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## A bill to be entitled

An act relating to mental health and substance abuse; providing a directive to the Division of Law Revision and Information; amending ss. 29.004, 39.001, 39.507, and 39.521, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 381.0056, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "emergency health needs"; requiring school health services plans to include notification requirements when a student is removed from school, school transportation, or a schoolsponsored activity for involuntary examination; amending s. 394.453, F.S.; providing legislative intent regarding the development of programs related to substance abuse impairment by the Department of Children and Families; expanding legislative intent related to a quarantee of dignity and human rights to all individuals who are admitted to substance abuse treatment facilities; amending s. 394.455, F.S.; defining and redefining terms; deleting terms; amending s. 394.457, F.S.; adding substance abuse services as a program focus for which the Department of Children and Families is responsible; deleting a requirement that the department establish minimum standards for personnel employed in mental health programs and provide orientation and training materials; amending s. 394.4573, F.S.; deleting a term; adding substance abuse care as an element of the continuity of care management system that the department must establish; deleting duties and

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measures of performance of the department regarding the continuity of care management system; amending s. 394.459, F.S.; extending a right to dignity to all individuals held for examination or admitted for mental health or substance abuse treatment; providing procedural requirements that must be followed to detain without consent an individual who has a substance abuse impairment but who has not been charged with a criminal offense; providing that individuals held for examination or admitted for treatment at a facility have a right to certain evaluation and treatment procedures; removing provisions regarding express and informed consent for medical procedures requiring the use of a general anesthetic or electroconvulsive treatment; requiring facilities to have written procedures for reporting events that place individuals receiving services at risk of harm; requiring service providers to provide information concerning advance directives to individuals receiving services; amending s. 394.4597, F.S.; specifying certain persons who are prohibited from being selected as an individual's representative; providing certain rights to representatives; amending s. 394.4598, F.S.; specifying certain persons who are prohibited from being appointed as an individual's quardian advocate; providing guidelines for decisions of guardian advocates; amending s. 394.4599, F.S.; including health care surrogates and proxies as individuals who may act on behalf of an individual

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involuntarily admitted to a facility; requiring a receiving facility to give notice immediately of the whereabouts of a minor who is being held involuntarily to the minor's parent, guardian, caregiver, or quardian advocate; providing circumstances when notification may be delayed; requiring the receiving facility to make continuous attempts to notify; authorizing the receiving facility to seek assistant from law enforcement under certain circumstances; requiring the receiving facility to document notification attempts in the minor's clinical record; amending s. 394.4615, F.S.; adding a condition under which the clinical record of an individual must be released to the state attorney; providing for the release of information from the clinical record to law enforcement agencies under certain circumstances; amending s. 394.462, F.S.; providing that a person in custody for a felony other than a forcible felony must be transported to the nearest receiving facility for examination; providing that a law enforcement officer may transport an individual meeting the criteria for voluntary admission to a mental health receiving facility, addictions receiving facility, or detoxification facility at the individual's request; amending s. 394.4625, F.S.; providing criteria for the examination and treatment of an individual who is voluntarily admitted to a facility; providing criteria for the release or discharge of the individual; providing that a voluntarily admitted individual who

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is released or discharged and who is currently charged with a crime shall be returned to the custody of a law enforcement officer; providing procedures for transferring an individual to voluntary status and involuntary status; amending s. 394.463, F.S.; providing for the involuntary examination of a person for a substance abuse impairment; providing for the transportation of an individual for an involuntary examination; providing that a certificate for an involuntary examination must contain certain information; providing criteria and procedures for the release of an individual held for involuntary examination from receiving or treatment facilities; amending s. 394.4655, F.S.; adding substance abuse impairment as a condition to which criteria for involuntary outpatient placement apply; requiring the court to appoint the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel under certain circumstances; providing guidelines for an attorney representing an individual subject to proceedings for involuntary outpatient placement; providing guidelines for the state attorney in prosecuting a petition for involuntary placement; requiring the court to consider certain information when determining whether to appoint a guardian advocate for the individual; requiring the court to inform the individual and his or her representatives of the individual's right to an independent expert examination with regard to proceedings for involuntary outpatient placement;

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amending s. 394.467, F.S.; adding substance abuse impairment as a condition to which criteria for involuntary inpatient placement apply; adding addictions receiving facilities and detoxification facilities as identified receiving facilities; providing for first and second medical opinions in proceedings for placement for treatment of substance abuse impairment; requiring the court to appoint the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel under certain circumstances; providing guidelines for attorney representation of an individual subject to proceedings for involuntary inpatient placement; providing guidelines for the state attorney in prosecuting a petition for involuntary placement; setting standards for the court to accept a waiver of the individual's rights; requiring the court to consider certain testimony regarding the individual's prior history in proceedings; requiring the Division of Administrative Hearings to inform the individual and his or her representatives of the right to an independent expert examination; amending s. 394.4672, F.S.; providing authority of facilities of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs to conduct certain examinations and provide certain treatments; amending s. 394.47891, F.S.; expanding eligibility criteria for military veterans' and servicemembers' court programs; creating s. 394.47892, F.S.; authorizing counties to fund treatment-based mental health court programs; providing legislative intent;

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providing that pretrial program participation is voluntary; specifying criteria that a court must consider before sentencing a person to a postadjudicatory treatment-based mental health court program; requiring a judge presiding over a postadjudicatory treatment-based mental health court program to hear a violation of probation or community control under certain circumstances; providing that treatment-based mental health court programs may include specified programs; requiring a judicial circuit with a treatment-based mental health court program to establish a coordinator position, subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature; providing county funding requirements for treatment-based mental health court programs; authorizing the chief judge of a judicial circuit to appoint an advisory committee for the treatment-based mental health court program; specifying membership of the committee; amending s. 394.656, F.S.; renaming the Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Statewide Grant Review Committee as the Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Statewide Grant Policy Committee; providing additional members of the committee; providing duties of the committee; providing additional qualifications for committee members; directing the Department of Children and Families to create a grant review and selection committee; providing duties of the committee; authorizing a designated not-for-profit community provider, managing

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entity, or coordinated care organization to apply for certain grants; providing eligibility requirements; defining the term "sequential intercept mapping"; removing provisions relating to applications for certain planning grants; amending s. 394.875, F.S.; removing a limitation on the number of beds in crisis stabilization units; creating s. 765.4015, F.S.; providing a short title; creating s. 765.402, F.S.; providing legislative findings; creating s. 765.403, F.S.; defining terms; creating s. 765.405, F.S.; authorizing an adult with capacity to execute a mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive; providing a presumption of validity if certain requirements are met; specifying provisions that an advance directive may include; creating s. 765.406, F.S.; providing for execution of the mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive; establishing requirements for a valid mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive; providing that a mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive is valid upon execution even if a part of the advance directive takes effect at a later date; allowing a mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive to be revoked, in whole or in part, or to expire under its own terms; specifying that a mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive does not or may not serve specified purposes; creating s. 765.407, F.S.; providing circumstances under which a mental health or substance

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abuse treatment advance directive may be revoked; providing circumstances under which a principal may waive specific directive provisions without revoking the advance directive; creating s. 765.410, F.S.; prohibiting criminal prosecution of a health care facility, provider, or surrogate who acts pursuant to a mental health or substance abuse treatment decision; providing applicability; creating s. 765.411, F.S.; providing for recognition of a mental health and substance abuse treatment advance directive executed in another state if it complies with the laws of this state; amending s. 910.035, F.S.; defining the term "problem-solving court"; authorizing a person eligible for participation in a problem-solving court to transfer his or her case to another county's problemsolving court under certain circumstances; making technical changes; amending s. 916.106, F.S.; redefining the term "court" to include county courts in certain circumstances; amending s. 916.17, F.S.; authorizing a county court to order the conditional release of a defendant for the provision of outpatient care and treatment; creating s. 916.185, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; defining terms; creating the Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program; requiring the Department of Children and Families to implement a Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program in five specified judicial circuits; providing eligibility criteria for participation in the pilot program; providing legislative intent

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concerning the training of judges; authorizing the department to adopt rules; directing the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature by a certain date; creating s. 944.805, F.S.; defining the terms "department" and "nonviolent offender"; requiring the Department of Corrections to develop and administer a reentry program for nonviolent offenders which is intended to divert nonviolent offenders from long periods of incarceration; requiring that the program include intensive substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation programs; providing for the minimum length of service in the program; providing that any portion of a sentence before placement in the program does not count as progress toward program completion; identifying permissible locations for the operation of a reentry program; specifying eligibility criteria for a nonviolent offender's participation in the reentry program; requiring the department to screen and select eligible offenders for the program based on specified considerations; requiring the department to notify a nonviolent offender's sentencing court to obtain approval before the nonviolent offender is placed in the reentry program; requiring the department to notify the state attorney that an offender is being considered for placement in the program; authorizing the state attorney to file objections to placing the offender in the reentry program within a specified period; authorizing the sentencing court to consider

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certain factors when deciding whether to approve an offender for placement in a reentry program; requiring the sentencing court to notify the department of the court's decision to approve or disapprove the requested placement within a specified period; requiring a nonviolent offender to undergo an educational assessment and a complete substance abuse assessment if admitted into the reentry program; requiring an offender to be enrolled in an adult education program in specified circumstances; requiring that assessments of vocational skills and future career education be provided to an offender; requiring that certain reevaluation be made periodically; providing that a participating nonviolent offender is subject to the disciplinary rules of the department; specifying the reasons for which an offender may be terminated from the reentry program; requiring that the department submit a report to the sentencing court at least 30 days before a nonviolent offender is scheduled to complete the reentry program; specifying the issues to be addressed in the report; authorizing a court to schedule a hearing to consider any modification to an imposed sentence; requiring the sentencing court to issue an order modifying the sentence imposed and placing a nonviolent offender on drug offender probation if the nonviolent offender's performance is satisfactory; authorizing the court to revoke probation and impose the original sentence in specified circumstances;

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authorizing the court to require an offender to complete a postadjudicatory drug court program in specified circumstances; directing the department to implement the reentry program using available resources; authorizing the department to enter into contracts with qualified individuals, agencies, or corporations for services for the reentry program; requiring offenders to abide by department conduct rules; authorizing the department to impose administrative or protective confinement as necessary; providing that the section does not create a right to placement in the reentry program or any right to placement or early release under supervision of any type; providing that the section does not create a cause of action related to the program; authorizing the department to establish a system of incentives within the reentry program which the department may use to promote participation in rehabilitative programs and the orderly operation of institutions and facilities; requiring the department to develop a system for tracking recidivism, including, but not limited to, rearrests and recommitment of nonviolent offenders who successfully complete the reentry program, and to report on recidivism in an annual report; requiring the department to submit an annual report to the Governor and Legislature detailing the extent of implementation of the reentry program, specifying requirements for the report; requiring the department to adopt rules; providing that specified

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provisions are not severable; amending s. 948.08, F.S.; expanding the definition of the term "veteran" for purposes of eligibility requirements for a pretrial intervention program; amending s. 948.16, F.S.; expanding the definition of the term "veteran" for purposes of eligibility requirements for a misdemeanor pretrial veterans' treatment intervention program; amending s. 948.21, F.S.; authorizing a court to impose certain conditions on certain probationers or community controllees; amending ss. 1002.20 and 1002.33, F.S.; requiring public school and charter school principals or their designees to provide notice of the whereabouts of a student removed from school, school transportation, or a school-sponsored activity for involuntary examination; providing circumstances under which notification may be delayed; requiring district school boards and charter school governing boards to develop notification policies and procedures; amending ss. 39.407, 394.4612, 394.495, 394.496, 394.499, 394.67, 394.674, 394.9085, 397.311, 397.702, 402.3057, 409.1757, 409.972, 744.704, and 790.065, F.S.; conforming cross-references; repealing s. 397.601, F.S., relating to voluntary admissions; repealing s. 397.675, F.S., relating to criteria for involuntary admissions, including protective custody, emergency admission, and other involuntary assessment, involuntary treatment, and alternative involuntary assessment for minors, for purposes of assessment and stabilization, and for involuntary treatment;

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repealing s. 397.6751, F.S., relating to service provider responsibilities regarding involuntary admissions; repealing s. 397.6752, F.S., relating to referral of involuntarily admitted individual for voluntary treatment; repealing s. 397.6758, F.S., relating to release of individual from protective custody, emergency admission, involuntary assessment, involuntary treatment, and alternative involuntary assessment of a minor; repealing s. 397.6759, F.S., relating to parental participation in treatment; repealing s. 397.677, F.S., relating to protective custody; circumstances justifying; repealing s. 397.6771, F.S., relating to protective custody with consent; repealing s. 397.6772, F.S., relating to protective custody without consent; repealing s. 397.6773, F.S., relating to dispositional alternatives after protective custody; repealing s. 397.6774, F.S., relating to department to maintain lists of licensed facilities; repealing s. 397.6775, F.S., relating to immunity from liability; repealing s. 397.679, F.S., relating to emergency admission; circumstances justifying; repealing s. 397.6791, F.S., relating to emergency admission; persons who may initiate; repealing s. 397.6793, F.S., relating to physician's certificate for emergency admission; repealing s. 397.6795, F.S., relating to transportation-assisted delivery of persons for emergency assessment; repealing s. 397.6797, F.S., relating to dispositional alternatives after emergency admission; repealing s.

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397.6798, F.S., relating to alternative involuntary assessment procedure for minors; repealing s. 397.6799, F.S., relating to disposition of minor upon completion of alternative involuntary assessment; repealing s. 397.681, F.S., relating to involuntary petitions; general provisions; court jurisdiction and right to counsel; repealing s. 397.6811, F.S., relating to involuntary assessment and stabilization; repealing s. 397.6814, F.S., relating to involuntary assessment and stabilization; contents of petition; repealing s. 397.6815, F.S., relating to involuntary assessment and stabilization; procedure; repealing s. 397.6818, F.S., relating to court determination; repealing s. 397.6819, F.S., relating to involuntary assessment and stabilization; responsibility of licensed service provider; repealing s. 397.6821, F.S., relating to extension of time for completion of involuntary assessment and stabilization; repealing s. 397.6822, F.S., relating to disposition of individual after involuntary assessment; repealing s. 397.693, F.S., relating to involuntary treatment; repealing s. 397.695, F.S., relating to involuntary treatment; persons who may petition; repealing s. 397.6951, F.S., relating to contents of petition for involuntary treatment; repealing s. 397.6955, F.S., relating to duties of court upon filing of petition for involuntary treatment; repealing s. 397.6957, F.S., relating to hearing on petition for involuntary treatment; repealing s. 397.697, F.S., relating to

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court determination; effect of court order for involuntary substance abuse treatment; repealing s. 397.6971, F.S., relating to early release from involuntary substance abuse treatment; repealing s. 397.6975, F.S., relating to extension of involuntary substance abuse treatment period; repealing s. 397.6977, F.S., relating to disposition of individual upon completion of involuntary substance abuse treatment; reenacting ss. 394.4685(1) and 394.469(2), F.S., to incorporate the amendment made to s. 394.4599, F.S., in references thereto; amending s. 394.492, F.S.; redefining terms; creating s. 394.761, F.S.; requiring the Agency for Health Care Administration and the Department of Children and Families to develop a plan to obtain federal approval for increasing the availability of federal Medicaid funding for behavioral health care; establishing improved integration of behavioral health and primary care services through the development and effective implementation of coordinated care organizations as the primary goal of obtaining the additional funds; requiring the agency and the department to submit the written plan, which must include certain information, to the Legislature by a specified date; requiring the agency to submit an Excellence in Mental Health Act grant application to the United States Department of Health and Human Services; amending s. 394.9082, F.S.; revising legislative findings and intent; redefining terms; requiring the managing entities, rather than

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the department, to contract with community based organizations to serve as managing entities; deleting provisions providing for contracting for services; providing contractual responsibilities of a managing entity; requiring the Department of Children and Families to revise contracts with all managing entities by a certain date; providing contractual terms and requirements; providing for termination of a contract with a managing entity under certain circumstances; providing how the department will choose a managing entity and the factors it must consider; requiring the department to develop and incorporate measurable outcome standards while addressing specified goals; providing that managing entities may earn designation as coordinated care organizations by developing and implementing a plan that achieves a certain goal; providing requirements for the plan; providing for earning and maintaining the designation of a managing entity as a coordinated care organization; requiring the department to seek input from certain entities and persons before designating a managing entity as a coordinated care organization; providing that a comprehensive range of services includes specified elements; revising the criteria for which the department may adopt rules and contractual standards related to the qualification and operation of managing entities; deleting certain departmental responsibilities; deleting a provision requiring an annual report to the Legislature;

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authorizing, rather than requiring, the department to adopt rules; defining the term "public receiving facility"; requiring the department to establish specified standards and protocols with respect to the administration of the crisis stabilization services utilization database; directing managing entities to require public receiving facilities to submit utilization data on a periodic basis; providing requirements for the data; requiring managing entities to periodically submit aggregate data to the department; requiring the department to adopt rules; requiring the department to annually submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature; prescribing report requirements; providing an appropriation to implement the database; creating s. 397.402, F.S.; requiring that the department and the agency submit a plan to the Governor and Legislature by a specified date with options for modifying certain licensure rules and procedures to provide for a single, consolidated license for providers that offer multiple types of mental health and substance abuse services; amending s. 409.967, F.S.; requiring that certain plans or contracts include specified requirements; amending s. 409.973, F.S.; requiring each plan operating in the managed medical assistance program to work with the managing entity to establish specific organizational supports and service protocols; repealing s. 394.4674, F.S., relating to a plan and report; repealing s. 394.4985, F.S., relating to

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districtwide information and referral network and implementation; repealing s. 394.745, F.S., relating to an annual report and compliance of providers under contract with the department; repealing s. 397.331, F.S., relating to definitions; repealing s. 397.333, F.S., relating to the Statewide Drug Policy Advisory Council; repealing s. 397.801, F.S., relating to substance abuse impairment coordination; repealing s. 397.811, F.S., relating to juvenile substance abuse impairment coordination; repealing s. 397.821, F.S., relating to juvenile substance abuse impairment prevention and early intervention councils; repealing s. 397.901, F.S., relating to prototype juvenile addictions receiving facilities; repealing s. 397.93, F.S., relating to children's substance abuse services and target populations; repealing s. 397.94, F.S., relating to children's substance abuse services and the information and referral network; repealing s. 397.951, F.S., relating to treatment and sanctions; repealing s. 397.97, F.S., relating to children's substance abuse services and demonstration models; amending s. 491.0045, F.S.; limiting an intern registration to 5 years; providing timelines for expiration of certain intern registrations; providing requirements for issuance of subsequent registrations; prohibiting an individual who held a provisional license from the board from applying for an intern registration in the same profession; amending ss. 397.321, 397.98, 409.966, 943.031, and 943.042, F.S.;

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conforming provisions and cross-references to changes made by the act; reenacting ss. 39.407(6)(a), 394.67(21), 394.674(1)(b), 394.676(1), 409.1676(2)(c), and 409.1677(1)(b), F.S., relating to the term "suitable for residential treatment" or "suitability," the term "residential treatment center for children and adolescents," children's mental health services, the indigent psychiatric medication program, and the term "serious behavioral problems," respectively, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 394.492, F.S., in references thereto; providing effective dates.

