treatment incurred under this subsection by an individual who was persons who have been arrested for a violation violations of any state law or county or municipal ordinance may be recovered as provided in s. 901.35.
- (k) The appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan or an exception under subsection (4), or the nearest receiving facility if neither apply, must accept an individual persons brought by law enforcement officers, or an emergency medical transport service or a private transport company authorized by the county, for involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463. The original of the form initiating the involuntary examination is not required for a receiving facility to accept such an individual or for transfers from one facility to another.
- (1) The appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan or an exception under subsection (4), or the nearest receiving facility if neither apply, must provide persons brought by law enforcement officers, or an emergency medical transport service or a private transport company authorized by the county, pursuant to s. 397.675, a basic screening or triage sufficient

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to refer the person to the appropriate services.

- (m) Each law enforcement agency designated pursuant to paragraph (a) shall establish a policy that reflects a single set of protocols for the safe and secure transportation and transfer of custody of the individual person. Each law enforcement agency shall provide a copy of the protocols to the managing entity.
- (n) If When a jurisdiction has entered into a contract with an emergency medical transport service or a private transport company for transportation of individuals persons to facilities within the designated receiving system, such service or company shall be given preference for transportation of individuals persons from nursing homes, assisted living facilities, adult day care centers, or adult family-care homes, unless the behavior of the individual person being transported is such that transportation by a law enforcement officer is necessary.
- (o) This section does not may not be construed to limit emergency examination and treatment of incapacitated persons provided in accordance with s. 401.445.
- (p) A law enforcement officer may transport an individual who appears to meet the criteria for voluntary admission under s. 394.4625(1)(a) to a receiving facility at the individual's request.
 - (2) TRANSPORTATION TO A TREATMENT FACILITY.-
- (a) If the individual held for examination or admitted for treatment under this part or neither the patient nor any person legally obligated or responsible for the individual patient is not able to pay for the expense of transporting an individual a voluntary or involuntary patient to a treatment facility, the

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transportation plan established by the governing board of the county or counties must specify how the hospitalized patient will be transported to, from, and between facilities in a safe and dignified manner.

- (b) A company that transports an individual a patient pursuant to this subsection is considered an independent contractor and is solely liable for the safe and dignified transportation of the individual patient. The Such company must be insured and provide at least no less than \$100,000 in liability insurance for such with respect to the transport of patients.
- (c) A company that contracts with one or more counties to transport patients in accordance with this section shall comply with the applicable rules of the department to ensure the safety and dignity of patients.
- (d) County or municipal law enforcement and correctional personnel and equipment may not be used to transport an individual patients adjudicated incapacitated or found by the court to meet the criteria for involuntary services under placement pursuant to s. 394.467, except in small rural counties where there are no cost-efficient alternatives.
- (3) TRANSFER OF CUSTODY.—Custody of an individual a person who is transported pursuant to this part and, along with related documentation, shall be relinquished to a responsible person individual at the appropriate receiving or treatment facility.
- (4) EXCEPTIONS.—An exception to the requirements of this section may be granted by the secretary of the department for the purposes of improving service coordination or better meeting the special needs of individuals. A proposal for an exception

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shall must be submitted to the department after being approved by the governing boards of any affected counties.

- (a) A proposal for an exception must identify the specific provision from which an exception is requested; describe how the proposal will be implemented by participating law enforcement agencies and transportation authorities; and provide a plan for the coordination of services.
 - (b) An The exception may be granted only for:
- 1. An arrangement centralizing and improving the provision of services within a county, circuit, or local area district, which may include an exception to the requirement for transportation to the nearest receiving facility;
- 2. An arrangement whereby by which a facility may provide, in addition to required psychiatric or substance use disorder services, an environment and services that which are uniquely tailored to the needs of an identified group of individuals who have persons with special needs, such as persons who have with hearing impairments or visual impairments, or elderly persons who have with physical frailties; or
- 3. A specialized transportation system that provides an efficient and humane method of transporting individuals patients to and among receiving facilities, among receiving facilities, and to treatment facilities.

1978 The exceptions provided in this subsection shall expire on June 1979 30, 2017, and no new exceptions shall be granted after that 1980 date. After June 30, 2017, the transport of a patient to a facility that is not the nearest facility must be made pursuant 1981 1982 to a plan as provided in this section.



1983 Section 18. Section 394.4625, Florida Statutes, is amended 1984 to read: 1985 394.4625 Voluntary admissions. 1986 (1) EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE 1987 PATIENTS.-1988 (a) In order to be admitted to a facility on a voluntary 1989 basis: 1990 1. An individual must show evidence of mental illness. 1991 2. An individual must be suitable for treatment by the 1992 facility. 1993 3. An adult must provide express and informed consent, and 1994 must be competent to do so. 1995 4. A minor may only be admitted on the basis of the express 1996 and informed consent of the minor's guardian in conjunction with 1997 the assent of the minor. 1998 a. The assent of the minor is an affirmative agreement by 1999 the minor to remain at the facility for examination or 2000 treatment. Mere failure to object is not assent. 2001 b. The minor's assent must be verified through a clinical 2002 assessment that is documented in the clinical record and 2003 conducted within 12 hours after arrival at the facility by a 2004 licensed professional authorized to initiate an involuntary 2005 examination pursuant to s. 394.463. c. In verifying the minor's assent, the examining 2006 2007 professional must first provide the minor with an explanation as to why the minor will be examined and treated, what the minor 2008 2009 can expect while in the facility, and when the minor may expect 2010 to be released, using language that is appropriate to the minor's age, experience, maturity, and condition. The examining 2011

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professional must determine and document that the minor is able to understand this information.

- d. Unless the minor's assent is verified pursuant to this section, a petition for involuntary services must be filed with the court or the minor must be released to his or her guardian within 24 hours after arrival A facility may receive for observation, diagnosis, or treatment any person 18 years of age or older making application by express and informed consent for admission or any person age 17 or under for whom such application is made by his or her quardian. If found to show evidence of mental illness, to be competent to provide express and informed consent, and to be suitable for treatment, such person 18 years of age or older may be admitted to the facility. A person age 17 or under may be admitted only after a hearing to verify the voluntariness of the consent.
- (b) A mental health overlay program or a mobile crisis response service or a licensed professional who is authorized to initiate an involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463 and is employed by a community mental health center or clinic shall must, pursuant to district procedure approved by the respective district administrator, conduct an initial assessment of the ability of the following individuals persons to give express and informed consent to treatment before such individuals persons may be admitted voluntarily:
- 1. An individual A person 60 years of age or older for whom transfer is being sought from a nursing home, assisted living facility, adult day care center, or adult family-care home, if the individual when such person has been diagnosed with as suffering from dementia.

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- 2. An individual A person 60 years of age or older for whom transfer is being sought from a nursing home pursuant to s. $400.0255(11) \frac{400.0255(12)}{1}$.
- 3. An individual who resides in a facility licensed under chapter 400 or chapter 429 $\frac{\text{A person}}{\text{A person}}$ for whom all decisions concerning medical treatment are currently being lawfully made by a the health care surrogate or proxy designated under chapter 765.
- (c) If When an initial assessment of the ability of an individual a person to give express and informed consent to treatment is required under this part section, and a mobile crisis response service does not respond to the request for an assessment within 2 hours after the request is made or informs the requesting facility that it will not be able to respond within 2 hours after the request is made, the requesting facility may arrange for assessment by a any licensed professional authorized to initiate an involuntary examination under pursuant to s. 394.463. The professional may not be who is not employed by, or under contract with, or and does not have a financial interest in, either the facility initiating the transfer or the receiving facility to which the transfer may be made and may not have a financial interest in the outcome of the assessment.
- (d) A facility may not admit an individual on voluntary status or transfer an individual to voluntary status as a voluntary patient a person who has been adjudicated incapacitated, unless the condition of incapacity has been judicially removed, except when a court authorized a legal guardian in adherence to s. 744.3725. If a facility admits an

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individual on voluntary status who is later determined to have been adjudicated incapacitated, the facility shall discharge the individual or transfer the individual to involuntary status unless there is a court order pursuant to s. 744.3725 as a voluntary patient a person who is later determined to have been adjudicated incapacitated, and the condition of incapacity had not been removed by the time of the admission, the facility must either discharge the patient or transfer the patient to involuntary status.

- (e) The health care surrogate or proxy of an individual on voluntary status a voluntary patient may not consent to the provision of mental health treatment for that individual the patient. An individual on voluntary status A voluntary patient who is unwilling or unable to provide express and informed consent to mental health treatment must either be discharged or transferred to involuntary status.
- (f) Within 24 hours after an individual's voluntary admission, a physician or psychologist admission of a voluntary patient, the admitting physician shall document in the patient's clinical record whether the individual that the patient is able to give express and informed consent for admission. If the individual patient is not able to give express and informed consent for admission, the facility must shall either discharge the patient or transfer the individual patient to involuntary status pursuant to subsection (5).
 - (2) RELEASE OR DISCHARGE OF VOLUNTARY PATIENTS. -
- (a) A facility shall discharge an individual on voluntary status who a voluntary patient:
 - 1. Who Has sufficiently improved so that retention in the

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facility is no longer clinically appropriate desirable. The individual A patient may also be discharged to the care of a community facility.

- 2. Has revoked \text{\text{Who revokes}} consent to admission or requests discharge. The individual or his or her A voluntary patient or a relative, friend, or attorney of the patient may request discharge either orally or in writing at any time following admission to the facility. The patient must be discharged within 24 hours after of the request, unless the request is rescinded or the individual patient is transferred to involuntary status pursuant to this section. The 24-hour time period may be extended by a treatment facility if when necessary for adequate discharge planning, but may shall not exceed 3 days excluding exclusive of weekends and holidays. If the individual patient, or another on the individual's patient's behalf, makes an oral request for discharge to a staff member, the such request must shall be immediately entered in the patient's clinical record. If the request for discharge is made by a person other than the individual patient, the discharge may be conditioned upon the individual's express and informed consent of the patient.
- (b) An individual on voluntary status A voluntary patient who has been admitted to a facility and who refuses to consent to or revokes consent to treatment must shall be discharged within 24 hours after such refusal or revocation, unless he or she is transferred to involuntary status pursuant to this section or unless the refusal or revocation is freely and voluntarily rescinded by the individual patient.
- (c) An individual on voluntary status who is currently charged with a crime shall be discharged to the custody of a law

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enforcement officer upon release or discharge from a facility, unless the individual has been released from law enforcement custody by posting of a bond, by a pretrial conditional release, or by other judicial release.

- (3) NOTICE OF RIGHT TO DISCHARGE.—At the time of admission and at least every 6 months thereafter, an individual on voluntary status a voluntary patient shall be notified in writing of his or her right to apply for a discharge.
- (4) TRANSFER TO VOLUNTARY STATUS. An involuntary patient who applies to be transferred to voluntary status shall be transferred to voluntary status immediately, unless the individual has been ordered to involuntary services patient has been charged with a crime, or has been involuntarily placed for treatment by a court pursuant to s. 394.467 and continues to meet the criteria for involuntary placement. When transfer to voluntary status occurs, notice shall be given as provided in s. 394.4599.
- (5) TRANSFER TO INVOLUNTARY STATUS.—If an individual on voluntary status When a voluntary patient, or an authorized person on the individual's patient's behalf, makes a request for discharge, the request for discharge, unless freely and voluntarily rescinded, must be communicated to a physician, clinical psychologist, or psychiatrist as quickly as possible, but within not later than 12 hours after the request is made. If the individual patient meets the criteria for involuntary services, the individual must be transferred to a designated receiving facility or governmental facility and the administrator of the receiving or governmental facility where the individual is held placement, the administrator of the

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facility must file with the court a petition for involuntary services placement, within 2 court working days after the request for discharge is made. If the petition is not filed within 2 court working days, the individual must patient shall be discharged. Pending the filing of the petition, the individual patient may be held and emergency mental health treatment rendered in the least restrictive manner, upon the written order of a physician, if it is determined that such treatment is necessary for the safety of the individual patient or others.

Section 19. Section 394.463, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.463 Involuntary examination.-

- (1) CRITERIA.—An individual may be subject to A person may be taken to a receiving facility for involuntary examination if there is reason to believe that he or she the person has a mental illness and because of this his or her mental illness:
- (a) 1. The individual person has refused voluntary examination after conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of the examination; or
- 2. The individual person is unable to determine for himself or herself whether examination is necessary; and
 - (b) 1. Without care or treatment: **r**
- 1. The individual person is likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for himself or herself; such neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being; and it is not apparent that the such harm may be avoided through the help of willing family members or friends or the provision of other services; or

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- 2. There is a substantial likelihood that individual without care or treatment the person will cause serious bodily harm to self himself or herself or others in the near future, as evidenced by recent behavior.
 - (2) INVOLUNTARY EXAMINATION. -
- (a) An involuntary examination may be initiated by any one of the following means:
- 1. A circuit or county court may enter an ex parte order stating that an individual a person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination and specifying the findings on which that conclusion is based. The ex parte order for involuntary examination must be based on written or oral sworn testimony that includes specific facts that support the findings. If other less restrictive means are not available, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, a law enforcement officer, or other designated agent of the court, shall take the individual person into custody and deliver him or her to an appropriate, or the nearest, facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for involuntary examination. The order of the court order must shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. A fee may not be charged for the filing of a petition an order under this subsection. A facility accepting the individual patient based on the this order must send a copy of the order to the department the next working day. The order may be submitted electronically through existing data systems, if available. The order is shall be valid only until the individual person is delivered to the facility or for the period specified in the order itself, whichever comes first. If \underline{a} no time limit is \underline{not} specified in the order, the

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order is shall be valid for 7 days after the date it that the order was signed.

- 2. A law enforcement officer shall take an individual a person who appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination into custody and deliver or arrange for the delivery of the individual the person or have him or her delivered to an appropriate, or the nearest, facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for examination. The officer shall complete execute a written report detailing the circumstances under which the individual person was taken into custody, which must be made a part of the patient's clinical record. A Any facility accepting the individual patient based on this report must send a copy of the report to the department the next working day.
- 3. A physician, clinical psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or physician assistant may execute a certificate stating that he or she has examined the individual a person within the preceding 48 hours and finds that the individual person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination and stating his or her the observations upon which that conclusion is based. If other less restrictive means, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, are not available, a law enforcement officer shall take into custody the individual person named in the certificate and deliver him or her to the appropriate, or nearest, facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for involuntary examination. A law enforcement officer may only take an individual into custody on

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the basis of a certificate within 7 calendar days after the certificate is signed. The law enforcement officer shall execute a written report detailing the circumstances under which the individual person was taken into custody. The report and certificate shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. A Any facility accepting the individual patient based on the this certificate must send a copy of the certificate to the department the next working day. The document may be submitted electronically through existing data systems, if applicable.

(b) A law enforcement officer who initiates an involuntary examination of an individual pursuant to subparagraph (a)2., or a professional who initiates an involuntary examination of an individual pursuant to subparagraph (a)3., may notify the individual's guardian, representative, or health care surrogate or proxy of such examination. A receiving facility accepting an individual for involuntary examination shall make and document immediate attempts to notify the individual's guardian, representative, or health care surrogate or proxy upon the individual's arrival.

(c) (b) An individual A person may not be removed from any program or residential services placement licensed under chapter 400 or chapter 429 and transported to a receiving facility for involuntary examination unless an ex parte order, a professional certificate, or a law enforcement officer's report is first prepared. If the condition of the individual person is such that preparation of a law enforcement officer's report is not practicable before removal, the report must shall be completed as soon as possible after removal, but in any case before the individual person is transported to a receiving facility. A

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facility admitting an individual a person for involuntary examination who is not accompanied by the required ex parte order, professional certificate, or law enforcement officer's report must shall notify the department of the such admission by certified mail or by e-mail, if available, by the next working day. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply when transportation is provided by the patient's family or quardian.

(c) A law enforcement officer acting in accordance with an ex parte order issued pursuant to this subsection may serve and execute such order on any day of the week, at any time of the day or night.

(d) A law enforcement officer acting in accordance with an ex parte order issued pursuant to this subsection may use such reasonable physical force as is necessary to gain entry to the premises, and any dwellings, buildings, or other structures located on the premises, and to take custody of the person who is the subject of the ex parte order.

(d) (e) The department shall receive and maintain the copies of ex parte petitions and orders for involuntary examinations pursuant to this section, involuntary services petitions and orders, involuntary outpatient services orders issued pursuant to s. 394.4655, involuntary inpatient placement orders issued pursuant to s. 394.467, professional certificates, and law enforcement officers' reports. These documents are shall be considered part of the clinical record, governed by the provisions of s. 394.4615. These documents shall be used to prepare annual reports analyzing the data obtained from these documents, without information identifying individuals held for examination or admitted for treatment patients, and shall

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provide copies of reports to the department, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(e) (f) An individual held for examination A patient shall be examined by a physician, or a clinical psychologist, or by a psychiatric nurse performing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist at a facility without unnecessary delay to determine if the criteria for involuntary services are met. Emergency treatment may be provided upon the order of a physician if the physician determines that such treatment is necessary for the safety of the individual patient or others. The individual patient may not be released by the receiving facility or its contractor without the documented approval of a psychiatrist or a clinical psychologist or, if the receiving facility is owned or operated by a hospital or health system, the release may also be approved by a psychiatric nurse performing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist, or an attending emergency department physician with experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness after completion of an involuntary examination pursuant to this subsection. A psychiatric nurse may not approve the release of a patient if the involuntary examination was initiated by a psychiatrist unless the release is approved by the initiating psychiatrist.

(f) $\frac{(g)}{(g)}$ Within the 72-hour examination period or, if the 72 hours ends on a weekend or holiday, no later than the next working day thereafter, one of the following actions must be taken, based on the individual needs of the patient:

1. The patient shall be released, unless he or she is

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charged with a crime, in which case the patient shall be returned to the custody of a law enforcement officer;

- 2. The patient shall be released, subject to the provisions of subparagraph 1., for voluntary outpatient treatment;
- 3. The patient, unless he or she is charged with a crime, shall be asked to give express and informed consent to placement as a voluntary patient and, if such consent is given, the patient shall be admitted as a voluntary patient; or
- 4. A petition for involuntary services shall be filed in the circuit court if inpatient treatment is deemed necessary or with the criminal county court, as defined in s. 394.4655(1), as applicable. When inpatient treatment is deemed necessary, the least restrictive treatment consistent with the optimum improvement of the patient's condition shall be made available. When a petition is to be filed for involuntary outpatient placement, it shall be filed by one of the petitioners specified in s. 394.4655(4)(a). A petition for involuntary inpatient placement shall be filed by the facility administrator.

(q) (h) If an individual A person for whom an involuntary examination has been initiated who is also being evaluated or treated at a hospital for an emergency medical condition as defined specified in s. 395.002, the involuntary examination must be examined by a facility within 72 hours. The 72-hour period begins when the individual patient arrives at the hospital and ceases when a the attending physician documents that the individual patient has an emergency medical condition. The 72-hour period resumes when the physician documents that the emergency medical condition has stabilized or does not exist. If the patient is examined at a hospital providing emergency

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medical services by a professional qualified to perform an involuntary examination and is found as a result of that examination not to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient services pursuant to s. 394.4655(2) or involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.467(1), the patient may be offered voluntary services or placement, if appropriate, or released directly from the hospital providing emergency medical services. The finding by the professional that the patient has been examined and does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient services or involuntary outpatient placement must be entered into the patient's clinical record. This paragraph is not intended to prevent A hospital providing emergency medical services may transfer an individual from appropriately transferring a patient to another hospital before stabilization if the requirements of s. 395.1041(3)(c) are have been met.

(i) One of the following must occur within 12 hours after a the patient's attending physician documents that the individual's patient's medical condition has stabilized or that an emergency medical condition has been stabilized or does not exist:

- 1. The individual shall be examined by a physician, psychiatric nurse, or psychologist and, if found not to meet the criteria for involuntary examination pursuant to this section, shall be released directly from the hospital providing the emergency medical services. The results of the examination, including the final disposition, shall be entered into the clinical record patient must be examined by a facility and released; or
 - 2. The individual shall be transferred to a receiving

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facility for examination if patient must be transferred to a designated facility in which appropriate medical and mental health treatment is available. However, the receiving facility must be notified of the transfer within 2 hours after the individual's patient's condition has been stabilized or after determination that an emergency medical condition does not exist.

(3) NOTICE OF RELEASE. - Notice of the release shall be given to the individual's patient's quardian, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative, to any person who executed a certificate admitting the patient to the receiving facility, and to any court that ordered the individual's examination which ordered the patient's evaluation.

Section 20. Section 394.467, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.467 Involuntary inpatient placement.-

- (1) CRITERIA.—An individual A person may be ordered for involuntary inpatient placement for treatment upon a finding of the court by clear and convincing evidence that:
- (a) He or she has a mental illness and because of his or her mental illness:
- 1.a. He or she has refused voluntary inpatient placement for treatment after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of inpatient placement for treatment; or
- b. He or she is unable to determine for himself or herself whether inpatient placement is necessary; and
- 2.a. He or she is incapable of surviving alone or with the help of willing and responsible family or friends, including

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2418 available alternative services, and, without treatment, is 2419 likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for himself or 2420 herself, and such neglect or refusal poses a real and present 2421 threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being; or

- b. There is substantial likelihood that in the near future he or she will inflict serious bodily harm on self or others, as evidenced by recent behavior causing, attempting, or threatening such harm; and
- (b) All available less restrictive treatment alternatives that would offer an opportunity for improvement of his or her condition have been judged to be inappropriate.
- (2) ADMISSION TO A TREATMENT FACILITY.—An individual A patient may be retained by a facility or involuntarily ordered placed in a treatment facility upon the recommendation of the administrator of the facility where the individual patient has been examined and after adherence to the notice and hearing procedures provided in s. 394.4599. The recommendation must be supported by the opinion of a psychiatrist and the second opinion of a clinical psychologist or another psychiatrist, both of whom have personally examined the individual patient within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement are met. However, if the administrator certifies that a psychiatrist or clinical psychologist is not available to provide the second opinion, the second opinion may be provided by a licensed physician who has postgraduate training and experience in diagnosis and treatment of mental illness or by a psychiatric nurse. Any opinion authorized in this subsection may be conducted through a face-to-face examination, in person, or by electronic means. Such

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recommendation shall be entered on a petition for involuntary inpatient placement certificate that authorizes the facility to retain the individual being held patient pending transfer to a treatment facility or completion of a hearing.

- (3) PETITION FOR INVOLUNTARY INPATIENT PLACEMENT.-
- (a) The administrator of the receiving facility shall file a petition for involuntary inpatient placement in the court in the county where the individual patient is located. Upon filing, the clerk of the court shall provide copies to the department, the individual, his or her patient, the patient's quardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative, and the state attorney and public defender of the judicial circuit in which the individual patient is located. A fee may not be charged for the filing of a petition under this subsection.
- (b) A receiving or treatment facility filing a petition for involuntary inpatient placement shall send a copy of the petition to the Department of Children and Families by the next working day.
 - (4) APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL.-

Within 1 court working day after the filing of a petition for involuntary inpatient placement, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the individual person who is the subject of the petition, unless the person is otherwise represented by counsel. The clerk of the court shall immediately notify the public defender of the such appointment. Any attorney representing the individual patient shall have access to the individual patient, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the individual's patient's case and shall

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represent the interests of the individual patient, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney.

- (5) CONTINUANCE OF HEARING.—The individual patient is entitled, with the concurrence of the individual's patient's counsel, to at least one continuance of the hearing for up to 4 weeks.
 - (6) HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY INPATIENT PLACEMENT.-
- (a) 1. The court shall hold the hearing on involuntary services inpatient placement within 5 court working days after the petition is filed, unless a continuance is granted.
- 2. Except for good cause documented in the court file, which may be demonstrated by administrative order of the court, the hearing must be held in the receiving or treatment facility where the individual is located. If the hearing cannot be held in the receiving or treatment facility, it must be held in a location convenient to the individual as is consistent with orderly procedure, and which is not likely to be injurious to the individual's county or the facility, as appropriate, where the patient is located, must be as convenient to the patient as is consistent with orderly procedure, and shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the patient's condition. If the court finds that the individual's patient's attendance at the hearing is not consistent with the best interests of the individual patient, and the individual's patient's counsel does not object, the court may waive the presence of the individual patient from all or any portion of the hearing. Alternatively, if the individual wishes to voluntarily waive his or her attendance at the hearing, the court must determine that the individual's waiver is knowing,

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intelligent, and voluntary before waiving the presence of the individual from all or any portion of the hearing. The state attorney for the circuit in which the patient is located shall represent the state, rather than the petitioning facility administrator, as the real party in interest in the proceeding.

- 3. The court may appoint a magistrate to preside at the hearing. One of the professionals who executed the petition for involuntary inpatient placement certificate shall be a witness. The court shall ensure that the individual and his or her guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative are informed patient and the patient's guardian or representative shall be informed by the court of the right to an independent expert examination. If the individual patient cannot afford such an examination, the court shall ensure that one is provided, as otherwise provided for by law. The independent expert's report is confidential and not discoverable, unless the expert is to be called as a witness for the individual patient at the hearing. The testimony in the hearing must be given under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded. The individual patient may refuse to testify at the hearing.
- (b) If the court concludes that the individual patient meets the criteria for involuntary services inpatient placement, it may order that the individual patient be transferred to a treatment facility or, if the individual patient is at a treatment facility, that the individual patient be retained there or be treated at any other appropriate facility, or that the individual patient receive services, on an involuntary basis, for up to 90 days. However, any order for involuntary

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mental health services in a treatment facility may be for up to 6 months. The order must shall specify the nature and extent of the individual's patient's mental illness. The court may not order an individual with traumatic brain injury or dementia who lacks a co-occurring mental illness to be involuntarily placed in a state treatment facility. The facility shall discharge the individual a patient any time the individual patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, unless the individual patient has transferred to voluntary status.

- (c) If at any time before the conclusion of the hearing on involuntary inpatient placement it appears to the court that the individual person does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement under this section, but instead meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient services, the court may order the person evaluated for involuntary outpatient services pursuant to s. 394.4655. The petition and hearing procedures set forth in s. 394.4655 shall apply. If the person instead meets the criteria for involuntary assessment, protective custody, or involuntary admission pursuant to s. 397.675, then the court may order the person to be admitted for involuntary assessment for a period of 5 days pursuant to s. 397.6811. Thereafter, all proceedings are governed by chapter 397.
- (f) (d) At the hearing on involuntary inpatient placement, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the individual's patient's competence to consent to treatment. If the court finds that the individual patient is incompetent to consent to treatment, it shall appoint a quardian advocate as provided in s. 394.4598.
 - (g) (e) The administrator of the petitioning facility shall

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provide a copy of the court order and adequate documentation of an individual's a patient's mental illness to the administrator of a treatment facility if the individual patient is ordered for involuntary inpatient placement, whether by civil or criminal court. The documentation must include any advance directives made by the individual patient, a psychiatric evaluation of the individual patient, and any evaluations of the individual patient performed by a psychiatric nurse, a clinical psychologist, a marriage and family therapist, a mental health counselor, or a clinical social worker. The administrator of a treatment facility may refuse admission to an individual any patient directed to its facilities on an involuntary basis, whether by civil or criminal court order, who is not accompanied by adequate orders and documentation.

- (7) PROCEDURE FOR CONTINUED INVOLUNTARY INPATIENT PLACEMENT.-
- (a) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary inpatient placement of an individual placed at any treatment facility are administrative hearings and must be conducted in accordance with s. 120.57(1), except that any order entered by the administrative law judge is final and subject to judicial review in accordance with s. 120.68. Orders concerning individuals patients committed after successfully pleading not quilty by reason of insanity are governed by s. 916.15.

1. (b) If the individual patient continues to meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement and is being treated at a treatment facility, the administrator shall, before the expiration of the period the treatment facility is authorized to retain the individual patient, file a petition

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requesting authorization for continued involuntary inpatient placement. The request must be accompanied by a statement from the individual's patient's physician, psychiatrist, psychiatric nurse, or clinical psychologist justifying the request, a brief description of the individual's patient's treatment during the time he or she was involuntarily placed, and an individualized plan of continued treatment. Notice of the hearing must be provided as provided in accordance with s. 394.4599. If an individual's attendance at the hearing is voluntarily waived, the administrative law judge must determine that the waiver is knowing, intelligent, and voluntary before waiving the presence of the individual from all or a portion of the hearing. Alternatively, if an individual's a patient's attendance at the hearing is voluntarily waived, the administrative law judge must determine that the waiver is knowing and voluntary before waiving the presence of the individual patient from all or a portion of the hearing. Alternatively, if at the hearing the administrative law judge finds that attendance at the hearing is not consistent with the individual's best interests of the patient, the administrative law judge may waive the presence of the individual patient from all or any portion of the hearing, unless the individual patient, through counsel, objects to the waiver of presence. The testimony in the hearing must be under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded.

2.(c) Unless the individual patient is otherwise represented or is ineligible, he or she shall be represented at the hearing on the petition for continued involuntary inpatient placement by the public defender of the circuit in which the facility is located.

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3. The Division of Administrative Hearings shall ensure that the individual who is the subject of the petition and his or her guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative are informed of the individual's right to an independent expert examination. If the individual cannot afford such an examination, the court shall ensure that one is provided as otherwise provided for by law.

4. (d) If at a hearing it is shown that the individual patient continues to meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, the administrative law judge shall sign the order for continued involuntary inpatient placement for up to 90 days. However, any order for involuntary mental health services in a treatment facility may be for up to 6 months. The same procedure must shall be repeated before the expiration of each additional period the individual patient is retained.

5.(e) If continued involuntary inpatient placement is necessary for an individual a patient admitted while serving a criminal sentence, but his or her sentence is about to expire, or for a minor involuntarily placed, but who is about to reach the age of 18, the administrator shall petition the administrative law judge for an order authorizing continued involuntary inpatient placement.

6.(f) If the individual patient has been previously found incompetent to consent to treatment, the administrative law judge shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the individual's patient's competence. If the administrative law judge finds evidence that the individual patient is now competent to consent to treatment, the administrative law judge may issue a recommended order to the court that found the



individual patient incompetent to consent to treatment that the individual's patient's competence be restored and that any guardian advocate previously appointed be discharged.

7. (q) If the individual patient has been ordered to undergo involuntary inpatient placement and has previously been found incompetent to consent to treatment, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the individual's patient's incompetence. If the individual's patient's competency to consent to treatment is restored, the discharge of the guardian advocate shall be governed by s. 394.4598.

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The procedure required in this paragraph subsection must be followed before the expiration of each additional period the individual is patient is involuntarily receiving involuntary services.

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(8) RETURN TO FACILITY.—If an individual a patient involuntarily held at a treatment facility under this part leaves the facility without the administrator's authorization, the administrator may authorize a search for the individual patient and his or her return to the facility. The administrator may request the assistance of a law enforcement agency in this regard.

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Section 21. Section 394.46715, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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394.46715 Rulemaking authority.—The department may adopt rules to administer this part.

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Section 22. Section 394.4672, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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394.4672 Procedure for placement of veteran with federal



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- (1) A facility owned, operated, or administered by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs that provides mental health services shall have authority as granted by the Department of Veterans' Affairs to:
- (a) Initiate and conduct involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463.
- (b) Provide voluntary admission and treatment pursuant to s. 394.4625.
- (c) Petition for involuntary placement pursuant to s. 394.467.
- (2) (1) If the court determines that an individual meets the criteria for involuntary placementand he or she Whenever it is determined by the court that a person meets the criteria for involuntary placement and it appears that such person is eligible for care or treatment by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other agency of the United States Government, the court, upon receipt of documentation a certificate from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or another such other agency showing that facilities are available and that the individual person is eligible for care or treatment therein, may place that individual person with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency. The individual person whose placement is sought shall be personally served with notice of the pending placement proceeding in the manner as provided in this part., and nothing in This section does not shall affect the individual's his or her right to appear and be heard in the proceeding. Upon being placed, the individual is placement, the person shall be subject

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to the rules and regulations of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency.

(3) (2) The judgment or order of placement by a court of competent jurisdiction of another state or of the District of Columbia, which places an individual placing a person with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency for care or treatment, has, shall have the same force and effect in this state as in the jurisdiction of the court entering the judgment or making the order.; and The courts of the placing state or of the District of Columbia shall retain be deemed to have retained jurisdiction over the individual of the person so placed. Consent is hereby given to the application of the law of the placing state or district with respect to the authority of the chief officer of any facility of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency operated in this state to retain custody or to transfer, parole, or discharge the individual person.

(4) (3) Upon receipt of documentation from a certificate of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or another such other federal agency that facilities are available for the care or treatment of individuals who have mental illness and that the individual mentally ill persons and that the person is eligible for that care or treatment, the administrator of the receiving or treatment facility may cause the transfer of that individual person to the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency. Upon effecting such transfer, the committing court shall be notified by the transferring agency. An individual may not be transferred No person shall be transferred to the United States Department of Veterans Affairs

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or other federal agency if he or she is confined pursuant to the conviction of any felony or misdemeanor or if he or she has been acquitted of the charge solely on the ground of insanity, unless before prior to transfer the court placing the individual such person enters an order for the transfer after appropriate motion and hearing and without objection by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

(5) (4) An individual Any person transferred as provided in this section shall be deemed to be placed with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency pursuant to the original order placement.

Section 23. Section 394.4685, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4685 Transfer of patients among facilities.-

- (1) TRANSFER BETWEEN PUBLIC FACILITIES.-
- (a) An individual A patient who has been admitted to a public receiving facility, or his or her the family member, guardian, or guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy of such patient, may request the transfer of the individual patient to another public receiving facility. An individual A patient who has been admitted to a public treatment facility, or his or her the family member, guardian, or guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy of such patient, may request the transfer of the individual patient to another public treatment facility. Depending on the medical treatment or mental health treatment needs of the individual patient and the availability of appropriate facility resources, the individual patient may be transferred at the discretion of the department. If the department approves the transfer of an individual on

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involuntary status, notice in accordance with involuntary patient, notice according to the provisions of s. 394.4599 must be given before shall be given prior to the transfer by the transferring facility. The department shall respond to the request for transfer within 2 working days after receipt of the request by the facility administrator.

- (b) If When required by the medical treatment or mental health treatment needs of the individual patient or the efficient use utilization of a public receiving or public treatment facility, an individual a patient may be transferred from one receiving facility to another τ or from one treatment facility to another, at the department's discretion, or, with the express and informed consent of the individual or the individual's guardian, guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy patient or the patient's quardian or quardian advocate, to a facility in another state. Notice in accordance with according to the provisions of s. 394.4599 must shall be given before prior to the transfer by the transferring facility. If prior notice is not possible, notice of the transfer shall be provided as soon as practicable after the transfer.
 - (2) TRANSFER FROM PUBLIC TO PRIVATE FACILITIES.-
- (a) An individual A patient who has been admitted to a public receiving or public treatment facility and has requested, either personally or through his or her guardian, or guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy, and is able to pay for treatment in a private facility shall be transferred at the individual's patient's expense to a private facility upon acceptance of the individual patient by the private facility.
 - (b) A public receiving facility initiating the a patient

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transfer of an individual to a licensed hospital for acute care mental health services not accessible through the public receiving facility shall notify the hospital of such transfer and send the hospital all records relating to the emergency psychiatric or medical condition.

- (3) TRANSFER FROM PRIVATE TO PUBLIC FACILITIES.-
- (a) An individual or the individual's A patient or the patient's guardian, or guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy may request the transfer of the individual patient from a private to a public facility, and the individual patient may be so transferred upon acceptance of the individual patient by the public facility.
- (b) A private facility may request the transfer of an individual a patient from the facility to a public facility, and the individual patient may be so transferred upon acceptance of the individual patient by the public facility. The cost of such transfer is shall be the responsibility of the transferring facility.
- (c) A public facility must respond to a request for the transfer of an individual a patient within 24 hours 2 working days after receipt of the request.
 - (4) TRANSFER BETWEEN PRIVATE FACILITIES.-
- (a) An individual being held A patient in a private facility or his or her the patient's quardian, or quardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy may request the transfer of the individual patient to another private facility at any time, and the individual patient shall be transferred upon acceptance of the individual patient by the facility to which transfer is sought.

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(b) A private facility may request the transfer of an individual from the facility to another private facility, and the individual may be transferred upon acceptance of the individual by the facility to which the individual is being transferred.

Section 24. Section 394.469, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.469 Discharge from of involuntary placement patients.-

- (1) POWER TO DISCHARGE. At any time an individual a patient is found to no longer meet the criteria for involuntary placement, the administrator shall:
- (a) Discharge the individual patient, unless the patient is under a criminal charge, in which case the patient shall be transferred to the custody of the appropriate law enforcement officer;
- (b) Transfer the individual patient to voluntary status on the administrator's his or her own authority or at the individual's patient's request, unless the individual is patient is under criminal charge or adjudicated incapacitated;
- (c) Discharge the individual to the custody of a law enforcement officer, if the individual is currently charged with any crime and has not been released from law enforcement custody by posting of a bond, or by a pretrial conditional release or by other judicial release; or
- (d) (c) Place an improved individual patient, except individuals described in paragraph (c) a patient under a criminal charge, on convalescent status in the care of a community facility.
 - (2) NOTICE.—Notice of discharge or transfer of an

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individual must be provided in $accordance\ with\ a\ patient\ shall$ be given as provided in s. 394.4599.

Section 25. Section 394.473, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.473 Attorney Attorney's fee; expert witness fee.-

- (1) In the case of an indigent person for whom An attorney is appointed to represent an individual pursuant to the provisions of this part, the attorney shall be compensated by the state pursuant to s. 27.5304. A public defender appointed to represent an indigent individual may not In the case of an indigent person, the court may appoint a public defender. The public defender shall receive no additional compensation other than that usually paid his or her office.
- (2) If an indigent individual's case requires In the case of an indigent person for whom expert testimony is required in a court hearing pursuant to the provisions of this part act, the expert shall be compensated by the state pursuant to s. 27.5303 or s. 27.5304, as applicable, unless the expert, except one who is classified as a full-time employee of the state or who is receiving remuneration from the state for his or her time in attendance at the hearing, shall be compensated by the state pursuant to s. 27.5304.

Section 26. Section 394.475, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 394.475 Acceptance, examination, and involuntary services placement of Florida residents from out-of-state mental health authorities.-
- (1) Upon the request of the state mental health authority of another state, the department may is authorized to accept an

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individual as a patient, for up to $\frac{a}{a} \frac{a}{b} \frac{a}{b} \frac{b}{b} \frac{a}{b} \frac{b}{b} \frac{b}{b} \frac{a}{b} \frac$ days, a person who is and has been a bona fide resident of this state for at least a period of not less than 1 year.

- (2) An individual Any person received pursuant to subsection (1) shall be examined by the staff of the state facility where the individual such patient has been admitted accepted, which examination shall be completed during the 15-day period.
- (3) If, upon examination, the individual such a person requires continued involuntary services placement, a petition for a hearing regarding involuntary services placement shall be filed with the court of the county where wherein the treatment facility receiving the individual patient is located or the county where the individual patient is a resident.
- (4) During the pendency of the examination period and the pendency of the involuntary services placement proceedings, an individual such person may continue to be held in the treatment facility unless the court having jurisdiction enters an order to the contrary.

Section 27. Section 394.4785, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 394.4785 Children and adolescents; admission and placement in mental health facilities.-
- (1) A child or adolescent as defined as a minor in s. 394.455(31) in s. 394.492 may not be admitted to a state-owned or state-operated mental health treatment facility. A minor child may be admitted pursuant to s. 394.4625, s. 394.463, or s. 394.467 to a crisis stabilization unit or a residential treatment center licensed under this chapter or a hospital

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licensed under chapter 395. The treatment center, unit, or hospital must provide the least restrictive available treatment that is appropriate to the individual needs of the minor child or adolescent and must adhere to the quiding principles, system of care, and service planning provisions of contained in part III of this chapter.

(2) A minor who is younger than 14 years of age person under the age of 14 who is admitted to a any hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 395 may not be admitted to a bed in a room or ward with an adult patient in a mental health unit or share common areas with an adult patient in a mental health unit. However, a minor person 14 years of age or older may be admitted to a bed in a room or ward in the mental health unit with an adult if a the admitting physician documents in the clinical case record that the services are such placement is medically indicated or for reasons of safety. The Such placement shall be reviewed by a the attending physician or a designee or on-call physician each day and documented in the clinical case record.

Section 28. Section 394.4786, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 29. Section 394.47865, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 30. Section 394.4787, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 31. Section 394.4788, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 32. Section 394.4789, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 33. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section

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2940 20.425, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

> 20.425 Agency for Health Care Administration; trust funds.-The following trust funds shall be administered by the Agency for Health Care Administration:

- (5) Public Medical Assistance Trust Fund.
- (a) Funds to be credited to and uses of the trust fund shall be administered in accordance with s. the provisions of ss. 394.4786 and 409.918.

Section 34. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and subsection (6) of section 39.407, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

39.407 Medical, psychiatric, and psychological examination and treatment of child; physical, mental, or substance abuse examination of person with or requesting child custody.-

(3) (a) 1. Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (b) 1. or paragraph (e), before the department provides psychotropic medications to a child in its custody, the prescribing physician shall attempt to obtain express and informed consent, as defined in s. 394.455(15) and as described in s. 394.459(3) + (a), from the child's parent or legal quardian. The department must take steps necessary to facilitate the inclusion of the parent in the child's consultation with the physician. However, if the parental rights of the parent have been terminated, the parent's location or identity is unknown or cannot reasonably be ascertained, or the parent declines to give express and informed consent, the department may, after consultation with the prescribing physician, seek court authorization to provide the psychotropic medications to the child. Unless parental rights have been terminated and if it is possible to do so, the department shall continue to involve the parent in the

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decisionmaking process regarding the provision of psychotropic medications. If, at any time, a parent whose parental rights have not been terminated provides express and informed consent to the provision of a psychotropic medication, the requirements of this section that the department seek court authorization do not apply to that medication until such time as the parent no longer consents.

- 2. Any time the department seeks a medical evaluation to determine the need to initiate or continue a psychotropic medication for a child, the department must provide to the evaluating physician all pertinent medical information known to the department concerning that child.
- (6) Children who are in the legal custody of the department may be placed by the department, without prior approval of the court, in a residential treatment center licensed under s. 394.875 or a hospital licensed under chapter 395 for residential mental health treatment only pursuant to this section or may be placed by the court in accordance with an order of involuntary examination or involuntary services placement entered pursuant to s. 394.463 or s. 394.467. All children placed in a residential treatment program under this subsection must have a quardian ad litem appointed.
 - (a) As used in this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Residential treatment" means placement for observation, diagnosis, or treatment of an emotional disturbance in a residential treatment center licensed under s. 394.875 or a hospital licensed under chapter 395.
- 2. "Least restrictive alternative" means the treatment and conditions of treatment that, separately and in combination, are

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no more intrusive or restrictive of freedom than reasonably necessary to achieve a substantial therapeutic benefit or to protect the child or adolescent or others from physical injury.

- 3. "Suitable for residential treatment" or "suitability" means a determination concerning a child or adolescent with an emotional disturbance as defined in s. 394.492(5) or a serious emotional disturbance as defined in s. 394.492(6) that each of the following criteria is met:
 - a. The child requires residential treatment.
- b. The child is in need of a residential treatment program and is expected to benefit from mental health treatment.
- c. An appropriate, less restrictive alternative to residential treatment is unavailable.
- (b) Whenever the department believes that a child in its legal custody is emotionally disturbed and may need residential treatment, an examination and suitability assessment must be conducted by a qualified evaluator who is appointed by the Agency for Health Care Administration. This suitability assessment must be completed before the placement of the child in a residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed children and adolescents or a hospital. The qualified evaluator must be a psychiatrist or a psychologist licensed in Florida who has at least 3 years of experience in the diagnosis and treatment of serious emotional disturbances in children and adolescents and who has no actual or perceived conflict of interest with any inpatient facility or residential treatment center or program.
- (c) Before a child is admitted under this subsection, the child shall be assessed for suitability for residential

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treatment by a qualified evaluator who has conducted a personal examination and assessment of the child and has made written findings that:

- 1. The child appears to have an emotional disturbance serious enough to require residential treatment and is reasonably likely to benefit from the treatment.
- 2. The child has been provided with a clinically appropriate explanation of the nature and purpose of the treatment.
- 3. All available modalities of treatment less restrictive than residential treatment have been considered, and a less restrictive alternative that would offer comparable benefits to the child is unavailable.

A copy of the written findings of the evaluation and suitability assessment must be provided to the department, to the guardian ad litem, and, if the child is a member of a Medicaid managed care plan, to the plan that is financially responsible for the child's care in residential treatment, all of whom must be provided with the opportunity to discuss the findings with the evaluator.

- (d) Immediately upon placing a child in a residential treatment program under this section, the department must notify the guardian ad litem and the court having jurisdiction over the child and must provide the guardian ad litem and the court with a copy of the assessment by the qualified evaluator.
- (e) Within 10 days after the admission of a child to a residential treatment program, the director of the residential treatment program or the director's designee must ensure that an

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individualized plan of treatment has been prepared by the program and has been explained to the child, to the department, and to the quardian ad litem, and submitted to the department. The child must be involved in the preparation of the plan to the maximum feasible extent consistent with his or her ability to understand and participate, and the guardian ad litem and the child's foster parents must be involved to the maximum extent consistent with the child's treatment needs. The plan must include a preliminary plan for residential treatment and aftercare upon completion of residential treatment. The plan must include specific behavioral and emotional goals against which the success of the residential treatment may be measured. A copy of the plan must be provided to the child, to the guardian ad litem, and to the department.

(f) Within 30 days after admission, the residential treatment program must review the appropriateness and suitability of the child's placement in the program. The residential treatment program must determine whether the child is receiving benefit toward the treatment goals and whether the child could be treated in a less restrictive treatment program. The residential treatment program shall prepare a written report of its findings and submit the report to the quardian ad litem and to the department. The department must submit the report to the court. The report must include a discharge plan for the child. The residential treatment program must continue to evaluate the child's treatment progress every 30 days thereafter and must include its findings in a written report submitted to the department. The department may not reimburse a facility until the facility has submitted every written report that is



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- (q)1. The department must submit, at the beginning of each month, to the court having jurisdiction over the child, a written report regarding the child's progress toward achieving the goals specified in the individualized plan of treatment.
- 2. The court must conduct a hearing to review the status of the child's residential treatment plan no later than 3 months after the child's admission to the residential treatment program. An independent review of the child's progress toward achieving the goals and objectives of the treatment plan must be completed by a qualified evaluator and submitted to the court before its 3-month review.
- 3. For any child in residential treatment at the time a judicial review is held pursuant to s. 39.701, the child's continued placement in residential treatment must be a subject of the judicial review.
- 4. If at any time the court determines that the child is not suitable for continued residential treatment, the court shall order the department to place the child in the least restrictive setting that is best suited to meet his or her needs.
- (h) After the initial 3-month review, the court must conduct a review of the child's residential treatment plan every 90 days.
- (i) The department must adopt rules for implementing timeframes for the completion of suitability assessments by qualified evaluators and a procedure that includes timeframes for completing the 3-month independent review by the qualified evaluators of the child's progress toward achieving the goals

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and objectives of the treatment plan which review must be submitted to the court. The Agency for Health Care Administration must adopt rules for the registration of qualified evaluators, the procedure for selecting the evaluators to conduct the reviews required under this section, and a reasonable, cost-efficient fee schedule for qualified evaluators.

Section 35. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 394.492, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

394.492 Definitions.—As used in ss. 394.490-394.497, the term:

- (5) "Child or adolescent who has an emotional disturbance" means a person under 18 years of age who is diagnosed with a mental, emotional, or behavioral disorder of sufficient duration to meet one of the diagnostic categories specified in the most recent edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association, but who does not exhibit behaviors that substantially interfere with or limit his or her role or ability to function in the family, school, or community. The emotional disturbance must not be considered to be a temporary response to a stressful situation. The term does not include a child or adolescent who meets the criteria for involuntary placement under s. 394.467(1).
- (6) "Child or adolescent who has a serious emotional disturbance or mental illness" means a person under 18 years of age who:
- (a) Is diagnosed as having a mental, emotional, or behavioral disorder that meets one of the diagnostic categories specified in the most recent edition of the Diagnostic and



3143 Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders of the American 3144 Psychiatric Association; and (b) Exhibits behaviors that substantially interfere with or 3145 3146 limit his or her role or ability to function in the family, 3147 school, or community, which behaviors are not considered to be a 3148 temporary response to a stressful situation. 3149 3150 The term includes a child or adolescent who meets the criteria for involuntary placement under s. 394.467(1). 3151 3152 Section 36. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (3) of 3153 section 394.495, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 3154 394.495 Child and adolescent mental health system of care; 3155 programs and services.-3156 (3) Assessments must be performed by: 3157 (a) A professional as defined in s. 394.455(7), (33), (36), or $(37) \ \frac{394.455(5)}{(7)}, \ \frac{(7)}{(32)}, \ \frac{(35)}{(35)}, \ \text{or} \ \frac{(36)}{(36)};$ 3158 3159 (c) A person who is under the direct supervision of a 3160 qualified professional as defined in s. 394.455(7), (33), (36), or $(37) \frac{394.455(5)}{(7)}, \frac{(7)}{(7)}, \frac{(32)}{(35)}, \frac{(35)}{(35)}, \frac{(36)}{(36)}$ or a professional 3161 3162 licensed under chapter 491. 3163 Section 37. Subsection (5) of section 394.496, Florida 3164 Statutes, is amended to read: 3165 394.496 Service planning.-3166 (5) A professional as defined in s. 394.455(7), (33), (36), 3167 or $(37) \frac{394.455(5)}{(7)}, \frac{(7)}{(7)}, \frac{(32)}{(35)}, \frac{(35)}{(35)}, \frac{(36)}{(36)}$ or a professional

Section 38. Subsection (6) of section 394.9085, Florida

licensed under chapter 491 must be included among those persons

developing the services plan.

Statutes, is amended to read:

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3172 394.9085 Behavioral provider liability.-3173 (6) For purposes of this section, the terms "detoxification 3174 services," "addictions receiving facility," and "receiving 3175 facility" have the same meanings as those provided in ss. 3176 397.311(25)(a)4., 397.311(25)(a)1., and 394.455(41), 394.455(39), 3177 respectively. 3178 Section 39. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 3179 409.972, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 3180 409.972 Mandatory and voluntary enrollment. 3181 (1) The following Medicaid-eligible persons are exempt from 3182 mandatory managed care enrollment required by s. 409.965, and 3183 may voluntarily choose to participate in the managed medical 3184 assistance program: 3185 (b) Medicaid recipients residing in residential commitment 3186 facilities operated through the Department of Juvenile Justice 3187 or a treatment facility as defined in s. 394.455(51) 394.455(47). 3188 3189 Section 40. Subsection (7) of section 744.2007, Florida 3190 Statutes, is amended to read: 3191 744.2007 Powers and duties.-3192 (7) A public guardian may not commit a ward to a treatment facility, as defined in s. $394.455(51) \frac{394.455(47)}{}$, without an 3193 3194 involuntary placement proceeding as provided by law. 3195 Section 41. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 3196 790.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 3197 790.065 Sale and delivery of firearms.-3198 (2) Upon receipt of a request for a criminal history record check, the Department of Law Enforcement shall, during the 3199

licensee's call or by return call, forthwith:

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- 3201 (a) Review any records available to determine if the 3202 potential buyer or transferee:
 - 1. Has been convicted of a felony and is prohibited from receipt or possession of a firearm pursuant to s. 790.23;
 - 2. Has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, and therefore is prohibited from purchasing a firearm;
 - 3. Has had adjudication of guilt withheld or imposition of sentence suspended on any felony or misdemeanor crime of domestic violence unless 3 years have elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled or expunction has occurred; or
 - 4. Has been adjudicated mentally defective or has been committed to a mental institution by a court or as provided in sub-sub-subparagraph b.(II), and as a result is prohibited by state or federal law from purchasing a firearm.
 - a. As used in this subparagraph, "adjudicated mentally defective" means a determination by a court that a person, as a result of marked subnormal intelligence, or mental illness, incompetency, condition, or disease, is a danger to himself or herself or to others or lacks the mental capacity to contract or manage his or her own affairs. The phrase includes a judicial finding of incapacity under s. 744.331(6)(a), an acquittal by reason of insanity of a person charged with a criminal offense, and a judicial finding that a criminal defendant is not competent to stand trial.
 - b. As used in this subparagraph, "committed to a mental institution" means:
 - (I) Involuntary commitment, commitment for mental defectiveness or mental illness, and commitment for substance

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abuse. The phrase includes involuntary services inpatient placement as defined in s. 394.467, involuntary outpatient placement as defined in s. 394.4655, involuntary assessment and stabilization under s. 397.6818, and involuntary substance abuse treatment under s. 397.6957, but does not include a person in a mental institution for observation or discharged from a mental institution based upon the initial review by the physician or a voluntary admission to a mental institution; or

- (II) Notwithstanding sub-sub-subparagraph (I), voluntary admission to a mental institution for outpatient or inpatient treatment of a person who had an involuntary examination under s. 394.463, where each of the following conditions have been met:
- (A) An examining physician found that the person is an imminent danger to himself or herself or others.
- (B) The examining physician certified that if the person did not agree to voluntary treatment, a petition for involuntary outpatient or inpatient treatment would have been filed under s. $394.463(2)(f)3. \frac{394.463(2)(i)4.}{}$, or the examining physician certified that a petition was filed and the person subsequently agreed to voluntary treatment prior to a court hearing on the petition.
- (C) Before agreeing to voluntary treatment, the person received written notice of that finding and certification, and written notice that as a result of such finding, he or she may be prohibited from purchasing a firearm, and may not be eligible to apply for or retain a concealed weapon or firearms license under s. 790.06 and the person acknowledged such notice in writing, in substantially the following form:

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"I understand that the doctor who examined me believes I am a danger to myself or to others. I understand that if I do not agree to voluntary treatment, a petition will be filed in court to require me to receive involuntary treatment. I understand that if that petition is filed, I have the right to contest it. In the event a petition has been filed, I understand that I can subsequently agree to voluntary treatment prior to a court hearing. I understand that by agreeing to voluntary treatment in either of these situations, I may be prohibited from buying firearms and from applying for or retaining a concealed weapons or firearms license until I apply for and receive relief from that restriction under Florida law."

- (D) A judge or a magistrate has, pursuant to sub-subsubparagraph c.(II), reviewed the record of the finding, certification, notice, and written acknowledgment classifying the person as an imminent danger to himself or herself or others, and ordered that such record be submitted to the department.
- c. In order to check for these conditions, the department shall compile and maintain an automated database of persons who are prohibited from purchasing a firearm based on court records of adjudications of mental defectiveness or commitments to mental institutions.
- (I) Except as provided in sub-sub-subparagraph (II), clerks of court shall submit these records to the department within 1 month after the rendition of the adjudication or commitment. Reports shall be submitted in an automated format. The reports must, at a minimum, include the name, along with any known alias or former name, the sex, and the date of birth of the subject.

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(II) For persons committed to a mental institution pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph b.(II), within 24 hours after the person's agreement to voluntary admission, a record of the finding, certification, notice, and written acknowledgment must be filed by the administrator of the receiving or treatment facility, as defined in s. 394.455, with the clerk of the court for the county in which the involuntary examination under s. 394.463 occurred. No fee shall be charged for the filing under this sub-sub-subparagraph. The clerk must present the records to a judge or magistrate within 24 hours after receipt of the records. A judge or magistrate is required and has the lawful authority to review the records ex parte and, if the judge or magistrate determines that the record supports the classifying of the person as an imminent danger to himself or herself or others, to order that the record be submitted to the department. If a judge or magistrate orders the submittal of the record to the department, the record must be submitted to the department within 24 hours.

d. A person who has been adjudicated mentally defective or committed to a mental institution, as those terms are defined in this paragraph, may petition the court that made the adjudication or commitment, or the court that ordered that the record be submitted to the department pursuant to sub-subsubparagraph c.(II), for relief from the firearm disabilities imposed by such adjudication or commitment. A copy of the petition shall be served on the state attorney for the county in which the person was adjudicated or committed. The state attorney may object to and present evidence relevant to the relief sought by the petition. The hearing on the petition may

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be open or closed as the petitioner may choose. The petitioner may present evidence and subpoena witnesses to appear at the hearing on the petition. The petitioner may confront and crossexamine witnesses called by the state attorney. A record of the hearing shall be made by a certified court reporter or by courtapproved electronic means. The court shall make written findings of fact and conclusions of law on the issues before it and issue a final order. The court shall grant the relief requested in the petition if the court finds, based on the evidence presented with respect to the petitioner's reputation, the petitioner's mental health record and, if applicable, criminal history record, the circumstances surrounding the firearm disability, and any other evidence in the record, that the petitioner will not be likely to act in a manner that is dangerous to public safety and that granting the relief would not be contrary to the public interest. If the final order denies relief, the petitioner may not petition again for relief from firearm disabilities until 1 year after the date of the final order. The petitioner may seek judicial review of a final order denying relief in the district court of appeal having jurisdiction over the court that issued the order. The review shall be conducted de novo. Relief from a firearm disability granted under this sub-subparagraph has no effect on the loss of civil rights, including firearm rights, for any reason other than the particular adjudication of mental defectiveness or commitment to a mental institution from which relief is granted.

e. Upon receipt of proper notice of relief from firearm disabilities granted under sub-subparagraph d., the department shall delete any mental health record of the person granted

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relief from the automated database of persons who are prohibited from purchasing a firearm based on court records of adjudications of mental defectiveness or commitments to mental institutions.

f. The department is authorized to disclose data collected pursuant to this subparagraph to agencies of the Federal Government and other states for use exclusively in determining the lawfulness of a firearm sale or transfer. The department is also authorized to disclose this data to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for purposes of determining eligibility for issuance of a concealed weapons or concealed firearms license and for determining whether a basis exists for revoking or suspending a previously issued license pursuant to s. 790.06(10). When a potential buyer or transferee appeals a nonapproval based on these records, the clerks of court and mental institutions shall, upon request by the department, provide information to help determine whether the potential buyer or transferee is the same person as the subject of the record. Photographs and any other data that could confirm or negate identity must be made available to the department for such purposes, notwithstanding any other provision of state law to the contrary. Any such information that is made confidential or exempt from disclosure by law shall retain such confidential or exempt status when transferred to the department.