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

Section 1. The Division of Law Revision and Information is directed to rename part IV of chapter 765, Florida Statutes, as "Mental Health and Substance Abuse Advance Directives."

Section 2. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (10) of section 29.004, Florida Statutes, to read:

29.004 State courts system.—For purposes of implementing s. 14, Art. V of the State Constitution, the elements of the state courts system to be provided from state revenues appropriated by general law are as follows:

- (10) Case management. Case management includes:
- (e) Service referral, coordination, monitoring, and tracking for treatment-based mental health court programs under s. 394.47892.

Case management may not include costs associated with the

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application of therapeutic jurisprudence principles by the courts. Case management also may not include case intake and records management conducted by the clerk of court.

Section 3. Subsection (6) of section 39.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.001 Purposes and intent; personnel standards and screening.—
  - (6) MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES.-
- (a) The Legislature recognizes that early referral and comprehensive treatment can help combat <u>mental illnesses and</u> substance abuse <u>disorders</u> in families and that treatment is cost-effective.
- (b) The Legislature establishes the following goals for the state related to <u>mental illness and</u> substance abuse treatment services in the dependency process:
  - 1. To ensure the safety of children.
- 2. To prevent and remediate the consequences of <u>mental</u> <u>illnesses and</u> substance abuse <u>disorders</u> on families involved in protective supervision or foster care and reduce <u>the occurrences</u> <u>of mental illnesses and</u> substance abuse <u>disorders</u>, including alcohol abuse <u>or related disorders</u>, for families who are at risk of being involved in protective supervision or foster care.
- 3. To expedite permanency for children and reunify healthy, intact families, when appropriate.
  - 4. To support families in recovery.
- (c) The Legislature finds that children in the care of the state's dependency system need appropriate health care services, that the impact of <u>mental illnesses and</u> substance abuse disorders on health indicates the need for health care services

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to include treatment for mental health and substance abuse disorders for services to children and parents where appropriate, and that it is in the state's best interest that such children be provided the services they need to enable them to become and remain independent of state care. In order to provide these services, the state's dependency system must have the ability to identify and provide appropriate intervention and treatment for children with personal or family-related mental illness and substance abuse problems.

- (d) It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage the use of the treatment-based mental health court program model established under s. 394.47892 and the drug court program model established under by s. 397.334 and authorize courts to assess children and persons who have custody or are requesting custody of children where good cause is shown to identify and address mental illnesses and substance abuse disorders problems as the court deems appropriate at every stage of the dependency process. Participation in treatment, including a treatment-based mental health court program or a treatment-based drug court program, may be required by the court following adjudication. Participation in assessment and treatment before prior to adjudication is shall be voluntary, except as provided in s. 39.407(16).
- (e) It is therefore the purpose of the Legislature to provide authority for the state to contract with mental health service providers and community substance abuse treatment providers for the development and operation of specialized support and overlay services for the dependency system, which will be fully implemented and used as resources permit.

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(f) Participation in a treatment-based mental health court program or a the treatment-based drug court program does not divest any public or private agency of its responsibility for a child or adult, but is intended to enable these agencies to better meet their needs through shared responsibility and resources.

Section 4. Subsection (10) of section 39.507, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.507 Adjudicatory hearings; orders of adjudication.-

(10) After an adjudication of dependency, or a finding of dependency where adjudication is withheld, the court may order a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child to submit to a mental health or substance abuse disorder assessment or evaluation. The assessment or evaluation must be administered by a qualified professional, as defined in s. 397.311. The court may also require such person to participate in and comply with treatment and services identified as necessary, including, when appropriate and available, participation in and compliance with a treatment-based mental health court program established under s. 394.47892 or a treatment-based drug court program established under s. 397.334. In addition to supervision by the department, the court, including the treatment-based mental health court program or treatment-based drug court program, may oversee the progress and compliance with treatment by a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child. The court may impose appropriate available sanctions for noncompliance upon a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child or make a finding of noncompliance for consideration in determining whether an alternative placement of the child is in the child's

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best interests. Any order entered under this subsection may be made only upon good cause shown. This subsection does not authorize placement of a child with a person seeking custody, other than the parent or legal custodian, who requires <u>mental</u> health or substance abuse disorder treatment.

Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 39.521, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.521 Disposition hearings; powers of disposition.-
- (1) A disposition hearing shall be conducted by the court, if the court finds that the facts alleged in the petition for dependency were proven in the adjudicatory hearing, or if the parents or legal custodians have consented to the finding of dependency or admitted the allegations in the petition, have failed to appear for the arraignment hearing after proper notice, or have not been located despite a diligent search having been conducted.
- (b) When any child is adjudicated by a court to be dependent, the court having jurisdiction of the child has the power by order to:
- 1. Require the parent and, when appropriate, the legal custodian and the child to participate in treatment and services identified as necessary. The court may require the person who has custody or who is requesting custody of the child to submit to a mental health or substance abuse disorder assessment or evaluation. The assessment or evaluation must be administered by a qualified professional, as defined in s. 397.311. The court may also require such person to participate in and comply with treatment and services identified as necessary, including, when appropriate and available, participation in and compliance with

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a treatment-based mental health court program established under s. 394.47892 or treatment-based drug court program established under s. 397.334. In addition to supervision by the department, the court, including the treatment-based mental health court program or treatment-based drug court program, may oversee the progress and compliance with treatment by a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child. The court may impose appropriate available sanctions for noncompliance upon a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child or make a finding of noncompliance for consideration in determining whether an alternative placement of the child is in the child's best interests. Any order entered under this subparagraph may be made only upon good cause shown. This subparagraph does not authorize placement of a child with a person seeking custody of the child, other than the child's parent or legal custodian, who requires mental health or substance abuse disorder treatment.

- 2. Require, if the court deems necessary, the parties to participate in dependency mediation.
- 3. Require placement of the child either under the protective supervision of an authorized agent of the department in the home of one or both of the child's parents or in the home of a relative of the child or another adult approved by the court, or in the custody of the department. Protective supervision continues until the court terminates it or until the child reaches the age of 18, whichever date is first. Protective supervision shall be terminated by the court whenever the court determines that permanency has been achieved for the child, whether with a parent, another relative, or a legal custodian, and that protective supervision is no longer needed. The

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termination of supervision may be with or without retaining jurisdiction, at the court's discretion, and shall in either case be considered a permanency option for the child. The order terminating supervision by the department shall set forth the powers of the custodian of the child and shall include the powers ordinarily granted to a guardian of the person of a minor unless otherwise specified. Upon the court's termination of supervision by the department, no further judicial reviews are required, so long as permanency has been established for the child.

Section 6. Subsection (2) and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 381.0056, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 381.0056 School health services program.—

- (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Emergency health needs" means onsite <u>evaluation</u>, management, and aid for illness or injury pending the student's return to the classroom or release to a parent, guardian, designated friend, <u>law enforcement officer</u>, or designated health care provider.
- (b) "Entity" or "health care entity" means a unit of local government or a political subdivision of the state; a hospital licensed under chapter 395; a health maintenance organization certified under chapter 641; a health insurer authorized under the Florida Insurance Code; a community health center; a migrant health center; a federally qualified health center; an organization that meets the requirements for nonprofit status under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code; a private industry or business; or a philanthropic foundation that agrees to participate in a public-private partnership with a county

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health department, local school district, or school in the delivery of school health services, and agrees to the terms and conditions for the delivery of such services as required by this section and as documented in the local school health services plan.

- (c) "Invasive screening" means any screening procedure in which the skin or any body orifice is penetrated.
- (d) "Physical examination" means a thorough evaluation of the health status of an individual.
- (e) "School health services plan" means the document that describes the services to be provided, the responsibility for provision of the services, the anticipated expenditures to provide the services, and evidence of cooperative planning by local school districts and county health departments.
- (f) "Screening" means presumptive identification of unknown or unrecognized diseases or defects by the application of tests that can be given with ease and rapidity to apparently healthy persons.
- (4)(a) Each county health department shall develop, jointly with the district school board and the local school health advisory committee, a school health services plan.; and The plan must include, at a minimum, provisions for all of the following:
  - 1. Health appraisal;
  - 2. Records review;
  - 3. Nurse assessment;
  - 4. Nutrition assessment;
  - 5. A preventive dental program;
  - 6. Vision screening;
    - 7. Hearing screening;

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- 8. Scoliosis screening;
  - 9. Growth and development screening;
  - 10. Health counseling;
- 11. Referral and followup of suspected or confirmed health problems by the local county health department;
  - 12. Meeting emergency health needs in each school;
- 13. County health department personnel to assist school personnel in health education curriculum development;
- 14. Referral of students to appropriate health treatment, in cooperation with the private health community whenever possible;
- 15. Consultation with a student's parent or guardian regarding the need for health attention by the family physician, dentist, or other specialist when definitive diagnosis or treatment is indicated;
- 16. Maintenance of records on incidents of health problems, corrective measures taken, and such other information as may be needed to plan and evaluate health programs; except, however, that provisions in the plan for maintenance of health records of individual students must be in accordance with s. 1002.22;
- 17. Health information which will be provided by the school health nurses, when necessary, regarding the placement of students in exceptional student programs and the reevaluation at periodic intervals of students placed in such programs; and
- 18. Notification to the local nonpublic schools of the school health services program and the opportunity for representatives of the local nonpublic schools to participate in the development of the cooperative health services plan; and.
  - 19. Immediate notification to a student's parent, guardian,

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or caregiver if the student is removed from school, school transportation, or a school-sponsored activity and taken to a receiving facility for an involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463, including any requirements established under ss. 1002.20(3) and 1002.33(9), as applicable.

Section 7. Section 394.453, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.453 Legislative intent.—It is the intent of the Legislature 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. It is the intent of the Legislature that treatment programs for such disorders shall 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 such individuals persons be provided with emergency service and temporary detention for evaluation if when required; that they be admitted to treatment facilities if on a voluntary basis when extended or continuing care is needed and unavailable in the community; that involuntary placement be provided only if when expert evaluation determines that it is necessary; that any involuntary treatment or examination be accomplished in a setting that which is clinically appropriate and most likely to facilitate the individual's person's return to the community as soon as

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possible; and that individual dignity and human rights be guaranteed to all individuals persons who are admitted to mental health and substance abuse treatment facilities or who are being held under s. 394.463. It is the further intent of the Legislature that the least restrictive means of intervention be employed based on the individual's individual needs of each person, within the scope of available services. 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 persons with mental illness or with a substance abuse impairment.

Section 8. Effective July 1, 2016, section 394.455, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended to read:

394.455 Definitions.—As used in this part, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the term:

- (1) "Addictions receiving facility" means a secure, acute care facility that, at a minimum, provides detoxification and stabilization services; is operated 24 hours per day, 7 days a week; and is designated by the department to serve individuals found to have substance abuse impairment as defined in subsection (44) who qualify for services under this section.
- $\underline{(2)}$  "Administrator" means the chief administrative officer of a receiving or treatment facility or his or her designee.
- (3) "Adult" means an individual who is 18 years of age or older, or who has had the disability of nonage removed pursuant

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to s. 743.01 or s. 743.015.

- (4) "Advanced registered nurse practitioner" means any person licensed in this state to practice professional nursing who is certified in advanced or specialized nursing practice under s. 464.012.
- (36) (2) "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.
- (5) "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 a facility staff which pertains to an individual's the patient's hospitalization or treatment.
- (6)(4) "Clinical social worker" means a person licensed as a clinical social worker under s. 491.005 or s. 491.006 or a person employed as a clinical social worker by a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense under chapter 491.
- $\underline{(7)}$  "Community facility" means  $\underline{a}$  any community service provider contracting with the department to furnish substance abuse or mental health services under part IV of this chapter.
- (8) (6) "Community mental health center or clinic" means a publicly funded, not-for-profit center that which contracts with the department for the provision of inpatient, outpatient, day

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treatment, or emergency services.

- (9) "Court," unless otherwise specified, means the circuit court.
- $\underline{(10)}$  "Department" means the Department of Children and Families.
- (11) "Detoxification facility" means a facility licensed to provide detoxification services under chapter 397.
- (12) "Electronic means" means a form of telecommunication that requires all parties to maintain visual as well as audio communication.
- (13) (9) "Express and informed consent" means consent voluntarily given in writing, by a competent <u>individual person</u>, after sufficient explanation and disclosure of the subject matter involved to enable the <u>individual person</u> to make a knowing and willful decision without any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, or other form of constraint or coercion.
- (14) (10) "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 <u>individuals persons</u> who appear to have a mental illness or who have been diagnosed as having a mental illness or substance abuse impairment. The term

  "Facility" does not include a any program or entity licensed under pursuant to chapter 400 or chapter 429.
- (15) "Governmental facility" means a facility owned, operated, or administered by the Department of Corrections or the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.
- $\underline{\text{(16)}}$  "Guardian" means the natural guardian of a minor, or a person appointed by a court to act on behalf of a ward's

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person if the ward is a minor or has been adjudicated incapacitated.

(17) (12) "Guardian advocate" means a person appointed by a court to make decisions regarding mental health or substance abuse treatment on behalf of an individual a patient who has been found incompetent to consent to treatment pursuant to this part. The guardian advocate may be granted specific additional powers by written order of the court, as provided in this part.

 $\underline{\text{(18)}}$  "Hospital" means a <u>hospital</u> <u>facility as defined in s. 395.002 and licensed under chapter 395 and part II of chapter 408.</u>

(19) (14) "Incapacitated" means that <u>an individual</u> a <u>person</u> has been adjudicated incapacitated pursuant to part V of chapter 744 and a guardian of the person has been appointed.

(20) (15) "Incompetent to consent to treatment" means that an individual's a person's judgment is so affected by a his or her mental illness, a substance abuse impairment, or other medical or organic cause that he or she the person lacks the capacity to make a well-reasoned, willful, and knowing decision concerning his or her medical, or mental health, or substance abuse treatment.

- (21) "Involuntary examination" means an examination performed under s. 394.463 to determine whether an individual qualifies for involuntary outpatient placement under s. 394.4655 or involuntary inpatient placement under s. 394.467.
- (22) "Involuntary placement" means involuntary outpatient placement under s. 394.4655 or involuntary inpatient placement in a receiving or treatment facility under s. 394.467.
  - (23) (16) "Law enforcement officer" means a law enforcement

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officer as defined in s. 943.10.

- (24) "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 a facility operated by the United States

  Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.
- (25) "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 a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.
- (26)(17) "Mental health overlay program" means a mobile service that which provides an independent examination for voluntary admission admissions 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, assisted living facility, adult family-care home, or nonresidential setting such as an adult day care center. Independent examinations provided pursuant to this part through a mental health overlay program must only be provided only under contract with the department for this service or must be attached to a public receiving facility that is also a community mental health center.
- (28) (18) "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 <u>individual's person's</u> ability to meet the ordinary demands of living. For the

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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.

- (29) "Minor" means an individual who is 17 years of age or younger and who has not had the disabilities of nonage removed pursuant to s. 743.01 or s. 743.015.
- (30) (19) "Mobile crisis response service" means a nonresidential crisis service attached to a public receiving facility and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, through 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, take place for the purpose of identifying appropriate treatment services.
- (20) "Patient" means any person who is held or accepted for mental health treatment.
- (31) (21) "Physician" means a medical practitioner licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders or a physician employed by a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense which qualifies as a receiving or treatment facility under this part.
- (32) "Physician assistant" means a person licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders or a person employed as a physician assistant by a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department

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(33) (22) "Private facility" means any hospital or facility operated by a for-profit or not-for-profit corporation or association that provides mental health or substance abuse services and is not a public facility.

(34) (23) "Psychiatric nurse" means an advanced a registered nurse practitioner certified under s. 464.012 licensed under part I of chapter 464 who has a master's or doctoral degree or a doctorate 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 a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.

(35) (24) "Psychiatrist" means a medical practitioner licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has primarily diagnosed and treated mental and nervous disorders for at least a period of not less than 3 years, inclusive of psychiatric residency, or a person employed as a psychiatrist by a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.

(37) (25) "Public facility" means any facility that has contracted with the department to provide mental health or substance abuse services to all individuals persons, regardless of their ability to pay, and is receiving state funds for such purpose.

(27) (26) "Mental health receiving facility" means any public or private facility designated by the department to

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receive and hold <u>individuals in involuntary status</u> involuntary patients under emergency conditions or for psychiatric evaluation and to provide short-term treatment. The term does not include a county jail.

- (38) (27) "Representative" means a person selected <u>pursuant</u> 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.
- (39) (28) (a) "Restraint" means a physical device, method, or drug used to control behavior.
- (a) A physical restraint is any manual method or physical or mechanical device, material, or equipment attached or adjacent to an the 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.
- (b) A drug used as a restraint is a medication used to control an individual's the person's behavior or to restrict his or her freedom of movement and is not part of the standard treatment regimen for an individual having of a person with a diagnosed mental illness who is a client of the department. Physically holding an individual a person during a procedure to forcibly administer psychotropic medication is a physical restraint.
- (c) 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 purposes of orthopedic, surgical, or other similar medical treatment; when used to provide support for the achievement of

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functional body position or proper balance; or when used to protect an individual a person from falling out of bed.

- (40) "School psychologist" has the same meaning as defined in s. 490.003.
- (41) (29) "Seclusion" means the physical segregation of a person in any fashion 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. For purposes of this chapter, the term does not mean isolation due to an individual's a person's medical condition or symptoms.
- (42) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Children and Families.
- (43) "Service provider" means a mental health receiving facility, any 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, or a psychiatric nurse.
- involving the use of alcoholic beverages or any psychoactive or mood-altering substance in such a manner as to induce mental, emotional, or physical problems and cause socially dysfunctional behavior.
  - (45) "Substance abuse qualified professional" has the same

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meaning as the term "qualified professional" as defined in s. 397.311.

(46) (31) "Transfer evaluation" means the process, as approved by the appropriate district office of the department, in which an individual whereby a person who is being considered for placement in a state treatment facility is first evaluated for appropriateness of admission to a treatment the facility. The transfer evaluation shall be conducted by the department, by a community-based public receiving facility, or by another service provider as authorized by the department, or by a community mental health center or clinic if the public receiving facility is not a community mental health center or clinic.