Section 42. Subsection (1) of section 945.46, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

945.46 Initiation of involuntary placement proceedings with respect to a mentally ill inmate scheduled for release.-

(1) If an inmate who is receiving mental health treatment



in the department is scheduled for release through expiration of sentence or any other means, but continues to be mentally ill and in need of care and treatment, as defined in s. 945.42, the warden is authorized to initiate procedures for involuntary placement pursuant to s. 394.467, 60 days prior to such release. Section 43. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.

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======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========== And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to examination and treatment of individuals with mental illness; amending s. 394.453, F.S.; revising legislative intent; amending s. 394.455, F.S.; providing, revising, and deleting definitions; amending s. 394.457, F.S.; providing responsibilities of the Department of Children and Families for a comprehensive statewide mental health and substance abuse program; amending s. 394.4573, F.S.; conforming terminology; amending s. 394.4574, F.S.; providing for additional professionals to assess a resident with a mental illness who resides in an assisted living facility; amending s. 394.458, F.S.; prohibiting the introduction or removal of certain articles at a facility providing mental health services; requiring such facilities to post a notice thereof; amending s. 394.459, F.S.; revising rights of individuals receiving mental health treatment and

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services to provide for the use of health care surrogates or proxies to make decisions; revising requirements relating to express and informed consent and liability for violations; requiring service providers to provide information concerning advance directives; amending s. 394.4593, F.S.; expanding the definition of the term "employee" to include staff, volunteers, and interns employed by a service provider for purposes of reporting sexual misconduct; repealing s. 394.4595, F.S., relating to the Florida statewide and local advocacy councils and access to patients and records; creating s. 394.4596, F.S.; requiring designated receiving facilities to permit access authority to an agency designated by the Governor to serve as the federally mandated protection and advocacy system for individuals with disabilities; amending s. 394.4597, F.S.; providing rights and responsibilities of the representative of an individual admitted to a facility for involuntary examination or services; amending s. 394.4598, F.S.; specifying certain persons who are prohibited from being appointed as a quardian advocate; providing duties of a guardian advocate; amending s. 394.4599, F.S.; revising requirements for a certain notice related to involuntary admission; repealing s. 394.460, F.S., relating to rights of professionals; amending s. 394.461, F.S.; authorizing governmental facilities to provide voluntary and involuntary mental health and substance abuse examinations and treatment

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under certain conditions; providing additional facility reporting requirements; amending s. 394.4615, F.S., relating to confidentiality of clinical records; providing additional circumstances in which information from a clinical record may be released; amending s. 394.462, F.S.; revising requirements for transportation to receiving facilities and treatment facilities; providing for a law enforcement officer to transport an individual to a United States Department of Veterans Affairs facility under certain circumstances; providing immunity from liability; deleting obsolete provisions; amending s. 394.4625, F.S.; revising criteria for voluntary admission to, and release or discharge from, a facility for examination and treatment; revising criteria for a determination of neglect to include mental and physical harm; requiring certain individuals charged with a crime to be discharged to the custody of a law enforcement officer under certain circumstances; amending s. 394.463, F.S.; requiring certain persons initiating an involuntary examination to provide notice to the individual's quardian, representative, or health care surrogate or proxy; revising a holding period for involuntary examination; amending s. 394.467, F.S.; revising provisions relating to admission to a facility for involuntary services; authorizing the state attorney to represent the state in certain proceedings relating to a petition for involuntary services; granting the state attorney

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access to certain clinical records and witnesses; providing conditions for a continuance of the hearing; requiring the Division of Administrative Hearings to advise certain parties representing the individual of the right to an independent examination in continued involuntary services proceedings; amending s. 394.46715, F.S.; providing purpose of department rules; amending s. 394.4672, F.S.; authorizing facilities of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs to provide certain mental health services; amending s. 394.4685, F.S.; revising provisions governing transfer of individuals between and among public and private facilities; amending s. 394.469, F.S.; authorizing the discharge of an individual from involuntary services into the custody of a law enforcement officer under certain conditions; amending s. 394.473, F.S.; revising provisions relating to compensation of attorneys and expert witnesses in cases involving indigent individuals; amending s. 394.475, F.S.; conforming terminology; amending s. 394.4785, F.S.; defining the term "minor" for purposes of admission into a mental health facility; repealing s. 394.4595, F.S., relating to access to patients and patients' records by members of the Florida statewide and local advocacy councils; repealing s. 394.460, F.S., relating to the rights of professionals; repealing s. 394.4655, F.S., relating to involuntary outpatient services; repealing s. 394.4786, F.S., relating to legislative intent; repealing s.



394.47865, F.S., relating to the privatization of
South Florida State Hospital; repealing s. 394.4787,
F.S., relating to definitions; repealing s. 394.4788,
F.S., relating to use of certain PMATF funds for the
purchase of acute care mental health services;
repealing s. 394.4789, F.S., relating to the
establishment of a referral process and eligibility
determination; amending ss. 20.425, 39.407, 394.4599,
394.492, 394.495, 394.496, 394.9082, 394.9085,
409.972, 744.2007, 790.065, and 945.46, F.S.;
conforming references and cross-references; providing
an effective date.

By Senator Garcia

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to examination and treatment of individuals with mental illness; amending s. 394.453, F.S.; revising legislative intent; amending s. 394.455, F.S.; providing, revising, and deleting definitions; amending s. 394.457, F.S.; providing responsibilities of the Department of Children and Families for a comprehensive statewide mental health and substance abuse program; amending s. 394.4573, F.S.; conforming terminology; amending s. 394.4574, F.S.; providing for additional professionals to assess a resident with a mental illness who resides in an assisted living facility; amending s. 394.458, F.S.; prohibiting the introduction or removal of certain articles at a facility providing mental health services; requiring such facilities to post a notice thereof; amending s. 394.459, F.S.; revising rights of individuals receiving mental health treatment and services to provide for the use of health care surrogates or proxies to make decisions; revising requirements relating to express and informed consent and liability for violations; requiring service providers to provide information concerning advance directives; amending s. 394.4593, F.S.; expanding the definition of the term "employee" to include staff, volunteers, and interns employed by a service provider for purposes of reporting sexual misconduct; repealing s. 394.4595, F.S., relating to the Florida statewide and local advocacy councils and access to patients and

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1	36-01520-17 20171756
30	records; creating s. 394.4596, F.S.; requiring
31	designated receiving facilities to permit access
32	authority to an agency designated by the Governor to
33	serve as the federally mandated protection and
34	advocacy system for individuals with disabilities;
35	amending s. 394.4597, F.S.; providing rights and
36	responsibilities of the representative of an
37	individual admitted to a facility for involuntary
38	examination or services; amending s. 394.4598, F.S.;
39	specifying certain persons who are prohibited from
40	being appointed as a guardian advocate; providing
41	duties of a guardian advocate; amending s. 394.4599,
42	F.S.; revising requirements for a certain notice
43	related to involuntary admission; repealing s.
44	394.460, F.S., relating to rights of professionals;
45	amending s. 394.461, F.S.; authorizing governmental
46	facilities to provide voluntary and involuntary mental
47	health and substance abuse examinations and treatment
48	under certain conditions; providing additional
49	facility reporting requirements; amending s. 394.4615,
50	F.S., relating to confidentiality of clinical records;
51	providing additional circumstances in which
52	information from a clinical record may be released;
53	amending s. 394.462, F.S.; revising requirements for
54	transportation to receiving facilities and treatment
55	facilities; providing for a law enforcement officer to
56	transport an individual to a United States Department
57	of Veterans Affairs facility under certain
58	circumstances; providing immunity from liability;

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60 F.S.; revising criteria for voluntary admission to, 61 and release or discharge from, a facility for 62 examination and treatment; revising criteria for a 63 determination of neglect to include mental and 64 physical harm; requiring certain individuals charged 65 with a crime to be discharged to the custody of a law 66 enforcement officer under certain circumstances; 67 amending s. 394.463, F.S.; requiring certain persons 68 initiating an involuntary examination to provide 69 notice to the individual's guardian, representative, 70 or health care surrogate or proxy; revising a holding 71 period for involuntary examination; amending s. 72 394.467, F.S.; revising provisions relating to 73 admission to a facility for involuntary services; 74 authorizing the state attorney to represent the state 75 in certain proceedings relating to a petition for

involuntary services; granting the state attorney

access to certain clinical records and witnesses;

providing conditions for a continuance of the hearing;

requiring the Division of Administrative Hearings to

the right to an independent examination in continued

involuntary services proceedings; amending s.

rules; amending s. 394.4672, F.S.; authorizing

394.46715, F.S.; providing purpose of department

Affairs to provide certain mental health services;

amending s. 394.4685, F.S.; revising provisions

advise certain parties representing the individual of

deleting obsolete provisions; amending s. 394.4625,

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facilities of the United States Department of Veterans

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88	governing transfer of individuals between and among
89	public and private facilities; amending s. 394.469,
90	F.S.; authorizing the discharge of an individual from
91	involuntary services into the custody of a law
92	enforcement officer under certain conditions; amending
93	s. 394.473, F.S.; revising provisions relating to
94	compensation of attorneys and expert witnesses in
95	cases involving indigent individuals; amending s.
96	394.475, F.S.; conforming terminology; amending s.
97	394.4785, F.S.; defining the term "minor" for purposes
98	of admission into a mental health facility; repealing
99	s. 394.4595, F.S., relating to access to patients and
100	patients' records by members of the Florida statewide
101	and local advocacy councils; repealing s. 394.460,
102	F.S., relating to the rights of professionals;
103	repealing s. 394.4655, F.S., relating to involuntary
104	outpatient services; repealing s. 394.4786, F.S.,
105	relating to legislative intent; repealing s.
106	394.47865, F.S., relating to the privatization of
107	South Florida State Hospital; repealing s. 394.4787,
108	F.S., relating to definitions; repealing s. 394.4788,
109	F.S., relating to use of certain PMATF funds for the
110	purchase of acute care mental health services;
111	repealing s. 394.4789, F.S., relating to the
112	establishment of a referral process and eligibility
113	determination; amending ss. 20.425, 39.407, 394.4599,
114	394.492, 394.495, 394.496, 394.9082, 394.9085,
115	409.972, 744.2007, 790.065, and 945.46, F.S.;
116	conforming references and cross-references; providing

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117 an effective date.

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

121 Section 1. Section 394.453, Florida Statutes, is amended to 122 read:

394.453 Legislative intent.-

- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature:
- (a) To authorize and direct the Department of Children and Families to evaluate, research, plan, and recommend to the Governor and the Legislature programs designed to reduce the occurrence, severity, duration, and disabling aspects of mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders and substance abuse impairment.
- (b) That treatment programs for such disorders include, but not be limited to, comprehensive health, social, educational, and rehabilitative services for individuals to persons requiring intensive short-term and continued treatment in order to encourage them to assume responsibility for their treatment and recovery. It is intended that:
- 1. Such <u>individuals</u> persons be provided with emergency service and temporary detention for evaluation if when required;
- 2. Such <u>individuals</u> persons be admitted to treatment facilities \underline{if} on a voluntary basis when extended or continuing care is needed and unavailable in the community;
- 3. Involuntary <u>services</u> placement be provided only \underline{if} when expert evaluation determines it is necessary;
- 4. Any involuntary treatment or examination be accomplished in a setting that is clinically appropriate and most likely to

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facilitate the <u>individual's discharge</u> person's return to the community as soon as possible; and

- 5. <u>Individual</u> Dignity and human rights be guaranteed to all <u>individuals</u> <u>persons</u> who are admitted to mental health facilities or who are being held under s. 394.463.
- (c) That services provided to <u>individuals</u> persons in this state use the coordination-of-care principles characteristic of recovery-oriented services and include social support services, such as housing support, life skills and vocational training, and employment assistance, necessary for <u>individuals</u> persons with mental health disorders and co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders to live successfully in their communities.
- (d) That licensed, qualified health professionals be authorized to practice to the fullest extent of their education and training in the performance of professional functions necessary to carry out the intent of this part.
- (2) It is the policy of this state that the use of restraint and seclusion on elients is justified only as an emergency safety measure to be used in response to imminent danger to the individual elient or others. It is, therefore, the intent of the Legislature to achieve an ongoing reduction in the use of restraint and seclusion in programs and facilities serving individuals experiencing persons with mental illness.
- (3) The Legislature further finds the need for additional psychiatrists to be of critical state concern and recommends the establishment of an additional psychiatry program to be offered by one of Florida's schools of medicine currently not offering psychiatry. The program shall seek to integrate primary care and

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psychiatry and other evolving models of care for individuals
persons with mental health and substance use disorders.

Additionally, the Legislature finds that the use of telemedicine for patient evaluation, case management, and ongoing care will improve management of patient care and reduce costs of transportation.

Section 2. Section 394.455, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.455 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:

- (1) "Access center" means a facility that has medical, mental health, and substance abuse professionals to provide emergency screening and evaluation for mental health or substance abuse disorders and may provide transportation to an appropriate facility if an individual is in need of more intensive services.
- (2) "Addictions receiving facility" is a secure, acute care facility that, at a minimum, provides emergency screening, evaluation, detoxification, and stabilization services; is operated 24 hours per day, 7 days per week; and is designated by the department to serve individuals found to have substance abuse impairment who qualify for services under this part.
- (3) "Administrator" means the chief administrative officer of a receiving or treatment facility or his or her designee.
- (4) "Adult" means an individual who is 18 years of age or older or who has had the disability of nonage removed under chapter 743.
- (5) "Advance directive" has the same meaning as in s. 765.101.
 - (5) "Clinical psychologist" means a psychologist as defined

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04	in s. 490.003(7) with 3 years of postdoctoral experience in the
05	practice of clinical psychology, inclusive of the experience
06	required for licensure, or a psychologist employed by a facility
07	operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs
8 0	that qualifies as a receiving or treatment facility under this
09	part.
10	(6) "Clinical record" means all parts of the record
11	required to be maintained and includes all medical records,
12	progress notes, charts, and admission and discharge data, and
13	all other information recorded by facility staff which pertains
14	to <u>an individual's admission, retention</u> the patient's
15	hospitalization, or treatment at a mental facility.
16	(7) "Clinical social worker" means a person licensed \underline{to}
17	practice social work under s. 491.005 or s. 491.006 or a person
18	employed as a clinical social worker by the United States
19	Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department
20	of Defense as a clinical social worker under s. 491.005 or s.
21	491.006 .
22	(8) "Community facility" means a community service provider
23	that contracts with the department to furnish substance abuse or
24	mental health services under part IV of this chapter.
25	(9) "Community mental health center or clinic" means a
26	publicly funded, not-for-profit center that contracts with the
27	department for the provision of inpatient, outpatient, day
28	treatment, or emergency services.
29	(10) "Court," unless otherwise specified, means the circuit
30	court.
31	(11) "Department" means the Department of Children and

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Families.

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(12) "Designated receiving facility" means a facility approved by the department which may be a public or private hospital, crisis stabilization unit, or addictions receiving facility; which provides, at a minimum, emergency screening, evaluation, and short-term stabilization for mental health or substance abuse disorders; and which may have an agreement with a corresponding facility for transportation and services.

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- (13) "Detoxification facility" means a facility licensed to provide detoxification services under chapter 397.
- (14) "Electronic means" means a form of telecommunication which requires all parties to maintain visual as well as audio communication when being used to conduct an examination by a qualified professional.
- (15) "Express and informed consent" means consent voluntarily given in writing, by a competent person, after sufficient explanation and disclosure of the subject matter involved, as documented in the clinical record, to enable the individual or his or her guardian, guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy person to make a knowing and willful decision without any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, or other form of constraint or coercion. Such consent must be in writing when provided by the individual, but may be provided verbally and documented in the clinical record when the individual's substitute decisionmaker is unable to reasonably provide it in writing.
- (16) "Facility" means any hospital, community facility, public or private facility, or receiving or treatment facility providing for the evaluation, diagnosis, care, treatment, training, or hospitalization of individuals persons who appear

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262	to have or who have been diagnosed as having a mental illness or
263	substance abuse impairment. The term does not include a program
264	or an entity licensed under chapter 400 or chapter 429.
265	(17) "Government facility" means a facility owned,
266	operated, or administered by the Department of Corrections or
267	the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.
268	(18) (17) "Guardian" means the natural guardian of a minor,
269	or a person appointed by a court to act on behalf of a ward's
270	person if the ward is a minor or has been adjudicated
271	incapacitated.
272	(19)(18) "Guardian advocate" means a person appointed by a
273	court to make decisions regarding mental health treatment on
274	behalf of an individual a patient who has been found incompetent
275	to consent to treatment pursuant to this part.
276	(20)(19) "Hospital" means a hospital licensed under chapter
277	395 and part II of chapter 408.
278	(21) (20) "Incapacitated" means that an individual a person
279	has been adjudicated incapacitated pursuant to part V of chapter
280	744 and a guardian of the $individual$ person has been appointed.
281	(22) (21) "Incompetent to consent to treatment" means that
282	an individual's a state in which a person's judgment is so
283	affected by a mental illness or a substance abuse impairment or
284	any medical or organic cause that he or she lacks the capacity
285	to make a well-reasoned, willful, and knowing decision
286	concerning his or her medical, mental health, or substance abuse
287	treatment.
288	(23) "Individual" means any person who is held or accepted
289	for a mental health examination or treatment.

(24) (22) "Involuntary examination" means an examination

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36-01520-17 20171756_performed under s. 394.463, s. 397.6772, s. 397.679, s. $\frac{397.6798}{6798}$, or s. 397.6811 to determine $\frac{\text{if an individual}}{6798}$ whether a person qualifies for involuntary services.

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(25)(23) "Involuntary services" means court-ordered outpatient services or inpatient placement for mental health treatment for mental illness in a receiving facility or treatment facility or by a service provider pursuant to s. 394.4655 or s. 394.467.

 $\underline{(26)}$ "Law enforcement officer" has the same meaning as provided in s. 943.10 or a federal or tribal law enforcement officer as defined by federal law.

(27) (25) "Marriage and family therapist" means a person licensed to practice marriage and family therapy under s.

491.005 or s. 491.006 or a person employed as a marriage and family therapist by the United States Department of Veterans

Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.

(28) (26) "Mental health counselor" means a person licensed to practice mental health counseling under s. 491.005 or s. 491.006 or a person employed as a mental health counselor by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.

(29) (27) "Mental health overlay program" means a mobile service that provides an independent examination for voluntary admission and a range of supplemental onsite services to an individual who has persons with a mental illness in a residential setting such as a nursing home, an assisted living facility, or an adult family-care home or a nonresidential setting such as an adult day care center. Independent examinations provided through a mental health overlay program

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320 must only be provided only under contract with the department 321 for this service or be attached to a public receiving facility 322 that is also a community mental health center. 323 (30) (28) "Mental illness" means an impairment of the mental 324 or emotional processes that exercise conscious control of one's 325 actions or of the ability to perceive or understand reality, 326 which impairment substantially interferes with the individual's 327 person's ability to meet the ordinary demands of living. As used 328 in For the purposes of this part, the term does not include a 329 developmental disability as defined in chapter 393, intoxication, or conditions manifested only by antisocial 331 behavior or substance abuse impairment. 332 (31) (29) "Minor" means an individual who is 17 years of age 333 or younger and who has not had the disability of nonage removed 334 pursuant to s. 743.01 or s. 743.015. 335 (32) (30) "Mobile crisis response service" means a nonresidential crisis service available 24 hours per day, 7 days 336 337 per week which provides immediate intensive assessments and 338 interventions, including screening for admission into a mental 339 health receiving facility, an addictions receiving facility, or a detoxification facility, for the purpose of identifying 341 appropriate treatment services. 342 (31) "Patient" means any person, with or without a co-343 occurring substance abuse disorder, who is held or accepted for 344 mental health treatment. 345 (33) (32) "Physician" means a medical practitioner licensed 346 under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has experience in the 347 diagnosis and treatment of mental illness or a physician employed by a facility operated by the United States Department 348

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36-01520-17 20171756_ of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.

(34) (33) "Physician assistant" means a person <u>fully</u> licensed <u>as a physician assistant</u> under chapter 458 or chapter 459 or a person employed as a physician assistant by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States <u>Department of Defense</u> who has experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders.

(35) "Private facility" means a hospital or facility operated by a for-profit or not-for-profit corporation or association which provides mental health or substance abuse services and is not a public facility.

(36) (35) "Psychiatric nurse" means an advanced registered nurse practitioner certified under s. 464.012 who has a master's or doctoral degree in psychiatric nursing, holds a national advanced practice certification as a psychiatric mental health advanced practice nurse, and has 2 years of post-master's clinical experience under the supervision of a physician or a person employed as a psychiatric nurse by the United States

Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.

(37) (36) "Psychiatrist" means a medical practitioner licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 for at least 3 years, inclusive of psychiatric residency or a person employed as a psychiatrist by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.

(38) "Psychologist" means a person defined as a psychologist under s. 490.003 or a person employed as a psychologist by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.

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(39)(37) "Public facility" means a facility that has contracted with the department to provide mental health services to all individuals persons, regardless of ability to pay, and is receiving state funds for such purpose.

(40) "Qualified professional" means a physician or a physician assistant licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459; a psychiatrist licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459; a psychologist as defined in s. 490.003(7); or a psychiatric nurse as defined in this section.

 $\underline{(41)}$ "Receiving facility" means a public or private facility or hospital $\underline{\text{expressly}}$ designated by the department to receive and hold $\underline{\text{individuals on involuntary status}}$ or refer, as appropriate, involuntary patients under emergency conditions for mental health or substance abuse evaluation and to provide treatment or transportation to the appropriate service provider. The term does not include a county jail.

 $\frac{(42)\,(40)}{(40)} \text{ "Representative" means a person selected } \underline{\text{to s. } 394.4597\,(2)} \text{ to receive notice of proceedings during the } \\ \underline{\text{time a patient is held in or admitted to a receiving or }} \\ \underline{\text{treatment facility.}}$

(43) (41) "Restraint" means:

(a) A physical restraint, including any manual method or physical or mechanical device, material, or equipment attached or adjacent to an individual's body so that he or she cannot easily remove the restraint and which restricts freedom of movement or normal access to one's body. "Physical restraint" includes the physical holding of an individual a person during a procedure to forcibly administer psychotropic medication. "Physical restraint" does not include physical devices such as

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orthopedically prescribed appliances, surgical dressings and bandages, supportive body bands, or other physical holding when necessary for routine physical examinations and tests or for purposes of orthopedic, surgical, or other similar medical treatment when used to provide support for the achievement of functional body position or proper balance for protecting an individual or when used to protect a person from falling out of bed.

- (b) A drug or medication used to control $\underline{an\ individual's}\ a$ $\underline{person's}$ behavior or to restrict his or her freedom of movement which is not part of the standard treatment regimen $\underline{for\ an}$ $\underline{individual\ having}\ of\ a\ person\ with}\ a\ diagnosed\ mental\ illness.$
- (44) "School psychologist" has the same meaning as in s. 490.003.

(45)(42) "Seclusion" means the physical segregation or involuntary isolation of an individual a person in a room or area from which the individual person is prevented from leaving. The prevention may be by physical barrier or by a staff member who is acting in a manner, or who is physically situated, so as to prevent the individual person from leaving the room or area. As used in For purposes of this part, the term does not mean isolation due to the individual's a person's medical condition or symptoms.

 $\underline{(46)}$ "Secretary" means the Secretary of Children and

(47) (44) "Service provider" means a <u>public or private</u> receiving facility, a facility licensed under chapter 397, a treatment facility, an entity under contract with the department to provide mental health or substance abuse services, a

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436	community mental health center or clinic, a psychologist, a
437	clinical social worker, a marriage and family therapist, a
438	mental health counselor, a physician, a psychiatrist, an
439	advanced registered nurse practitioner, a psychiatric nurse, or
440	a <u>substance abuse</u> qualified professional as defined in s. 39.01 .
441	(48) (45) "Substance abuse impaired impairment" means a
442	condition involving the use of alcoholic beverages or any
443	psychoactive or mood-altering substance in such a manner <u>as to</u>
444	induce mental, emotional, or physical problems and cause
445	socially dysfunctional behavior that a person has lost the power
446	of self-control and has inflicted or is likely to inflict
447	physical harm on himself, herself, or another.
448	(49) "Substance abuse qualified professional" has the same
449	meaning as in s. 397.311(33).
450	(50) (46) "Transfer evaluation" means the process, as
451	approved by the department, in which the individual by which a
452	person who is being considered for placement in a state
453	treatment facility is evaluated for appropriateness of admission
454	to <u>a treatment</u> such facility. <u>The transfer evaluation shall be</u>
455	conducted by the department, a public receiving facility, or a
456	community mental health center or clinic.
457	$\underline{(51)}\underline{(47)}$ "Treatment facility" means a state-owned, state-
458	operated, or state-supported hospital, center, or clinic
459	designated by the department for extended treatment and
460	hospitalization of individuals who have a mental illness _{\mathcal{T}} beyond
461	that provided for by a receiving facility or $array constants of array constants or constants of array constants or constant or constants or constants or constants or constants or constant or constants or constants or constants or constants or constant or constants or constants or constants or constants or constant or constants or constants or constants or constants or constant or constants or constants or constants or constants or constant or constants or constants or constants or constants or constant or constants or constants or constants or constants or constant or constants or constants or constants or constants or constant or constants or constants or constants or constants or constant or constants or constants or constants or constants or constant or constant or constants or constant or co$
462	have a mental illness, including facilities of the United States
463	Government, and any private facility designated by the
464	department when rendering such services to a person pursuant to

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the provisions of this part. Patients treated in facilities of the United States Covernment shall be solely those whose care is the responsibility of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

(52) (48) "Triage center" means a facility that has medical, mental health, and substance abuse professionals present or on call to provide emergency screening and evaluation for mental health or substance abuse disorders for individuals transported to the center by a law enforcement officer.

Section 3. Section 394.457, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.457 Operation and administration.-

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- (1) ADMINISTRATION.—The Department of Children and Families is designated the "Mental Health Authority" of Florida. The department and the Agency for Health Care Administration shall exercise executive and administrative supervision over all mental health facilities, programs, and services.
- (2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT.—The department is responsible for:
- (a) The planning, evaluation, and implementation of a complete and comprehensive statewide program of mental health and substance abuse, including community services, receiving and treatment facilities, child services, research, and training as authorized and approved by the Legislature, based on the annual program budget of the department. The department is also responsible for the coordination of efforts with other departments and divisions of the state government, county and municipal governments, and private agencies concerned with and providing mental health or substance abuse services. It is

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494 responsible for establishing standards, providing technical 495 assistance, supervising and exercising supervision of mental 496 health and substance abuse programs, and of, and the treatment of individuals patients at, community facilities, other 498 facilities serving individuals for persons who have a mental 499 illness or substance abuse impairment, and any agency or 500 facility providing services under to patients pursuant to this 501

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(b) The publication and distribution of an information handbook to facilitate the understanding of this part, the policies and procedures involved in the implementation of this part, and the responsibilities of the various service providers of services under this part. Distribution of this handbook may be limited to online electronic distribution. The department may It shall stimulate research by public and private agencies, institutions of higher learning, and hospitals in the interest of the elimination and amelioration of mental illnesses or substance abuse impairments illness.

(3) POWER TO CONTRACT.—The department may contract to provide, and be provided with, services and facilities in order to carry out its responsibilities under this part with respect to the following agencies: public and private hospitals; receiving and treatment facilities; clinics; laboratories; departments, divisions, and other units of state government; the state colleges and universities; the community colleges; private colleges and universities; counties, municipalities, and any other political subdivisions governmental unit, including facilities of the United States Government; and any other public or private entity that which provides or needs facilities or

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services. Baker Act funds for community inpatient, crisis stabilization, short-term residential treatment, and screening services under this part must be allocated to each county pursuant to the department's funding allocation methodology. Notwithstanding s. 287.057(3)(e), contracts for community-based Baker Act services for inpatient, crisis stabilization, shortterm residential treatment, and screening provided under this part, other than those with other units of government, to be provided for the department must be awarded using competitive solicitation sealed bids if the county commission of the county receiving the services makes a request to the department department's district office by January 15 of the contracting year. The department district may not enter into a competitively bid contract under this provision if such action will result in increases of state or local expenditures for Baker Act services within the district. Contracts for these Baker Act services using competitive solicitation sealed bids are effective for 3 years. The department shall adopt rules establishing minimum standards for such contracted services and facilities and shall make periodic audits and inspections to assure that the contracted services are provided and meet the standards of the department.

(4) APPLICATION FOR AND ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND GRANTS.-The department may apply for and accept any funds, grants, gifts, or services made available to it by any agency or department of the Federal Government or any other public or private agency or person individual in aid of mental health and substance abuse programs. All such moneys must shall be deposited in the State Treasury and shall be disbursed as provided by law.

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(5) RULES.—The department shall adopt rules:

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- (a) The department shall adopt rules Establishing forms and procedures relating to the rights and privileges of individuals receiving examination or patients seeking mental health treatment from facilities under this part.
- (b) Implementing and administering The department shall 558 adopt rules necessary for the implementation and administration 559 of the provisions of this part., and A program subject to the 560 provisions of this part may shall not be permitted to operate 561 unless rules designed to ensure the protection of the health, 562 safety, and welfare of the individuals examined and patients 563 treated under through such program have been adopted. Such rules adopted under this subsection must include provisions governing 564 565 the use of restraint and seclusion which are consistent with recognized best practices and professional judgment; prohibit inherently dangerous restraint or seclusion procedures; establish limitations on the use and duration of restraint and 568 seclusion; establish measures to ensure the safety of program 569 570 participants and staff during an incident of restraint or seclusion; establish procedures for staff to follow before, 572 during, and after incidents of restraint or seclusion; establish professional qualifications of and training for staff who may order or be engaged in the use of restraint or seclusion; and 575 establish mandatory reporting, data collection, and data 576 dissemination procedures and requirements. Such rules adopted 577 under this subsection must require that each instance of the use of restraint or seclusion be documented in the clinical record 579 of the individual who has been restrained or secluded patient. 580
 - (c) The department shall adopt rules Establishing minimum

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standards for services provided by a mental health overlay program or a mobile crisis response service.

(6) PERSONNEL.-

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- (a) The department shall, by rule, establish minimum standards of education and experience for professional and technical personnel employed in mental health programs, including members of a mobile crisis response service.
- (b) The department may shall design and distribute appropriate materials for the orientation and training of persons actively engaged in administering implementing the provisions of this part relating to the involuntary examination and treatment placement of individuals persons who are believed to have a mental illness or substance abuse impairment.
- (7) PAYMENT FOR CARE OF PATIENTS. Fees and fee collections for individuals patients in state-owned, state-operated, or state-supported treatment facilities must be in accordance with shall be according to s. 402.33.
- Section 4. Subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 394.4573, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

394.4573 Coordinated system of care; annual assessment; essential elements; measures of performance; system improvement grants; reports. - On or before December 1 of each year, the department shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives an assessment of the behavioral health services in this state. The assessment shall consider, at a minimum, the extent to which designated receiving systems function as no-wrong-door models, the availability of treatment and recovery services that use recovery-oriented and peer-involved approaches, the availability

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610 of less-restrictive services, and the use of evidence-informed 611 practices. The department's assessment shall consider, at a 612 minimum, the needs assessments conducted by the managing entities pursuant to s. 394.9082(5). Beginning in 2017, the 614 department shall compile and include in the report all plans submitted by managing entities pursuant to s. 394.9082(8) and the department's evaluation of each plan.

(1) As used in this section, the term:

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- (a) "Care coordination" means the implementation of deliberate and planned organizational relationships and service procedures that improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the behavioral health system by engaging in purposeful interactions with individuals who are not yet effectively connected with services to ensure service linkage. Examples of care coordination activities include development of referral agreements, shared protocols, and information exchange procedures. The purpose of care coordination is to enhance the delivery of treatment services and recovery supports and to improve outcomes among priority populations.
- (b) "Case management" means those direct services provided to a client in order to assess his or her needs, plan or arrange services, coordinate service providers, link the service system to a client, monitor service delivery, and evaluate patient outcomes to ensure the client is receiving the appropriate services.
- (c) "Coordinated system of care" means the full array of behavioral and related services in a region or community offered by all service providers, whether participating under contract with the managing entity or by another method of community

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partnership or mutual agreement.

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- (d) "No-wrong-door model" means a model for the delivery of acute care services to individuals persons who have mental health or substance use disorders, or both, which optimizes access to care, regardless of the entry point to the behavioral health care system.
- (2) The essential elements of a coordinated system of care include:
- (b) A designated receiving system that consists of one or more facilities serving a defined geographic area and responsible for assessment and evaluation, both voluntary and involuntary, and treatment or triage of patients who have a mental health or substance use disorder, or co-occurring disorders.
- 1. A county or several counties shall plan the designated receiving system using a process that includes the managing entity and is open to participation by individuals with behavioral health needs and their families, service providers, law enforcement agencies, and other parties. The county or counties, in collaboration with the managing entity, shall document the designated receiving system through written memoranda of agreement or other binding arrangements. The county or counties and the managing entity shall complete the plan and implement the designated receiving system by July 1, 2017, and the county or counties and the managing entity shall review and update, as necessary, the designated receiving system at least once every 3 years.
- 2. To the extent permitted by available resources, the designated receiving system shall function as a no-wrong-door

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36-01520-17 20171756 model. The designated receiving system may be organized in any

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manner which functions as a no-wrong-door model that responds to individual needs and integrates services among various providers. Such models include, but are not limited to:

- a. A central receiving system that consists of a designated central receiving facility that serves as a single entry point for individuals persons with mental health or substance use disorders, or co-occurring disorders. The central receiving facility shall be capable of assessment, evaluation, and triage or treatment or stabilization of individuals persons with mental health or substance use disorders, or co-occurring disorders.
- b. A coordinated receiving system that consists of multiple entry points that are linked by shared data systems, formal referral agreements, and cooperative arrangements for care coordination and case management. Each entry point shall be a designated receiving facility and shall, within existing resources, provide or arrange for necessary services following an initial assessment and evaluation.
- c. A tiered receiving system that consists of multiple entry points, some of which offer only specialized or limited services. Each service provider shall be classified according to its capabilities as either a designated receiving facility or another type of service provider, such as a triage center, a licensed detoxification facility, or an access center. All participating service providers shall, within existing resources, be linked by methods to share data, formal referral agreements, and cooperative arrangements for care coordination and case management.

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An accurate inventory of the participating service providers which specifies the capabilities and limitations of each provider and its ability to accept patients under the designated receiving system agreements and the transportation plan developed pursuant to this section shall be maintained and made available at all times to all first responders in the service

Section 5. Section 394.4574, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4574 Responsibilities for coordination of services for a $\frac{1}{2}$ mental health resident $\frac{1}{2}$ with a mental illness who resides in an assisted living facility that holds a limited mental health license -

- (1) As used in this section, the term "mental health resident" means an individual who receives social security disability income due to a mental disorder as determined by the Social Security Administration or receives supplemental security income due to a mental disorder as determined by the Social Security Administration and receives optional state supplementation.
- (2) Medicaid managed care plans are responsible for Medicaid enrolled mental health residents, and managing entities under contract with the department are responsible for mental health residents who are not enrolled in a Medicaid health plan. A Medicaid managed care plan or a managing entity shall ensure that:
- (a) A mental health resident has been assessed by a psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, clinical social worker, or psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family

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therapist, or a qualified professional an individual who is supervised by one of these professionals, and determined to be appropriate to reside in an assisted living facility. The documentation must be provided to the administrator of the facility within 30 days after the mental health resident has been admitted to the facility. An evaluation completed upon discharge from a state mental health treatment facility hospital meets the requirements of this subsection related to appropriateness for services placement as a mental health resident if it was completed within 90 days before admission to the facility.

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- (b) A cooperative agreement, as required in s. 429.075, is developed by the mental health or substance abuse care services provider that serves a mental health resident and the administrator of the assisted living facility with a limited mental health license in which the mental health resident is living.
- (c) The community living support plan, as defined in s. 429.02, has been prepared by a mental health resident and his or her mental health case manager in consultation with the administrator of the facility or the administrator's designee. The plan must be completed and provided to the administrator of the assisted living facility with a limited mental health license in which the mental health resident lives within 30 days after the resident's admission. The support plan and the agreement may be in one document.
- (d) The assisted living facility with a limited mental health license is provided with documentation that the individual meets the definition of a mental health resident.

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- (e) The mental health services provider assigns a case manager to each mental health resident for whom the entity is responsible. The case manager shall coordinate the development and implementation of the community living support plan defined in s. 429.02. The plan must be updated at least annually, or when there is a significant change in the resident's behavioral health status. Each case manager shall keep a record of the date and time of any face-to-face interaction with the resident and make the record available to the responsible entity for inspection. The record must be retained for at least 2 years after the date of the most recent interaction.
- (f) Consistent monitoring and implementation of community living support plans and cooperative agreements are conducted by the resident's case manager.
- (g) Concerns are reported to the appropriate regulatory oversight organization if a regulated provider fails to deliver appropriate services or otherwise acts in a manner that has the potential to result in harm to the resident.
- (3) The secretary of Children and Families, in consultation with the Agency for Health Care Administration, shall require each regional district administrator to develop, with community input, a detailed annual plan that demonstrates how the regional office, in cooperation with service providers, district will ensure the provision of state-funded mental health and substance abuse treatment services to residents of assisted living facilities that hold a limited mental health license. This plan must be consistent with the substance abuse and mental health district plan developed pursuant to s. 394.75 and must address case management services; access to consumer-operated drop-in

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784	centers; access to services during evenings, weekends, and
785	holidays; supervision of the clinical needs of the residents;
786	and access to emergency psychiatric care.
787	Section 6. Section 394.458, Florida Statutes, is amended to
788	read:
789	394.458 Introduction or removal of certain articles
790	unlawful; penalty
791	(1) $\frac{1}{2}$ Except as authorized by the facility administrator
792	for a lawful purpose law or as specifically authorized by the
793	person in charge of each hospital providing mental health
794	services under this part, it is unlawful to knowingly and
795	intentionally bring into any facility providing services under
796	this part, or to take or attempt to take or send therefrom, any
797	of the following articles introduce into or upon the grounds of
798	such hospital, or to take or attempt to take or send therefrom,
799	any of the following articles, which are hereby declared to be
800	contraband for the purposes of this section:
801	$\underline{\text{(a)}} 1.$ Any intoxicating beverage or beverage which causes or
802	may cause an intoxicating effect;
803	$\underline{\text{(b)}}_{2}$. Any controlled substance as defined in chapter 893;
804	(c) Any imitation controlled substance as defined in s.
805	<u>817.564;</u> or
806	(d) 3. Any firearms or deadly weapon, except for certified
807	law enforcement officers acting in their official capacity.
808	(b) It is unlawful to transmit to, or attempt to transmit
809	to, or cause or attempt to cause to be transmitted to, or
810	received by, any patient of any hospital providing mental health
811	services under this part any article or thing declared by this
812	section to be contraband, at any place which is outside of the

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grounds of such hospital, except as authorized by law or as specifically authorized by the person in charge of such hospital.

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- (2) A person who violates any provision of this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (3) A facility providing services under this part shall post at each entry point of the facility a conspicuous notice that includes the text of this section.

Section 7. Section 394.459, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.459 Rights of individuals receiving mental health treatment and services patients.—

(1) RIGHT TO INDIVIDUAL DIGNITY.-It is the policy of this state that the individual dignity of all individuals held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment the patient shall be respected at all times and upon all occasions, including any occasion when the individual patient is taken into custody, held, or transported. Procedures, facilities, vehicles, and restraining devices used utilized for criminals or those accused of a crime may shall not be used in connection with individuals persons who have a mental illness, except for the protection of the individual patient or others. Individuals Persons who have a mental illness but who are not charged with a criminal offense may shall not be detained or incarcerated in the jails of this state. An individual A person who is receiving treatment for mental illness may shall not be deprived of any constitutional rights. However, if such an individual a person is adjudicated incapacitated, his or her rights may be limited

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842 to the same extent the rights of any incapacitated <u>individual</u> 843 person are limited by law.

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- (2) RIGHT TO TREATMENT.—An individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment:
- (a) May A person shall not be denied treatment for mental illness and services may shall not be delayed at a receiving or treatment facility because of inability to pay. However, every reasonable effort to collect appropriate reimbursement for the cost of providing mental health services from individuals to persons able to pay for services, including insurance or third-party payers payments, shall be made by facilities providing services under pursuant to this part.
- (b) Shall be provided It is further the policy of the state that the least restrictive appropriate available treatment be utilized based on the individual's individual needs and best interests, of the patient and consistent with the optimum improvement of the individual's patient's condition.
- (c) Each person who remains at a receiving or treatment facility for more than 12 hours Shall be given a physical examination by a health practitioner authorized by law to give such examinations and a mental health evaluation by a psychiatrist, psychologist, or psychiatric nurse, in a mental health receiving facility, within 24 hours after arrival at the facility if the individual has not been released or discharged pursuant to s. 394.463(2)(h) or s. 394.469. The physical examination and mental health evaluation must be documented in the clinical record. The physical and mental health examinations shall include efforts to identify indicators and symptoms of substance abuse impairment, substance abuse intoxication, and

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substance abuse withdrawal, within 24 hours after arrival at such facility.

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- (d) Every patient in a facility Shall be afforded the opportunity to participate in activities designed to enhance self-image and the beneficial effects of other treatments, as determined by the facility.
- (e) Not more than 5 days after admission to a facility, each patient Shall have and receive an individualized treatment plan in writing which the individual patient has had an opportunity to assist in preparing and to review before prior to its implementation, within 72 hours after admission to a facility. The plan must shall include a space for the individual's patient's comments and signature.
- (3) RIGHT TO EXPRESS AND INFORMED PATIENT CONSENT.— (a)1. Each <u>individual</u> patient entering treatment shall be asked to give express and informed consent for admission or treatment.
- (a) If the individual patient has been adjudicated incapacitated or found to be incompetent to consent to treatment, express and informed consent must to treatment shall be sought instead from his or her the patient's guardian or guardian advocate or health care surrogate or proxy. If the individual patient is a minor, express and informed consent for admission or treatment must be obtained from the minor's shall also be requested from the patient's guardian. Express and informed consent for admission or treatment of a patient under 18 years of age shall be required from the patient's guardian, unless the minor is seeking outpatient crisis intervention services under s. 394.4784. Express and informed consent for

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admission or treatment given by a patient who is under 18 years of age shall not be a condition of admission when the patient's guardian gives express and informed consent for the patient's admission pursuant to s. 394,463 or s. 394,467.

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(b) 2. Before giving express and informed consent, the following information shall be provided and explained in plain language to the individual and to his or her patient, or to the patient's quardian if the individual is an adult patient is 18 years of age or older and has been adjudicated incapacitated, or to his or her the patient's quardian advocate if the individual patient has been found to be incompetent to consent to treatment, to the health care surrogate or proxy, or to both the individual patient and the quardian if the individual patient is a minor; + the reason for admission or treatment; the proposed treatment; the purpose of the treatment to be provided; the common risks, benefits, and side effects thereof; the specific dosage range for the medication, if when applicable; alternative treatment modalities; the approximate length of care; the potential effects of stopping treatment; how treatment will be monitored; and that any consent given for treatment may be revoked orally or in writing before or during the treatment period by the individual receiving treatment patient or by a person who is legally authorized to make health care decisions on the individual's behalf of the patient.

a general anesthetic or electroconvulsive treatment, and prior to performing the procedure, express and informed consent shall be obtained from the patient if the patient is legally competent, from the quardian of a minor patient, from the

(b) In the case of medical procedures requiring the use of

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guardian of a patient who has been adjudicated incapacitated, or from the guardian advocate of the patient if the guardian advocate has been given express court authority to consent to medical procedures or electroconvulsive treatment as provided under s. 394.4598.

(c) When the department is the legal guardian of a patient, or is the custodian of a patient whose physician is unwilling to perform a medical procedure, including an electroconvulsive treatment, based solely on the patient's consent and whose guardian or guardian advocate is unknown or unlocatable, the court shall hold a hearing to determine the medical necessity of the medical procedure. The patient shall be physically present, unless the patient's medical condition precludes such presence, represented by counsel, and provided the right and opportunity to be confronted with, and to cross-examine, all witnesses alleging the medical necessity of such procedure. In such proceedings, the burden of proof by clear and convincing evidence shall be on the party alleging the medical necessity of the procedure.

(d) The administrator of a receiving or treatment facility may, upon the recommendation of the patient's attending physician, authorize emergency medical treatment, including a surgical procedure, if such treatment is deemed lifesaving, or if the situation threatens serious bodily harm to the patient, and permission of the patient or the patient's guardian or quardian advocate cannot be obtained.

(4) QUALITY OF TREATMENT.-

(a) Each $\underline{\text{individual held for examination, admitted for}}$ mental health treatment, or receiving involuntary treatment

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patient shall receive services that are, including, for a patient placed under s. 394.4655, those services included in the court order which are suited to his or her needs, and which shall be administered skillfully, safely, and humanely with full respect for the individual's patient's dignity and personal integrity. Each individual patient shall receive such medical, vocational, social, educational, and rehabilitative services as his or her condition requires in order to live successfully in the community. In order to achieve this goal, the department shall is directed to coordinate its mental health programs with all other programs of the department and other state agencies.

- (b) Facilities shall develop and maintain, in a form accessible to and readily understandable by <u>individuals held for examination</u>, admitted for mental health treatment, or receiving <u>involuntary treatment</u> patients and consistent with rules adopted by the department, the following:
- 1. Criteria, procedures, and required staff training for $\underline{\text{the}}$ any use of close or elevated levels of supervision; \underline{r} of restraint, seclusion, or isolation; \underline{r} or of emergency treatment orders; \underline{r} and for the use of bodily control and physical management techniques.
- 2. Procedures for documenting, monitoring, and requiring clinical review of all uses of the procedures described in subparagraph 1. and for documenting and requiring review of any incidents resulting in injury to <u>individuals receiving services patients</u>.
- 3. A system for investigating, tracking, managing, and responding to complaints by <u>individuals</u> persons receiving services or persons <u>individuals</u> acting on their behalf.

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(c) Receiving and treatment facilities shall have written procedures for reporting events that place individuals receiving services at risk of harm. Such events must be reported to the department as soon as reasonably possible after discovery and include, but are not limited to:

- 1. The death, regardless of cause or manner, of an individual examined or treated at a facility that occurs while the individual is at the facility or that occurs within 72 hours after release, if the death is known to the facility administrator.
- 2. An injury sustained, or allegedly sustained, at a facility, by an individual examined or treated at the facility and caused by an accident, self-injury, assault, act of abuse, neglect, or suicide attempt, if the injury requires medical treatment by a licensed health care practitioner in an acute care medical facility.
- 3. The unauthorized departure or absence of an individual from a facility in which he or she has been held for involuntary examination or involuntary treatment.
- 4. A disaster or crisis situation such as a tornado, hurricane, kidnapping, riot, or hostage situation that jeopardizes the health, safety, or welfare of individuals examined or treated in a facility.
- 5. An allegation of sexual battery upon an individual examined or treated in a facility.

 $\underline{(d)}$ (e) A facility may not use seclusion or restraint for punishment, in compensation to compensate for inadequate staffing, or for the convenience of staff. Facilities shall ensure that all staff, contractors, and volunteers are made

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aware of these restrictions on the use of seclusion and restraint and shall make and maintain records which demonstrate that this information has been conveyed to each staff member, contractor, and volunteer individual staff members.

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- (5) COMMUNICATION, ABUSE REPORTING, AND VISITS.-
- (a) Each individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment person receiving services in a facility providing mental health services under this part has the right to communicate freely and privately with persons outside the facility unless it is determined that such communication is likely to be harmful to the individual person or others. Each facility shall make available as soon as reasonably possible to persons receiving services a telephone that allows for free local calls and access to a long-distance service available to the individual as soon as reasonably possible. A facility is not required to pay the costs of an individual's a patient's long-distance calls. The telephone must shall be readily accessible to the patient and shall be placed so that the individual patient may use it to communicate privately and confidentially. The facility may establish reasonable rules for the use of this telephone which, provided that the rules do not interfere with an individual's a patient's access to a telephone to report abuse pursuant to paragraph (e).
 - (b) Each <u>individual</u> patient admitted to a facility under the provisions of this part <u>is</u> shall be allowed to receive, send, and mail sealed, unopened correspondence; and <u>the</u> <u>individual's</u> no patient's incoming or outgoing correspondence <u>may not</u> shall be opened, delayed, held, or censored by the facility unless there is reason to believe that it contains

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items or substances $\underline{\text{that}}$ which may be harmful to the $\underline{\text{individual}}$ patient or others, in which case the administrator may direct reasonable examination of such mail and may regulate the disposition of such items or substances.

- (c) Each facility shall allow must permit immediate access to an individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment any patient, subject to the patient's right to deny or withdraw consent at any time, by the individual, or by the individual's patient's family members, guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, representative, Florida statewide or local advocacy council, or attorney, unless such access would be detrimental to the individual patient. If the a patient's right to communicate or to receive visitors is restricted by the facility, written notice of such restriction and the reasons for the restriction shall be served on the individual and the individual's attorney, patient, the patient's attorney, and the patient's quardian, quardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative; and such restriction and the reason for the restriction, shall be recorded in on the patient's clinical record with the reasons therefor. The restriction must of a patient's right to communicate or to receive visitors shall be reviewed at least every 7 days. The right to communicate or receive visitors may shall not be restricted as a means of punishment. Nothing in This paragraph does not shall be construed to limit the establishment of rules under provisions of paragraph (d).
- (d) Each facility shall establish reasonable rules governing visitors, visiting hours, and the use of telephones by individuals held for examination or admitted for mental health

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36-01520-17 20171756_ <u>treatment</u> <u>patients</u> in the least restrictive possible manner. <u>An</u> individual has <u>Patients shall have</u> the right to contact and to

receive communication from <u>his or her</u> their attorneys at any reasonable time.

(e) Each individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment patient receiving mental health treatment in any facility shall have ready access to a telephone in order to report an alleged abuse. The facility staff shall orally and in writing inform each individual patient of the procedure for reporting abuse and shall make every reasonable effort to present the information in a language that the individual patient understands. A written copy of that procedure, including the telephone number of the central abuse hotline and reporting forms, shall be posted in plain view.

- (f) The department \underline{must} shall adopt rules providing a procedure for reporting $\underline{alleged}$ abuse. Facility staff \underline{shall} be $\underline{required}$, as a condition of employment, \underline{must} to become familiar with the requirements and procedures for \underline{the} reporting \underline{of} abuse.
- (6) CARE AND CUSTODY OF PERSONAL EFFECTS OF PATIENTS.—The rights of an individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment A patient's right to the possession of his or her clothing and personal effects shall be respected. The facility may take temporary custody of such effects if when required for medical and safety reasons. The A patient's clothing and personal effects shall be inventoried upon their removal into temporary custody. Copies of this inventory shall be given to the individual and his or her patient and to the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative and shall be recorded in the patient's

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36-01520-17 clinical record. This inventory may be amended upon the request of the individual and his or her patient or the patient's quardian, quardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative. The inventory and any amendments to it must be witnessed by two members of the facility staff and by the individual patient, if able. All of the a patient's clothing and personal effects held by the facility must shall be returned to the individual patient immediately upon his or her the discharge or transfer of the patient from the facility, unless such return would be detrimental to the individual patient. If personal effects are not returned to the patient, the reason must be documented in the clinical record along with the disposition of the clothing and personal effects, which may be given instead to the individual's patient's quardian, quardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative. As soon as practicable after an emergency transfer of a patient, the individual's patient's clothing and personal effects shall be transferred to the individual's patient's new location, together with a copy of the inventory and any amendments, unless an alternate plan is approved by the individual patient, if he or she is able, and by his or her the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative.

(7) VOTING IN PUBLIC ELECTIONS.—An individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment A patient who is eligible to vote according to the laws of the state has the right to vote in the primary, and general, and special elections. The department shall establish rules to enable such individuals patients to obtain voter registration forms, applications for vote-by-mail ballots, and vote-by-mail ballots.

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(8) HABEAS CORPUS.-

- (a) At any time, and without notice, an individual held for mental health examination or admitted for inpatient treatment in a person held in a receiving or treatment facility, or a relative, friend, guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, representative, or attorney, or the department, on behalf of such individual person, may petition for a writ of habeas corpus to question the cause and legality of such detention and request that the court order a return to the writ in accordance with chapter 79. Each individual patient held in a facility shall receive a written notice of the right to petition for a writ of habeas corpus.
- (b) At any time, and without notice, an individual held for mental health examination or admitted for inpatient treatment a person who is a patient in a receiving or treatment facility, or a relative, friend, guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, representative, or attorney, or the department, on behalf of such individual person, may file a petition in the circuit court in the county where the individual patient is being held alleging that he or she the patient is being unjustly denied a right or privilege granted under this part herein or that a procedure authorized under this part herein is being abused. Upon the filing of such a petition, the court may shall have the authority to conduct a judicial inquiry and to issue any order needed to correct an abuse of the provisions of this part.
- 1158 (c) The administrator of any receiving or treatment
 1159 facility receiving a petition under this subsection shall file
 1160 the petition with the clerk of the court no later than on the

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next court working day.

- (d) \underline{A} No fee \underline{may} not shall be charged for the filing of a petition under this subsection.
- (9) VIOLATIONS.—The department shall report to the Agency for Health Care Administration and the Department of Health any violation of the rights or privileges of individuals patients, or of any procedures provided under this part, by any facility or professional licensed or regulated under state law by the agency. The agency is authorized to impose Any sanction authorized for violation of this part may be imposed, based solely on the investigation and findings of the department.
- (10) LIABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS.—A Any person who violates or abuses the any rights or privileges of individuals held or admitted for mental health treatment patients provided under by this part is liable for damages as determined by law. A Any person who acts reasonably, in good faith, and without negligence in compliance with the provisions of this part is immune from civil or criminal liability for his or her actions in connection with the preparation or execution of petitions, applications, certificates, reports, or other documents initiating admission to a facility or the apprehension, detention, transportation, examination, admission, diagnosis, treatment, or discharge of an individual a patient to or from a facility. However, this section does not relieve any person from liability if such person commits negligence.
- (11) RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN TREATMENT AND DISCHARGE
 PLANNING.—An individual held for examination or admitted for
 mental health treatment The patient shall have the opportunity
 to participate in treatment and discharge planning and shall be

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1190	notified in writing of his or her right, upon discharge from the
1191	facility, to seek treatment from the professional or agency of
1192	the <u>individual's</u> patient's choice.
1193	(12) ADVANCE DIRECTIVES.—All service providers providing
1194	services under this part shall provide information concerning
1195	advance directives and assist individuals who are competent and
1196	willing to complete an advance directive. The directive may
1197	include instructions regarding mental health or substance abuse
1198	treatment. Service providers providing services under this part
1199	shall honor the advance directive of individuals they serve, or
1200	shall request a transfer for the individual as required by s.
1201	<u>765.1105.</u>
1202	(13) (12) POSTING OF NOTICE OF RIGHTS OF PATIENTS Each
1203	facility shall post a notice $\underline{\text{that lists and describes}}$ $\underline{\text{listing}}$
1204	$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ describing, in the language and terminology that the
1205	individual persons to whom the notice is addressed can
1206	understand, the rights provided $\underline{\text{under}}$ $\underline{\text{in}}$ this section. This
1207	notice $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ include a statement that $\underline{\text{provisions of}}$ the
1208	federal Americans with Disabilities Act apply and the name and
1209	telephone number of a person to contact for further information.
1210	$\underline{\text{The}}$ $\underline{\text{This}}$ notice $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ be posted in a place readily
1211	accessible to $\underline{\text{individuals}}$ $\underline{\text{patients}}$ and in a format easily seen
1212	by the individuals served patients. The This notice must shall
1213	include the telephone numbers of <u>Disability Rights Florida</u> , <u>Inc</u>
1214	the Florida local advocacy council and Advocacy Center for
1215	Persons with Disabilities, Inc.
1216	Section 8. Section 394.4593, Florida Statutes, is amended
1217	to read:
1218	394.4593 Sexual misconduct prohibited; reporting required;

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1219 penalties.-

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- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Employee" means includes any paid staff member, volunteer, or intern of the department or a service provider providing services pursuant to this part; any person under contract with the department or a service provider providing services pursuant to this part; and any person providing care or support to an individual a client on behalf of the department or its service providers.
 - (b) "Sexual activity" means:
- Fondling the genital area, groin, inner thighs, buttocks, or breasts of an individual a person.
- 2. The oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by or union with the sexual organ of another or the anal or vaginal penetration of another by any other object.
- 3. Intentionally touching in a lewd or lascivious manner the breasts, genitals, the genital area, or buttocks, or the clothing covering them, of an individual $\frac{1}{2}$ a person, or forcing or enticing an individual $\frac{1}{2}$ person to touch the perpetrator.
- 4. Intentionally masturbating in the presence of another individual person.
- 5. Intentionally exposing the genitals in a lewd or lascivious manner in the presence of another individual person.
- 6. Intentionally committing any other sexual act that does not involve actual physical or sexual contact with <u>another individual the vietim</u>, including, but not limited to, sadomasochistic abuse, sexual bestiality, or the simulation of any act involving sexual activity in the presence of <u>the</u> individual <u>a vietim</u>.