(47) (32) "Treatment facility" means a any state-owned, state-operated, 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, 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.

(33) "Service provider" means any public or private receiving facility, an entity under contract with the Department of Children and Families to provide mental health services, a clinical psychologist, a clinical social worker, a marriage and family therapist, a mental health counselor, a physician, a

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psychiatric nurse as defined in subsection (23), or a community mental health center or clinic as defined in this part.

- (34) "Involuntary examination" means an examination performed under s. 394.463 to determine if an individual qualifies for involuntary inpatient treatment under s. 394.467(1) or involuntary outpatient treatment under s. 394.4655(1).
- (35) "Involuntary placement" means either involuntary outpatient treatment pursuant to s. 394.4655 or involuntary inpatient treatment pursuant to s. 394.467.
- (36) "Marriage and family therapist" means a person licensed as a marriage and family therapist under chapter 491.
- (37) "Mental health counselor" means a person licensed as a mental health counselor under chapter 491.
- (38) "Electronic means" means a form of telecommunication that requires all parties to maintain visual as well as audio communication.
- Section 9. Effective July 1, 2016, 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 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

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and substance abuse program, 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 and substance abuse services. It is responsible for establishing standards, providing technical assistance, and supervising exercising supervision of mental health and substance abuse programs of, and the treatment of individuals patients at, 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 understanding of this part, the policies and procedures involved in the implementation of this part, and the responsibilities of the various providers of services under this part. 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 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 the following agencies: public and private hospitals; receiving and treatment facilities; clinics; laboratories; departments, divisions, and other units of state government; the state

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colleges and universities; the community colleges; private colleges and universities; counties, municipalities, and any other governmental unit, including facilities of the United States Government; and any other public or private entity which provides or needs facilities or services. Baker Act funds for community inpatient, crisis stabilization, short-term residential treatment, and screening services 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, short-term 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 sealed bids if the county commission of the county receiving the services makes a request to the department's district office by January 15 of the contracting year. The 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 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

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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) Establishing The department shall adopt rules establishing forms and procedures relating to the rights and privileges of individuals being examined or treated at patients seeking mental health treatment from facilities under this part.
- (b) 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 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

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of restraint or seclusion be documented in the <u>clinical</u> record of the individual who has been restrained or secluded <del>patient</del>.

- (c) <u>Establishing</u> 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 shall design and distribute appropriate materials for the orientation and training of persons actively engaged in implementing the provisions of this part relating to the involuntary examination and placement of persons who are believed to have a mental illness.
- (6)(7) PAYMENT FOR CARE OF PATIENTS.—Fees and fee collections for patients in state-owned, state-operated, or state-supported treatment facilities shall be according to s. 402.33.

Section 10. Section 394.4573, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4573 Continuity of care management system; measures of performance; reports.—

- (1) For the purposes of this section, the term:
- (a) "Case management" means those activities aimed at assessing <del>client</del> needs, planning services, linking the service system to a <del>client</del>, coordinating the various system components, monitoring service delivery, and evaluating the effect of service delivery.

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- (b) "Case manager" means <u>a person</u> an <u>individual</u> who works with clients, and their families and significant others, to provide case management.
- (c) "Client manager" means an employee of the department who is assigned to specific provider agencies and geographic areas to ensure that the full range of needed services is available to clients.
- (d) "Continuity of care management system" means a system that assures, within available resources, that clients have access to the full array of services within the mental health services delivery system.
- (2) The department shall ensure the establishment of is directed to implement a continuity of care management system for the provision of mental health and substance abuse care in compliance with s. 394.9082., through the provision of client and case management, including clients referred from state treatment facilities to community mental health facilities. Such system shall include a network of client managers and case managers throughout the state designed to:
- (a) Reduce the possibility of a client's admission or readmission to a state treatment facility.
- (b) Provide for the creation or designation of an agency in each county to provide single intake services for each person seeking mental health services. Such agency shall provide information and referral services necessary to ensure that clients receive the most appropriate and least restrictive form of care, based on the individual needs of the person seeking treatment. Such agency shall have a single telephone number, operating 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, where practicable,

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at a central location, where each client will have a central record.

- (c) Advocate on behalf of the client to ensure that all appropriate services are afforded to the client in a timely and dignified manner.
- (d) Require that any public receiving facility initiating a patient transfer 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 all records relating to the emergency psychiatric or medical condition.
- (3) The department is directed to develop and include in contracts with service providers measures of performance with regard to goals and objectives as specified in the state plan. Such measures shall use, to the extent practical, existing data collection methods and reports and shall not require, as a result of this subsection, additional reports on the part of service providers. The department shall plan monitoring visits of community mental health facilities with other state, federal, and local governmental and private agencies charged with monitoring such facilities.

Section 11. Effective July 1, 2016, section 394.459, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 394.459 Rights of <u>individuals receiving treatment and</u>
  <u>services</u> <u>patients.</u>-
- (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 or substance abuse treatment the patient shall be respected at all times and upon

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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 or substance abuse impairment, except for the protection of that individual the patient or others. An individual Persons who has have a mental illness but who has are not been 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 or substance abuse may shall not be deprived of his or her any constitutional rights. However, if such individual a person is adjudicated incapacitated, his or her rights may be limited to the same extent that the rights of any incapacitated individual person are limited by law.

- (2) PROTECTIVE CUSTODY WITHOUT CONSENT FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE IMPAIRMENT.—An individual who has a substance abuse impairment but who has not been charged with a criminal offense may be placed in protective custody without his or her consent, subject to the limitations specified in this subsection. If it has been determined that a hospital, an addictions receiving facility, or a licensed detoxification facility is the most appropriate placement for the individual, law enforcement may implement protective custody measures as specified in this subsection.
- (a) An individual meets the criteria for placement in protective custody if there is a good faith reason to believe that the individual is impaired by substance abuse, has lost the power of self-control with respect to substance use because of such impairment, and:

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- 1. Has inflicted, has threated or attempted to inflict, or is likely, if not admitted, to inflict, physical harm on himself or herself or another; or
- 2. Is in need of substance abuse services and, by reason of substance abuse impairment, is incapacitated and unable to make a rational decision with regard to such services. However, mere refusal to seek or obtain such services does not constitute evidence of lack of judgment with respect to his or her need for such services.
- (b) If an individual who is in circumstances that justify protective custody as described in paragraph (a) fails or refuses to consent to assistance and a law enforcement officer has determined that a hospital, an addictions receiving facility, or a licensed detoxification facility is the most appropriate treatment facility for such individual, the officer may, after giving due consideration to the expressed wishes of the individual:
- 1. Take the individual to a hospital, an addictions receiving facility, or a licensed detoxification facility against the individual's will but without using unreasonable force; or
- 2. In the case of an adult, detain the individual for his or her own protection in any municipal or county jail or other appropriate detention facility.

Detention under this paragraph is not to be considered an arrest for any purpose, and an entry or other record may not be made to indicate that the individual has been detained or charged with any crime. The officer in charge of the detention facility must

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notify the nearest appropriate licensed service provider within 8 hours after detention that the individual has been detained. The detention facility must arrange, as necessary, for transportation of the individual to an appropriate licensed service provider with an available bed. Individuals detained under this paragraph must be assessed by an attending physician without unnecessary delay and within a 72-hour period to determine the need for further services.

- (c) The nearest relative of a minor in protective custody must be notified by the law enforcement officer, as must the nearest relative of an adult, unless the adult requests that there be no notification.
- (d) An individual who is in protective custody must be released by a qualified professional when any of the following circumstances occur:
- 1. The individual no longer meets the protective custody criteria set out in paragraph (a);
- 2. A 72-hour period has elapsed since the individual was taken into custody; or
- 3. The individual has consented voluntarily to readmission at the facility of the licensed service provider.
- (e) An individual may be detained in protective custody beyond the 72-hour period if a petitioner has initiated proceedings for involuntary assessment or treatment. The timely filing of the petition authorizes the service provider to retain physical custody of the individual pending further order of the court.
- (3) (2) RIGHT TO TREATMENT.—An individual held for examination or admitted for mental illness or substance abuse

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## treatment:

- (a) May A person shall not be denied treatment for mental illness or substance abuse impairment, and services may shall not be delayed at a mental health receiving facility, addictions receiving facility, detoxification facility, or treatment facility because of inability to pay. However, every reasonable effort to collect appropriate reimbursement for the cost of providing mental health or substance abuse services from individuals to persons able to pay for services, including insurance or third-party payments by third-party payers, 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, which must 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) Shall 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 or substance abuse evaluation, as appropriate, by a psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric nurse, or qualified substance abuse professional within 24 hours after arrival at such 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 of substance abuse

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impairment, substance abuse intoxication, and substance abuse
withdrawal.

- (d) Shall 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) Shall, not more than 5 days after admission to a facility, each patient shall have and receive an individualized treatment plan in writing, which the <u>individual patient</u> has had an opportunity to assist in preparing and to review <u>before prior to its</u> implementation. The plan <u>must shall</u> include a space for the individual's <u>patient's</u> comments and signature.
- (4) (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 treatment.
- (a) If the <u>individual</u> patient has been adjudicated incapacitated or found to be incompetent to consent to treatment, express and informed consent <u>must</u> to treatment shall be sought <u>from his or her instead from the patient's</u> guardian, or guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy. If the <u>individual patient</u> is a minor, express and informed consent for admission or treatment <u>must be obtained 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 <u>minor's patient's</u> guardian, 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</u>

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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.

(b) 2. Before giving express and informed consent, the following information shall be provided and explained in plain language to the individual and patient, or to his or her the patient's guardian if the individual patient is an adult 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 and; the purpose of such the treatment to be provided; the common risks, benefits, and side effects of the proposed treatment thereof; the specific dosage range of 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 the 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 guardian of a minor patient, from the

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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 guardian advocate cannot be obtained.
  - (5)  $\overline{(4)}$  QUALITY OF TREATMENT.
- (a) Each <u>individual</u> patient shall receive services, including, for a patient placed under s. 394.4655 shall receive,

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those services that are 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, substance abuse, 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 and substance abuse programs with all other programs of the department and other state agencies.

- (b) Facilities shall develop and maintain, in a form that is accessible to and readily understandable by individuals held for examination or admitted for mental health or substance abuse treatment patients and consistent with rules adopted by the department, the following:
- 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, 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) Facilities shall have written procedures for reporting events that place individuals receiving services at risk of harm. Such events must be reported to the managing entity in the facility's region and 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, assault, act of abuse, neglect, or suicide attempt, or a self-inflicted injury, 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 placement.
- 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) (e) A facility may not use seclusion or restraint for punishment, to compensate for inadequate staffing, or for the convenience of staff. Facilities shall ensure that all staff are made aware of these restrictions on the use of seclusion and

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restraint and shall make and maintain records that which demonstrate that this information has been conveyed to each individual staff member members.

- (6) <del>(5)</del> COMMUNICATION, ABUSE REPORTING, AND VISITS.-
- (a) Each individual 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 to the individual as soon as reasonably possible. A facility is not required to pay the costs of the individual's a patient's longdistance 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 the 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 shall be allowed to receive, send, and mail sealed, unopened correspondence; and <u>the individual's no patient's</u> incoming or outgoing correspondence <u>may not shall</u> 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 <u>individual patient</u> or others, in which case the administrator may direct reasonable

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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 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 attorneys 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 patient, the individual's patient's attorney, and the patient's quardian, quardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative; and such restriction, and the reasons for the restriction, must 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. This Nothing in this paragraph may not shall be construed to limit the provisions of paragraph (d).
- (d) Each facility shall establish reasonable rules, which must be the least restrictive possible, governing visitors, visiting hours, and the use of telephones by individuals 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 attorney their attorneys at any

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reasonable time.

- (e) Each <u>individual</u> patient receiving mental health <u>or</u> substance abuse 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 <u>individual</u> patient of the procedure for reporting abuse and shall make every reasonable effort to present the information in a language the <u>individual</u> patient understands. A written copy of that procedure, including the telephone number of the central abuse hotline and reporting forms, <u>must shall</u> be posted in plain view.
- (f) The department shall adopt rules providing a procedure for reporting abuse. Facility staff shall be required, As a condition of employment, <u>facility staff shall</u> to become familiar with the requirements and procedures for the reporting of abuse.
- facility shall respect the rights of an individual with regard 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 patient and to his or her 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 patient or his or her the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or

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representative. The inventory and any amendments to it must be witnessed by two members of the facility staff and by the individual patient, if he or she is able. All of the a patient's clothing and personal effects held by the facility 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 guardian, guardian 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.

- (8) (7) VOTING IN PUBLIC ELECTIONS.—A patient who is eligible to vote according to the laws of the state has the right to vote in the primary and general elections. The department shall establish rules to enable patients to obtain voter registration forms, applications for absentee ballots, and absentee ballots.
  - (9) + (8) + (8) + (9)
- (a) At any time, and without notice, an individual a person held or admitted for mental health or substance abuse

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examination or placement 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 or admitted for mental health or substance abuse examination or placement 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 shall have the authority to conduct a judicial inquiry and to issue an 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 on the next court working day.
- (d)  $\underline{A}$  No fee  $\underline{may}$  not  $\underline{shall}$  be charged for  $\underline{the}$  filing of a petition under this subsection.

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(10) (9) VIOLATIONS.—The department shall report to the Agency for Health Care Administration any violation of the rights or privileges of patients, or of any procedures provided under this part, by any facility or professional licensed or regulated by the agency. The agency is authorized to impose any sanction authorized for violation of this part, based solely on the investigation and findings of the department.

(11) (10) LIABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS.—Any person who violates or abuses any rights or privileges of patients provided by this part is liable for damages as determined by law. Any person who acts in good faith in compliance with the provisions of this part is immune from civil or criminal liability for his or her actions in connection with the admission, diagnosis, treatment, or discharge of a patient to or from a facility. However, this section does not relieve any person from liability if such person commits negligence.

(12) (11) RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN TREATMENT AND DISCHARGE PLANNING.—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 patient's choice.

(13) ADVANCE DIRECTIVES.—All service providers under this part shall provide information concerning advance directives to individuals and assist those who are competent and willing to complete an advance directive. The directive may include instructions regarding mental health or substance abuse care. Service providers under this part shall honor the advance directive of individuals they serve, or shall request the

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transfer of the individual as required under s. 765.1105.

(14) (12) POSTING OF NOTICE OF RIGHTS OF PATIENTS.—Each facility shall post a notice listing and describing, in the language and terminology that the persons to whom the notice is addressed can understand, the rights provided in this section. This notice 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. This notice shall be posted in a place readily accessible to patients and in a format easily seen by patients. This notice shall include the telephone numbers of the Florida local advocacy council and Advocacy Center for Persons with Disabilities, Inc.

Section 12. Section 394.4597, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4597 Persons to be notified; appointment of a patient's representative.—

- (1) VOLUNTARY <u>ADMISSION</u> <u>PATIENTS</u>.—At the time <u>an individual</u> a patient is voluntarily admitted to a receiving or treatment facility, <u>the individual shall be asked to identify a person to be notified in case of an emergency, and the identity and contact information of <u>that</u> a person to be notified in case of an emergency shall be entered in the <u>individual's</u> patient's elinical record.</u>
  - (2) INVOLUNTARY ADMISSION PATIENTS. -
- (a) At the time <u>an individual</u> a patient is admitted to a facility for involuntary examination or placement, or when a petition for involuntary placement is filed, the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the individual's patient's

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guardian or guardian advocate, <a href="health care surrogate">health care surrogate</a>, or proxy, or representative if <a href="heat or she">he or she</a> the <a href="heat or she">patient</a> has no guardian, and the <a href="individual's patient's">individual's patient's</a> attorney shall be entered in the <a href="patient's clinical">patient's clinical</a> record.

- (b) If the <u>individual</u> patient 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</u> patient is unable or unwilling to designate a representative, the facility shall select a representative.
- (c) The  $\underline{\text{individual}}$  patient shall be consulted with regard to the selection of a representative by the receiving or treatment facility and  $\underline{\text{may}}$  shall have authority to request that the  $\underline{\text{any such}}$  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 individual's 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.
  - 4. The adult next of kin of the individual patient.
  - 5. An adult friend of the individual patient.
- 1795 6. The appropriate Florida local advocacy council as provided in s. 402.166.
  - (e) The following persons are prohibited from selection as an individual's representative:

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- 1. A professional providing clinical services to the individual under this part;
- 2. The licensed professional who initiated the involuntary examination of the individual, if the examination was initiated by professional certificate;
- 3. An employee, administrator, or board member of the facility providing the examination of the individual;
- 4. An employee, administrator, or board member of a treatment facility providing treatment of the individual;
- 5. A person providing any substantial professional services to the individual, including clinical and nonclinical services;
  - 6. A creditor of the individual;
- 7. A 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 was the petitioner; and
- 8. A person subject to an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence under s.

  784.046, whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the individual was the petitioner.
- (e) A licensed professional providing services to the patient under this part, an employee of a facility providing direct services to the patient under this part, a department employee, a person providing other substantial services to the patient in a professional or business capacity, or a creditor of the patient shall not be appointed as the patient's representative.
- (f) The representative selected by the individual or designated by the facility has the right to:

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- 1828 1. Receive notice of the individual's admission; 1829
  - 2. Receive notice of proceedings affecting the individual;
- 1830 3. Have immediate access to the individual unless such 1831 access is documented to be detrimental to the individual;
  - 4. Receive notice of any restriction of the individual's right to communicate or receive visitors;
  - 5. Receive a copy of the inventory of personal effects upon the individual's admission and to request an amendment to the inventory at any time;
  - 6. Receive disposition of the individual's clothing and personal effects if not returned to the individual, or to approve an alternate plan;
  - 7. Petition on behalf of the individual for a writ of habeas corpus to question the cause and legality of the individual's detention or to allege that the individual is being unjustly denied a right or privilege granted under this part, or that a procedure authorized under this part is being abused;
  - 8. Apply for a change of venue for the individual's involuntary placement hearing for the convenience of the parties or witnesses or because of the individual's condition;
  - 9. Receive written notice of any restriction of the individual's right to inspect his or her clinical record;
  - 10. Receive notice of the release of the individual from a receiving facility where an involuntary examination was performed;
  - 11. Receive a copy of any petition for the individual's involuntary placement filed with the court; and
  - 12. Be informed by the court of the individual's right to an independent expert evaluation pursuant to involuntary

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placement procedures.