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1248	(c) "Sexual misconduct" means any sexual activity between
1249	an employee and an individual held or admitted for examination
1250	or treatment pursuant to this part a patient, regardless of the
1251	consent of $\underline{\text{that individual}}$ $\underline{\text{the patient}}$. The term does not
1252	include an act done for a bona fide medical purpose or an
1253	internal search conducted in the lawful performance of duty by
1254	an employee.
1255	(2) An employee who engages in sexual misconduct with \underline{an}
1256	individual a patient who:
1257	(a) Is in the custody of the department; or
1258	(b) Resides in a receiving facility or a treatment
1259	facility, as those terms are defined in s. 394.455,
1260	
1261	commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in
1262	s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. An employee may be found
1263	guilty of violating this subsection without having committed the
1264	crime of sexual battery.
1265	(3) The consent of <u>an individual held or admitted for</u>
1266	$\underline{\text{examination or treatment}}$ the patient to sexual activity is not a
1267	defense to prosecution under this section.
1268	(4) This section does not apply to an employee who $\underline{\ \ }$ at the
1269	time of the sexual activity:
1270	(a) Is legally married to the $\underline{\text{individual involved in the}}$
1271	<pre>sexual activity patient; or</pre>
1272	(b) Has no reason to believe that the $\underline{\text{individual involved}}$
1273	in the sexual activity is held or admitted for examination or
1274	treatment pursuant to this part person with whom the employee
1275	engaged in sexual misconduct is a patient receiving services as
1276	described in subsection (2).

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- (5) An employee who witnesses sexual misconduct, or who otherwise knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that a person has engaged in sexual misconduct, shall immediately report the incident to the department's central abuse hotline and to the appropriate local law enforcement agency. Such employee shall also prepare, date, and sign an independent report that specifically describes the nature of the sexual misconduct, the location and time of the incident, and the persons involved. The employee shall deliver the report to the supervisor or program director, who is responsible for providing copies to the department's inspector general. The inspector general shall immediately conduct an appropriate administrative investigation, and, if there is probable cause to believe that sexual misconduct has occurred, the inspector general shall notify the state attorney in the circuit in which the incident occurred.
- (6) (a) Any person who is required to make a report under this section and who knowingly or willfully fails to do so, or who knowingly or willfully prevents another person from doing so, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) Any person who knowingly or willfully submits inaccurate, incomplete, or untruthful information with respect to a report required under this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (c) Any person who knowingly or willfully coerces or threatens any other person with the intent to alter testimony or a written report regarding an incident of sexual misconduct commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in

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1306	s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
1307	(7) The provisions and penalties set forth in this section
1308	are in addition to any other civil, administrative, or criminal
1309	action provided by law which may be applied against an employee.
1310	Section 9. Section 394.4595, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
1311	Section 10. Section 394.4596, Florida Statutes, is created
1312	to read:
1313	394.4596 Federally mandated protection and advocacy system
1314	for individuals with disabilities.—The agency designated by the
1315	governor as the federally mandated protection and advocacy
1316	system for individuals with disabilities has specific access
1317	authority under federal law to facilities, individuals,
1318	information, and records. Any facility defined in s. 394.455(12)
1319	shall allow this agency to exercise access authority provided to
1320	it by state and federal law.
1321	Section 11. Section 394.4597, Florida Statutes, is amended
1322	to read:
1323	394.4597 Persons to be notified; individual's patient's
1324	representative
1325	(1) VOLUNTARY ADMISSION PATIENTS.—At the time an individual
1326	a patient is voluntarily admitted to a receiving or treatment
1327	facility, the individual shall be asked to identify a person to
1328	be notified in case of an emergency, and the identity and
1329	contact information of $\underline{\text{that}}$ a person to be notified in case of
1330	an emergency shall be entered in the $\frac{patient's}{s}$ clinical record.
1331	(2) INVOLUNTARY <u>ADMISSION</u> <u>PATIENTS</u>
1332	(a) At the time $\underline{\text{an individual}}$ $\underline{\text{a patient}}$ is admitted to a
1333	facility for involuntary examination or $\underline{\text{services}}$ $\underline{\text{placement}}$, or
1334	when a petition for involuntary $\underline{\text{services}}$ $\underline{\text{placement}}$ is filed, the

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name, address, and telephone number names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the <u>individual's</u> patient's guardian or guardian advocate, <u>health care surrogate or proxy</u>, or representative if <u>he or she</u> the patient has no guardian, and the <u>individual's</u> patient's attorney shall be entered in the <u>patient's</u> clinical record.

- (b) If the <u>individual patient</u> has no guardian, <u>guardian</u> advocate, health care surrogate, or proxy, he or she the patient shall be asked to designate a representative. If the <u>individual patient</u> is unable or unwilling to designate a representative, the facility shall select a representative.
- (c) The <u>individual</u> patient shall be consulted with regard to the selection of a representative by the receiving or treatment facility and \underline{may} shall have authority to request that \underline{the} any such representative be replaced.
- (d) If When the receiving or treatment facility selects a representative, first preference shall be given to a health care surrogate, if one has been previously selected by the patient. If the individual patient has not previously selected a health care surrogate, the selection, except for good cause documented in the patient's clinical record, shall be made from the following list in the order of listing:
 - 1. The <u>individual's</u> patient's spouse.
 - 2. An adult child of the individual patient.
 - 3. A parent of the individual patient.
 - 4. The adult next of kin of the individual patient.
 - 5. An adult friend of the individual patient.
- (e) The following persons are prohibited from selection as an individual's a patient's representative:

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1364	1. A professional providing clinical services to the
1365	<u>individual</u> patient under this part.
1366	2. The licensed professional who initiated the involuntary
1367	examination of the $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{patient}}$, if the examination was
1368	initiated by professional certificate.
1369	3. An employee, <u>a volunteer, a contractor,</u> an
1370	administrator, or a board member of the facility providing the
1371	examination of the <u>individual</u> patient.
1372	4. An employee, a volunteer, a contractor, an
1373	administrator, or a board member of a treatment facility
1374	providing treatment for the $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{patient}}$.
1375	5. A person providing any substantial professional services
1376	to the <u>individual</u> patient, including clinical <u>and nonclinical</u>
1377	services.
1378	6. A creditor of the <u>individual</u> patient.
1379	7. A person who is a party subject to an injunction for
1380	protection against domestic violence under s. 741.30, whether
1381	the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the
1382	individual patient was the petitioner.
1383	8. A person who is a party subject to an injunction for
1384	protection against repeat violence, stalking, sexual violence,
1385	or dating violence under s. 784.046, whether the order of
1386	injunction is temporary or final, and for which the $\underline{\text{individual}}$
1387	patient was the petitioner.
1388	(f) The representative selected by the individual or
1389	designated by the facility has the right, authority, and
1390	<u>responsibility to:</u>
1391	1. Receive notice of the individual's admission;
1392	2. Receive notice of proceedings affecting the individual;

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1393	3. Have immediate access to the individual unless such
1394	access is documented to be detrimental to the individual;
1395	4. Receive notice of any restriction of the individual's
1396	right to communicate or receive visitors;
1397	5. Receive a copy of the inventory of clothing and personal
1398	effects upon the individual's admission and to request an
1399	amendment to the inventory at any time;
1400	6. Receive disposition of the individual's clothing and
1401	personal effects if not returned to the individual, or to
1402	approve an alternate plan;
1403	$\overline{\ \ }$ Petition on behalf of the individual for a writ of
1404	habeas corpus to question the cause and legality of the
1405	individual's detention or to allege that the individual is being
1406	unjustly denied a right or privilege granted under this part, or
1407	that a procedure authorized under this part is being abused;
1408	8. Apply for a change of venue for the individual's
1409	involuntary services placement hearing for the convenience of
1410	the parties or witnesses or because of the individual's
1411	<pre>condition;</pre>
1412	9. Receive written notice of any restriction of the
1413	individual's right to inspect his or her clinical record;
1414	10. Receive notice of the release of the individual from a
1415	receiving facility where an involuntary examination was
1416	<pre>performed;</pre>
1417	$\underline{\text{11. Receive a copy of any petition for the individual's}}$
1418	involuntary services filed with the court; and
1419	$\underline{\text{12. Be informed by the court of the individual's right to}}$
1420	an independent expert evaluation pursuant to involuntary
1421	services procedures.

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1422	Section 12. Section 394.4598, Florida Statutes, is amended
1423	to read:
1424	394.4598 Guardian advocate
1425	(1) The administrator may petition the court for the
1426	appointment of a guardian advocate based upon the opinion of a
1427	psychiatrist that <u>an individual held for examination or admitted</u>
1428	for mental health treatment the patient is incompetent to
1429	consent to treatment. If the court finds that $\underline{\text{the individual}}\ \underline{\text{a}}$
1430	<pre>patient is incompetent to consent to treatment and has not been</pre>
1431	adjudicated incapacitated and a guardian $\underline{\text{having}}$ with the
1432	authority to consent to mental health $\underline{\text{or substance abuse}}$
1433	treatment $\underline{\text{has not been}}$ appointed, it shall appoint a guardian
1434	advocate. The $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{patient}}$ has the right to have an
1435	attorney represent him or her at the hearing. If the $\underline{\text{individual}}$
1436	is not otherwise represented by counsel person is indigent, the
1437	court shall appoint the office of the public defender to
1438	represent him or her at the hearing. The $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{patient}}$ has
1439	the right to testify, cross-examine witnesses, and present
1440	witnesses. The proceeding $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ be recorded $\underline{\text{either}}$
1441	electronically or stenographically, and testimony shall be
1442	<pre>provided under oath. One of the professionals authorized to give</pre>
1443	an opinion in support of a petition for involuntary $\underline{\mathtt{services}}$
1444	placement, as described in s. 394.4655 or s. 394.467, shall must
1445	testify. The A guardian advocate $\underline{\text{shall}}$ must meet the
1446	qualifications of a guardian $\underline{\text{pursuant to}}$ $\underline{\text{contained in}}$ part IV of
1447	chapter 744. A person may not be appointed as a guardian
1448	advocate unless he or she agrees, except that a professional
1449	referred to in this part, an employee of the facility providing
1450	direct services to the patient under this part, a departmental

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- (2) The following persons are prohibited from <u>being</u>
 appointed as an individual's appointment as a patient's guardian
 advocate:
- (a) A professional providing clinical services to the individual patient under this part.
- (b) The licensed professional who initiated the involuntary examination of the <u>individual</u> patient, if the examination was initiated by professional certificate.
- (c) An employee, <u>a contractor</u>, <u>a volunteer</u>, an administrator, or a board member of the facility providing the examination of the individual patient.
- (d) An employee, <u>a contractor</u>, <u>a volunteer</u>, an administrator, or a board member of a treatment facility providing treatment of the individual patient.
- (e) A person providing any substantial professional services, excluding public and professional guardians, to the individual patient, including clinical and nonclinical services.
 - (f) A creditor of the individual patient.
- (g) A party person subject to an injunction for protection against domestic violence under s. 741.30, whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the $\underline{\text{individual}}$ patient was the petitioner.
- (h) A party person subject to an injunction for protection against repeat violence, stalking, sexual violence, or dating violence under s. 784.046, whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the individual patient was the

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1481 (3) A facility requesting appointment of a guardian 1482 advocate shall, before must, prior to the appointment, provide 1483 the prospective guardian advocate with information concerning 1484 about the duties and responsibilities of quardian advocates, 1485 including the information about the ethics of medical 1486 decisionmaking. Before asking a guardian advocate to give 1487 consent to treatment for an individual held for examination or 1488 admitted for mental health treatment a patient, the facility 1489 shall provide all disclosures required under s. 394.459(3)(a)2 1490 to the quardian advocate sufficient information so that the quardian advocate can decide whether to give express and 1491 1492 informed consent to the treatment, including information that 1493 the treatment is essential to the care of the patient, and that 1494 the treatment does not present an unreasonable risk of serious, 1495 hazardous, or irreversible side effects. Before giving consent 1496 to treatment, the quardian advocate shall must meet and talk 1497 with the individual $\frac{\text{patient}}{\text{patient}}$ and the individual's $\frac{\text{patient's}}{\text{patient}}$ 1498 physician face-to-face in person, if at all possible, and by 1499 telephone, if not. The guardian advocate shall make every effort 1500 to make decisions regarding treatment that he or she believes 1501 the individual would have made under the circumstances if the 1502 individual were capable of making such decision. The decision of 1503 the quardian advocate may be reviewed by the court, upon petition of the individual's patient's attorney, the 1504 1505 individual's patient's family, or the facility administrator. 1506 (4) In lieu of the training required of guardians appointed

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under pursuant to chapter 744, a guardian advocate must, at a

minimum, complete participate in a 4-hour training course

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approved by the court before exercising his or her authority. At a minimum, this training course must include information concerning rights of the individual about patient rights, psychotropic medications, the diagnosis of mental illness, the ethics of medical decisionmaking, and duties of guardian advocates.

- (5) The required training course and the information provided to be supplied to prospective quardian advocates before their appointment must be developed by the department and τ approved by the chief judge of the circuit court, and taught by a court-approved organization, which may include, but is not limited to, a community college, a guardianship organization, a local bar association, or The Florida Bar. The training course may be web-based, provided in video format, or other electronic means but must be capable of ensuring the identity and participation of the prospective guardian advocate. The court may waive some or all of the training requirements for quardian advocates or impose additional requirements. The court shall make its decision on a case-by-case basis and, in making its decision, shall consider the experience and education of the guardian advocate, the duties assigned to the guardian advocate, and the needs of the individual subject to involuntary services patient.
- (6) In selecting a guardian advocate, the court shall give preference to a health care surrogate, if one has already been designated by the <u>individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment patient</u>. If the <u>individual patient</u> has not previously selected a health care surrogate, except for good cause documented in the court record, the selection shall

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1538	be made from the following list in the order of listing:
1539	(a) The <u>individual's</u> patient's spouse.
1540	(b) An adult child of the <u>individual</u> patient.
1541	(c) A parent of the $\underline{\text{individual}}$ patient.
1542	(d) The adult next of kin of the $\underline{\text{individual}}$ patient.
1543	(e) An adult friend of the <u>individual</u> patient.
1544	(f) An adult trained and willing to serve as guardian
1545	advocate for the <u>individual</u> patient.
1546	(7) If a guardian $\underline{\text{having}}$ with the authority to consent to
1547	medical treatment has not already been appointed or if the
1548	individual held for examination or admitted for mental health
1549	<pre>treatment patient has not already designated a health care</pre>
1550	surrogate, the court may authorize the guardian advocate to
1551	consent to medical treatment, as well as mental health $\underline{\text{and}}$
1552	<pre>substance abuse treatment. Unless otherwise limited by the</pre>
1553	court, a guardian advocate $\underline{\text{who has}}$ $\underline{\text{with}}$ authority to consent to
1554	medical treatment $\underline{\underline{\text{has}}}$ $\underline{\underline{\text{shall have}}}$ the same authority to make
1555	health care decisions and $\underline{\text{is}}$ be subject to the same restrictions
1556	as a proxy appointed under part IV of chapter 765.
1557	$\underline{\text{(a)}}$ Unless the guardian advocate has sought and received
1558	express court approval in proceeding separate from the
1559	proceeding to determine the competence of the $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{patient}}$
1560	to consent to medical treatment, the guardian advocate may not
1561	consent to:
1562	$\underline{1.(a)}$ Abortion.
1563	$\underline{2.(b)}$ Sterilization.
1564	$\underline{3.(c)}$ Electroconvulsive treatment.
1565	$\underline{4.}(d)$ Psychosurgery.
1566	$\underline{5.}$ (e) Experimental treatments that have not been approved

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by a federally approved institutional review board in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 46 or 21 C.F.R. part 56.

- (b) The court must base its decision on evidence that the treatment or procedure is essential to the care of the patient and that the treatment does not present an unreasonable risk of serious, hazardous, or irreversible side effects. The court shall follow the procedures set forth in subsection (1) of this section.
- (8) The guardian advocate shall be discharged when the individual for whom he or she is appointed patient is discharged from an order for involuntary services outpatient placement or involuntary inpatient placement or when the individual patient is transferred from involuntary to voluntary status. The court or a hearing officer shall consider the competence of the individual patient pursuant to subsection (1) and may consider the competence to consent to treatment of an individual on involuntary status an involuntarily placed patient's competence to consent to treatment at any hearing. Upon sufficient evidence, the court may restore the individual's, or the hearing officer may recommend that the court restore, the patient's competence. A copy of the order restoring competence or the certificate of discharge containing the restoration of competence shall be provided to the individual patient and the quardian advocate.

Section 13. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (2) of section 394.4599, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

394.4599 Notice.-

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- (2) INVOLUNTARY ADMISSION.-
- (c) 1. A receiving facility shall give notice of the

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36-01520-17 20171756 1596 whereabouts of a minor who is being involuntarily held for 1597 examination pursuant to s. 394.463 to the minor's parent, 1598 quardian, caregiver, or quardian advocate, in person or by 1599 telephone or other form of electronic communication, immediately 1600 after the minor's arrival at the facility. The facility may 1601 delay notification for no more than 24 hours after the minor's 1602 arrival if the facility has submitted a report to the central 1603 abuse hotline, pursuant to s. 39.201, based upon knowledge or 1604 suspicion of abuse, abandonment, or neglect and if the facility 1605 deems a delay in notification to be in the minor's best 1606 interest. 1607 2. The receiving facility shall attempt to notify the 1608

minor's parent, quardian, caregiver, or quardian advocate until 1609 the receiving facility receives confirmation from the parent, 1610 quardian, caregiver, or quardian advocate, verbally, by 1611 telephone or other form of electronic communication, or by 1612 recorded message, that notification has been received. Attempts 1613 to notify the parent, quardian, caregiver, or quardian advocate 1614 must be repeated at least once every hour during the first 12 1615 hours after the minor's arrival and once every 24 hours 1616 thereafter and must continue until such confirmation is 1617 received, unless the minor is released at the end of the 72-hour 1618 examination period, or until a petition for involuntary services 1619 is filed with the court pursuant to s. 394.463(2)(f) 1620 394.463(2) (g). The receiving facility may seek assistance from a 1621 law enforcement agency to notify the minor's parent, quardian, 1622 caregiver, or quardian advocate if the facility has not received 1623 within the first 24 hours after the minor's arrival a confirmation by the parent, quardian, caregiver, or quardian 1624

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36-01520-17 20171756_ advocate that notification has been received. The receiving facility must document notification attempts in the minor's

(d) The written notice of the filing of the petition for involuntary services for an individual being held must contain the following:

1. Notice that the petition for:

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clinical record.

 $a_{ au}$ involuntary <u>services</u> <u>inpatient treatment</u> pursuant to s. 394.467 has been filed with the circuit court in the county in which the individual is hospitalized and the address of such court; or

b. Involuntary outpatient services pursuant to s. 394.4655 has been filed with the criminal county court, as defined in s. 394.4655(1), or the circuit court, as applicable, in the county in which the individual is hospitalized and the address of such court.

- 2. Notice that the office of the public defender has been appointed to represent the individual in the proceeding, if the individual is not otherwise represented by counsel.
- 3. The date, time, and place of the hearing and the name of each examining expert and every other person expected to testify in support of continued detention.
- 4. Notice that the individual, the individual's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative, or the administrator may apply for a change of venue for the convenience of the parties or witnesses or because of the condition of the individual.
- 5. Notice that the individual is entitled to an independent expert examination and, if the individual cannot afford such an

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36-01520-17 20171756 1654 examination, that the court will provide for one. 1655 Section 14. Section 394.460, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 1656 Section 15. Section 394.461, Florida Statutes, is amended 1657 1658 394.461 Designation of receiving and treatment facilities 1659 and receiving systems. - The department may is authorized to 1660 designate and monitor receiving facilities, treatment 1661 facilities, and receiving systems and may suspend or withdraw 1662 such designation for failure to comply with this part and rules 1663 adopted under this part. Only governmental facilities and 1664 facilities Unless designated by the department may, facilities are not permitted to hold or treat individuals on an involuntary 1665 1666 basis patients under this part. 1667 (1) RECEIVING FACILITY.-The department may designate any 1668 community facility as a receiving facility. Any other facility 1669 within the state, including a private facility, as a receiving facility if or a federal facility, may be so designated by the 1670 1671 department, provided that such designation is agreed to by the 1672 governing body or authority of the facility. 1673 (2) TREATMENT FACILITY.—The department may designate any 1674 state-owned, state-operated, or state-supported facility as a 1675 state treatment facility. An individual may A civil patient 1676 shall not be admitted to a civil state treatment facility 1677 without previously undergoing a transfer evaluation. Before a court hearing for involuntary services placement in a state 1678 1679 treatment facility, the court shall receive and consider the information documented in the transfer evaluation. Any other 1680 1681 facility, including a private facility or a governmental federal 1682 facility, may be designated as a treatment facility by the

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department, <u>if the</u> provided that such designation is agreed to by the appropriate governing body or authority of the facility.

- (3) GOVERNMENTAL FACILITIES.—Governmental facilities may provide voluntary and involuntary mental health or substance abuse examination and treatment for individuals in their care and custody using the procedures provided in this part and shall protect the rights of these individuals.
- (4) (3) PRIVATE FACILITIES.—Private facilities designated as receiving and treatment facilities by the department may provide examination and treatment of <u>individuals on an involuntary or voluntary basis are subject to involuntary patients</u>, as well as voluntary patients, and are subject to all the provisions of this part.

(5) (4) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.-

- (a) A facility designated as a public receiving or treatment facility under this section shall report to the department individual-level encounter data, as specified by rule, as part of the service event record, even if such on an annual basis the following data, unless these data are currently being submitted to the Agency for Health Care Administration.

 The individual level encounter data must be submitted to the department by the 15th day of the month following the month in which the facility collects the data.
- (b) A facility designated as a public receiving or treatment facility under this section shall submit to the department no later than 90 days after the end of the facility's fiscal year the following aggregate data, even if such data are currently being submitted to the agency:
 - 1. Number of licensed beds available by payor class.

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1712	2. Number of contract days.
1713	3. Number of admissions by payor class and diagnoses.
1714	2.4. Contracted bed day unit cost Number of bed days by
1715	payor class.
1716	3.5. Average length of stay by payor class.
1717	$\underline{4.6.}$ Total <u>revenue</u> revenues by payor class.
1718	(c) (b) For the purposes of this subsection, "payor class"
1719	means Medicare, Medicare HMO, Medicaid, Medicaid HMO, private-
1720	pay health insurance, private-pay health maintenance
1721	organization, private preferred provider organization, the
1722	Department of Children and Families, other government programs,
1723	self-pay $\underline{\text{individuals}}$ $\underline{\text{patients}}$, and charity care.
1724	(d) (e) The data required under this subsection shall be
1725	submitted to the department $\underline{\text{within}}$ no later than 90 days $\underline{\text{after}}$
1726	following the end of the facility's fiscal year. A facility
1727	designated as a public receiving or treatment facility shall
1728	submit its initial report for the 6-month period ending June $30_{\it r}$
1729	2008.
1730	$\underline{\text{(e)}}$ (d) The department shall issue an annual report based on
1731	the data <u>collected</u> required pursuant to this subsection, which
1732	must include data by facility. The report shall include
1733	individual facilities' data, as well as statewide totals. The
1734	report shall be submitted to the Governor, the President of the
1735	Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
1736	$\underline{\text{(6)}}$ (5) RECEIVING SYSTEM.—The department shall designate as
1737	a receiving system one or more facilities serving a defined
1738	geographic area developed pursuant to s. 394.4573 which is
1739	responsible for assessment and evaluation, both voluntary and
1740	involuntary, and treatment, stabilization, or triage for

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patients who have a mental illness, a substance use disorder, or co-occurring disorders. Any transportation plans developed pursuant to s. 394.462 must support the operation of the receiving system.

- (7) (6) RULES.—The department may adopt rules relating to:
- (a) Procedures and criteria for receiving and evaluating facility applications for designation as a receiving or treatment facility, which may include an onsite facility inspection and evaluation of an applicant's licensing status and performance history, as well as consideration of local service needs.
- (b) Minimum standards consistent with this part which that a facility must meet and maintain in order to be designated as a receiving or treatment facility and procedures for monitoring continued adherence to such standards.
- (c) Procedures and criteria for designating receiving systems which may include consideration of the adequacy of services provided by facilities within the receiving system to meet the needs of the geographic area using available resources.
- (d) Procedures for receiving complaints against a designated facility or designated receiving system and for initiating inspections and investigations of facilities or receiving systems alleged to have violated the provisions of this part or rules adopted under this part.
- (e) Procedures and criteria for the suspension or withdrawal of designation as a receiving or treatment facility or receiving system.
- Section 16. Section 394.4615, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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394.4615 Clinical records; confidentiality.-

- (1) A clinical record shall be maintained for each individual held for examination or admitted for treatment under this part patient. The record must shall include data pertaining to admission and such other information as may be required under rules of the department. A clinical record is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). Unless waived by the express and informed consent of the individual, his or her, by the patient or the patient's guardian or guardian advocate, his or her health care surrogate or proxy, or, if the patient is deceased, by his or her the patient's personal representative or the family member who stands next in line of intestate succession, the confidential status of the clinical record is shall not be lost by either authorized or unauthorized disclosure to any person, organization, or agency.
- (2) The clinical record <u>of an individual held for</u>

 <u>examination or admitted for treatment under this part</u> shall be released if when:
- (a) The <u>individual patient</u> or the <u>individual's patient's</u> guardian, guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy authorizes the release. The guardian, eff guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy, shall be provided access to the appropriate clinical records of the patient. The <u>individual patient</u> or the <u>individual's patient's guardian</u>, of guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy may authorize the release of information and clinical records to appropriate persons to ensure the continuity of the <u>individual's patient's</u> health care or mental health care.
 - (b) The individual patient is represented by counsel and

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the records are needed by $\underline{\operatorname{such}}$ the patient's counsel for adequate representation.

- (c) A petition for involuntary services is filed and the records are needed by the state attorney to evaluate the sufficiency of the petition or to prosecute the petition.

 However, the state attorney may not use clinical records obtained under this part for the purpose of criminal investigation or prosecution, or for any other purpose not authorized in this part.
- $\underline{(d)}$ (c) The court orders such release. In determining whether there is good cause for disclosure, the court shall weigh the need for the information to be disclosed against the possible harm of disclosure to the $\underline{individual}$ \underline{person} to whom such information pertains.
- (e) (d) The <u>individual</u> patient is committed to τ or is to be returned to τ the Department of Corrections from the Department of Children and Families, and the Department of Corrections requests the such records. The These records shall be furnished without charge to the Department of Corrections.
- (3) Information from the clinical record may be released $\underline{\text{if}}$ in the following circumstances:
- (a) The individual When a patient has declared an intention to harm self or others other persons. If the When such declaration has been made, the administrator may authorize the release of sufficient information to prevent harm provide adequate warning to the person threatened with harm by the patient.
- (b) When The administrator of the facility or secretary of the department deems $\underline{\text{that}}$ release to a qualified researcher as

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1828	defined in administrative rule, an aftercare treatment provider,
1829	or an employee or agent of the department is necessary for
1830	treatment of the <pre>individual</pre> <pre>patient</pre> , maintenance of adequate
1831	records, compilation of treatment data, aftercare planning, or
1832	evaluation of programs.
1833	(c) The information is necessary for the purpose of
1834	determining whether $\underline{\text{an individual}}$ $\underline{\text{a-person}}$ meets the criteria
1835	for involuntary <u>services. In such circumstances</u> outpatient
1836	placement or for preparing the proposed treatment plan pursuant
1837	to s. 394.4655, the clinical record may be released to the state
1838	attorney, the public defender or the $\underline{\text{individual's}}$ $\underline{\text{patient's}}$
1839	private legal counsel, the court, and to the appropriate mental
1840	health professionals, including the service provider identified
1841	in s. 394.4655(7)(b)2., in accordance with state and federal
1842	law .
1843	(4) Information from clinical records may be used for
1844	statistical and research purposes if the information is
1845	abstracted in such a way as to protect the identity of
1846	individuals served and meets the requirements of department
1847	rules.
1848	(5) Information from clinical records may be used by the
1849	Agency for Health Care Administration $\underline{\text{and}}_{\mathcal{T}}$ the department, and
1850	the Florida advocacy councils for the purpose of monitoring
1851	facility activity and $\underline{investigating}$ complaints concerning
1852	facilities.
1853	(6) Clinical records relating to a Medicaid recipient shall
1854	be furnished to the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit $\underline{\text{of the Attorney}}$
1855	General's Office in the Department of Legal Affairs, upon
1856	request.

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(7) Any person, agency, or entity receiving information pursuant to this section shall maintain such information as confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1).

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- (8) Any facility or private mental health practitioner who acts in good faith in releasing information pursuant to this section is not subject to civil or criminal liability for such release
- (9) Nothing in This section does not is intended to prohibit the parent or next of kin of an individual who is held for examination or admitted for treatment under this part a person who is held in or treated under a mental health facility or program from requesting and receiving information limited to a summary of that individual's person's treatment plan and current physical and mental condition. Release of such information must shall be in accordance with the code of ethics of the profession involved.
- treatment Patients shall have reasonable access to his or her their clinical records, unless such access is determined by the individual's patient's physician to be harmful to the individual patient. If the individual's patient's right to inspect his or her clinical record is restricted by the facility, written notice of the such restriction must shall be given to the individual and his or her patient and the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, attorney, health care surrogate or proxy, or and representative. In addition, the restriction must shall be recorded in the clinical record, together with the reasons for it. The restriction expires of a patient's right to inspect his or her clinical record shall expire after 7 days but may be

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1886 renewed, after review, for subsequent 7-day periods. 1887 (11) Any person who fraudulently alters, defaces, or 1888 falsifies the clinical record of an individual any person 1889 receiving mental health services in a facility subject to this 1890 part, or causes or procures any of these offenses to be 1891 committed, commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, 1892 punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. 1893 Section 17. Section 394.462, Florida Statutes, is amended 1894 to read: 1895 394.462 Transportation.-A transportation plan shall be 1896 developed and implemented by each county by July 1, 2017, in collaboration with the managing entity in accordance with this 1897 1898 section. A county may enter into a memorandum of understanding 1899 with the governing boards of nearby counties to establish a 1900 shared transportation plan. When multiple counties enter into a 1901 memorandum of understanding for this purpose, the counties shall 1902 notify the managing entity and provide it with a copy of the 1903 agreement. The transportation plan shall describe methods of 1904 transport to a facility within the designated receiving system 1905 for individuals subject to involuntary examination under s. 1906 394.463 or involuntary admission under s. 397.6772, s. 397.679, 1907 s. 397.6798, or s. 397.6811, and may identify responsibility for 1908 other transportation to a participating facility when necessary 1909 and agreed to by the facility. The plan may rely on emergency 1910 medical transport services or private transport companies, as 1911 appropriate. The plan shall comply with the transportation 1912 provisions of this section and ss. 397.6772, 397.6795, 397.6822, 1913 and 397.697.

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(1) TRANSPORTATION TO A RECEIVING FACILITY.-

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(a) Each county shall designate a single law enforcement agency within the county, or portions thereof, to take an individual a person into custody upon the initiation of an involuntary mental health examination and to transport that individual entry of an ex parte order or the execution of a certificate for involuntary examination by an authorized professional and to transport that person to the appropriate facility, excluding a governmental facility, within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan or an exception under subsection (4), or to the nearest receiving facility if neither apply. However, if the law enforcement officer providing transportation believes that the individual is eligible for services provided by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the officer may transport the individual to a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

(b) A law enforcement officer acting in good faith pursuant to this part may not be held criminally or civilly liable for false imprisonment.

 $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ (b)1. The designated law enforcement agency may decline to transport the $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{person}}$ to a receiving facility only if.

1.a. The <u>county or</u> jurisdiction designated by the county has contracted on an annual basis with an emergency medical transport service or private transport company for transportation of <u>individuals</u> <u>persons</u> to receiving facilities. <u>pursuant to this section at the sole cost of the county; and</u>

2.b. The law enforcement agency and the emergency medical transport service or private transport company agree that the

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1944	continued presence of law enforcement personnel is not necessary
1945	for the safety of the $\underline{\text{individual being transported}}$ $\underline{\text{person}}$ or
1946	others.
1947	3.2. The entity providing transportation may seek
1948	reimbursement for transportation expenses. The party responsible
1949	for payment for such transportation is the person receiving the
1950	transportation. The county shall seek reimbursement from the
1951	following sources in the following order:
1952	a. From a private or public third-party payor, if the
1953	$\underline{\text{individual being transported}} \ \underline{\text{person receiving the transportation}}$
1954	has applicable coverage.
1955	b. From the $\underline{\text{individual being transported}}$ $\underline{\text{person receiving}}$
1956	the transportation.
1957	c. From a financial settlement for medical care, treatment,
1958	hospitalization, or transportation payable or accruing to the
1959	injured party.
1960	(d) (e) A company that transports an individual a patient
1961	pursuant to this subsection is considered an independent
1962	contractor and is solely liable for the safe and dignified
1963	transport of the $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{patient}}$. $\underline{\text{The}}$ $\underline{\text{Such}}$ company must be
1964	insured and $\underline{\text{maintain at least}}$ $\underline{\text{provide no less than}}$ \$100,000 in
1965	liability insurance with respect to $\underline{\text{such}}$ the transport $\underline{\text{of}}$
1966	patients.
1967	(d) Any company that contracts with a governing board of a
1968	county to transport patients shall comply with the applicable
1969	rules of the department to ensure the safety and dignity of
1970	patients.
1971	(e) $\underline{\text{If}}$ $\underline{\text{When}}$ a law enforcement officer takes custody of $\underline{\text{an}}$
1972	individual a person pursuant to this part, the officer may

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request assistance from emergency medical personnel if $\underline{\text{the}}$ such assistance is needed for the safety of the officer or the individual $\underline{\text{person}}$ in custody.

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- (f) If When a member of a mental health overlay program or a mobile crisis response service who is a professional authorized to initiate an involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463 or s. 397.675 and that professional evaluates an individual a person and determines that transportation to a receiving facility is needed, the service, at its discretion, may transport the individual person to the facility or may call on the law enforcement agency or other transportation arrangement best suited to the needs of the individual being transported patient.
- (g) If a When any law enforcement officer has custody of an individual a person based on a misdemeanor or a felony, other than a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08, who either noncriminal or minor criminal behavior that meets the statutory quidelines for involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463, the law enforcement officer shall transport the individual person to the appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan or an exception under subsection (4), or to the nearest receiving facility if neither apply. Individuals Persons who meet the statutory quidelines for involuntary admission pursuant to s. 397.675 may also be transported by law enforcement officers to the extent resources are available and as otherwise provided by law. Such persons shall be transported to an appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan or an exception under subsection (4), or to

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2002 the nearest facility if neither apply.

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- 2003 (h) If a When any law enforcement officer has arrested an 2004 individual a person for a forcible felony, as defined in s. 2005 776.08, and it appears that the individual person meets the criteria statutory quidelines for involuntary examination or 2006 2007 placement under this part, the individual such person must first 2008 be processed in the same manner as any other criminal suspect. 2009 The law enforcement agency shall thereafter immediately notify 2010 the appropriate facility within the designated receiving system 2011 pursuant to a transportation plan or an exception under 2012 subsection (4), or to the nearest receiving facility if neither apply. The receiving facility shall be responsible for promptly 2013 2014 arranging for the examination and treatment of the individual 2015 person. A receiving facility is not required to admit an 2016 individual a person charged with a forcible felony, as defined 2017 in s. 776.08, crime for whom the facility determines and 2018 documents that it is unable to provide adequate security, but 2019 shall provide examination and treatment to the individual person 2020 where he or she is held.
 - (i) If the appropriate law enforcement officer believes that an individual a person has an emergency medical condition as defined in s. 395.002, the individual person may be first transported to a hospital for emergency medical treatment, regardless of whether the hospital is a designated receiving facility.
 - (j) The costs of transportation, evaluation, hospitalization, and treatment incurred under this subsection by an individual who was persons who have been arrested for a violation violations of any state law or county or municipal

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ordinance may be recovered as provided in s. 901.35.

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- (k) The appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan or an exception under subsection (4), or the nearest receiving facility if neither apply, must accept an individual persons brought by law enforcement officers, or an emergency medical transport service or a private transport company authorized by the county, for involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463. The original of the form initiating the involuntary examination is not required for a receiving facility to accept such an individual or for transfers from one facility to another.
- (1) The appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan or an exception under subsection (4), or the nearest receiving facility if neither apply, must provide persons brought by law enforcement officers, or an emergency medical transport service or a private transport company authorized by the county, pursuant to s. 397.675, a basic screening or triage sufficient to refer the person to the appropriate services.
- (m) Each law enforcement agency designated pursuant to paragraph (a) shall establish a policy that reflects a single set of protocols for the safe and secure transportation and transfer of custody of the individual person. Each law enforcement agency shall provide a copy of the protocols to the managing entity.
- (n) If When a jurisdiction has entered into a contract with an emergency medical transport service or a private transport company for transportation of individuals persons to facilities within the designated receiving system, such service or company

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2060 shall be given preference for transportation of individuals 2061 persons from nursing homes, assisted living facilities, adult 2062 day care centers, or adult family-care homes, unless the 2063 behavior of the individual person being transported is such that

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2064 transportation by a law enforcement officer is necessary.

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(o) This section does not may not be construed to limit emergency examination and treatment of incapacitated persons provided in accordance with s. 401.445.

- (p) A law enforcement officer may transport an individual who appears to meet the criteria for voluntary admission under s. 394.4625(1)(a) to a receiving facility at the individual's request.
 - (2) TRANSPORTATION TO A TREATMENT FACILITY.-
- (a) If the individual held for examination or admitted for treatment under this part or neither the patient nor any person legally obligated or responsible for the individual patient is not able to pay for the expense of transporting an individual $\frac{1}{2}$ voluntary or involuntary patient to a treatment facility, the transportation plan established by the governing board of the county or counties must specify how the hospitalized patient will be transported to, from, and between facilities in a safe and dignified manner.
- (b) A company that transports an individual a patient pursuant to this subsection is considered an independent 2083 contractor and is solely liable for the safe and dignified 2085 transportation of the individual patient. The Such company must be insured and provide at least no less than \$100,000 in liability insurance for such with respect to the transport of 2088 patients.

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(c) A company that contracts with one or more counties to transport patients in accordance with this section shall comply with the applicable rules of the department to ensure the safety and dignity of patients.

- (c) (d) County or municipal law enforcement and correctional personnel and equipment may not be used to transport <u>an</u> <u>individual patients</u> adjudicated incapacitated or found by the court to meet the criteria for involuntary <u>services under placement pursuant to</u> s. 394.467, except in small rural counties where there are no cost-efficient alternatives.
- (3) TRANSFER OF CUSTODY.—Custody of an individual a person who is transported pursuant to this part and, along with related documentation, shall be relinquished to a responsible person individual at the appropriate receiving or treatment facility.
- (4) EXCEPTIONS.—An exception to the requirements of this section may be granted by the secretary of the department for the purposes of improving service coordination or better meeting the special needs of individuals. A proposal for an exception shall must be submitted to the department after being approved by the governing boards of any affected counties.
- (a) A proposal for an exception must identify the specific provision from which an exception is requested; describe how the proposal will be implemented by participating law enforcement agencies and transportation authorities; and provide a plan for the coordination of services.
 - (b) An The exception may be granted only for:
- 1. An arrangement centralizing and improving the provision of services within a $\underline{\text{county, circuit, or local area}}$ $\underline{\text{district,}}$ which may include an exception to the requirement for

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2118	transportation to the nearest receiving facility;
2119	2. An arrangement whereby by which a facility may provide,
2120	in addition to required psychiatric or substance use disorder
2121	services, an environment and services $\underline{\text{that}}$ which are uniquely
2122	tailored to the needs of an identified group of $\underline{\text{individuals who}}$
2123	$\underline{\text{have}}$ persons with special needs, such as persons $\underline{\text{who have}}$ with
2124	hearing impairments or visual impairments, or elderly persons
2125	who have with physical frailties; or
2126	3. A specialized transportation system that provides an
2127	efficient and humane method of transporting $\underline{\text{individuals}}$ $\underline{\text{patients}}$
2128	to and among receiving facilities, among receiving facilities,
2129	and to treatment facilities.
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2131	The exceptions provided in this subsection shall expire on June
2132	30, 2017, and no new exceptions shall be granted after that
2133	date. After June 30, 2017, the transport of a patient to a
2134	facility that is not the nearest facility must be made pursuant
2135	to a plan as provided in this section.
2136	Section 18. Section 394.4625, Florida Statutes, is amended
2137	to read:
2138	394.4625 Voluntary admissions.—
2139	(1) EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE
2140	PATIENTS
2141	(a) In order to be admitted to a facility on a voluntary
2142	basis:
2143	1. An individual must show evidence of mental illness.
2144	2. An individual must be suitable for treatment by the
2145	facility.
2146	3. An adult must provide express and informed consent, and

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must be competent to do so.

- $\underline{\text{4. A minor may only be admitted on the basis of the express}}$ and informed consent of the minor's guardian in conjunction with the assent of the minor.
- a. The assent of the minor is an affirmative agreement by the minor to remain at the facility for examination or treatment. Mere failure to object is not assent.
- b. The minor's assent must be verified through a clinical assessment that is documented in the clinical record and conducted within 12 hours after arrival at the facility by a licensed professional authorized to initiate an involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463.
- c. In verifying the minor's assent, the examining professional must first provide the minor with an explanation as to why the minor will be examined and treated, what the minor can expect while in the facility, and when the minor may expect to be released, using language that is appropriate to the minor's age, experience, maturity, and condition. The examining professional must determine and document that the minor is able to understand this information.
- d. Unless the minor's assent is verified pursuant to this section, a petition for involuntary services must be filed with the court or the minor must be released to his or her guardian within 24 hours after arrival A facility may receive for observation, diagnosis, or treatment any person 18 years of age or older making application by express and informed consent for admission or any person age 17 or under for whom such application is made by his or her guardian. If found to show evidence of mental illness, to be competent to provide express

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and informed consent, and to be suitable for treatment, such
person 18 years of age or older may be admitted to the facility.

A person age 17 or under may be admitted only after a hearing to
verify the voluntariness of the consent.

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- (b) A mental health overlay program or a mobile crisis response service or a licensed professional who is authorized to initiate an involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463 and is employed by a community mental health center or clinic shall must, pursuant to district procedure approved by the respective district administrator, conduct an initial assessment of the ability of the following individuals persons to give express and informed consent to treatment before such individuals persons may be admitted voluntarily:
- 1. An individual A person 60 years of age or older for whom transfer is being sought from a nursing home, assisted living facility, adult day care center, or adult family-care home, $\underline{\text{if}}$ $\underline{\text{the individual}}$ when such person has been diagnosed $\underline{\text{with}}$ as suffering from dementia.
- 2. An individual A person 60 years of age or older for whom transfer is being sought from a nursing home pursuant to s. 400.0255(11) 400.0255(12).
- 3. An individual who resides in a facility licensed under chapter 400 or chapter 429 A person for whom all decisions concerning medical treatment are currently being lawfully made by \underline{a} the health care surrogate or proxy designated under chapter 765
- 2202 (c) <u>If When</u> an initial assessment of the ability of <u>an</u>
 2203 <u>individual</u> a person to give express and informed consent to
 2204 treatment is required under this <u>part</u> section, and a mobile

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36-01520-17 20171756 2205 crisis response service does not respond to the request for an 2206 assessment within 2 hours after the request is made or informs 2207 the requesting facility that it will not be able to respond 2208 within 2 hours after the request is made, the requesting 2209 facility may arrange for assessment by a any licensed professional authorized to initiate an involuntary examination 2210 2211 under pursuant to s. 394.463. The professional may not be who is 2212 not employed by, or under contract with, or and does not have a 2213 financial interest in cither the facility initiating the 2214 transfer or the receiving facility to which the transfer may be 2215 made and may not have a financial interest in the outcome of the 2216 assessment.

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(d) A facility may not admit an individual on voluntary status or transfer an individual to voluntary status as a voluntary patient a person who has been adjudicated incapacitated, unless the condition of incapacity has been judicially removed, except when a court authorized a legal guardian in strict adherence to s. 744.3725. If a facility admits an individual on voluntary status who is later determined to have been adjudicated incapacitated, the facility shall discharge the individual or transfer the individual to involuntary status unless there is a court order pursuant to s. 744.3725 as a voluntary patient a person who is later determined to have been adjudicated incapacitated, and the condition of incapacity had not been removed by the time of the admission, the facility must either discharge the patient or transfer the patient to involuntary status.

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voluntary status a voluntary patient may not consent to the

(e) The health care surrogate or proxy of an individual on

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2234	provision of mental health treatment for $\underline{\text{that individual}}$ $\underline{\text{the}}$
2235	patient. An individual on voluntary status A voluntary patient
2236	who is unwilling or unable to provide express and informed
2237	consent to mental health treatment must either be discharged or
2238	transferred to involuntary status.
2239	(f) Within 24 hours after an individual's voluntary

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- admission, a physician or psychologist admission of a voluntary patient, the admitting physician shall document in the patient's clinical record whether the individual that the patient is able to give express and informed consent for admission. If the individual patient is not able to give express and informed consent for admission, the facility must shall either discharge the patient or transfer the individual patient to involuntary status pursuant to subsection (5).
 - (2) RELEASE OR DISCHARGE OF VOLUNTARY PATIENTS. -
- (a) A facility shall discharge an individual on voluntary status who a voluntary patient:
- 1. Who Has sufficiently improved so that retention in the facility is no longer clinically appropriate desirable. The individual A patient may also be discharged to the care of a community facility.
- 2. Has revoked \text{\text{Who revokes}} consent to admission or requests discharge. The individual or his or her A voluntary patient or a relative, friend, or attorney of the patient may request discharge either orally or in writing at any time following admission to the facility. The patient must be discharged within 24 hours after of the request, unless the request is rescinded or the individual patient is transferred to involuntary status pursuant to this section. The 24-hour time period may be

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- (b) An individual on voluntary status A voluntary patient who has been admitted to a facility and who refuses to consent to or revokes consent to treatment must shall be discharged within 24 hours after such refusal or revocation, unless he or she is transferred to involuntary status pursuant to this section or unless the refusal or revocation is freely and voluntarily rescinded by the individual patient.
- (c) An individual on voluntary status who is currently charged with a crime shall be discharged to the custody of a law enforcement officer upon release or discharge from a facility, unless the individual has been released from law enforcement custody by posting of a bond, by a pretrial conditional release, or by other judicial release.
- (3) NOTICE OF RIGHT TO DISCHARGE.—At the time of admission and at least every 3 θ months thereafter, an individual on voluntary status a voluntary patient shall be notified in writing of his or her right to apply for a discharge.
- (4) TRANSFER TO VOLUNTARY STATUS.—An individual on involuntary status who has been assessed and certified by a physician or psychologist as competent to provide or refuse to

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36-01520-17 20171756 2292 provide express and informed consent and involuntary patient who 2293 applies to be transferred to voluntary status shall be 2294 transferred to voluntary status immediately, unless the 2295 individual has been ordered to involuntary services patient has 2296 been charged with a crime, or has been involuntarily placed for 2297 treatment by a court pursuant to s. 394.467 and continues to 2298 meet the criteria for involuntary services placement. When 2299 transfer to voluntary status occurs, notice shall be given as 2300 provided in s. 394.4599. 2301 (5) TRANSFER TO INVOLUNTARY STATUS.—If an individual on 2302 voluntary status When a voluntary patient, or an authorized 2303 2304

person on the individual's patient's behalf, makes a request for discharge, the request for discharge, unless freely and voluntarily rescinded, must be communicated to a physician, elinical psychologist, or psychiatrist as quickly as possible, but within not later than 12 hours after the request is made. If the individual patient meets the criteria for involuntary services, the individual must be transferred to a designated receiving facility or governmental facility and the administrator of the receiving or governmental facility where the individual is held placement, the administrator of the facility must file with the court a petition for involuntary services placement, within 2 court working days after the request for discharge is made. If the petition is not filed 2316 within 2 court working days, the individual must patient shall be discharged. Pending the filing of the petition, the individual patient may be held and emergency mental health treatment rendered in the least restrictive manner, upon the written order of a physician, if it is determined that such

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2321	treatment is necessary for the safety of the $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{patient}}$
2322	or others.
2323	Section 19. Section 394.463, Florida Statutes, is amended
2324	to read:
2325	394.463 Involuntary examination.—
2326	(1) CRITERIA.—An individual may be subject to A person may
2327	be taken to a receiving facility for involuntary examination if
2328	there is reason to believe that <u>he or she</u> the person has a
2329	mental illness and because of $\underline{\text{this}}$ his or her mental illness:
2330	(a)1. The individual person has refused voluntary
2331	examination after conscientious explanation and disclosure of
2332	the purpose of the examination; or
2333	2. The individual person is unable to determine for himself
2334	or herself whether examination is necessary; and
2335	(b) $\frac{1}{T}$. Without care or treatment:
2336	$\underline{\text{1.}}$ The $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{person}}$ is likely to suffer from neglect
2337	or refuse to care for himself or herself; such neglect or
2338	refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial physical
2339	or mental harm to his or her well-being; and it is not apparent
2340	that $\underline{\text{the}}$ such harm may be avoided through the help of willing
2341	family members or friends or the provision of other services; or
2342	2. There is a substantial likelihood that $\underline{\text{individual}}$
2343	without care or treatment the person will cause serious bodily
2344	harm to $\underline{\text{self}}$ himself or herself or others in the near future, as
2345	evidenced by recent behavior.
2346	(2) INVOLUNTARY EXAMINATION
2347	(a) An involuntary examination may be initiated by any one
2348	of the following means:

1. A circuit or county court may enter an ex parte order $$\operatorname{\textsc{Page}}$$ 81 of 130

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2350	stating that $\underline{\text{an individual}}$ $\underline{\text{a person}}$ appears to meet the criteria
2351	for involuntary examination and specifying the findings on which
2352	that conclusion is based. The ex parte order for involuntary
2353	examination must be based on written or oral sworn testimony
2354	that includes specific facts that support the findings. $\overline{\mbox{1f other}}$
2355	less restrictive means are not available, such as voluntary
2356	appearance for outpatient evaluation, A law enforcement officer,
2357	or other designated agent of the court, shall take the
2358	<pre>individual person into custody and deliver him or her to an</pre>
2359	appropriate, or the nearest, facility within the designated
2360	receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for involuntary
2361	examination. The order of the court order must shall be made a
2362	part of the patient's clinical record. A fee may not be charged
2363	for the filing of \underline{a} petition \underline{a} order under this subsection. A
2364	facility accepting the $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{patient}}$ based on $\underline{\text{the}}$ $\underline{\text{this}}$
2365	order must send a copy of the order to the department the next
2366	working day. The order may be submitted electronically through
2367	existing data systems, if available. The order $\underline{\mathrm{is}}$ $\underline{\mathrm{shall}}$ be valid
2368	only until the $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{person}}$ is delivered to the facility or
2369	for the period specified in the order itself, whichever comes
2370	first. If \underline{a} no time limit is \underline{not} specified in the order, the
2371	order \underline{is} shall be valid for 7 days after the date \underline{it} that the
2372	order was signed.
2373	a. A law enforcement officer acting in accordance with an
2374	ex parte order issued pursuant to this subsection may serve and
2375	execute such order on any day of the week, at any time of the
2376	day or night.
2377	b. A law enforcement officer acting in accordance with an
2378	ex parte order issued pursuant to this subsection may use

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reasonable physical force if necessary to gain entry to the premises and any dwellings, buildings, or other structures located on the premises, and to take custody of the individual who is the subject of the ex parte order.

- 2. A law enforcement officer shall take <u>an individual</u> a person who appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination into custody and deliver <u>or arrange for the delivery of the individual</u> the person or have him or her delivered to an appropriate, or the nearest, facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for examination. The officer shall <u>complete execute</u> a written report detailing the circumstances under which the <u>individual person</u> was taken into custody, which must be made a part of the <u>patient's</u> clinical record. <u>A Any</u> facility accepting the <u>individual patient</u> based on this report must send a copy of the report to the department the next working day.
- 3. A physician, elinical psychologist, school psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker, or physician assistant may complete execute a certificate stating that he or she has examined the individual a person within the preceding 48 hours and finds that the individual person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination and stating his or her the observations upon which that conclusion is based. The certificate shall include specific facts indicating that the individual would benefit from services. The certificate shall be executed immediately. If other less restrictive means, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, are not available. A law enforcement officer shall take into custody the

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2408	individual person named in the certificate and deliver him or
2409	her to the appropriate, or nearest, facility within the
2410	designated receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for
2411	involuntary examination. A law enforcement officer may only take
2412	an individual into custody on the basis of a certificate within
2413	7 calendar days after the certificate is signed. The law
2414	enforcement officer shall complete execute a written report
2415	detailing the circumstances under which the $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{person}}$
2416	was taken into custody. The report and certificate shall be made
2417	a part of the $\frac{Patient's}{Patient}$ clinical record. $\underline{\underline{A}}$ $\underline{\underline{A}}$ $\underline{\underline{A}}$ $\underline{\underline{A}}$ facility
2418	accepting the $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{patient}}$ based on $\underline{\text{the}}$ $\underline{\text{this}}$ certificate
2419	must send a copy of the certificate to the department the next
2420	working day. The document may be submitted electronically
2421	through existing data systems, if applicable.
2422	(b) A law enforcement officer who initiates an involuntary
2423	examination of an individual pursuant to subparagraph (a)2., or
2424	a professional who initiates an involuntary examination of an
2425	individual pursuant to subparagraph (a)3., may notify the
2426	individual's guardian, representative, or health care surrogate
2427	or proxy of such examination. A receiving facility accepting an
2428	individual for involuntary examination shall make and document
2429	immediate attempts to notify the individual's guardian,
2430	representative, or health care surrogate or proxy upon the
2431	<pre>individual's arrival.</pre>
2432	(c) (h) An individual A person may not be removed from any
2433	program or residential $\underline{\mathtt{services}}$ $\underline{\mathtt{placement}}$ licensed under chapter
2434	400 or chapter 429 and transported to a receiving facility for
2435	involuntary examination unless an ex parte order, a professional
2436	certificate, or a law enforcement officer's report is first

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prepared. If the condition of the <u>individual</u> <u>person</u> is such that preparation of a law enforcement officer's report is not practicable before removal, the report <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> be completed as soon as possible after removal, but <u>in any case</u> before the <u>individual</u> <u>person</u> is transported to a receiving facility. A facility admitting <u>an individual</u> a <u>person</u> for involuntary examination who is not accompanied by the required ex parte order, professional certificate, or law enforcement officer's report <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> notify the department of <u>the</u> <u>such</u> admission by certified mail or by e-mail, if available, by the next working day. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply when transportation is provided by the patient's family or quardian.

(c) A law enforcement officer acting in accordance with an ex parte order issued pursuant to this subsection may serve and execute such order on any day of the week, at any time of the day or night.

(d) A law enforcement officer acting in accordance with an ex parte order issued pursuant to this subsection may use such reasonable physical force as is necessary to gain entry to the premises, and any dwellings, buildings, or other structures located on the premises, and to take custody of the person who is the subject of the ex parte order.