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Section 13. Effective July 1, 2016, section 394.4598, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4598 Guardian advocate.-

(1) The administrator, family member, or interested party may petition the court for the appointment of a guardian advocate based upon the opinion of a psychiatrist that an individual held for examination or admitted for mental health or substance abuse 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 quardian 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 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 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 guardian pursuant to contained in part IV of chapter 744, 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

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employee, a facility administrator, or member of the Florida local advocacy council shall not be appointed. A person who is appointed as a guardian advocate must agree to the appointment. A person may not be appointed as a guardian advocate unless he or she agrees to the appointment.

- (2) The following persons are prohibited from being appointed as an individual's guardian advocate:
- (a) A professional providing clinical services to the individual under this part;
- (b) The licensed professional who initiated the involuntary examination of the individual, if the examination was initiated by professional certificate;
- (c) An employee, administrator, or board member of the facility providing the examination of the individual;
- (d) An employee, administrator, or board member of a treatment facility providing treatment of the individual;
- (e) A person providing any substantial professional
  services to the individual, including clinical and nonclinical
  services;
  - (f) A creditor of the individual;
- (g) A 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 was the petitioner; and
- (h) A person subject to an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence under s. 784.046, whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the individual was the petitioner.
  - (3) (2) A facility requesting appointment of a guardian

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advocate must, prior to the appointment, provide the prospective quardian advocate with information 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 or substance abuse treatment a patient, the facility shall provide to the quardian advocate sufficient information to allow so that the guardian advocate to <del>can</del> decide whether to give express and informed consent to the treatment, including information that the treatment is essential to the care of the individual 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 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 a decision. The decision of the guardian 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. (4) <del>(3)</del> Prior to A guardian advocate must attend at least a 4-hour training course approved by the court before exercising his or her authority, the guardian advocate shall attend a training course approved by the court. This training course, of not less than 4 hours, must include, at minimum, information

about an the individual's patient rights, psychotropic

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medications, diagnosis of mental illness <u>or substance abuse</u> <u>impairment</u>, the ethics of medical decisionmaking, and <u>the</u> duties of guardian advocates. This training course shall take the place of the training required for guardians appointed pursuant to chapter 744.

(5) (4) The information to be supplied to prospective guardian advocates before prior to their appointment and the training course for guardian advocates must be developed and completed through a course developed by the department and approved by the chief judge of the circuit court and taught by a court-approved organization. Court-approved organizations may include, but need are not be limited to, community or junior colleges, guardianship organizations, and the local bar association or The Florida Bar. The court may, in its discretion, 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 placement patient.

(6)(5) 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 for mental health or substance abuse 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:

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1973 (a) The <u>individual's</u> <del>patient's</del> 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)(6) If a guardian 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 or substance abuse treatment patient has not already designated a health care surrogate, the court may authorize the guardian advocate to consent to medical treatment, as well as mental health and substance abuse treatment. Unless otherwise limited by the court, a guardian advocate with authority to consent to medical treatment shall have the same authority to make health care decisions and be subject to the same restrictions as a proxy appointed under part IV of chapter 765. Unless the guardian advocate has sought and received express court approval in proceeding separate from the proceeding to determine the competence of the patient to consent to medical treatment, the guardian advocate may not consent to:

- (a) Abortion.
- (b) Sterilization.
- (c) Electroconvulsive treatment.
- (d) Psychosurgery.
- (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.

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In making a medical treatment decision under this subsection,
the court shall must base its decision on evidence that the
treatment or procedure is essential to the care of the
individual patient and that the treatment does not present an
unreasonable risk of serious, hazardous, or irreversible side

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effects. The court shall follow the procedures set forth in subsection (1) of this section.

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2010 (8) (7) The guardian advocate shall be discharged when the
2011 individual for whom he or she is appointed patient is discharged
2012 from an order for involuntary outpatient placement or

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involuntary inpatient placement or when the <u>individual</u> patient transferred from involuntary to voluntary status. The court

or a hearing officer shall consider the competence of the

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2016 <u>individual</u> patient pursuant to subsection (1) and may consider

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an involuntarily placed <u>individual's</u> <del>patient's</del> competence to consent to treatment at any hearing. Upon sufficient evidence,

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the court may restore, or the <u>magistrate or administrative law</u> judge <del>hearing officer</del> may recommend that the court restore, the

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<u>individual's</u> patient's competence. A copy of the order restoring

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competence or the certificate of discharge containing the restoration of competence shall be provided to the individual

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Section 14. Section 394.4599, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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394.4599 Notice.-

patient and the quardian advocate.

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(1) VOLUNTARY <u>ADMISSION</u> <u>PATIENTS</u>.—Notice of <u>an individual's</u> a voluntary <u>patient's</u> admission shall <u>only</u> be given <u>only</u> at the request of the individual <u>patient</u>, except that, in an emergency,

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notice shall be given as determined by the facility.

- (2) INVOLUNTARY ADMISSION PATIENTS. -
- (a) Whenever notice is required to be given under this part, such notice shall be given to the <u>individual patient</u> and the <u>individual's patient's</u> guardian, guardian advocate, <u>health</u> care surrogate or proxy, attorney, and representative.
- 1. When notice is required to be given to <u>an individual a patient</u>, it shall be given both orally and in writing, in the language and terminology that the <u>individual patient</u> can understand, and, if needed, the facility shall provide an interpreter for the individual <u>patient</u>.
- 2. Notice to <u>an individual's</u> a <u>patient's</u> guardian, guardian advocate, <u>health care surrogate or proxy</u>, attorney, and representative shall be given by <u>United States mail and by registered or certified</u> mail with the <u>date</u>, time, and method of <u>notice delivery documented in receipts attached to the patient's clinical record. Hand delivery by a facility employee may be used as an alternative, with <u>the date and time of delivery documented in the clinical record</u>. If notice is given by a state attorney or an attorney for the department, a certificate of service is <u>shall be</u> sufficient to document service.</u>
- (b) A receiving facility shall give prompt notice of the whereabouts of an individual a patient who is being involuntarily held for examination to the individual's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, attorney or representative, by telephone or in person within 24 hours after the individual's patient's arrival at the facility, unless the patient requests that no notification be made. Contact attempts shall be documented in the individual's patient's clinical

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record and shall begin as soon as reasonably possible after the <a href="individual's">individual's</a> patient's arrival. Notice that a patient is being admitted as an involuntary patient shall be given to the Florida local advocacy council no later than the next working day after the patient is admitted.

- (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, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate, in person or by telephone or other form of electronic communication, immediately after the minor's arrival at the facility. The facility may not delay notification for 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, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate until the receiving facility receives confirmation from the parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian 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 each 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

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placement is filed with the court pursuant to s. 394.463(2)(i). The receiving facility may seek assistance from a law enforcement agency to notify the minor's parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate if the facility has not received, within the first 24 hours after the minor's arrival, a confirmation by the parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate that notification has been received. The receiving facility must document notification attempts in the minor's clinical record.

(d)(e) The written notice of the filing of the petition for involuntary placement of an individual being held must contain the following:

- 1. Notice that the petition has been filed with the circuit court in the county in which the  $\underline{\text{individual}}$  patient is hospitalized and the address of such court.
- 2. Notice that the office of the public defender has been appointed to represent the <u>individual</u> patient in the proceeding, if the <u>individual</u> patient 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 <u>individual</u> patient, the <u>individual's</u> patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or <u>proxy</u>, 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 <u>individual</u> patient.
- 5. Notice that the <u>individual</u> patient is entitled to an independent expert examination and, if the individual patient

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cannot afford such an examination, that the court will provide for one.

- (e) (d) A treatment facility shall provide notice of <u>an</u> <u>individual's</u> a patient's involuntary admission on the next regular working day after the <u>individual's</u> patient's arrival at the facility.
- (f) (e) When an individual a patient is to be transferred from one facility to another, notice shall be given by the facility where the individual patient is located before prior to the transfer.
- Section 15. Effective July 1, 2016, subsections (1), (2), (3), and (10) of section 394.4615, Florida Statutes, are 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 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 express and informed consent of the individual, by the patient or his or her the patient's guardian, or guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or, if the individual patient is deceased, by his or her guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, 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 shall not be lost by either authorized or unauthorized disclosure to any person, organization, or agency.

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- (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, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative authorizes the release. The guardian, or guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy shall be provided access to the appropriate clinical records of the patient. The <u>individual</u> patient or the 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 <u>individual's patient's</u> health care or mental health or substance abuse care.
- (b) The  $\underline{\text{individual}}$  patient is represented by counsel and the records are needed by the  $\underline{\text{individual's}}$  patient's counsel for adequate representation.
- (c) A petition for involuntary inpatient placement is filed and the records are needed by the state attorney to evaluate the allegations set forth in 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 by this part.
- (d) (e) 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 <u>individual</u> person to whom such information pertains.
  - (e) (d) The individual patient is committed to, or is to be

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returned to, the Department of Corrections from the Department of Children and Families, and the Department of Corrections requests such records. These records shall be furnished without charge to the Department of Corrections.

- (3) Information from the clinical record may be released in the following circumstances:
- (a) When a patient has declared an intention to harm other persons. When such declaration has been made, the administrator may authorize the release of sufficient information to provide adequate warning to law enforcement agencies and to the person threatened with harm by the patient.
- (b) When the administrator of the facility or secretary of the department deems 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 patient, maintenance of adequate records, compilation of treatment data, aftercare planning, or evaluation of programs.

For the purpose of determining whether a person meets the criteria for involuntary 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 patient's private legal counsel, the court, and to the appropriate mental health professionals, including the service provider identified in  $\underline{s. 394.4655(6)(b)2.}$ , in accordance with state and federal law.

(10) <u>An individual held for examination or admitted for treatment</u> <u>Patients</u> shall have reasonable access to <u>his or her</u>

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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 such restriction shall be given to the individual patient and the individual's patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or attorney, and representative. In addition, the restriction shall be recorded in the clinical record, together with the reasons for it. The restriction of an individual's 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.

Section 16. Effective July 1, 2016, subsection (1) of section 394.462, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.462 Transportation.—

- (1) TRANSPORTATION TO A RECEIVING OR DETOXIFICATION FACILITY.—
- (a) Each county shall designate a single law enforcement agency within the county, or portions thereof, to take <u>an individual a person</u> into custody upon the entry of an ex parte order or the execution of a certificate for involuntary examination by an authorized professional and to transport that <u>individual person</u> to the nearest receiving facility for examination. The designated law enforcement agency may decline to transport the <u>individual person</u> to a receiving <u>or</u> detoxification facility only if:
- 1. The  $\underline{\text{county or}}$  jurisdiction designated by the county has contracted  $\underline{\text{on an annual basis}}$  with an emergency medical transport service or private transport company for

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transportation of <u>individuals</u> persons to receiving facilities pursuant to this section at the sole cost of the county; and

- 2. 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 <u>individuals being transported</u> person or others.
- 3. The jurisdiction designated by the county 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 an insurance company, health care corporation, or other source, if the <u>individual being transported</u> person receiving the transportation is covered by an insurance policy or subscribes to a health care corporation or other source for payment of such expenses.
- b. From the  $\underline{\text{individual being transported}}$   $\underline{\text{person receiving}}$  the transportation.
- c. From a financial settlement for medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation payable or accruing to the injured party.
- (b) Any company that transports a patient pursuant to this subsection is considered an independent contractor and is solely liable for the safe and dignified transportation of the patient. Such company must be insured and provide no less than \$100,000 in liability insurance with respect to the transportation of patients.
  - (c) Any company that contracts with a governing board of a

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county to transport patients shall comply with the applicable rules of the department to ensure the safety and dignity of the patients.

- (d) When a law enforcement officer takes custody of a person pursuant to this part, the officer may request assistance from emergency medical personnel if such assistance is needed for the safety of the officer or the person in custody.
- (e) When a member of a mental health overlay program or a mobile crisis response service is a professional authorized to initiate an involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463 and that professional evaluates a person and determines that transportation to a receiving facility is needed, the service, at its discretion, may transport the person to the facility or may call on the law enforcement agency or other transportation arrangement best suited to the needs of the patient.
- (f) When <u>a any</u> law enforcement officer has custody of a person, based on <u>either</u> noncriminal or <u>minor criminal</u> behavior, a <u>misdemeanor</u>, or a felony other than a forcible felony as <u>defined in s. 776.08</u>, who that meets the statutory guidelines for involuntary examination under this part, the law enforcement officer shall transport the <u>individual person</u> to the nearest receiving facility for examination.
- (g) When any law enforcement officer has arrested a person for a <u>forcible</u> felony <u>as defined in s. 776.08</u> and it appears that the person meets the <u>criteria</u> statutory guidelines for involuntary examination or placement under this part, such person shall first be processed in the same manner as any other criminal suspect. The law enforcement agency shall thereafter immediately notify the nearest public receiving facility, which

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shall be responsible for promptly arranging for the examination and treatment of the person. A receiving facility <u>may</u> is not required to admit a person charged with a <u>forcible felony as</u> defined in s. 776.08 erime for whom the facility determines and documents that it is unable to provide adequate security, but shall provide <u>mental health</u> examination and treatment to the person at the location where he or she is held.

- (h) If the appropriate law enforcement officer believes that a person has an emergency medical condition as defined in s. 395.002, the person may be first transported to a hospital for emergency medical treatment, regardless of whether the hospital is a designated receiving facility.
- (i) The costs of transportation, evaluation, hospitalization, and treatment incurred under this subsection by persons who have been arrested for violations of any state law or county or municipal ordinance may be recovered as provided in s. 901.35.
- (j) The nearest receiving facility must accept persons brought by law enforcement officers for involuntary examination.
- (k) Each law enforcement agency shall develop a memorandum of understanding with each receiving facility within the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction which reflects a single set of protocols for the safe and secure transportation of the person and transfer of custody of the person. These protocols must also address crisis intervention measures.
- (1) When a jurisdiction has entered into a contract with an emergency medical transport service or a private transport company for transportation of persons to receiving facilities, such service or company shall be given preference for

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transportation of persons from nursing homes, assisted living facilities, adult day care centers, or adult family-care homes, unless the behavior of the person being transported is such that transportation by a law enforcement officer is necessary.

(m) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit emergency examination and treatment of incapacitated persons provided in accordance with the provisions of s. 401.445.

Section 17. Effective July 1, 2016, subsections (1), (2), (4), and (5) of section 394.4625, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

394.4625 Voluntary admissions.-

- (1) <u>EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT</u> <u>AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE</u> <u>PATIENTS.</u>—
- (a) In order to be voluntarily admitted to a facility 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
- 1. An individual must show evidence of mental illness or substance abuse impairment, 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.
- 2. An individual must be suitable for treatment by the facility.
- 3. An adult must provide, and be competent to provide, express and informed consent.

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- 4. A minor's guardian must provide express and informed consent, in conjunction with the consent of the minor. However, a minor may be admitted to an addictions receiving facility or detoxification facility by his or her own consent without his or her guardian's consent, if a physician documents in the clinical record that the minor has a substance abuse impairment. If the minor is admitted by his or her own consent and without the consent of his or her guardian, the facility must request the minor's permission to notify an adult family member or friend of the minor's voluntary admission into the facility.
- a. The consent of the minor is an affirmative agreement by the minor to remain at the facility for examination and treatment, and failure to object does not constitute consent.
- b. The minor's consent 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 consent, and using language that is appropriate to the minor's age, experience, maturity, and condition, the examining professional must 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. The examining professional must determine and document that the minor is able to understand the information.
- d. Unless the minor's consent is verified pursuant to this section, a petition for involuntary inpatient placement shall be filed with the court within 1 court working day after his or her

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## arrival or the minor must be released to his or her guardian.

- (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 must, pursuant to district procedure approved by the respective district administrator, conduct an initial assessment of the ability of the following persons to give express and informed consent to treatment before such persons may be admitted voluntarily:
- 1. 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, when such person has been diagnosed as suffering from dementia.
- 2. A person 60 years of age or older for whom transfer is being sought from a nursing home pursuant to s. 400.0255(12).
- 3. A person for whom all decisions concerning medical treatment are currently being lawfully made by the health care surrogate or proxy designated under chapter 765.
- (c) When an initial assessment of the ability of a person to give express and informed consent to treatment is required under this 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 any licensed professional authorized to initiate an involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463 who is not employed by or under contract with, and does not have a

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financial interest in, either the facility initiating the transfer or the receiving facility to which the transfer may be made.

- (d) A facility may not admit as a voluntary patient a person who has been adjudicated incapacitated, unless the condition of incapacity has been judicially removed. If a facility admits 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 <u>an individual on</u> a voluntary <u>status</u> <u>patient</u> may not consent to the provision of mental health treatment <u>or substance abuse treatment</u> for <u>that individual the patient</u>. <u>An individual on voluntary status A voluntary patient</u> who is unwilling or unable to provide express and informed consent to mental health treatment must <u>either</u> be discharged or transferred to involuntary status.
- (f) Within 24 hours after admission of a voluntary patient, the admitting physician shall document in the patient's clinical record that the patient is able to give express and informed consent for admission. If the patient is not able to give express and informed consent for admission, the facility shall either discharge the patient or transfer the patient to involuntary status pursuant to subsection (5).
  - (2) RELEASE OR DISCHARGE OF VOLUNTARY PATIENTS. -
  - (a) A facility shall discharge a voluntary patient:
- 1. Who has sufficiently improved so that retention in the facility is no longer desirable. A patient may also be

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discharged to the care of a community facility.

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

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- involuntary status patient who has been assessed and certified by a physician or psychologist as competent to provide express and informed consent and who applies to be transferred to voluntary status shall be transferred to voluntary status immediately, unless the individual 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 When a voluntary status 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 within, but not later than 12 hours after the request is made. If the individual patient meets the criteria for involuntary placement, the individual must be transferred to a designated receiving facility and the administrator of the receiving facility where the individual is held must file with the court a petition for involuntary 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

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2495 or others.

Section 18. Effective July 1, 2016, section 394.463, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.463 Involuntary examination.-

- (1) CRITERIA.—A person may be <u>subject to an</u> taken to a receiving facility for involuntary examination if there is reason to believe that <u>he or she</u> the person has a mental illness or <u>substance abuse impairment</u> and because of this his or her mental illness or substance abuse impairment:
- (a)1. The person has refused voluntary examination after conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of the examination; or
- 2. The person is unable to determine for himself or herself whether examination is necessary; and
- (b) 1. 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
- 2. There is a substantial likelihood that without care or treatment the person will cause serious bodily harm to 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 court may enter an ex parte order stating that an

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2524 individual a person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary 2525 examination, giving the findings on which that conclusion is 2526 based. The ex parte order for involuntary examination must be 2527 based on sworn testimony, written or oral, which includes 2528 specific facts that support the finding that the criteria have 2529 been met. Any behavior relied on for the issuance of an ex parte 2530 order must have occurred within the preceding 7 calendar days. 2531 The order must specify whether the individual must be taken to a 2532 mental health facility, detoxification facility, or addictions 2533 receiving facility. If other less restrictive means are not 2534 available, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient 2535 evaluation, A law enforcement officer, or other designated agent 2536 of the court, shall take the individual person into custody and 2537 deliver him or her to the nearest receiving facility of the type 2538 specified in the order for involuntary examination. However, if 2539 the county in which the individual is taken into custody has a 2540 transportation exception plan specifying a central receiving 2541 facility, the law enforcement officer shall transport the 2542 individual to the central receiving facility pursuant to the 2543 plan. The order of the court order must shall be made a part of 2544 the patient's clinical record. A No fee may not shall be charged 2545 for the filing of an order under this subsection. Any receiving 2546 facility accepting the individual patient based on the court's 2547 this order must send a copy of the order to the Agency for 2548 Health Care Administration on the next working day. The order is 2549 shall be valid only until executed or, if not executed, for the 2550 period specified in the order itself. If no time limit is specified in the order, the order is <del>shall be</del> valid for 7 days 2551 2552 after the date it that the order was signed.

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- 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 the nearest mental health receiving facility, addictions receiving facility, or detoxification facility, whichever the officer determines is most appropriate for examination. However, if the county in which the individual taken into custody has a transportation exception plan specifying a central receiving facility, the law enforcement officer shall transport the individual to the central receiving facility pursuant to the plan. The officer shall complete execute a written report detailing the circumstances under which the individual person was taken into custody. - and The report shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. Any receiving facility or detoxification facility accepting the individual patient based on the this report must send a copy of the report to the Agency for Health Care Administration on the next working day.
- 3. A physician, clinical psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker 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 the observations upon which that conclusion is based. The certificate must specify whether the individual is to be taken to a mental health receiving facility, an addictions receiving facility, or a detoxification facility, and must include specific facts supporting the conclusion that the individual would benefit from services provided by the type of facility

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specified. If other less restrictive means are not available, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, A law enforcement officer shall take the individual person named in the certificate into custody and deliver him or her to the nearest receiving facility of the type specified in the certificate for involuntary examination. However, if the county in which the individual is taken into custody has a transportation exception plan specifying a central receiving facility, the law enforcement officer shall transport the individual to the central receiving facility pursuant to the plan. A law enforcement officer may only take an individual into custody on the basis of a certificate within 7 calendar days after execution of the certificate. The law enforcement officer shall complete 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. Any receiving facility accepting the individual patient based on the this certificate must send a copy of the certificate to the Agency for Health Care Administration on the next working day.

(b) An individual may A person shall not be removed from a any program or residential 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

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individual person is transported to a receiving facility. A receiving 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 Agency for Health Care Administration of such admission by certified mail by no later than the next working day. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply when transportation is provided by the patient's family or guardian.

- (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.
- (e) <u>Petitions and The Agency for Health Care Administration</u> shall receive and maintain the copies of ex parte orders, involuntary outpatient placement orders, involuntary outpatient placement petitions and orders issued pursuant to s. 394.4655, involuntary inpatient placement <u>petitions and</u> orders issued pursuant to s. 394.467, professional certificates, and law enforcement officers' reports <u>are</u>. These documents shall be considered part of the clinical record, governed by the provisions of s. 394.4615. The agency shall prepare annual reports analyzing the data obtained from these documents,

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without information identifying <u>individuals</u> held for examination or admitted for mental health and substance abuse treatment patients, and shall 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.

- (f) An individual held for examination A patient shall be examined by a physician, a or clinical psychologist, or a psychiatric nurse performing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist at a receiving facility without unnecessary delay and may, upon the order of a physician, be given emergency mental health or substance abuse treatment if it is determined that such treatment is necessary for the safety of the individual patient or others. The patient may not be released by the receiving facility or its contractor without the documented approval of a psychiatrist, a clinical psychologist, or, if the receiving facility is a hospital, the release may also be approved by an attending emergency department physician with experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders and after completion of an involuntary examination pursuant to this subsection. However, a patient may not be held in a receiving facility for involuntary examination longer than 72 hours.
- (g) An individual may not be held for involuntary examination for more than 72 hours from the time of the individual's arrival at the facility, except that this period may be extended by 48 hours if a physician documents in the clinical record that the individual has ongoing symptoms of substance intoxication or substance withdrawal and the

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individual would likely experience significant clinical benefit from detoxification services. This determination must be made based on a face-to-face examination conducted by the physician no less than 48 hours and not more than 72 hours after the individual's arrival at the facility. Based on the individual's needs, one of the following actions must be taken within the involuntary examination period:

- 1. The individual shall be released with the approval of a psychiatrist or clinical psychologist. However, if the examination is conducted in a receiving facility that is owned or operated by a hospital or health system, an emergency department physician or a psychiatric nurse performing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist may approve the release. A psychiatric nurse may not approve the release of a patient when the involuntary examination has been initiated by a psychiatrist, unless the release is approved by the initiating psychiatrist.
- 2. The individual shall be asked to provide express and informed consent for voluntary admission if a physician or psychologist has determined that the individual is competent to consent to treatment; or
- 3. A petition for involuntary placement shall be completed and filed in the circuit court by the receiving facility administrator if involuntary outpatient or inpatient placement is deemed necessary. If the 72-hour period ends on a weekend or legal holiday, the petition must be filed by the next working day. If inpatient placement is deemed necessary, the least restrictive treatment consistent with the optimum improvement of the individual's condition must be made available.

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(h) An individual released from a receiving or treatment facility on a voluntary or involuntary basis who is currently charged with a crime shall be returned to the custody of law enforcement, 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.

(i) If an individual A person for whom an involuntary examination has been initiated who is being evaluated or treated at a hospital for an emergency medical condition specified in s. 395.002 the involuntary examination period must be examined by a receiving 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 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 placement pursuant to s. 394.4655(1) or involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.467(1), the patient may be offered voluntary 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 placement or involuntary outpatient placement must be entered into the patient's clinical record. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to prevent A hospital providing emergency medical services may transfer an individual

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from appropriately transferring a patient to another hospital
before prior to stabilization if, provided the requirements of
s. 395.1041(3)(c) are have been met. One of the following
actions must occur within 12 hours after a physician documents
that the individual's emergency medical condition has stabilized
or does not exist:

- (h) One of the following must occur within 12 hours after the patient's attending physician documents that the patient's medical condition has stabilized or that an emergency medical condition 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 under 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; or
- 2. The individual shall be transferred to a receiving facility for examination if 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 condition has been stabilized or after determination that an emergency medical condition does not exist. The patient must be examined by a designated receiving facility and released; or
- 2. The patient must be transferred to a designated receiving facility in which appropriate medical treatment is available. However, the receiving facility must be notified of the transfer within 2 hours after the patient's condition has

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been stabilized or after determination that an emergency medical condition does not exist.

(i) 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 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 placement shall be filed in the circuit court when outpatient or inpatient treatment is deemed necessary. 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(3)(a). A petition for involuntary inpatient placement shall be filed by the facility administrator.

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

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examination patient's evaluation.

Section 19. Effective July 1, 2016, section 394.4655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4655 Involuntary outpatient placement.-

- (1) CRITERIA FOR INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT PLACEMENT.—An individual A person may be ordered to involuntary outpatient placement upon a finding of the court that by clear and convincing evidence that:
- (a) The <u>individual is an adult</u> person is 18 years of age or older;
- (b) The <u>individual</u> <u>person</u> has a mental illness <u>or substance</u> <u>abuse impairment;</u>
- (c) The <u>individual</u> person is unlikely to survive safely in the community without supervision, based on a clinical determination;
- (d) The <u>individual</u> person has a history of lack of compliance with treatment for mental illness <u>or substance abuse impairment;</u>
  - (e) The individual person has:
- 1. Within At least twice within the immediately preceding 36 months, been involuntarily admitted to a receiving or treatment facility as defined in s. 394.455, or has received mental health or substance abuse services in a forensic or correctional facility. The 36-month period does not include any period during which the <u>individual person</u> was admitted or incarcerated; or
- 2. Engaged in one or more acts of serious violent behavior toward self or others, or attempts at serious bodily harm to himself or herself or others, within the preceding 36 months;

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- (f) <u>Due to</u> <u>The person is, as a result of</u> his or her mental illness <u>or substance abuse impairment</u>, the individual is, unlikely to voluntarily participate in the recommended treatment plan and <u>either he or she</u> has refused voluntary placement for treatment after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of placement for treatment or <u>he or she</u> is unable to determine for himself or herself whether placement is necessary;
- (g) In view of the <u>individual's</u> person's treatment history and current behavior, the <u>individual</u> person is in need of involuntary outpatient placement in order to prevent a relapse or deterioration that would be likely to result in serious bodily harm to <u>self himself or herself</u> or others, or a substantial harm to his or her well-being as set forth in s. 394.463(1);
- (h) It is likely that the <u>individual</u> person will benefit from involuntary outpatient placement; and
- (i) All available, less restrictive alternatives that would offer an opportunity for improvement of his or her condition have been judged to be inappropriate or unavailable.
  - (2) INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT PLACEMENT.-
- (a) 1. An individual A patient who is being recommended for involuntary outpatient placement by the administrator of the receiving facility where he or she the patient has been examined may be retained by the facility after adherence to the notice procedures provided in s. 394.4599.
- $\underline{1.}$  The recommendation must be supported by the opinion of a psychiatrist and the second opinion of a  $\frac{\text{clinical}}{\text{clinical}}$  psychologist or another psychiatrist, both of whom have personally examined

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the <u>individual</u> patient within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement are met. However, in a county having a population of fewer than 50,000, 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 <u>licensed</u> physician who has postgraduate training and experience in diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders or by a psychiatric nurse. Any second opinion authorized in this subparagraph may be conducted through a face-to-face examination, in person or by electronic means. Such recommendation must be entered on an involuntary outpatient placement certificate that authorizes the receiving facility to retain the <u>individual</u> patient pending completion of a hearing. The certificate shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record.

- 2. If the <u>individual</u> patient has been stabilized and no longer meets the criteria for involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463(1), he or she the patient must be released from the receiving facility while awaiting the hearing for involuntary outpatient placement.
- 3. Before filing a petition for involuntary outpatient treatment, the administrator of the a receiving facility or a designated department representative must identify the service provider that will have primary responsibility for service provision under an order for involuntary outpatient placement, unless the individual person is otherwise participating in outpatient psychiatric treatment and is not in need of public financing for that treatment, in which case the individual, if eligible, may be ordered to involuntary treatment pursuant to

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the existing psychiatric treatment relationship.

4.3. The service provider shall prepare a written proposed treatment plan in consultation with the individual being held patient or his or her the patient's guardian advocate, if appointed, for the court's consideration for inclusion in the involuntary outpatient placement order. The service provider shall <del>also</del> provide a copy of the proposed treatment plan to the individual patient and the administrator of the receiving facility. The treatment plan must specify the nature and extent of the individual's patient's mental illness or substance abuse impairment, address the reduction of symptoms that necessitate involuntary outpatient placement, and include measurable goals and objectives for the services and treatment that are provided to treat the individual's person's mental illness or substance abuse impairment and assist the individual person in living and functioning in the community or to prevent a relapse or deterioration. Service providers may select and supervise other providers individuals to implement specific aspects of the treatment plan. The services in the treatment plan must be deemed clinically appropriate by a physician, clinical psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker who consults with, or is employed or contracted by, the service provider. The service provider must certify to the court in the proposed treatment plan whether sufficient services for improvement and stabilization are currently available and whether the service provider agrees to provide those services. If the service provider certifies that the services in the proposed treatment plan are not available, the petitioner may

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not file the petition.

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- (b) If <u>an individual</u> a patient in involuntary inpatient placement meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement, the administrator of the treatment facility may, before the expiration of the period during which the treatment facility is authorized to retain the <u>individual</u> patient, recommend involuntary outpatient placement.
- 1. The recommendation must be supported by the opinion of a psychiatrist and the second opinion of a <del>clinical</del> psychologist or another psychiatrist, both of whom have personally examined the individual patient within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement are met. However, in a county having a population of fewer than 50,000, if the administrator certifies that a psychiatrist or <del>clinical</del> 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 and nervous disorders or by a psychiatric nurse. Any second opinion authorized in this subparagraph may be conducted through a face-to-face examination, in person or by electronic means. Such recommendation must be entered on an involuntary outpatient placement certificate, and the certificate must be made a part of the individual's patient's clinical record.
- 2.(c)1. The administrator of the treatment facility shall provide a copy of the involuntary outpatient placement certificate and a copy of the state mental health discharge form to a department representative in the county where the individual patient will be residing. For persons who are leaving a state mental health treatment facility, the petition for

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involuntary outpatient placement must be filed in the county where the patient will be residing.

- 3.2. The service provider that will have primary responsibility for service provision shall be identified by the designated department representative prior to the order for involuntary outpatient placement and must, before prior to filing a petition for involuntary outpatient placement, certify to the court whether the services recommended in the individual's patient's discharge plan are available in the local community and whether the service provider agrees to provide those services. The service provider must develop with the individual patient, or the patient's guardian advocate, if one is appointed, a treatment or service plan that addresses the needs identified in the discharge plan. The plan must be deemed to be clinically appropriate by a physician, clinical psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker, as defined in this chapter, who consults with, or is employed or contracted by, the service provider.
- 3. If the service provider certifies that the services in the proposed treatment or service plan are not available, the petitioner may not file the petition.
  - (3) PETITION FOR INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT PLACEMENT.-
- (a) A petition for involuntary outpatient placement may be filed by:
- 1. The administrator of a <u>mental health</u> receiving facility, an addictions receiving facility, or a detoxification facility; or
  - 2. The administrator of a treatment facility.

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- (b) Each required criterion for involuntary outpatient placement must be alleged and substantiated in the petition for involuntary outpatient placement. A copy of the certificate recommending involuntary outpatient placement completed by a qualified professional specified in subsection (2) must be attached to the petition. A copy of the proposed treatment plan must be attached to the petition. Before the petition is filed, the service provider shall certify that the services in the proposed treatment plan are available. If the necessary services are not available in the patient's local community where the individual will reside to respond to the person's individual needs, the petition may not be filed.
- (c) A The petition for involuntary outpatient placement must be filed in the county where the individual who is the subject of the petition patient is located, unless the individual patient is being placed from a state treatment facility, in which case the petition must be filed in the county where the individual patient will reside. When the petition is has been filed, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the petition and the proposed treatment plan to the department, the individual patient, the individual's patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative, the state attorney, and the public defender or the individual's patient's private counsel. A fee may not be charged for filing a petition under this subsection.
- (4) APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL.—Within 1 court working day after the filing of a petition for involuntary outpatient placement, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the individual if the individual person who is the

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subject of a mental illness the petition and the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel to represent the individual if the individual is the subject of a substance abuse petition, unless the individual person is otherwise represented by counsel. The clerk of the court shall immediately notify the public defender or the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel of the appointment. The public defender or the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel shall represent the individual person until the petition is dismissed, the court order expires, or the individual patient is discharged from involuntary outpatient placement. An attorney who represents 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. An attorney representing an individual in proceedings under this part shall advocate the individual's expressed desires and must be present and actively participate in all hearings on involuntary placement.

- (5) CONTINUANCE OF HEARING.—The <u>individual</u> patient is entitled, with the concurrence of the <u>individual's</u> patient's counsel, to at least one continuance of the hearing. The continuance shall be for a period of up to 4 weeks.
  - (6) HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT PLACEMENT.-
- (a) 1. The court shall hold the hearing on involuntary outpatient placement within 5 court working days after the filing of the petition, unless a continuance is granted. The hearing shall be held in the county where the petition is filed, shall be as convenient to the individual who is the subject of

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the petition patient as is consistent with orderly procedure, and shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the individual's 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 if 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. The state attorney for the circuit in which the individual patient is located shall represent the state, rather than the petitioner, 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 independently evaluate the allegations set forth in the petition for involuntary placement. If the allegations are substantiated, the state attorney shall prosecute the petition. If the allegations are not substantiated, the state attorney shall withdraw the petition. (b) 2. The court may appoint a magistrate  $\frac{\text{master}}{\text{master}}$  to preside

(b)2. The court may appoint a <u>magistrate</u> master to preside at the hearing. One of the professionals who executed the involuntary outpatient placement certificate shall be a witness. The <u>individual</u> who is the subject of the petition <u>patient</u> and <u>his or her the patient's</u> guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative shall be informed by the court of the right to an independent expert examination. If the <u>individual</u> <u>patient</u> cannot afford such an examination, the court shall provide <u>for</u> one. The independent expert's report <u>is shall be</u> confidential and not discoverable, unless the expert is to be called as a witness for the <u>individual</u> <u>patient</u> at the hearing. The court shall allow testimony from <u>persons</u>

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individuals, including family members, deemed by the court to be relevant under state law, regarding the individual's person's prior history and how that prior history relates to the individual's person's current condition. 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.

(c) The court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the competence of the individual being held to consent to treatment. If the court finds that the individual is incompetent to consent, it shall appoint a guardian advocate as provided in s. 394.4598.

## (7) COURT ORDER.—

(a) (b) 1. If the court concludes that the individual who is the subject of the petition patient meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement under pursuant to subsection (1), the court shall issue an order for involuntary outpatient placement. The court order may shall be for a period of up to 6 months. The order must specify the nature and extent of the individual's patient's mental illness or substance abuse impairment. The court order of the court and the treatment plan must shall be made part of the individual's patient's clinical record. The service provider shall discharge an individual a patient from involuntary outpatient placement when the order expires or any time the individual patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary placement. Upon discharge, the service provider shall send a certificate of discharge to the court.

 $\underline{\text{(b)}}$  2. The court may not order the department or the service provider to provide services if the program or service is not

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available in the patient's local community of the individual being served, if there is no space available in the program or service for the individual patient, or if funding is not available for the program or service. A copy of the order must be sent to the Agency for Health Care Administration by the service provider within 1 working day after it is received from the court. After the placement order is issued, the service provider and the individual patient may modify provisions of the treatment plan. For any material modification of the treatment plan to which the individual patient or the individual's patient's guardian advocate, if appointed, does agree, the service provider shall send notice of the modification to the court. Any material modifications of the treatment plan which are contested by the individual patient or the individual's patient's guardian advocate, if appointed, must be approved or disapproved by the court consistent with the requirements of subsection (2).

<u>(c)</u> 3. If, in the clinical judgment of a physician, the <u>individual being served patient</u> has failed or has refused to comply with the treatment ordered by the court, and, in the clinical judgment of the physician, efforts were made to solicit compliance and the <u>individual patient</u> may meet the criteria for involuntary examination, <u>the individual a person</u> may be brought to a receiving facility pursuant to s. 394.463 <u>for involuntary examination</u>. If, after examination, the <u>individual patient</u> does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.467, the <u>individual patient</u> must be discharged from the receiving facility. The involuntary outpatient placement order <u>remains shall remain</u> in effect unless

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the service provider determines that the <u>individual</u> patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement or until the order expires. The service provider must determine whether modifications should be made to the existing treatment plan and must attempt to continue to engage the <u>individual</u> patient in treatment. For any material modification of the treatment plan to which the <u>individual</u> patient or the <u>individual</u>'s patient's guardian advocate, if appointed, <u>agrees</u> does agree, the service provider shall send notice of the modification to the court. Any material modifications of the treatment plan which are contested by the <u>individual</u> patient or the <u>individual</u>'s patient's guardian advocate, if appointed, must be approved or disapproved by the court consistent with <u>the</u> requirements of subsection (2).

(d) (e) If, at any time before the conclusion of the initial hearing on involuntary outpatient placement, it appears to the court that the <u>individual person</u> does not meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement under this section but, the court may order the <u>individual person</u> admitted for involuntary inpatient examination under s. 394.463. If the person instead meets the criteria for involuntary assessment, protective custody, or involuntary admission pursuant to s. 397.675, 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 shall be governed by chapter 397.

(d) At the hearing on involuntary outpatient placement, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the

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patient's competence to consent to treatment. If the court finds that the patient is incompetent to consent to treatment, it shall appoint a guardian advocate as provided in s. 394.4598.

The guardian advocate shall be appointed or discharged in accordance with s. 394.4598.

- (e) The administrator of the receiving facility, the detoxification facility, or the designated department representative shall provide a copy of the court order and adequate documentation of an individual's a patient's mental illness or substance abuse impairment to the service provider for involuntary outpatient placement. Such 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 clinical psychologist or a clinical social worker.
- (8) (7) PROCEDURE FOR CONTINUED INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT PLACEMENT.—
- (a) 1. If the <u>individual</u> person continues to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement, the service provider shall, before the expiration of the period during which the <u>placement</u> treatment is ordered for the person, file in the circuit court a petition for continued involuntary outpatient placement.
- $\underline{1.2.}$  The existing involuntary outpatient placement order remains in effect until disposition  $\underline{of}$  on the petition for continued involuntary outpatient placement.
- $\underline{2.3.}$  A certificate  $\underline{\text{must}}$  shall be attached to the petition which includes a statement from the  $\underline{\text{individual's}}$  person's physician or  $\underline{\text{clinical}}$  psychologist justifying the request, a

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brief description of the <u>individual's</u> patient's treatment during the time he or she was involuntarily placed, and <u>a personalized</u> an <u>individualized</u> plan of continued treatment.

- 3.4. The service provider shall develop the individualized plan of continued treatment in consultation with the individual patient or his or her the patient's guardian advocate, if appointed. When the petition has been filed, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the certificate and the individualized plan of continued treatment to the department, the individual patient, the individual's patient's guardian advocate, the state attorney, and the individual's patient's private counsel, or the public defender, or the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel.
- (b) Within 1 court working day after the filing of a petition for continued involuntary outpatient placement, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the individual if the individual person who is the subject of a the mental illness petition and the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel to represent the individual if the individual is the subject of a substance abuse petition, unless the individual person is otherwise represented by counsel. The clerk of the court shall immediately notify the public defender or the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel of the such appointment. The public defender or the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel shall represent the individual <del>person</del> until the petition is dismissed, <del>or</del> the court order expires, or the individual patient is discharged from involuntary outpatient placement. Any attorney representing the individual patient shall have access to the individual patient,

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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.

- (c) The court shall inform the individual who is the subject of the petition and his or her guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative of the individual's right to an independent expert examination. If the individual cannot afford such an examination, the court shall provide one.
- (d) (e) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary outpatient placement are shall be before the circuit court. The court may appoint a magistrate master to preside at the hearing. The procedures for obtaining an order pursuant to this paragraph must shall be in accordance with subsection (6), except that the time period included in paragraph (1) (e) is not applicable in determining the appropriateness of additional periods of involuntary outpatient placement.
- (e) (d) Notice of the hearing shall be provided in accordance with as set forth in s. 394.4599. The individual being served patient and the individual's patient's attorney may agree to a period of continued outpatient placement without a court hearing.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$  (e) The same procedure shall be repeated before the expiration of each additional period the <u>individual being served</u> patient is placed in treatment.
- (g) (f) If the individual in involuntary outpatient placement patient has previously been found incompetent to consent to treatment, the court shall consider testimony and

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evidence regarding the <u>individual's</u> patient's competence.

Section 394.4598 governs the discharge of the guardian advocate if the <u>individual's</u> patient's competency to consent to treatment has been restored.

Section 20. Effective on July 1, 2016, section 394.467, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.467 Involuntary inpatient placement.-

- (1) CRITERIA.—An individual A person may be placed in 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 or substance abuse impairment is mentally ill and because of his or her mental illness or substance abuse impairment:
- 1.a. He or she has refused voluntary placement for treatment after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of placement for treatment; or
- b. He or she is unable to determine for himself or herself whether placement is necessary; and
- 2.a. He or she is manifestly 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
- b. There is substantial likelihood that in the near future he or she will inflict serious bodily harm on <u>self or others</u> himself or herself or another person, as evidenced by recent behavior causing, attempting, or threatening such harm; and

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- (b) All available less restrictive treatment alternatives that which 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 mental health receiving facility, an addictions receiving facility, or a detoxification facility, or involuntarily placed in a treatment facility upon the recommendation of the administrator of the receiving 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 <del>clinical</del> 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, in a county that has a population of fewer than 50,000, if the administrator certifies that a psychiatrist or <del>clinical</del> 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 and nervous disorders or by a psychiatric nurse. If the petition seeks placement for treatment of substance abuse impairment only and the individual is examined by an addictions receiving facility or detoxification facility, the first opinion may be provided by a physician, and the second opinion may be provided by a qualified professional with respect to substance abuse treatment. Any second opinion authorized in this subsection may be conducted through a face-to-face examination, in person or by electronic means. Such recommendation must shall

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be entered on an involuntary inpatient placement certificate that authorizes the receiving facility to retain the <u>individual</u> <u>being held</u> <u>patient</u> pending transfer to a treatment facility or completion of a hearing.

- (3) PETITION FOR INVOLUNTARY INPATIENT PLACEMENT.—The administrator of the mental health facility, addictions receiving facility, or detoxification 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 patient, the individual's patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative, and the state attorney and public defender or office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel of the judicial circuit in which the individual patient is located. A No fee may not shall be charged for the filing of a petition under this subsection.
- after the filing of a petition for involuntary inpatient placement, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the <u>individual if the individual person who</u> is the subject of a mental illness the petition and the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel to represent the individual if the individual is the subject of a substance abuse petition, unless the <u>individual person</u> is otherwise represented by counsel. The clerk of the court shall immediately notify the public defender or the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel of the <u>such</u> appointment. Any attorney representing the <u>individual patient</u> shall have access to the

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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.

- (a) An attorney representing an individual in proceedings under this part shall advocate the individual's expressed desires and must be present and actively participate in all hearings on involuntary placement.
- (b) The state attorney for the judicial 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 independently evaluate the allegations set forth in the petition for involuntary placement. If the allegations are substantiated, the state attorney shall prosecute the petition. If the allegations are not substantiated, the state attorney shall withdraw the petition.
- (5) CONTINUANCE OF HEARING.—The <u>individual</u> patient is entitled, with the concurrence of the <u>individual's</u> patient's counsel, to at least one continuance of the hearing. The continuance shall be for a period of up to 4 weeks.
  - (6) HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY INPATIENT PLACEMENT.-
- (a) 1. The court shall hold the hearing on involuntary inpatient placement within 5 court working days after the petition is filed, unless a continuance is granted.
- 1. The hearing shall be held in the county where the individual patient is located and shall be as convenient to the individual patient as may be consistent with orderly procedure

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and shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the <u>individual's</u> patient's condition. If the <u>individual wishes to waive his or her court finds that the patient's</u> attendance at the hearing, the court must determine that the attendance is knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily being waived and is not consistent with the best interests of the patient, and the patient's counsel does not object, the court may waive the presence of the <u>individual patient</u> 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.

- 2. The court may appoint a general or special magistrate to preside at the hearing. One of the two professionals who executed the involuntary inpatient placement certificate shall be a witness. The individual patient and the individual's patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, 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 provide for one. The independent expert's report is shall be 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.
- 3. The court shall allow testimony from persons, including family members, deemed by the court to be relevant regarding the individual's prior history and how that prior history relates to

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## the individual's current condition.

- (b) If the court concludes that the individual patient meets the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, it shall 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 mental health receiving facility, addictions receiving facility, detoxification facility, or treatment facility, or that the individual patient receive services from such a facility a receiving or treatment facility, on an involuntary basis, for up to 90 days a period of up to 6 months. The order shall specify the nature and extent of the individual's patient's mental illness or substance abuse impairment. 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 at 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 <u>before</u> prior to the conclusion of the hearing on involuntary inpatient placement it appears to the court that the <u>individual person</u> does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement under this section, but instead meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement, the court may order the <u>individual person</u> evaluated for involuntary outpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.4655, and the petition and hearing procedures set forth in s. 394.4655 shall apply. If the person instead meets the criteria for involuntary

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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 shall be governed by chapter 397.

- (d) At the hearing on involuntary inpatient placement, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the <a href="individual's patient's">individual's patient's</a> competence to consent to treatment. If the court finds that the <a href="individual patient">individual patient</a> is incompetent to consent to treatment, it shall appoint a guardian advocate as provided in s. 394.4598.
- (e) The administrator of the petitioning receiving facility shall provide a copy of the court order and adequate documentation of the individual's a patient's mental illness or substance abuse impairment to the administrator of a treatment facility if the individual whenever a patient is ordered for involuntary inpatient placement, whether by civil or criminal court. The documentation must shall 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 clinical psychologist, a marriage and family therapist, a mental health counselor, a substance abuse qualified professional 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 at the same time by adequate orders and documentation.
  - (7) PROCEDURE FOR CONTINUED INVOLUNTARY INPATIENT

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## PLACEMENT.-

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- (a) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary inpatient placement shall be administrative hearings and shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of s. 120.57(1), except that an any order entered by an the administrative law judge is shall be final and subject to judicial review in accordance with s. 120.68. Orders concerning an individual patients committed after successfully pleading not guilty by reason of insanity are shall be governed by the provisions of s. 916.15.
- (b) If the individual patient continues to meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, the administrator shall, before prior to the expiration of the period during which the treatment facility is authorized to retain the individual patient, file a petition requesting authorization for continued involuntary inpatient placement. The request must shall be accompanied by a statement from the individual's patient's physician or <del>clinical</del> psychologist justifying the request, a brief description of the individual's patient's treatment during the time he or she was involuntarily placed, and a personalized an individualized plan of continued treatment. Notice of the hearing must shall be provided as set forth in s. 394.4599. 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

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must be recorded.

- (c) Unless the <u>individual</u> 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.
- (d) The Division of Administrative Hearings shall inform the individual and his or her guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative of the right to an independent expert examination. If the individual cannot afford such an examination, the court shall provide one.
- (e) (d) If at a hearing it is shown that the <u>individual</u> patient continues to meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, the administrative law judge shall sign the order for continued involuntary inpatient placement for a period <u>of up to 90 days not to exceed 6 months</u>. The same procedure <u>must shall</u> be repeated prior to the expiration of each additional period the individual <del>patient</del> is retained.
- <u>(f) (e)</u> If continued involuntary inpatient placement is necessary for <u>an individual</u> a patient admitted while serving a criminal sentence, but whose sentence is about to expire, or for a <u>minor</u> patient involuntarily placed while a minor 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.
- (g) (f) If the individual previously 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

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administrative law judge finds evidence that the <u>individual</u> patient is now competent to consent to treatment, the administrative law judge may issue a recommended order to the court that found the <u>individual</u> patient incompetent to consent to treatment that the <u>individual's</u> patient's competence be restored and that any guardian advocate previously appointed be discharged.

(8) RETURN TO FACILITY OF PATIENTS.—If an individual held When a patient at a treatment facility involuntarily under this part leaves the facility without the administrator's authorization, the administrator may authorize a search for, the patient and the return of, the individual patient to the facility. The administrator may request the assistance of a law enforcement agency in the search for and return of the patient.

Section 21. Effective July 1, 2016, section 394.4672, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4672 Procedure for placement of veteran with federal agency.—

- (1) A facility owned, operated, or administered by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs which provides mental health services has authority as granted by the Department of Veterans' Affairs to:
- (a) Initiate and conduct involuntary examinations pursuant to s. 394.463.
  - (b) Provide voluntary treatment pursuant to s. 394.4625.
- (c) Petition for involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.467.
- (d) Provide involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to this part.

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(2) (1) If a Whenever it is determined by the court determines that an individual a person meets the criteria for involuntary placement and he or she it appears that such person is eligible for care or treatment by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or another other agency of the United States Government, the court, upon receipt of a certificate from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or 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 placement, the individual is person shall be subject 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 <u>issued</u> by a court of competent jurisdiction of another state or of the District of Columbia <u>which places an individual</u>, <u>placing a person</u> with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency for care or treatment <u>has</u>, <u>shall have</u> 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 <u>retain bedeemed to have retained</u> jurisdiction of the <u>individual person so</u> placed. Consent is hereby given to the application of the law of

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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 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 or substance abuse impairment  $\frac{\text{mentally ill persons}}{\text{mentally ill persons}}$  and that an individual  $\frac{\text{the}}{\text{the}}$ 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 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 $_{\tau}$  unless 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 is shall be deemed to be placed with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency pursuant to the original placement.

Section 22. Section 394.47891, Florida Statutes, is amended

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to read:

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394.47891 Military veterans and servicemembers court programs.—The chief judge of each judicial circuit may establish a Military Veterans and Servicemembers Court Program under which veterans, as defined in s. 1.01, including veterans who were discharged or released under a general discharge, and servicemembers, as defined in s. 250.01, who are convicted of a criminal offense and who suffer from a military-related mental illness, traumatic brain injury, substance abuse disorder, or psychological problem can be sentenced in accordance with chapter 921 in a manner that appropriately addresses the severity of the mental illness, traumatic brain injury, substance abuse disorder, or psychological problem through services tailored to the individual needs of the participant. Entry into any Military Veterans and Servicemembers Court Program must be based upon the sentencing court's assessment of the defendant's criminal history, military service, substance abuse treatment needs, mental health treatment needs, amenability to the services of the program, the recommendation of the state attorney and the victim, if any, and the defendant's agreement to enter the program.

Section 23. Section 394.47892, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

394.47892 Treatment-based mental health court programs.—

(1) Each county may fund a treatment-based mental health court program under which individuals in the justice system assessed with a mental illness will be processed in such a manner as to appropriately address the severity of the identified mental health problem through treatment services

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tailored to the individual needs of the participant. The

Legislature intends to encourage the Department of Corrections,
the Department of Children and Families, the Department of
Juvenile Justice, the Department of Health, the Department of
Law Enforcement, the Department of Education, and such agencies,
local governments, law enforcement agencies, other interested
public or private sources, and individuals to support the
creation and establishment of these problem-solving court
programs. Participation in the treatment-based mental health
court programs does not divest any public or private agency of
its responsibility for a child or adult, but enables these
agencies to better meet their needs through shared
responsibility and resources.

- (2) Entry into any pretrial treatment-based mental health court program is voluntary.
- (3) (a) Entry into any postadjudicatory treatment-based mental health court program as a condition of probation or community control pursuant to s. 948.01 or s. 948.06 must be based upon the sentencing court's assessment of the defendant's criminal history, mental health screening outcome, amenability to the services of the program, the recommendation of the state attorney and the victim, if any, and the defendant's agreement to enter the program.
- (b) An offender who is sentenced to a postadjudicatory treatment-based mental health court program and who, while a mental health court program participant, is the subject of a violation of probation or community control under s. 948.06 shall have the violation of probation or community control heard by the judge presiding over the postadjudicatory treatment-based

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mental health court program. The judge shall dispose of any such violation, after a hearing on or admission of the violation, as he or she deems appropriate if the resulting sentence or conditions are lawful.

- (4) Treatment-based mental health court programs may include pretrial intervention programs as provided in s. 948.08, treatment-based mental health court programs authorized in chapter 39, postadjudicatory programs as provided in ss. 948.01 and 948.06, and review of the status of compliance or noncompliance of sentenced offenders through a treatment-based mental health court program.
- (5) Contingent upon an annual appropriation by the Legislature, each judicial circuit with a treatment-based mental health court program shall establish, at a minimum, one coordinator position for the treatment-based mental health court program within the state courts system to coordinate the responsibilities of the participating agencies and service providers. Each coordinator shall provide direct support to the treatment-based mental health court program by providing coordination between the multidisciplinary team and the judiciary, providing case management, monitoring compliance of the participants in the treatment-based mental health court program with court requirements, and providing program evaluation and accountability.
- (6) If a county chooses to fund a treatment-based mental health court program, the county must secure funding from sources other than the state for those costs not otherwise assumed by the state pursuant to s. 29.004. However, this does not preclude a county from using treatment and other service

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funding provided through state executive branch agencies.

Counties may provide, by interlocal agreement, for the collective funding of these programs.

(7) The chief judge of each judicial circuit may appoint an advisory committee for the treatment-based mental health court program. The committee shall be composed of the chief judge, or his or her designee, who shall serve as chair; the judge of the treatment-based mental health court program, if not otherwise designated by the chief judge as his or her designee; the state attorney, or his or her designee; the public defender, or his or her designee; the treatment-based mental health court program coordinators; community representatives; treatment representatives; and any other persons the chair finds are appropriate.

Section 24. Section 394.656, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.656 Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Reinvestment Grant Program.—

(1) There is created within the Department of Children and Families the Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Reinvestment Grant Program. The purpose of the program is to provide funding to counties with which they can plan, implement, or expand initiatives that increase public safety, avert increased spending on criminal justice, and improve the accessibility and effectiveness of treatment services for adults and juveniles who have a mental illness, substance abuse disorder, or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders and who are in, or at risk of entering, the criminal or juvenile justice systems.