(d) (e) The department shall receive and maintain the copies of ex parte petitions and orders for involuntary examinations pursuant to this section, involuntary services petitions and orders, involuntary outpatient services orders issued pursuant to s. 394.4655, involuntary inpatient placement orders issued pursuant to s. 394.467, professional certificates, and law enforcement officers' reports. These documents are shall be

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2466	considered part of the clinical record, governed by the
2467	provisions of s. 394.4615. These documents shall be used to
2468	prepare annual reports analyzing the data obtained from these
2469	documents, without information identifying individuals held for
2470	examination or admitted for treatment patients, and shall
2471	provide copies of reports to the department, the President of
2472	the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the
2473	minority leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
2474	(e) (f) An individual held for examination A patient shall
2475	be examined by a physician $\underline{\hspace{0.1cm}}$ or a clinical psychologist, or $\frac{by}{}$ a
2476	psychiatric nurse performing within the framework of an
2477	established protocol with a psychiatrist at a facility without
2478	unnecessary delay to determine if the criteria for involuntary
2479	services are met. Emergency treatment may be provided upon the
2480	order of a physician if the physician determines that such
2481	treatment is necessary for the safety of the $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{patient}}$
2482	or others.
2483	(f) An individual may not be held for involuntary
2484	examination for more than 72 hours after the time of the
2485	individual's arrival at the facility. Based on the individual's
2486	needs, one of the following actions must be taken within the
2487	<pre>involuntary examination period:</pre>
2488	$\underline{\text{1. The individual shall be released with the approval of a}}$
2489	psychiatrist, psychiatric nurse, or psychologist. However, if
2490	the examination is conducted in a hospital, an attending
2491	emergency department physician may approve release. The
2492	professional approving release must have personally conducted
2493	the involuntary examination;
2494	2. The individual shall be asked to give express and

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36-01520-17 20171756_ informed consent for voluntary admission if a physician or psychologist has determined that the individual is competent to consent to treatment; or

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3. A petition for involuntary services shall be completed and filed within 72 hours after the time of the individual's arrival at the facility in the circuit court by the receiving facility administrator if involuntary services are deemed necessary. If electronic filing of the petition is not available in the county and the 72-hour period ends on a weekend or legal holiday, the petition must be filed by the next working day. If involuntary services are deemed necessary, the least restrictive treatment consistent with the optimum improvement of the individual's condition must be made available.

(g) An individual discharged from a receiving or treatment facility on a voluntary or involuntary basis who is currently charged with a crime shall be released to the custody of a law enforcement officer, unless the individual has been released from law enforcement custody by posting of a bond, by a pretrial conditional release, or by other judicial release. The patient may not be released by the receiving facility or its contractor without the documented approval of a psychiatrist or a clinical psychologist or, if the receiving facility is owned or operated by a hospital or health system, the release may also be approved by a psychiatric nurse performing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist, or an attending emergency department physician with experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness after completion of an involuntary examination pursuant to this subsection. A psychiatric nurse may not approve the release of a patient if

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2524	the involuntary examination was initiated by a psychiatrist
2525	unless the release is approved by the initiating psychiatrist.
2526	(g) Within the 72-hour examination period or, if the 72
2527	hours ends on a weekend or holiday, no later than the next
2528	working day thereafter, one of the following actions must be
2529	taken, based on the individual needs of the patient:
2530	1. The patient shall be released, unless he or she is
2531	charged with a crime, in which case the patient shall be
2532	returned to the custody of a law enforcement officer;
2533	2. The patient shall be released, subject to the provisions
2534	of subparagraph 1., for voluntary outpatient treatment;
2535	3. The patient, unless he or she is charged with a crime,
2536	shall be asked to give express and informed consent to placement
2537	as a voluntary patient and, if such consent is given, the
2538	patient shall be admitted as a voluntary patient; or
2539	4. A petition for involuntary services shall be filed in
2540	the circuit court if inpatient treatment is deemed necessary or
2541	with the criminal county court, as defined in s. 394.4655(1), as
2542	applicable. When inpatient treatment is deemed necessary, the
2543	least restrictive treatment consistent with the optimum
2544	improvement of the patient's condition shall be made available.
2545	When a petition is to be filed for involuntary outpatient
2546	placement, it shall be filed by one of the petitioners specified
2547	in s. 394.4655(4)(a). A petition for involuntary inpatient
2548	placement shall be filed by the facility administrator.
2549	(h) $\underline{\text{If an individual}}$ A person for whom an involuntary
2550	examination has been initiated $\frac{1}{2}$ who is $\frac{1}{2}$ being evaluated or
2551	treated at a hospital for an emergency medical condition $\underline{\mathtt{as}}$
2552	defined specified in s. 395.002, the involuntary examination

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2553 must be examined by a facility within 72 hours. The 72-hour 2554 period begins when the individual patient arrives at the 2555 hospital and ceases when a the attending physician documents 2556 that the individual patient has an emergency medical condition. 2557 The 72-hour period resumes when the physician documents that the emergency medical condition has stabilized or does not exist. If 2558 2559 the patient is examined at a hospital providing emergency 2560 medical services by a professional qualified to perform an 2561 involuntary examination and is found as a result of that examination not to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient 2562 2563 services pursuant to s. 394.4655(2) or involuntary inpatient 2564 placement pursuant to s. 394.467(1), the patient may be offered 2565 voluntary services or placement, if appropriate, or released 2566 directly from the hospital providing emergency medical services. 2567 The finding by the professional that the patient has been 2568 examined and does not meet the criteria for involuntary 2569 inpatient services or involuntary outpatient placement must be 2570 entered into the patient's clinical record. This paragraph is 2571 not intended to prevent A hospital providing emergency medical 2572 services may transfer an individual from appropriately

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(i) One of the following must occur within 12 hours after \underline{a} the patient's attending physician documents that the $\underline{individual's}$ patient's medical condition has stabilized or that an emergency medical condition \underline{has} been stabilized or does not exist:

transferring a patient to another hospital before stabilization

if the requirements of s. 395.1041(3)(c) are have been met.

1. The <u>individual shall be examined by a physician</u>, psychiatric nurse, or psychologist and, if found not to meet the

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criteria for involuntary examination pursuant to this section,
shall be released directly from the hospital providing the
emergency medical services. The results of the examination,
including the final disposition, shall be entered into the
clinical record patient must be examined by a facility and
released; or
2. The individual shall be transferred to a receiving
facility for examination if patient must be transferred to a
designated facility in which appropriate medical and mental
<u>health</u> treatment is available. However, the <u>receiving</u> facility
must be notified of the transfer within 2 hours after the
individual's patient's condition has been stabilized or after
determination that an emergency medical condition does not
exist.
(3) NOTICE OF RELEASE.—Notice of the release shall be given
to the <u>individual's</u> patient's guardian, health care surrogate or
<pre>proxy, or representative, to any person who executed a</pre>
$rac{ ext{certificate admitting the patient to the receiving facility}_{r}}{ ext{and}}$
to any court that ordered the individual's examination which
ordered the patient's evaluation.
Section 20. <u>Section 394.4655</u> , Florida Statutes, is
repealed.
Section 21. Section 394.467, Florida Statutes, is amended
to read:
394.467 Involuntary <u>services</u> inpatient placement
(1) CRITERIA.— <u>An individual</u> A person may be ordered for
involuntary <u>services</u> inpatient placement for treatment upon a
finding of the court by clear and convincing evidence that:
(a) He or she has a mental illness and because of his or

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her mental illness:

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1.a. He or she has refused voluntary <u>services</u> <u>inpatient</u> placement for treatment after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of <u>services or inpatient placement for</u> treatment; or

- b. He or she is unable to determine for himself or herself whether inpatient services are placement is necessary; and
- 2.a. He or she is incapable of surviving alone or with the help of willing and responsible family or friends, including available alternative services, and, without treatment, is likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for himself or herself, and such neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial physical or mental harm to his or her well-being; or
- b. There is substantial likelihood that in the near future he or she will inflict serious bodily harm on self or others, as evidenced by recent behavior causing, attempting, or threatening such harm; and
- (b) All available less restrictive treatment alternatives that would offer an opportunity for improvement of his or her condition have been judged to be inappropriate.
- (2) ADMISSION TO A TREATMENT FACILITY.—An individual \mathbb{A} patient may be retained by a facility or involuntarily ordered to placed in a treatment facility upon the recommendation of the administrator of the facility where the individual patient has been examined and after adherence to the notice and hearing procedures provided in s. 394.4599. The recommendation must be supported by the opinion of a psychiatrist and the second opinion of a elinical psychologist or another psychiatrist, both

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36-01520-17 20171756 2640 of whom have personally examined the individual patient within 2641 the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for involuntary 2642 services inpatient placement are met. However, if the 2643 administrator certifies that a psychiatrist or clinical 2644 psychologist is not available to provide the second opinion, the 2645 second opinion may be provided by a licensed physician who has 2646 postgraduate training and experience in diagnosis and treatment 2647 of mental illness or by a psychiatric nurse. Any opinion 2648 authorized in this subsection may be conducted through a face-2649 to-face examination, in person, or by electronic means. Such 2650 recommendation shall be entered on a petition for involuntary services inpatient placement certificate that authorizes the 2651 2652 facility to retain the individual being held patient pending 2653 transfer to a treatment facility or completion of a hearing. 2654 (3) PETITION FOR INVOLUNTARY SERVICES INPATIENT PLACEMENT. 2655 (a) The administrator of the receiving facility shall file a petition for involuntary services inpatient placement in the 2656 2657 court in the county where the individual patient is located. 2658 Upon filing, the clerk of the court shall provide copies to the 2659 department, the individual, his or her patient, the patient's 2660 guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or 2661 representative, and the state attorney and public defender of 2662 the judicial circuit in which the individual patient is located. 2663 A fee may not be charged for the filing of a petition under this

(b) A receiving or treatment facility filing a petition for involuntary services shall send a copy of the petition to the Agency for Health Care Administration by the next working day.

(4) APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL.-

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subsection.

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(a) Within 1 court working day after the filing of a petition for involuntary services inpatient placement, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the individual person who is the subject of the petition, unless the person is otherwise represented by counsel. The clerk of the court shall immediately notify the public defender of the such appointment. Any attorney representing the individual patient shall have access to the individual patient, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the individual's patient's case and shall represent the interests of the individual patient, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney. If services are ordered, the least restrictive treatment shall be sought.

- (b) The state attorney for the circuit in which the individual is located shall represent the state rather than the petitioning facility administrator as the real party in interest in the proceeding. The state attorney shall have access to the individual's clinical record and witnesses and shall have the authority to independently evaluate the sufficiency and appropriateness of the petition for involuntary services. If the state attorney finds the case insufficient, the state attorney shall withdraw the petition. The state attorney may not use clinical records obtained under this part for the purpose of criminal investigation or prosecution, or for any other purpose not authorized under this part.
- (5) CONTINUANCE OF HEARING.—The individual patient is entitled, with the concurrence of the individual's patient's counsel, to at least one continuance of the hearing for up to 4 weeks. Following consultation with a client concerning his or her available options, an attorney may seek to continue the

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2698 hearing unless the client has verbally instructed the attorney 2699 to proceed directly to hearing. If the continuance requested is 2700 for a period of more than 1 week, the court shall, after 2701 continuing the hearing, hold a hearing as soon as practicable 2702 thereafter on the individual's competence to consent to 2703 treatment if there is no health care surrogate or proxy and a 2704 petition requesting the appointment of a guardian advocate has 2705 previously been filed as provided for in s. 394.4598(1). The 2706 state attorney may request one continuance for a period of up to 2707 1 week. Upon good cause shown, the court may grant the 2708 continuance and should set the hearing for the next available 2709 hearing date when possible. 2710

- (6) HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY SERVICES INPATIENT PLACEMENT. -
- (a) 1. The court shall hold the hearing on involuntary services inpatient placement within 5 court working days after the petition is filed, unless a continuance is granted.
- 2. Except for good cause documented in the court file, which may be demonstrated by administrative order of the court, the hearing must be held in the receiving or treatment facility where the individual is located. If the hearing cannot be held in the receiving or treatment facility, it must be held in a location convenient to the individual as is consistent with orderly procedure, and which is not likely to be injurious to the individual's county or the facility, as appropriate, where the patient is located, must be as convenient to the patient as is consistent with orderly procedure, and shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the patient's condition. If the court finds that the individual's patient's attendance at the hearing is not consistent with the best

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interests of the individual patient, and the individual's patient's counsel does not object, the court may waive the presence of the individual patient from all or any portion of the hearing. Alternatively, if the individual wishes to voluntarily waive his or her attendance at the hearing, the court must determine that the individual's waiver is knowing, intelligent, and voluntary before waiving the presence of the individual from all or any portion of the hearing. The state attorney for the circuit in which the patient is located shall represent the state, rather than the petitioning facility administrator, as the real party in interest in the proceeding.

- 3. The court may appoint a magistrate to preside at the hearing. One of the two professionals who executed the petition for involuntary services inpatient placement certificate shall be a witness. The court shall ensure that the individual and his or her guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative are informed patient and the patient's quardian or representative shall be informed by the court of the right to an independent expert examination. If the individual patient cannot afford such an examination, the court shall ensure that one is provided, as otherwise provided for by law. The independent expert's report is confidential and not discoverable, unless the expert is to be called as a witness for the individual patient at the hearing. The testimony in the hearing must be given under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded. The individual patient may refuse to testify at the hearing.
- 4. Consistent with the notice provisions in s. 394.4599, the court shall allow testimony from persons, including family

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36-01520-17 20171756 members, deemed by the court to be relevant regarding the

2757 individual's prior history and how that prior history relates to 2758 the individual's current condition.

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(b) If the court concludes that the individual patient 2760 meets the criteria for involuntary services inpatient placement, it may order that the individual patient be transferred to a treatment facility or, if the individual patient is at a treatment facility, that the individual patient be retained there or be treated at any other appropriate facility, or that 2765 the individual patient receive services, on an involuntary 2766 basis, for up to 90 days. However, any order for involuntary mental health services in a treatment facility may be for up to 6 months. The order must shall specify the nature and extent of the individual's patient's mental illness. The court may not order an individual with traumatic brain injury or dementia who lacks a co-occurring mental illness to be involuntarily placed 2772 in a state treatment facility. The facility shall discharge the individual a patient any time the individual patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, unless the individual patient has transferred to voluntary status.

(c) The court may not enter an order of involuntary inpatient services in a state treatment facility for an individual with dementia, Alzheimer's disease, or traumatic brain-injury who lacks a co-occurring mental illness.

(d) An individual may be ordered to involuntary services on an outpatient basis if found to meet the criteria in s. 394.467(1) and upon a finding of the court by clear and convincing evidence based upon a clinical determination that the individual is unlikely to survive safely in the community

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2785 without supervision and that the individual is in need of such 2786 services to prevent a relapse or deterioration that would likely 2787 result in serious harm to the individual or others. 2788 1. The court may not order involuntary services on an 2789 outpatient basis if the service is not available, or if there is 2790 no space available in the service for the individual, or if 2791 funding is not available. After the order for services is 2792 entered, the service provider and the individual may modify 2793 provisions of the service plan. For any material modification of 2794 the service plan to which the individual or the individual's 2795 guardian advocate, if appointed, agree, the service provider 2796 shall send notice of the modification to the court. Any material 2797 modifications of the service plan which are contested by the 2798 individual or the quardian advocate must be approved or 2799 disapproved by the court consistent with subsection (3). 2800 2. If, in the clinical judgment of a physician, the 2801 individual has failed or has refused to comply with the 2802 outpatient services ordered by the court, and, in the clinical 2803 judgment of the physician, efforts were made to solicit 2804 compliance and the individual appears to meet the criteria for 2805 involuntary examination, the individual may be brought to a 2806 receiving facility pursuant to s. 394.463. If, after 2807 examination, the individual does not meet the criteria for 2808 involuntary services under this section, the individual must be 2809 discharged from the receiving facility. The involuntary services 2810 order shall remain in effect unless the service provider 2811 determines that the individual no longer meets the criteria for 2812 involuntary services or until the order expires. The service provider must determine whether modifications should be made to 2813

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2814	the existing treatment plan and must attempt to continue to
2815	engage the individual in services. For any material modification
2816	of the service plan to which the individual or the individual's
2817	guardian advocate, if appointed, does agree, the service
2818	provider shall send notice of the modification to the court. Any
2819	material modifications of the service plan which are contested
2820	by the individual or his or her guardian advocate, if appointed,
2821	must be approved or disapproved by the court consistent with
2822	subsection (3).
2823	(e) (c) If at any time before the conclusion of the hearing
2824	on involuntary <u>services</u> <u>inpatient placement</u> it appears to the
2825	court that the <u>individual</u> person does not meet the criteria for
2826	involuntary services inpatient placement under this section, but
2827	instead meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient services,
2828	the court may order the person evaluated for involuntary

instead meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient services, the court may order the person evaluated for involuntary outpatient services pursuant to s. 394.4655. The petition and hearing procedures set forth in s. 394.4655 shall apply. If the person instead meets the criteria for involuntary assessment, protective custody, or involuntary admission pursuant to s. 397.675, then the court may order the person to be admitted for involuntary assessment for a period of 5 days pursuant to s. 397.6811. Thereafter, all proceedings are governed by chapter 397.

(f)(d) At the hearing on involuntary services inpatient placement, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the individual's patient's competence to consent to treatment. If the court finds that the individual patient is incompetent to consent to treatment, it shall appoint a guardian advocate as provided in s. 394.4598.

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(g) (e) The administrator of the petitioning facility shall provide a copy of the court order and adequate documentation of an individual's a patient's mental illness to the administrator of a treatment facility if the individual patient is ordered for involuntary services impatient placement, whether by civil or criminal court. The documentation must include any advance directives made by the individual patient, a psychiatric evaluation of the individual patient, and any evaluations of the individual patient performed by a psychiatric nurse, a clinical psychologist, a marriage and family therapist, a mental health counselor, or a clinical social worker. The administrator of a treatment facility may refuse admission to an individual any patient directed to its facilities on an involuntary basis, whether by civil or criminal court order, who is not accompanied by adequate orders and documentation.

- (7) PROCEDURE FOR CONTINUED INVOLUNTARY <u>SERVICES</u> INPATIENT PLACEMENT.—
- (a) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary services inpatient placement of an individual placed at any treatment facility are administrative hearings and must be conducted in accordance with s. 120.57(1), except that any order entered by the administrative law judge is final and subject to judicial review in accordance with s. 120.68. Orders concerning individuals patients committed after successfully pleading not quilty by reason of insanity are governed by s. 916.15.

1.(b) If the individual patient continues to meet the criteria for involuntary services inpatient placement and is placed in being treated at a treatment facility, the administrator shall, before the expiration of the period the

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 $\underline{2.}$ (e) Unless the $\underline{individual}$ patient is otherwise represented or is ineligible, he or she shall be represented at the hearing on the petition for continued involuntary $\underline{services}$ $\underline{inpatient}$ placement by the public defender of the circuit in which the facility is located.

3. The Division of Administrative Hearings shall ensure that the individual who is the subject of the petition and his or her guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative are informed of the individual's right to an independent expert examination. If the individual cannot afford such an examination, the court shall ensure that one is provided as otherwise provided for by law.

4.(d) If at a hearing it is shown that the <u>individual</u> patient continues to meet the criteria for involuntary <u>services</u> inpatient placement, the administrative law judge shall sign the order for continued involuntary <u>services</u> inpatient placement for up to 90 days. However, any order for involuntary mental health services in a treatment facility may be for up to 6 months. The same procedure <u>must shall</u> be repeated before the expiration of each additional period the <u>individual</u> patient is retained.

<u>5.(e)</u> If continued involuntary <u>services</u> <u>inpatient placement</u> is necessary for <u>an individual</u> <u>a patient</u> admitted while serving a criminal sentence, but his or her sentence is about to expire, or for a minor involuntarily placed, but who is about to reach the age of 18, the administrator shall petition the administrative law judge for an order authorizing continued involuntary services <u>inpatient placement</u>.

6.+(f) If the <u>individual</u> patient has been previously found incompetent to consent to treatment, the administrative law

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2930	judge shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the
2931	<pre>individual's patient's competence. If the administrative law</pre>
2932	judge finds evidence that the individual patient is now
2933	competent to consent to treatment, the administrative law judge
2934	may issue a recommended order to the court that found the
2935	individual patient incompetent to consent to treatment that the
2936	individual's patient's competence be restored and that any
2937	guardian advocate previously appointed be discharged.
2938	7.(g) If the <u>individual</u> patient has been ordered to undergo
2939	involuntary services inpatient placement and has previously been
2940	found incompetent to consent to treatment, the court shall
2941	consider testimony and evidence regarding the <u>individual's</u>
2942	$\frac{\text{patient's}}{\text{patient's}}$ incompetence. If the $\frac{\text{individual's}}{\text{patient's}}$ competency
2943	to consent to treatment is restored, the discharge of the
2944	guardian advocate shall be governed by s. 394.4598.
2945	
2946	The procedure required in this paragraph subsection must be
2947	followed before the expiration of each additional period the
2948	individual is patient is involuntarily receiving involuntary
2949	services.
2950	(b) A hearing on a petition for continued involuntary
2951	services of an individual placed at a receiving facility or
2952	nonstate treatment facility, to extend the current services or
2953	to modify the involuntary services order to authorize services
2954	in any state treatment facility, are not administrative
2955	hearings.
2956	1. If such an individual continues to meet the criteria for
2957	involuntary services, the service provider shall, before the
2958	expiration of the period during which the services are ordered,

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file in the circuit court a petition for continued involuntary services. The petition must be filed no later than one week before the expiration of that current involuntary period, unless the order for services was for 30 days or less, in which case the petition must be filed within a reasonable time before the expiration of the current involuntary service order.

- 2. The existing involuntary service order remains in effect until disposition of the petition for continued involuntary service.
- 3. The petition must be accompanied by a statement from the individual's physician or psychologist justifying the request, a brief description of the individual's treatment during the time he or she was involuntarily served, and a personalized plan of continued services.
- 4. Within 1 court working day after the filing of a petition for continued involuntary services, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the individual who is the subject of the petition, unless the individual is otherwise represented by counsel. The clerk of the court shall immediately notify the public defender of such appointment. The public defender shall represent the individual until the petition is dismissed, the court order expires, or the individual is discharged from involuntary status. An attorney representing the individual must have access to the individual, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the individual, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney.
- 5. The court shall ensure that the individual who is the subject of the petition and his or her quardian, quardian

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2988	advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative are
2989	informed of the individual's right to an independent expert
2990	examination. If the individual cannot afford such an
2991	examination, the court shall ensure that one is provided, as
2992	otherwise provided for by law.
2993	6. Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary services
2994	are before the circuit court. The court may appoint a magistrate
2995	to preside at the hearing. The procedures for obtaining an order
2996	pursuant to this paragraph must be in accordance with
2997	subsections (4), (5), and (6).
2998	7. Notice of the hearing shall be provided in accordance
2999	with s. 394.4599. The individual being served and the
3000	individual's attorney may agree to a period of continued
3001	involuntary services without a court hearing, unless the
3002	petition for continued services seeks to authorize services in
3003	any state treatment facility.
3004	8. The same procedure must be repeated before the
3005	expiration of each additional period the individual being served
3006	is involuntarily served.
3007	9. If the individual who has been ordered to undergo
3008	involuntary services has previously been found incompetent to
3009	consent to treatment, the court shall consider testimony and
3010	evidence regarding the individual's competence. Section 394.4598
3011	governs the discharge of the guardian advocate if the
3012	individual's competency to consent to treatment has been
3013	restored.
3014	(8) RETURN TO FACILITYIf an individual a patient
3015	involuntarily held at a treatment facility under this part
3016	leaves the facility without the administrator's authorization,

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3017	the administrator may authorize a search for the $\underline{\text{individual}}$
3018	<pre>patient and his or her return to the facility. The administrator</pre>
3019	may request the assistance of a law enforcement agency in this
3020	regard.
3021	Section 22. Section 394.46715, Florida Statutes, is amended
3022	to read:
3023	394.46715 Rulemaking authority.—The department may adopt
3024	rules to administer this part. $\underline{\text{These rules are for the purpose}}$
3025	of protecting the health, safety, and well-being of individuals
3026	examined, treated, or placed under this part.
3027	Section 23. Section 394.4672, Florida Statutes, is amended
3028	to read:
3029	394.4672 Procedure for $\underline{\text{services}}$ $\underline{\text{placement}}$ of veteran with
3030	federal agency
3031	(1) A facility owned, operated, or administered by the
3032	United States Department of Veterans Affairs that provides
3033	mental health services shall have authority as granted by the
3034	Department of Veterans' Affairs to:
3035	(a) Initiate and conduct involuntary examination pursuant
3036	to s. 394.463.
3037	(b) Provide voluntary admission and treatment pursuant to
3038	<u>s. 394.4625.</u>
3039	(c) Petition for involuntary services pursuant to s.
3040	<u>394.467.</u>
3041	(2) (1) If the court determines that an individual meets the
3042	criteria for involuntary service and he or she Whenever it is
3043	determined by the court that a person meets the criteria for
3044	involuntary placement and it appears that such person is
3045	eligible for care or treatment by the United States Department

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20171756 3046 of Veterans Affairs or other agency of the United States 3047 Government, the court, upon receipt of documentation a 3048 certificate from the United States Department of Veterans 3049 Affairs or another such other agency showing that facilities are 3050 available and that the individual person is eligible for care or 3051 treatment therein, may place that individual person with the 3052 United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal 3053 agency. The individual person whose placement is sought shall be personally served with notice of the pending involuntary service 3054 3055 $\frac{\text{placement}}{\text{proceeding}}$ in the manner as provided in this part. 3056 and nothing in This section does not shall affect the 3057 individual's his or her right to appear and be heard in the proceeding. Upon being placed, the individual is placement, the 3058 3059 person shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the 3060 United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal 3061 agency. 3062

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(3) (2) The judgment or order for services issued of placement by a court of competent jurisdiction of another state or of the District of Columbia, which places an individual placing a person with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency for care or treatment, has, shall have the same force and effect in this state as in the jurisdiction of the court entering the judgment or making the order.; and The courts of the placing state or of the District of Columbia shall retain be deemed to have retained jurisdiction over the individual of the person so placed. Consent is hereby given to the application of the law of the placing state or district with respect to the authority of the chief officer of any facility of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs

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or to transfer, parole, or discharge the individual person.

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(4) (3) Upon receipt of documentation from a certificate of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or another such other federal agency that facilities are available for the care or treatment of individuals who have mental illness and that the individual mentally ill persons and that the person is eligible for that care or treatment, the administrator of the receiving or treatment facility may cause the transfer of that individual person to the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency. Upon effecting such transfer, the committing court shall be notified by the transferring agency. An individual may not be transferred No person shall be transferred to the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency if he or she is confined pursuant to the conviction of any felony or misdemeanor or if he or she has been acquitted of the charge solely on the ground of insanity, unless before prior to transfer the court placing the individual such person enters an order for the transfer after appropriate motion and hearing and without objection by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

(5) (4) An individual Any person transferred as provided in this section shall be deemed to be placed with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency pursuant to the original order placement.

Section 24. Section 394.4685, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4685 Transfer of patients among facilities.-

(1) TRANSFER BETWEEN PUBLIC FACILITIES.-

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3104 (a) An individual A patient who has been accepted at 3105 admitted to a public receiving facility, or his or her the 3106 family member, quardian, or quardian advocate, or health care 3107 surrogate or proxy of such patient, may request the transfer of the individual patient to another public receiving facility. An 3108 3109 individual A patient who has been accepted at admitted to a 3110 public treatment facility, or his or her the family member, 3111 quardian, or quardian advocate, or health care surrogate or 3112 proxy of such patient, may request the transfer of the 3113 individual patient to another public treatment facility. 3114 Depending on the medical treatment or mental health treatment 3115 needs of the individual patient and the availability of 3116 appropriate facility resources, the individual patient may be 3117 transferred at the discretion of the department. If the 3118 department approves the transfer of an individual on involuntary 3119 status, notice in accordance with involuntary patient, notice according to the provisions of s. 394.4599 must be given before 3120 3121 shall be given prior to the transfer by the transferring 3122 facility. The department shall respond to the request for 3123 transfer within 2 working days after receipt of the request by 3124 the facility administrator.

3125 (b) If When required by the medical treatment or mental 3126 health treatment needs of the individual patient or the 3127 efficient use utilization of a public receiving or public 3128 treatment facility, an individual a patient may be transferred 3129 from one receiving facility to another, or from one treatment 3130 facility to another, at the department's discretion, or, with 3131 the express and informed consent of the individual or the 3132 individual's guardian, guardian advocate, or health care

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surrogate or proxy patient or the patient's guardian or guardian advocate, to a facility in another state. Notice in accordance with according to the provisions of s. 394.4599 must shall be given before prior to the transfer by the transferring facility. If prior notice is not possible, notice of the transfer shall be provided as soon as practicable after the transfer.