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3684	(2) The department shall establish a Criminal Justice,
3685	Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Statewide Grant Policy Review
3686	Committee. The committee shall include:
3687	(a) One representative of the Department of Children and
3688	Families;
3689	(b) One representative of the Department of Corrections;
3690	(c) One representative of the Department of Juvenile
3691	Justice;
3692	(d) One representative of the Department of Elderly
3693	Affairs; and
3694	(e) One representative of the Office of the State Courts
3695	Administrator <u>;</u>
3696	(f) One representative of the Department of Veterans'
3697	Affairs;
3698	(g) One representative of the Florida Sheriffs Association;
3699	(h) One representative of the Florida Police Chiefs
3700	Association;
3701	(i) One representative of the Florida Association of
3702	<pre>Counties;</pre>
3703	(j) One representative of the Florida Alcohol and Drug
3704	Abuse Association;
3705	(k) One representative of the Florida Association of
3706	Managing Entities;
3707	(1) One representative of the Florida Council for Community
3708	Mental Health; and
3709	(m) One administrator of a state-licensed limited mental
3710	health assisted living facility.
3711	(3) The committee shall serve as the advisory body to
3712	review policy and funding issues that help reduce the impact of

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persons with mental illnesses and substance use disorders on communities, criminal justice agencies, and the court system.

The committee shall advise the department in selecting priorities for grants and investing awarded grant moneys.

- (4) The department shall create a grant review and selection committee that has experience in substance use and mental health disorders, community corrections, and law enforcement. To the extent possible, the members of the committee shall have expertise in grant writing, grant reviewing, and grant application scoring.
- (5)(3)(a) A county, or not-for-profit community provider, managing entity, or coordinated care organization designated by the county planning council or committee, as described in s.

  394.657, may apply for a 1-year planning grant or a 3-year implementation or expansion grant. The purpose of the grants is to demonstrate that investment in treatment efforts related to mental illness, substance abuse disorders, or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders results in a reduced demand on the resources of the judicial, corrections, juvenile detention, and health and social services systems.
- (b) To be eligible to receive a 1-year planning grant or a 3-year implementation or expansion grant:  $\tau$
- $\underline{1.}$  A county applicant must have a  $\frac{1.}{1.}$  county planning council or committee that is in compliance with the membership requirements set forth in this section.
- 2. A not-for-profit community provider, managing entity, or coordinated care organization must be designated by the county planning council or committee and have written authorization to submit an application. A not-for-profit community provider,

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managing entity, or coordinated care organization must have written authorization for each application it submits.

- (c) The department may award a 3-year implementation or expansion grant to an applicant who has not received a 1-year planning grant.
- (d) The department may require an applicant to conduct sequential intercept mapping for a project. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "sequential intercept mapping" means a process for reviewing a local community's mental health, substance abuse, criminal justice, and related systems and identifying points of interceptions where interventions may be made to prevent an individual with a substance use disorder or mental illness from deeper involvement in the criminal justice system.
- (6) (4) The grant review and selection committee shall select the grant recipients and notify the department of Children and Families in writing of the recipients' names of the applicants who have been selected by the committee to receive a grant. Contingent upon the availability of funds and upon notification by the review committee of those applicants approved to receive planning, implementation, or expansion grants, the department of Children and Families may transfer funds appropriated for the grant program to a selected grant recipient any county awarded a grant.

Section 25. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 394.875, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.875 Crisis stabilization units, residential treatment facilities, and residential treatment centers for children and adolescents; authorized services; license required.—

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(1) (a) The purpose of a crisis stabilization unit is to stabilize and redirect a client to the most appropriate and least restrictive community setting available, consistent with the client's needs. Crisis stabilization units may screen, assess, and admit for stabilization persons who present themselves to the unit and persons who are brought to the unit under s. 394.463. Clients may be provided 24-hour observation, medication prescribed by a physician or psychiatrist, and other appropriate services. Crisis stabilization units shall provide services regardless of the client's ability to pay and shall be limited in size to a maximum of 30 beds.

Section 26. Section 765.4015, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

765.4015 Short title.—Sections 765.402-765.411 may be cited as the "Jennifer Act."

Section 27. Section 765.402, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

765.402 Legislative findings.-

- (1) The Legislature recognizes that an individual with capacity has the ability to control decisions relating to his or her own mental health care or substance abuse treatment. The Legislature finds that:
- (a) Substance abuse and some mental illnesses cause individuals to fluctuate between capacity and incapacity;
- (b) During periods when an individual's capacity is unclear, the individual may be unable to provide informed consent necessary to access needed treatment;
- (c) Early treatment may prevent an individual from becoming so ill that involuntary treatment is necessary; and

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- (d) Individuals with substance abuse impairment or mental illness need an established procedure to express their instructions and preferences for treatment and provide advance consent to or refusal of treatment. This procedure should be less expensive and less restrictive than guardianship.
  - (2) The Legislature further recognizes that:
- (a) A mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive must provide the individual with a full range of choices.
- (b) For a mental health or substance abuse directive to be an effective tool, individuals must be able to choose how they want their directives to be applied, including the right of revocation, during periods when they are incompetent to consent to treatment.
- (c) There must be a clear process so that treatment providers can abide by an individual's treatment choices.
- Section 28. Section 765.403, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 765.403 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
- (1) "Adult" means any individual who has attained the age of majority or is an emancipated minor.
- (2) "Capacity" means that an adult has not been found to be incapacitated pursuant to s. 394.463.
- (3) "Health care facility" means a hospital, nursing home, hospice, home health agency, or health maintenance organization licensed in this state, or any facility subject to part I of chapter 394.
  - (4) "Incapacity" or "incompetent" means an adult who is:
  - (a) Unable to understand the nature, character, and

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anticipated results of proposed treatment or alternatives or the recognized serious possible risks, complications, and anticipated benefits of treatments and alternatives, including nontreatment;

- (b) Physically or mentally unable to communicate a willful and knowing decision about mental health care or substance abuse treatment;
- (c) Unable to communicate his or her understanding or treatment decisions; or
  - (d) Determined incompetent pursuant to s. 394.463.
- (5) "Informed consent" means consent voluntarily given by a person after a sufficient explanation and disclosure of the subject matter involved to enable that person to have a general understanding of the treatment or procedure and the medically acceptable alternatives, including the substantial risks and hazards inherent in the proposed treatment or procedures or nontreatment, and to make knowing mental health care or substance abuse treatment decisions without coercion or undue influence.
- (6) "Interested person" means, for the purposes of this chapter, any person who may reasonably be expected to be affected by the outcome of the particular proceeding involved, including anyone interested in the welfare of an incapacitated person.
- (7) "Mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive" means a written document in which the principal makes a declaration of instructions or preferences or appoints a surrogate to make decisions on behalf of the principal regarding the principal's mental health or substance abuse treatment, or

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3858 both.

- (8) "Mental health professional" means a psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric nurse, or social worker, and such other mental health professionals licensed pursuant to chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 464, chapter 490, or chapter 491.
- (9) "Principal" means a competent adult who executes a mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive and on whose behalf mental health care or substance abuse treatment decisions are to be made.
- designated by a principal to make mental health care or substance abuse treatment decisions on behalf of the principal as set forth in the principal's mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive or self-binding arrangement as those terms are defined in this part.

Section 29. Section 765.405, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 765.405 Mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive; execution; allowable provisions.—
- (1) An adult with capacity may execute a mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive.
- (2) A directive executed in accordance with this section is presumed to be valid. The inability to honor one or more provisions of a directive does not affect the validity of the remaining provisions.
- (3) A directive may include any provision relating to mental health or substance abuse treatment or the care of the principal. Without limitation, a directive may include:
  - (a) The principal's preferences and instructions for mental

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3889	abuse treatment.
3890	(c) Refusal to consent to specific types of mental health
3891	or substance abuse treatment.
3892	(d) Descriptions of situations that may cause the principal
3893	to experience a mental health or substance abuse crisis.
3894	(e) Suggested alternative responses that may supplement or
3895	be in lieu of direct mental health or substance abuse treatment,
3896	such as treatment approaches from other providers.
3897	(f) The principal's nomination of a guardian, limited
3898	guardian, or guardian advocate as provided chapter 744.
3899	(4) A directive may be combined with or be independent of a
3900	nomination of a guardian, other durable power of attorney, or
3901	other advance directive.
3902	Section 30. Section 765.406, Florida Statutes, is created
3903	to read:
3904	765.406 Execution of a mental health or substance abuse
3905	advance directive; effective date; expiration
3906	(1) A directive must:

(b) Consent to specific types of mental health or substance

health or substance abuse treatment.

- (a) Be in writing.
- (b) Contain language that clearly indicates that the principal intends to create a directive.
- (c) Be dated and signed by the principal or, if the principal is unable to sign, at the principal's direction in the principal's presence.
- (d) Be witnessed by two adults, each of whom must declare that he or she personally knows the principal and was present when the principal dated and signed the directive, and that the

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principal did not appear to be incapacitated or acting under fraud, undue influence, or duress. The person designated as the surrogate may not act as a witness to the execution of the document designating the mental health or substance abuse care treatment surrogate. At least one person who acts as a witness must be neither the principal's spouse nor his or her blood relative.

- (2) A directive is valid upon execution, but all or part of the directive may take effect at a later date as designated by the principal in the directive.
  - (3) A directive may:
- (a) Be revoked, in whole or in part, pursuant to s. 765.407; or
  - (b) Expire under its own terms.
  - (4) A directive does not or may not:
- (a) Create an entitlement to mental health, substance abuse, or medical treatment or supersede a determination of medical necessity.
- (b) Obligate any health care provider, professional person, or health care facility to pay the costs associated with the treatment requested.
- (c) Obligate a health care provider, professional person, or health care facility to be responsible for the nontreatment or personal care of the principal or the principal's personal affairs outside the scope of services the facility normally provides.
- (d) Replace or supersede any will or testamentary document or supersede the provision of intestate succession.
  - Section 31. Section 765.407, Florida Statutes, is created

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3945 to read:

765.407 Revocation; waiver.-

- (1) A principal with capacity may, by written statement of the principal or at the principal's direction in the principal's presence, revoke a directive in whole or in part.
- (2) The principal shall provide a copy of his or her written statement of revocation to his or her agent, if any, and to each health care provider, professional person, or health care facility that received a copy of the directive from the principal.
- (3) The written statement of revocation is effective as to a health care provider, professional person, or health care facility upon receipt. The professional person, health care provider, or health care facility, or persons acting under their direction, shall make the statement of revocation part of the principal's medical record.
  - (4) A directive also may:
- (a) Be revoked, in whole or in part, expressly or to the extent of any inconsistency, by a subsequent directive; or
- (b) Be superseded or revoked by a court order, including any order entered in a criminal matter. The individual's family, the health care facility, the attending physician, or any other interested person who may be directly affected by the surrogate's decision concerning any health care may seek expedited judicial intervention pursuant to rule 5.900 of the Florida Probate Rules, if that person believes:
- 1. The surrogate's decision is not in accord with the individual's known desires;
  - 2. The advance directive is ambiguous, or the individual

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3974 <u>has changed his or her mind after execution of the advance</u> 3975 directive;

- 3. The surrogate was improperly designated or appointed, or the designation of the surrogate is no longer effective or has been revoked;
- 4. The surrogate has failed to discharge duties, or incapacity or illness renders the surrogate incapable of discharging duties;
  - 5. The surrogate has abused powers; or
- 6. The individual has sufficient capacity to make his or her own health care decisions.
- (5) A directive that would have otherwise expired but is effective because the principal is incapacitated remains effective until the principal is no longer incapacitated unless the principal elected to be able to revoke while incapacitated and has revoked the directive.
- (6) When a principal with capacity consents to treatment that differs from, or refuses treatment consented to in, his or her directive, the consent or refusal constitutes a waiver of a particular provision and does not constitute a revocation of the provision or the directive unless that principal also revokes the provision or directive.
- Section 32. Section 765.410, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 3998 <u>765.410 Immunity from liability; weight of proof;</u> 3999 presumption.—
  - (1) A health care facility, provider, or other person who acts under the direction of a health care facility or provider is not subject to criminal prosecution or civil liability, and

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may not be deemed to have engaged in unprofessional conduct, as a result of carrying out a mental health care or substance abuse treatment decision made in accordance with this section. The surrogate who makes a mental health care or substance abuse treatment decision on a principal's behalf, pursuant to this section, is not subject to criminal prosecution or civil liability for such action.

(2) This section applies unless it is shown by a preponderance of the evidence that the person authorizing or carrying out a mental health or substance abuse treatment decision did not exercise reasonable care or, in good faith, comply with ss. 765.402-765.411.

Section 33. Section 765.411, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

765.411 Recognition of mental health and substance abuse treatment advance directive executed in another state.—A mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive executed in another state in compliance with the law of that state is validly executed for the purposes of this chapter.

Section 34. Subsection (5) of section 910.035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

910.035 Transfer from county for plea, and sentence, or participation in a problem-solving court.

- (5) PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS.-
- (a) As used in this subsection, the term "problem-solving court" means a drug court pursuant to s. 948.01, s. 948.06, s. 948.08, s. 948.16, or s. 948.20; a military veterans and servicemembers court pursuant to s. 394.47891, s. 948.08, s. 948.16, or s. 948.21; a mental health court pursuant to s.

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394.47892, s. 948.01, s. 948.06, s. 948.08, or s. 948.16; or a delinquency pretrial intervention court program pursuant to s. 985.345.

(b) Any person eligible for participation in a <u>problem-solving drug</u> court <u>shall</u>, upon request by the person or a court, treatment program pursuant to s. 948.08(6) may be eligible to have the case transferred to a county other than that in which the charge arose if <u>the person agrees to the transfer and the drug court program agrees and if the following conditions are met:</u>

(a) the authorized representative of the trial drug court consults program of the county requesting to transfer the case shall consult with the authorized representative of the problemsolving drug court program in the county to which transfer is desired, and both representatives agree to the transfer.

(c) (b) If all parties agree to the transfer as required by paragraph (b), approval for transfer is received from all parties, the trial court shall accept a plea of nolo contendere and enter a transfer order directing the clerk to transfer the case to the county that which has accepted the defendant into its problem-solving drug court program.

(d)1.(e) When transferring a pretrial problem-solving court case, the transfer order shall include a copy of the probable cause affidavit; any charging documents in the case; all reports, witness statements, test results, evidence lists, and other documents in the case; the defendant's mailing address and telephone phone number; and the defendant's written consent to abide by the rules and procedures of the receiving county's problem-solving drug court program.

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- 2. When transferring a postadjudicatory problem-solving court case, the transfer order must include a copy of the charging documents in the case; the final disposition; all reports, test results, and other documents in the case; the defendant's mailing address and telephone number; and the defendant's written consent to abide by the rules and procedures of the receiving county's problem-solving court.
- (e) (d) After the transfer takes place, the clerk shall set the matter for a hearing before the <u>problem-solving drug</u> court to <u>program judge and the court shall</u> ensure the defendant's entry into the problem-solving drug court <del>program</del>.
- (f) (e) Upon successful completion of the <u>problem-solving</u> drug court program, the jurisdiction to which the case has been transferred shall dispose of the case <del>pursuant to s. 948.08(6)</del>. If the defendant does not complete the <u>problem-solving drug</u> court program successfully, the jurisdiction to which the case has been transferred shall dispose of the case within the guidelines of the Criminal Punishment Code.

Section 35. Subsection (5) of section 916.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 916.106 Definitions.—For the purposes of this chapter, the term:
- (5) "Court" means the circuit court and a county court ordering the conditional release of a defendant as provided in s. 916.17.

Section 36. Subsection (1) of section 916.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 916.17 Conditional release.-
- (1) Except for an inmate currently serving a prison

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sentence, the committing court may order a conditional release of any defendant in lieu of an involuntary commitment to a facility pursuant to s. 916.13 or s. 916.15 based upon an approved plan for providing appropriate outpatient care and treatment. A county court may order the conditional release of a defendant for purposes of the provision of outpatient care and treatment only. Upon a recommendation that outpatient treatment of the defendant is appropriate, a written plan for outpatient treatment, including recommendations from qualified professionals, must be filed with the court, with copies to all parties. Such a plan may also be submitted by the defendant and filed with the court with copies to all parties. The plan shall include:

- (a) Special provisions for residential care or adequate supervision of the defendant.
  - (b) Provisions for outpatient mental health services.
- (c) If appropriate, recommendations for auxiliary services such as vocational training, educational services, or special medical care.

In its order of conditional release, the court shall specify the conditions of release based upon the release plan and shall direct the appropriate agencies or persons to submit periodic reports to the court regarding the defendant's compliance with the conditions of the release and progress in treatment, with copies to all parties.

Section 37. Section 916.185, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

916.185 Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program.-

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- (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.—The Legislature finds that many jail inmates who have serious mental illnesses and who are committed to state forensic mental health treatment facilities for restoration of competency to proceed could be served more effectively and at less cost in community-based alternative programs. The Legislature further finds that many individuals who have serious mental illnesses and who have been discharged from state forensic mental health treatment facilities could avoid recidivism in the criminal justice and forensic mental health systems if they received specialized treatment in the community. Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature to create the Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program to serve individuals who have mental illnesses or cooccurring mental illnesses and substance use disorders and who are admitted to or are at risk of entering state forensic mental health treatment facilities, prisons, jails, or state civil mental health treatment facilities.
  - (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
  - (a) "Best practices" means treatment services that incorporate the most effective and acceptable interventions available in the care and treatment of individuals who are diagnosed as having mental illnesses or co-occurring mental illnesses and substance use disorders.
  - (b) "Community forensic system" means the community mental health and substance use forensic treatment system, including the comprehensive set of services and supports provided to individuals involved in or at risk of becoming involved in the criminal justice system.
    - (c) "Evidence-based practices" means interventions and

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strategies that, based on the best available empirical research, demonstrate effective and efficient outcomes in the care and treatment of individuals who are diagnosed as having mental illnesses or co-occurring mental illnesses and substance use disorders.

- (3) CREATION.—There is created a Forensic Hospital

  Diversion Pilot Program to provide, when appropriate,

  competency—restoration and community—reintegration services in

  locked residential treatment facilities, based on considerations

  of public safety, the needs of the individual, and available

  resources.
- (a) The department shall implement a Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program in Alachua, Broward, Escambia, Hillsborough, and Miami-Dade Counties, in conjunction with the Eighth Judicial Circuit, the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, the First Judicial Circuit, the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, and the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, respectively, which shall be modeled after the Miami-Dade Forensic Alternative Center, taking into account local needs and subject to the availability of local resources.
- (b) In creating and implementing the program, the department shall include a comprehensive continuum of care and services which uses evidence-based practices and best practices to treat individuals who have mental health and co-occurring substance use disorders.
- (c) The department and the respective judicial circuits shall implement this section within available resources. State funding may be made available through a specific appropriation.
  - (4) ELIGIBILITY.—Participation in the Forensic Hospital

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4177 Diversion Pilot Program is limited to individuals who: 4178 (a) Are 18 years of age or older; 4179 (b) Are charged with a felony of the second degree or a 4180 felony of the third degree; 4181 (c) Do not have a significant history of violent criminal 4182 offenses; 4183 (d) Have been adjudicated incompetent to proceed to trial 4184 or not guilty by reason of insanity under this part; 4185 (e) Meet public safety and treatment criteria established 4186 by the department for placement in a community setting; and 4187 (f) Would be admitted to a state mental health treatment 4188 facility if not for the availability of the Forensic Hospital 4189 Diversion Pilot Program. 4190 (5) TRAINING.—The Legislature encourages the Florida 4191 Supreme Court, in consultation and cooperation with the Task 4192 Force on Substance Abuse and Mental Health Issues in the Courts, 4193 to develop educational training on the community forensic system 4194 for judges in the pilot program areas. 4195 (6) RULEMAKING.—The department may adopt rules to 4196 administer this section. 4197 (7) REPORT.—The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall review and evaluate the Forensic 4198 4199 Hospital Diversion Pilot Program and submit a report to the 4200 Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the 4201 House of Representatives by December 31, 2016. The report shall 4202 examine the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of providing 4203 forensic mental health services in secure, outpatient,

community-based settings. In addition, the report shall examine

the impact of the Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program on

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4206	public health and safety.
4207	Section 38. Section 944.805, Florida Statutes, is created
4208	to read:
4209	944.805 Nonviolent offender reentry program.—
4210	(1) As used in this section, the term:
4211	(a) "Department" means the Department of Corrections.
4212	(b) "Nonviolent offender" means an offender whose primary
4213	offense is a felony of the third degree, who is not the subject
4214	of a domestic violence injunction currently in force, and who
4215	has never been convicted of:
4216	1. A forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08;
4217	2. An offense specified in s. 775.082(9)(a)1.r., regardless
4218	of prior incarceration or release;
4219	3. An offense described in chapter 847;
4220	4. An offense under chapter 827;
4221	5. Any offense specified in s. 784.07, s. 784.074, s.
4222	784.075, s. 784.076, s. 784.08, s. 784.083, or s. 784.085;
4223	6. Any offense involving the possession or use of a
4224	<pre>firearm;</pre>
4225	7. A capital felony or a felony of the first or second
4226	degree;
4227	8. Any offense that requires a person to register as a
4228	sexual offender pursuant to s. 943.0435.
4229	(2)(a) The department shall develop and administer a
4230	reentry program for nonviolent offenders. The reentry program
4231	must include prison-based substance abuse treatment, general
4232	education development and adult basic education courses,
4233	vocational training, training in decisionmaking and personal

development, and other rehabilitation programs.

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- (b) The reentry program is intended to divert nonviolent offenders from long periods of incarceration when a reduced period of incarceration supplemented by participation in intensive substance abuse treatment and rehabilitative programming could produce the same deterrent effect, protect the public, rehabilitate the offender, and reduce recidivism.
- (c) The nonviolent offender must serve at least 6 months in the reentry program. The offender may not count any portion of his or her sentence served before placement in the reentry program as progress toward program completion.
- (d) A reentry program may be operated in a secure area in or adjacent to a correctional institution.
- (3) The department shall screen offenders committed to the department for eligibility to participate in the reentry program using the criteria in this section. To be eligible, an offender must be a nonviolent offender, must have served at least one-half of his or her original sentence, and must have been identified as needing substance abuse treatment.
- (4) In addition, the department must consider the following factors when selecting participants for the reentry program:
  - (a) The offender's history of disciplinary reports.
  - (b) The offender's criminal history.
  - (c) The severity of the offender's addiction.
- (d) The offender's history of criminal behavior related to substance abuse.
- (e) Whether the offender has participated or requested to participate in any general educational development certificate program or other educational, technical, work, vocational, or self-rehabilitation program.

- (f) The results of any risk assessment of the offender.
  - (g) The outcome of all past participation of the offender in substance abuse treatment programs.
  - (h) The possible rehabilitative benefits that substance abuse treatment, educational programming, vocational training, and other rehabilitative programming might have on the offender.
  - (i) The likelihood that the offender's participation in the program will produce the same deterrent effect, protect the public, save taxpayer dollars, and prevent or delay recidivism to an equal or greater extent than completion of the sentence previously imposed.
  - (5) (a) If an offender volunteers to participate in the reentry program, meets the eligibility criteria, and is selected by the department based on the considerations in subsection (4) and if space is available in the reentry program, the department may request the sentencing court to approve the offender's participation in the reentry program. The request must be made in writing, must include a brief summation of the department's evaluation under subsection (4), and must identify the documents or other information upon which the evaluation is based. The request and all accompanying documents may be delivered to the sentencing court electronically.
  - (b) 1. The department shall notify the state attorney that the offender is being considered for placement in the reentry program. The notice must include a copy of all documents provided with the request to the court. The notice and all accompanying documents may be delivered to the state attorney electronically and may take the form of a copy of an electronic delivery made to the sentencing court.

- 2. The notice must also state that the state attorney may notify the sentencing court in writing of any objection he or she may have to placement of the nonviolent offender in the reentry program. Such notification must be made within 15 days after receipt of the notice by the state attorney from the department. Regardless of whether an objection is raised, the state attorney may provide the sentencing court with any information supplemental or contrary to the information provided by the department which may assist the court in its determination.
- (c) In determining whether to approve a nonviolent offender for participation in the reentry program, the sentencing court may consider any facts that the court considers relevant, including, but not limited to, the criteria listed in subsection (4); the original sentencing report and any evidence admitted in a previous sentencing proceeding; the offender's record of arrests without conviction for crimes; any other evidence of allegations of unlawful conduct or the use of violence by the offender; the offender's family ties, length of residence in the community, employment history, and mental condition; the likelihood that participation in the program will produce the same deterrent effect, rehabilitate the offender, and prevent or delay recidivism to an equal or greater extent than completion of the sentence previously imposed; and the likelihood that the offender will engage again in criminal conduct.
- (d) The sentencing court shall notify the department in writing of the court's decision to approve or disapprove the requested placement of the nonviolent offender no later than 30 days after the court receives the department's request to place

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the offender in the reentry program. If the court approves the placement, the notification must list the factors upon which the court relied in making its determination.

- (6) After the nonviolent offender is admitted to the reentry program, he or she shall undergo a complete substance abuse assessment to determine his or her substance abuse treatment needs. The offender shall also receive an educational assessment, which must be accomplished using the Test of Adult Basic Education or any other testing instrument approved by the Department of Education. Each offender who has not obtained a high school diploma shall be enrolled in an adult education program designed to aid the offender in improving his or her academic skills and earning a high school diploma. Additional assessments of the offender's vocational skills and future career education shall be provided to the offender as needed. A periodic reevaluation shall be made to assess the progress of each offender.
- (7) (a) If a nonviolent offender in the reentry program becomes unmanageable, the department may revoke the offender's gain-time and place the offender in disciplinary confinement in accordance with department rule. Except as provided in paragraph (b), the offender shall be readmitted to the reentry program after completing the ordered discipline. Any period during which the offender cannot participate in the reentry program must be excluded from the specified time requirements in the reentry program.
- (b) The department may terminate an offender from the reentry program if:
  - 1. The offender commits or threatens to commit a violent

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- 2. The department determines that the offender cannot participate in the reentry program because of the offender's medical condition;
  - 3. The offender's sentence is modified or expires;
- 4. The department reassigns the offender's classification status; or
- 5. The department determines that removing the offender from the reentry program is in the best interest of the offender or the security of the reentry program facility.
- (8) (a) The department shall submit a report to the sentencing court at least 30 days before the nonviolent offender is scheduled to complete the reentry program. The report must describe the offender's performance in the reentry program and certify whether the performance is satisfactory. The court may schedule a hearing to consider any modification to the imposed sentence. Notwithstanding the eligibility criteria contained in s. 948.20, if the offender's performance is satisfactory to the department and the court, the court shall issue an order modifying the sentence imposed and placing the offender on drug offender probation, as described in s. 948.20(2), subject to the department's certification of the offender's successful completion of the remainder of the reentry program. The term of drug offender probation must not be less than the remaining time the offender would have served in prison had he or she not participated in the program. A condition of drug offender probation may include electronic monitoring or placement in a community residential or nonresidential licensed substance abuse treatment facility under the jurisdiction of the department or

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the Department of Children and Families or any public or private entity providing such services. The order must include findings that the offender's performance is satisfactory, that the requirements for resentencing under this section are satisfied, and that public safety will not be compromised. If the nonviolent offender violates the conditions of drug offender probation, the court may revoke probation and impose any sentence that it might have originally imposed. An offender may not be released from the custody of the department under this section except pursuant to a judicial order modifying his or her sentence.

- (b) If an offender released pursuant to paragraph (a) intends to reside in a county that has established a postadjudicatory drug court program as described in s. 397.334, the sentencing court may require the offender to successfully complete the postadjudicatory drug court program as a condition of drug offender probation. The original sentencing court shall relinquish jurisdiction of the offender's case to the postadjudicatory drug court program until the offender is no longer active in the program, the case is returned to the sentencing court due to the offender's termination from the program for failure to comply with the terms of the program, or the offender's sentence is completed. An offender who is transferred to a postadjudicatory drug court program shall comply with all conditions and orders of the program.
- (9) The department shall implement the reentry program to the fullest extent feasible within available resources.
- (10) The department may enter into performance-based contracts with qualified individuals, agencies, or corporations

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for the provision of any or all of the services for the reentry program. However, an offender may not be released from the custody of the department under this section except pursuant to a judicial order modifying a sentence.

- (11) A nonviolent offender in the reentry program is subject to rules of conduct established by the department and may have sanctions imposed, including loss of privileges, restrictions, disciplinary confinement, alteration of release plans, or other program modifications in keeping with the nature and gravity of the program violation. Administrative or protective confinement, as necessary, may be imposed.
- (12) This section does not create or confer any right to any offender to placement in the reentry program or any right to placement or early release under supervision of any type. An inmate does not have a cause of action under this section against the department, a court, or the state attorney related to the reentry program.
- (13) The department may establish a system of incentives within the reentry program which the department may use to promote participation in rehabilitative programs and the orderly operation of institutions and facilities.
- (14) The department shall develop a system for tracking recidivism, including, but not limited to, rearrests and recommitment of nonviolent offenders who successfully complete the reentry program, and shall report the recidivism rate in the annual report required under this section.
- (15) The department shall submit an annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives detailing the extent of implementation

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selected by the department, the number of participants who are approved by the court, and the number of participants who successfully complete the program. The report must include a reasonable estimate or description of the additional public costs incurred and any public funds saved with respect to each participant, a brief description of each sentence modification, and a brief description of the subsequent criminal history, if any, of each participant following any modification of sentence under this section. The report must also include future goals and any recommendations that the department has for future legislative action.

- (16) The department shall adopt rules as necessary to administer the reentry program.
- centirety. (17) Nothing in this section is severable from the remaining provisions of this section. If any subsection of this section is determined by any state or federal court to be not fully enforceable, this section shall stand repealed in its entirety.

Section 39. Paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 948.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

948.08 Pretrial intervention program.-

(7) (a) Notwithstanding any provision of this section, a person who is charged with a felony, other than a felony listed in s. 948.06(8)(c), and identified as a veteran, as defined in s. 1.01, including a veteran who was discharged or released under a general discharge, or servicemember, as defined in s. 250.01, who suffers from a military service-related mental illness, traumatic brain injury, substance abuse disorder, or

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psychological problem, is eligible for voluntary admission into a pretrial veterans' treatment intervention program approved by the chief judge of the circuit, upon motion of either party or the court's own motion, except:

- 1. If a defendant was previously offered admission to a pretrial veterans' treatment intervention program at any time before trial and the defendant rejected that offer on the record, the court may deny the defendant's admission to such a program.
- 2. If a defendant previously entered a court-ordered veterans' treatment program, the court may deny the defendant's admission into the pretrial veterans' treatment program.

Section 40. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 948.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 948.16 Misdemeanor pretrial substance abuse education and treatment intervention program; misdemeanor pretrial veterans' treatment intervention program.—
- (2) (a) A veteran, as defined in s. 1.01, <u>including a veteran who was discharged or released under a general discharge</u>, or servicemember, as defined in s. 250.01, who suffers from a military service-related mental illness, traumatic brain injury, substance abuse disorder, or psychological problem, and who is charged with a misdemeanor is eligible for voluntary admission into a misdemeanor pretrial veterans' treatment intervention program approved by the chief judge of the circuit, for a period based on the program's requirements and the treatment plan for the offender, upon motion of either party or the court's own motion. However, the court may deny the defendant admission into a misdemeanor

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pretrial veterans' treatment intervention program if the defendant has previously entered a court-ordered veterans' treatment program.

Section 41. Section 948.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

948.21 Condition of probation or community control; military servicemembers and veterans.—

- (1) Effective for a probationer or community controllee whose crime was committed on or after July 1, 2012, and who is a veteran, as defined in s. 1.01, or servicemember, as defined in s. 250.01, who suffers from a military service-related mental illness, traumatic brain injury, substance abuse disorder, or psychological problem, the court may, in addition to any other conditions imposed, impose a condition requiring the probationer or community controllee to participate in a treatment program capable of treating the probationer or community controllee's mental illness, traumatic brain injury, substance abuse disorder, or psychological problem.
- whose crime was committed on or after July 1, 2015, and who is a veteran, as defined in s. 1.01, including a veteran who was discharged or released under a general discharge, or a servicemember, as defined in s. 250.01, who suffers from a military service-related mental illness, traumatic brain injury, substance abuse disorder, or psychological problem, the court may impose, in addition to any other conditions imposed, a condition requiring the probationer or community controllee to participate in a treatment program established to treat the probationer or community controllee's mental illness, traumatic

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brain injury, substance abuse disorder, or psychological problem.

(3) The court shall give preference to treatment programs for which the probationer or community controllee is eligible through the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs. The Department of Corrections is not required to spend state funds to implement this section.

Section 42. Paragraph (1) is added to subsection (3) of section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, to read:

1002.20 K-12 student and parent rights.—Parents of public school students must receive accurate and timely information regarding their child's academic progress and must be informed of ways they can help their child to succeed in school. K-12 students and their parents are afforded numerous statutory rights including, but not limited to, the following:

- (3) HEALTH ISSUES.-
- (1) Notification of involuntary examinations.—The public school principal or the principal's designee shall immediately notify the parent of a student who is removed from school, school transportation, or a school-sponsored activity and taken to a receiving facility for an involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463. The principal or the principal's designee may delay notification for no more than 24 hours after the student is removed from school if the principal or designee deems the delay to be in the student's best interest and if a report has been submitted to the central abuse hotline, pursuant to s.

  39.201, based upon knowledge or suspicion of abuse, abandonment, or neglect. Each district school board shall develop a policy

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and procedures for notification under this paragraph.

Section 43. Paragraph (q) is added to subsection (9) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, to read:

1002.33 Charter schools.-

- (9) CHARTER SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS.-
- (q) The charter school principal or the principal's designee shall immediately notify the parent of a student who is removed from school, school transportation, or a school-sponsored activity and taken to a receiving facility for an involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463. The principal or the principal's designee may delay notification for no more than 24 hours after the student is removed from school if the principal or designee deems the delay to be in the student's best interest and if a report has been submitted to the central abuse hotline, pursuant to s. 39.201, based upon knowledge or suspicion of abuse, abandonment, or neglect. Each charter school governing board shall develop a policy and procedures for notification under this paragraph.

Section 44. Effective July 1, 2016, paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 39.407, Florida Statutes, is 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  $\underline{s. 394.455(13)}$   $\underline{s. 394.455(9)}$  and as described in  $\underline{s.}$

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 $394.459(4)(a) = \frac{394.459(3)(a)}{a}$ , 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.

Section 45. Effective July 1, 2016, subsection (2) of section 394.4612, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4612 Integrated adult mental health crisis stabilization and addictions receiving facilities.—

(2) An integrated mental health crisis stabilization unit and addictions receiving facility may provide services under

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this section to adults who are 18 years of age or older and who fall into one or more of the following categories:

- (a) An adult meeting the requirements for voluntary admission for mental health treatment under s. 394.4625.
- (b) An adult meeting the criteria for involuntary examination for mental illness under s. 394.463.
- (c) An adult qualifying for voluntary admission for substance abuse treatment under s.  $394.4625 \cdot \frac{397.601}{1000}$ .
- (d) An adult meeting the criteria for involuntary admission for substance abuse impairment under s.  $394.463 \cdot \frac{397.675}{5}$ .

Section 46. Effective July 1, 2016, 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.—

- (3) Assessments must be performed by:
- (a) A professional as defined in <u>s. 394.455(6)</u>, (31), (34), (35), or (36) <u>s. 394.455(2)</u>, (4), (21), (23), or (24);
- (c) A person who is under the direct supervision of a professional as defined in  $\underline{s.394.455(6)}$ ,  $\underline{(31)}$ ,  $\underline{(34)}$ ,  $\underline{(35)}$ , or  $\underline{(36)}$   $\underline{s.394.455(2)}$ ,  $\underline{(4)}$ ,  $\underline{(21)}$ ,  $\underline{(23)}$ , or  $\underline{(24)}$  or a professional licensed under chapter 491.

The department shall adopt by rule statewide standards for mental health assessments, which must be based on current relevant professional and accreditation standards.

Section 47. Effective July 1, 2016, subsection (6) of section 394.496, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.496 Service planning.-

- (6) A professional as defined in  $\underline{s.394.455(6)}$ , (31), (34), (35), or (36)  $\underline{s.394.455(2)}$ , (4), (21), (23), or (24) or a professional licensed under chapter 491 must be included among those persons developing the services plan.
- Section 48. Effective July 1, 2016, subsection (2) of section 394.499, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 394.499 Integrated children's crisis stabilization unit/juvenile addictions receiving facility services.—
- (2) Children eligible to receive integrated children's crisis stabilization unit/juvenile addictions receiving facility services include:
- (a) A person under 18 years of age for whom voluntary application is made by his or her guardian, if such person is found to show evidence of mental illness and to be suitable for treatment pursuant to s. 394.4625. A person under 18 years of age may be admitted for integrated facility services only after a hearing to verify that the consent to admission is voluntary.
- (b) A person under 18 years of age who may be taken to a receiving facility for involuntary examination, if there is reason to believe that he or she is mentally ill and because of his or her mental illness, pursuant to s. 394.463:
- 1. Has refused voluntary examination after conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of the examination; or
- 2. Is unable to determine for himself or herself whether examination is necessary; and
- a. Without care or treatment 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

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may be avoided through the help