(2) TRANSFER FROM PUBLIC TO PRIVATE FACILITIES.-

- (a) An individual A patient who has been accepted at admitted to a public receiving or public treatment facility and has requested, either personally or through his or her guardian, or guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy, and is able to pay for treatment in a private facility shall be transferred at the individual's patient's expense to a private facility upon acceptance of the individual patient by the private facility.
- (b) A public receiving facility initiating the a patient transfer of an individual to a licensed hospital for acute care mental health services not accessible through the public receiving facility shall notify the hospital of such transfer and send the hospital all records relating to the emergency psychiatric or medical condition.
 - (3) TRANSFER FROM PRIVATE TO PUBLIC FACILITIES.-
- (a) An individual or the individual's A patient or the patient's guardian, or guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy may request the transfer of the individual patient from a private to a public facility, and the individual patient may be so transferred upon acceptance of the individual patient by the public facility.
 - (b) A private facility may request the transfer of an

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3162	$\underline{\text{individual}}$ a patient from the facility to a public facility, and
3163	the $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{patient}}$ may be so transferred upon acceptance of
3164	the $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{patient}}$ by the public facility. The cost of such
3165	transfer $\underline{\mathrm{is}}$ $\underline{\mathrm{shall}}$ be the responsibility of the transferring
3166	facility.
3167	(c) A public facility must respond to a request for the
3168	transfer of <u>an individual</u> a patient within <u>24 hours</u> 2 working
3169	days after receipt of the request.
3170	(4) TRANSFER BETWEEN PRIVATE FACILITIES
3171	(a) An individual being held A patient in a private
3172	facility or his or her the patient's guardian, or guardian
3173	advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy may request the
3174	transfer of the $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{patient}}$ to another private facility
3175	at any time, and the $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{patient}}$ shall be transferred
3176	upon acceptance of the $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{patient}}$ by the facility to
3177	which transfer is sought.
3178	(b) A private facility may request the transfer of an
3179	individual from the facility to another private facility, and
3180	the individual may be transferred upon acceptance of the
3181	individual by the facility to which the individual is being
3182	transferred.
3183	Section 25. Section 394.469, Florida Statutes, is amended
3184	to read:
3185	394.469 Discharge from of involuntary services patients.—
3186	(1) POWER TO DISCHARGE.—At any time $\frac{\text{an individual}}{\text{a patient}}$
3187	is found to no longer meet the criteria for involuntary $\underline{\text{services}}$
3188	placement, the administrator shall:
3189	(a) Discharge the $\underline{\text{individual}}$ patient, unless the patient is
3190	under a criminal charge, in which case the patient shall be

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transferred to the custody of the appropriate law enforcement officer;

- (b) Transfer the <u>individual</u> <u>patient</u> to voluntary status on <u>the administrator's</u> <u>his or her</u> own authority or at the <u>individual's</u> <u>patient's</u> request, unless the <u>individual is</u> <u>patient</u> <u>is under criminal charge or</u> adjudicated incapacitated;
- (c) Discharge the individual to the custody of a law enforcement officer, if the individual is currently charged with any crime and has not been released from law enforcement custody by posting of a bond, or by a pretrial conditional release or by other judicial release; or
- (d) (c) Place an improved <u>individual</u> patient, except <u>individuals</u> described in paragraph (c) a patient under a <u>eriminal charge</u>, on convalescent status in the care of a community facility.
- (2) NOTICE.—Notice of discharge or transfer of <u>an</u>
 <u>individual must be provided in accordance with</u> <u>a patient shall</u>
 <u>be given as provided in</u> s. 394.4599.

Section 26. Section 394.473, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.473 Attorney Attorney's fee; expert witness fee.-

(1) In the case of an indigent person for whom An attorney is appointed to represent an individual pursuant to the provisions of this part, the attorney shall be compensated by the state pursuant to s. 27.5304. A public defender appointed to represent an indigent individual may not In the case of an indigent person, the court may appoint a public defender. The public defender shall receive no additional compensation other than that usually paid his or her office.

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3220	(2) If an indigent individual's case requires In the case
3221	of an indigent person for whom expert testimony is required in a
3222	court hearing pursuant to $\frac{1}{1}$ the provisions of this $\frac{1}{1}$ act, the
3223	expert shall be compensated by the state pursuant to s. 27.5303
3224	or s. 27.5304, as applicable, unless the expert, except one who
3225	is classified as a full-time employee of the state or \ensuremath{who} is
3226	receiving remuneration from the state for his or her time in
3227	attendance at the hearing, shall be compensated by the state
3228	pursuant to s. 27.5304.
3229	Section 27. Section 394.475, Florida Statutes, is amended
3230	to read:
3231	394.475 Acceptance, examination, and involuntary services
3232	placement of Florida residents from out-of-state mental health
3233	authorities
3234	(1) Upon the request of the state mental health authority
3235	of another state, the department $\underline{\text{may}}$ is authorized to accept $\underline{\text{an}}$
3236	individual as a patient, for up to a period of not more than 15
3237	days, a person who is and has been a bona fide resident of this
3238	state for at least a period of not less than 1 year.
3239	(2) An individual Any person received pursuant to
3240	subsection (1) shall be examined by the staff of the state
3241	facility where $\underline{\text{the individual}}$ $\underline{\text{such patient}}$ has been $\underline{\text{admitted}}$
3242	accepted, which examination shall be completed during the 15-day
3243	period.
3244	(3) If $\underline{\hspace{0.1cm}}$ upon examination, the individual such a person
3245	requires continued involuntary <u>services</u> placement , a petition
3246	for a hearing regarding involuntary services placement shall be
3247	filed with the court of the county where wherein the treatment

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facility receiving the individual patient is located or the

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county where the individual patient is a resident.

(4) During the pendency of the examination period and the pendency of the involuntary <u>services</u> <u>placement</u> proceedings, <u>an individual such person</u> may continue to be held in the treatment facility unless the court having jurisdiction enters an order to the contrary.

Section 28. Section 394.4785, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4785 Children and adolescents; admission and $\underline{\text{services}}$ placement in mental health facilities.—

- (1) A child or adolescent as defined as a minor in s.

 394.455(31) in s. 394.492 may not be admitted to a state-owned or state-operated mental health treatment facility. A minor child may be admitted pursuant to s. 394.4625, s. 394.463, or s. 394.467 to a crisis stabilization unit or a residential treatment center licensed under this chapter or a hospital licensed under chapter 395. The treatment center, unit, or hospital must provide the least restrictive available treatment that is appropriate to the individual needs of the minor child or adolescent and must adhere to the guiding principles, system of care, and service planning provisions of contained in part III of this chapter.
- (2) A minor who is younger than 14 years of age person under the age of 14 who is admitted to a any hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 395 may not be admitted to a bed in a room or ward with an adult patient in a mental health unit or share common areas with an adult patient in a mental health unit. However, a minor person 14 years of age or older may be admitted to a bed in a room or ward in the mental health unit with an

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3278	adult if \underline{a} the admitting physician documents in the $\underline{\text{clinical}}$
3279	$\overline{\text{case}}$ record that $\underline{\text{the services are}}$ $\overline{\text{such placement is}}$ $\overline{\text{medically}}$
3280	indicated or for reasons of safety. $\underline{\text{The}}\ \text{Such}$ placement shall be
3281	reviewed by \underline{a} the attending physician or a designee or on-call
3282	physician each day and documented in the $\underline{ ext{clinical}}$ $\underline{ ext{ease}}$ record.
3283	Section 29. Section 394.4786, Florida Statutes, is
3284	repealed.
3285	Section 30. Section 394.47865, Florida Statutes, is
3286	repealed.
3287	Section 31. Section 394.4787, Florida Statutes, is
3288	repealed.
3289	Section 32. Section 394.4788, Florida Statutes, is
3290	repealed.
3291	Section 33. Section 394.4789, Florida Statutes, is
3292	repealed.
3293	Section 34. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section
3294	20.425, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
3295	20.425 Agency for Health Care Administration; trust funds
3296	The following trust funds shall be administered by the Agency
3297	for Health Care Administration:
3298	(5) Public Medical Assistance Trust Fund.
3299	(a) Funds to be credited to and uses of the trust fund
3300	shall be administered in accordance with $\underline{s.}$ the provisions of
3301	ss. 394.4786 and 409.918.
3302	Section 35. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and subsection
3303	(6) of section 39.407, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
3304	39.407 Medical, psychiatric, and psychological examination
3305	and treatment of child; physical, mental, or substance abuse
3306	examination of person with or requesting child custody

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(3) (a) 1. Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (b) 1. or paragraph (e), before the department provides psychotropic medications to a child in its custody, the prescribing physician shall attempt to obtain express and informed consent, as defined in s. 394.455(15) and as described in s. 394.459(3) (a), from the child's parent or legal quardian. The department must take steps necessary to facilitate the inclusion of the parent in the child's consultation with the physician. However, if the parental rights of the parent have been terminated, the parent's location or identity is unknown or cannot reasonably be ascertained, or the parent declines to give express and informed consent, the department may, after consultation with the prescribing physician, seek court authorization to provide the psychotropic medications to the child. Unless parental rights have been terminated and if it is possible to do so, the department shall continue to involve the parent in the decisionmaking process regarding the provision of psychotropic medications. If, at any time, a parent whose parental rights have not been terminated provides express and informed consent to the provision of a psychotropic medication, the requirements of this section that the department seek court authorization do not apply to that medication until such time as the parent no longer consents.

- 2. Any time the department seeks a medical evaluation to determine the need to initiate or continue a psychotropic medication for a child, the department must provide to the evaluating physician all pertinent medical information known to the department concerning that child.
 - (6) Children who are in the legal custody of the department

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3336	may be placed by the department, without prior approval of the
3337	court, in a residential treatment center licensed under s.
3338	394.875 or a hospital licensed under chapter 395 for residential
3339	mental health treatment only pursuant to this section or may be
3340	placed by the court in accordance with an order of involuntary
3341	examination or involuntary services placement entered pursuant
3342	to s. 394.463 or s. 394.467. All children placed in a
3343	residential treatment program under this subsection must have a
3344	guardian ad litem appointed.
3345	(a) As used in this subsection, the term:
3346	1. "Residential treatment" means placement for observation,
3347	diagnosis, or treatment of an emotional disturbance in a
3348	residential treatment center licensed under s. 394.875 or a
3349	hospital licensed under chapter 395.
3350	2. "Least restrictive alternative" means the treatment and
3351	conditions of treatment that, separately and in combination, are
3352	no more intrusive or restrictive of freedom than reasonably
3353	necessary to achieve a substantial therapeutic benefit or to
3354	protect the child or adolescent or others from physical injury.
3355	3. "Suitable for residential treatment" or "suitability"
3356	means a determination concerning a child or adolescent with an
3357	emotional disturbance as defined in s. $394.492(5)$ or a serious
3358	emotional disturbance as defined in s. 394.492(6) that each of
3359	the following criteria is met:
3360	a. The child requires residential treatment.
3361	b. The child is in need of a residential treatment program
3362	and is expected to benefit from mental health treatment.
3363	c. An appropriate, less restrictive alternative to

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residential treatment is unavailable.

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- (b) Whenever the department believes that a child in its legal custody is emotionally disturbed and may need residential treatment, an examination and suitability assessment must be conducted by a qualified evaluator who is appointed by the Agency for Health Care Administration. This suitability assessment must be completed before the placement of the child in a residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed children and adolescents or a hospital. The qualified evaluator must be a psychiatrist or a psychologist licensed in Florida who has at least 3 years of experience in the diagnosis and treatment of serious emotional disturbances in children and adolescents and who has no actual or perceived conflict of interest with any inpatient facility or residential treatment center or program.
- (c) Before a child is admitted under this subsection, the child shall be assessed for suitability for residential treatment by a qualified evaluator who has conducted a personal examination and assessment of the child and has made written findings that:
- 1. The child appears to have an emotional disturbance serious enough to require residential treatment and is reasonably likely to benefit from the treatment.
- The child has been provided with a clinically appropriate explanation of the nature and purpose of the treatment.
- 3. All available modalities of treatment less restrictive than residential treatment have been considered, and a less restrictive alternative that would offer comparable benefits to the child is unavailable.

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A copy of the written findings of the evaluation and suitability assessment must be provided to the department, to the guardian ad litem, and, if the child is a member of a Medicaid managed care plan, to the plan that is financially responsible for the child's care in residential treatment, all of whom must be provided with the opportunity to discuss the findings with the evaluator.

- (d) Immediately upon placing a child in a residential treatment program under this section, the department must notify the guardian ad litem and the court having jurisdiction over the child and must provide the guardian ad litem and the court with a copy of the assessment by the qualified evaluator.
- (e) Within 10 days after the admission of a child to a residential treatment program, the director of the residential treatment program or the director's designee must ensure that an individualized plan of treatment has been prepared by the program and has been explained to the child, to the department, and to the quardian ad litem, and submitted to the department. The child must be involved in the preparation of the plan to the maximum feasible extent consistent with his or her ability to understand and participate, and the guardian ad litem and the child's foster parents must be involved to the maximum extent consistent with the child's treatment needs. The plan must include a preliminary plan for residential treatment and aftercare upon completion of residential treatment. The plan must include specific behavioral and emotional goals against which the success of the residential treatment may be measured. A copy of the plan must be provided to the child, to the

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quardian ad litem, and to the department.

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- (f) Within 30 days after admission, the residential treatment program must review the appropriateness and suitability of the child's placement in the program. The residential treatment program must determine whether the child is receiving benefit toward the treatment goals and whether the child could be treated in a less restrictive treatment program. The residential treatment program shall prepare a written report of its findings and submit the report to the guardian ad litem and to the department. The department must submit the report to the court. The report must include a discharge plan for the child. The residential treatment program must continue to evaluate the child's treatment progress every 30 days thereafter and must include its findings in a written report submitted to the department. The department may not reimburse a facility until the facility has submitted every written report that is due.
- (g)1. The department must submit, at the beginning of each month, to the court having jurisdiction over the child, a written report regarding the child's progress toward achieving the goals specified in the individualized plan of treatment.
- 2. The court must conduct a hearing to review the status of the child's residential treatment plan no later than 3 months after the child's admission to the residential treatment program. An independent review of the child's progress toward achieving the goals and objectives of the treatment plan must be completed by a qualified evaluator and submitted to the court before its 3-month review.
 - 3. For any child in residential treatment at the time a

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3452	judicial review is held pursuant to s. 39.701, the child's
3453	continued placement in residential treatment must be a subject
3454	of the judicial review.
3455	4. If at any time the court determines that the child is
3456	not suitable for continued residential treatment, the court
3457	shall order the department to place the child in the least
3458	restrictive setting that is best suited to meet his or her
3459	needs.
3460	(h) After the initial 3-month review, the court must
3461	conduct a review of the child's residential treatment plan every
3462	90 days.
3463	(i) The department must adopt rules for implementing
3464	timeframes for the completion of suitability assessments by
3465	qualified evaluators and a procedure that includes timeframes
3466	for completing the 3-month independent review by the qualified
3467	evaluators of the child's progress toward achieving the goals
3468	and objectives of the treatment plan which review must be
3469	submitted to the court. The Agency for Health Care
3470	Administration must adopt rules for the registration of
3471	qualified evaluators, the procedure for selecting the evaluators
3472	to conduct the reviews required under this section, and a
3473	reasonable, cost-efficient fee schedule for qualified
3474	evaluators.
3475	Section 36. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 394.492,
3476	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
3477	394.492 Definitions.—As used in ss. 394.490-394.497, the
3478	term:
3479	(5) "Child or adolescent who has an emotional disturbance"
3480	means a person under 18 years of age who is diagnosed with a

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mental, emotional, or behavioral disorder of sufficient duration to meet one of the diagnostic categories specified in the most recent edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association, but who does not exhibit behaviors that substantially interfere with or limit his or her role or ability to function in the family, school, or community. The emotional disturbance must not be considered to be a temporary response to a stressful situation. The term does not include a child or adolescent who meets the criteria for involuntary services placement under s. 394.467(1).

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- (6) "Child or adolescent who has a serious emotional disturbance or mental illness" means a person under 18 years of age who:
- (a) Is diagnosed as having a mental, emotional, or behavioral disorder that meets one of the diagnostic categories specified in the most recent edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders of the American Psychiatric Association; and
- (b) Exhibits behaviors that substantially interfere with or limit his or her role or ability to function in the family, school, or community, which behaviors are not considered to be a temporary response to a stressful situation.

The term includes a child or adolescent who meets the criteria for involuntary services $\frac{1}{2}$ placement under s. 394.467(1).

Section 37. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (3) of section 394.495, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

394.495 Child and adolescent mental health system of care; programs and services.—

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3510	(3) Assessments must be performed by:
3511	(a) A professional as defined in s. 394.455(7), (33), (36),
3512	or (37) 394.455(5), (7), (32), (35), or (36);
3513	(c) A person who is under the direct supervision of a
3514	qualified professional as defined in s. $394.455(7)$, (33) , (36) ,
3515	or (37) 394.455(5), (7), (32), (35), or (36) or a professional
3516	licensed under chapter 491.
3517	Section 38. Subsection (5) of section 394.496, Florida
3518	Statutes, is amended to read:
3519	394.496 Service planning.—
3520	(5) A professional as defined in s. $394.455(7)$, (33), (36),
3521	or (37) 394.455(5), (7), (32), (35), or (36) or a professional
3522	licensed under chapter 491 must be included among those persons
3523	developing the services plan.
3524	Section 39. Paragraph (b) of subsection (10) of section
3525	394.9082, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
3526	394.9082 Behavioral health managing entities.—
3527	(10) ACUTE CARE SERVICES UTILIZATION DATABASE.—The
3528	department shall develop, implement, and maintain standards
3529	under which a managing entity shall collect utilization data
3530	from all public receiving facilities situated within its
3531	geographical service area and all detoxification and addictions
3532	receiving facilities under contract with the managing entity. As
3533	used in this subsection, the term "public receiving facility"
3534	means an entity that meets the licensure requirements of, and is
3535	designated by, the department to operate as a public receiving
3536	facility under s. 394.875 and that is operating as a licensed
3537	crisis stabilization unit.
3538	(b) A managing entity shall require providers specified in

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3539	paragraph (a) to submit data, in real time or at least daily, to
3540	the managing entity for:
3541	1. All admissions and discharges of clients receiving
3542	public receiving facility services who qualify as indigent, as
3543	defined in s. 394.4787.
3544	1.2. All admissions and discharges of clients receiving
3545	substance abuse services in an addictions receiving facility or
3546	detoxification facility pursuant to parts IV and V of chapter
3547	397 who qualify as indigent.
3548	2.3. The current active census of total licensed and
3549	utilized beds, the number of beds purchased by the department,
3550	the number of clients qualifying as indigent who occupy any of
3551	those beds, the total number of unoccupied licensed beds,
3552	regardless of funding, and the number in excess of licensed
3553	capacity. Crisis units licensed for both adult and child use
3554	will report as a single unit.
3555	Section 40. Subsection (6) of section 394.9085, Florida
3556	Statutes, is amended to read:
3557	394.9085 Behavioral provider liability.—
3558	(6) For purposes of this section, the terms "detoxification
3559	services," "addictions receiving facility," and "receiving
3560	facility" have the same meanings as those provided in ss.
3561	397.311(25)(a)4., 397.311(25)(a)1., and $\underline{394.455(41)}$ $\underline{394.455(39)}$,
3562	respectively.
3563	Section 41. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
3564	409.972, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
3565	409.972 Mandatory and voluntary enrollment.—
3566	(1) The following Medicaid-eligible persons are exempt from
3567	mandatory managed care enrollment required by s. 409.965, and

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3568	may voluntarily choose to participate in the managed medical
3569	assistance program:
3570	(b) Medicaid recipients residing in residential commitment
3571	facilities operated through the Department of Juvenile Justice
3572	or a treatment facility as defined in s. $394.455(51)$
3573	394.455(47) .
3574	Section 42. Subsection (7) of section 744.2007, Florida
3575	Statutes, is amended to read:
3576	744.2007 Powers and duties.—
3577	(7) A public guardian may not commit a ward to a treatment
3578	facility, as defined in s. $394.455(51)$ $394.455(47)$, without an
3579	involuntary placement proceeding as provided by law.
3580	Section 43. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section
3581	790.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
3582	790.065 Sale and delivery of firearms.—
3583	(2) Upon receipt of a request for a criminal history record
3584	check, the Department of Law Enforcement shall, during the
3585	licensee's call or by return call, forthwith:
3586	(a) Review any records available to determine if the
3587	potential buyer or transferee:
3588	1. Has been convicted of a felony and is prohibited from
3589	receipt or possession of a firearm pursuant to s. 790.23;
3590	2. Has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic
3591	violence, and therefore is prohibited from purchasing a firearm;
3592	3. Has had adjudication of guilt withheld or imposition of
3593	sentence suspended on any felony or misdemeanor crime of
3594	domestic violence unless 3 years have elapsed since probation or
3595	any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled or
3596	expunction has occurred; or

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4. Has been adjudicated mentally defective or has been committed to a mental institution by a court or as provided in sub-sub-subparagraph b.(II), and as a result is prohibited by state or federal law from purchasing a firearm.

- a. As used in this subparagraph, "adjudicated mentally defective" means a determination by a court that a person, as a result of marked subnormal intelligence, or mental illness, incompetency, condition, or disease, is a danger to himself or herself or to others or lacks the mental capacity to contract or manage his or her own affairs. The phrase includes a judicial finding of incapacity under s. 744.331(6)(a), an acquittal by reason of insanity of a person charged with a criminal offense, and a judicial finding that a criminal defendant is not competent to stand trial.
- b. As used in this subparagraph, "committed to a mental institution" means:
- (I) Involuntary commitment, commitment for mental defectiveness or mental illness, and commitment for substance abuse. The phrase includes involuntary services impatient placement as defined in s. 394.467, involuntary outpatient placement as defined in s. 394.4655, involuntary assessment and stabilization under s. 397.6818, and involuntary substance abuse treatment under s. 397.6957, but does not include a person in a mental institution for observation or discharged from a mental institution based upon the initial review by the physician or a voluntary admission to a mental institution; or
- (II) Notwithstanding sub-sub-subparagraph (I), voluntary admission to a mental institution for outpatient or inpatient treatment of a person who had an involuntary examination under

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3626	s. 394.463, where each of the following conditions have been
3627	met:
3628	(A) An examining physician found that the person is an
3629	imminent danger to himself or herself or others.
3630	(B) The examining physician certified that if the person
3631	did not agree to voluntary treatment, a petition for involuntary
3632	outpatient or inpatient treatment would have been filed under s.
3633	394.463(2)(f)3. $394.463(2)(i)4.$, or the examining physician
3634	certified that a petition was filed and the person subsequently
3635	agreed to voluntary treatment prior to a court hearing on the
3636	petition.
3637	(C) Before agreeing to voluntary treatment, the person
3638	received written notice of that finding and certification, and
3639	written notice that as a result of such finding, he or she may
3640	be prohibited from purchasing a firearm, and may not be eligible
3641	to apply for or retain a concealed weapon or firearms license
3642	under s. 790.06 and the person acknowledged such notice in
3643	writing, in substantially the following form:
3644	"I understand that the doctor who examined me believes I am a
3645	danger to myself or to others. I understand that if I do not
3646	agree to voluntary treatment, a petition will be filed in court
3647	to require me to receive involuntary treatment. I understand
3648	that if that petition is filed, I have the right to contest it.
3649	In the event a petition has been filed, I understand that I can
3650	subsequently agree to voluntary treatment prior to a court
3651	hearing. I understand that by agreeing to voluntary treatment in
3652	either of these situations, I may be prohibited from buying

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firearms and from applying for or retaining a concealed weapons

or firearms license until I apply for and receive relief from

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that restriction under Florida law."

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- (D) A judge or a magistrate has, pursuant to sub-subsubparagraph c.(II), reviewed the record of the finding, certification, notice, and written acknowledgment classifying the person as an imminent danger to himself or herself or others, and ordered that such record be submitted to the department.
- c. In order to check for these conditions, the department shall compile and maintain an automated database of persons who are prohibited from purchasing a firearm based on court records of adjudications of mental defectiveness or commitments to mental institutions.
- (I) Except as provided in sub-sub-subparagraph (II), clerks of court shall submit these records to the department within 1 month after the rendition of the adjudication or commitment. Reports shall be submitted in an automated format. The reports must, at a minimum, include the name, along with any known alias or former name, the sex, and the date of birth of the subject.
- (II) For persons committed to a mental institution pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph b.(II), within 24 hours after the person's agreement to voluntary admission, a record of the finding, certification, notice, and written acknowledgment must be filed by the administrator of the receiving or treatment facility, as defined in s. 394.455, with the clerk of the court for the county in which the involuntary examination under s. 394.463 occurred. No fee shall be charged for the filing under this sub-sub-subparagraph. The clerk must present the records to a judge or magistrate within 24 hours after receipt of the records. A judge or magistrate is required and has the lawful

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authority to review the records ex parte and, if the judge or
magistrate determines that the record supports the classifying
of the person as an imminent danger to himself or herself or
others, to order that the record be submitted to the department.

If a judge or magistrate orders the submittal of the record to
the department, the record must be submitted to the department

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within 24 hours.

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d. A person who has been adjudicated mentally defective or committed to a mental institution, as those terms are defined in this paragraph, may petition the court that made the adjudication or commitment, or the court that ordered that the record be submitted to the department pursuant to sub-subsubparagraph c.(II), for relief from the firearm disabilities imposed by such adjudication or commitment. A copy of the petition shall be served on the state attorney for the county in which the person was adjudicated or committed. The state attorney may object to and present evidence relevant to the relief sought by the petition. The hearing on the petition may be open or closed as the petitioner may choose. The petitioner may present evidence and subpoena witnesses to appear at the hearing on the petition. The petitioner may confront and crossexamine witnesses called by the state attorney. A record of the hearing shall be made by a certified court reporter or by courtapproved electronic means. The court shall make written findings of fact and conclusions of law on the issues before it and issue a final order. The court shall grant the relief requested in the petition if the court finds, based on the evidence presented with respect to the petitioner's reputation, the petitioner's mental health record and, if applicable, criminal history

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record, the circumstances surrounding the firearm disability, and any other evidence in the record, that the petitioner will not be likely to act in a manner that is dangerous to public safety and that granting the relief would not be contrary to the public interest. If the final order denies relief, the petitioner may not petition again for relief from firearm disabilities until 1 year after the date of the final order. The petitioner may seek judicial review of a final order denying relief in the district court of appeal having jurisdiction over the court that issued the order. The review shall be conducted de novo. Relief from a firearm disability granted under this sub-subparagraph has no effect on the loss of civil rights, including firearm rights, for any reason other than the particular adjudication of mental defectiveness or commitment to a mental institution from which relief is granted.

- e. Upon receipt of proper notice of relief from firearm disabilities granted under sub-subparagraph d., the department shall delete any mental health record of the person granted relief from the automated database of persons who are prohibited from purchasing a firearm based on court records of adjudications of mental defectiveness or commitments to mental institutions.
- f. The department is authorized to disclose data collected pursuant to this subparagraph to agencies of the Federal Government and other states for use exclusively in determining the lawfulness of a firearm sale or transfer. The department is also authorized to disclose this data to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for purposes of determining eligibility for issuance of a concealed weapons or concealed

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3742	firearms license and for determining whether a basis exists for
3743	revoking or suspending a previously issued license pursuant to
3744	s. 790.06(10). When a potential buyer or transferee appeals a
3745	nonapproval based on these records, the clerks of court and
3746	mental institutions shall, upon request by the department,
3747	provide information to help determine whether the potential
3748	buyer or transferee is the same person as the subject of the
3749	record. Photographs and any other data that could confirm or
3750	negate identity must be made available to the department for
3751	such purposes, notwithstanding any other provision of state law
3752	to the contrary. Any such information that is made confidential
3753	or exempt from disclosure by law shall retain such confidential
3754	or exempt status when transferred to the department.
3755	Section 44. Subsection (1) of section 945.46, Florida
3756	Statutes, is amended to read:
3757	945.46 Initiation of involuntary <u>services</u> placement
3758	proceedings with respect to a mentally ill inmate scheduled for
3759	release
3760	(1) If an inmate who is receiving mental health treatment
3761	in the department is scheduled for release through expiration of
3762	sentence or any other means, but continues to be mentally ill
3763	and in need of care and treatment, as defined in s. 945.42, the
3764	warden is authorized to initiate procedures for involuntary
3765	services placement pursuant to s. 394.467, 60 days prior to such
3766	release.
3767	Section 45. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.

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The Florida Senate COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD

COMMITTEE: Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

ITEM: SB 1756

FINAL ACTION: Favorable with Committee Substitute

MEETING DATE: Monday, April 3, 2017

TIME: 1:30—3:30 p.m.

PLACE: 401 Senate Office Building

Yea Nay X X X X		4/03/2017 1 Amendment 375730					
X X	SENATORS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
X	Artiles						
X	Broxson						
	Campbell						
X	Stargel						
X	Torres, VICE CHAIR						
	Garcia, CHAIR						
4 0 Yea Nay	TOTALS	RCS Yea	- Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay

CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting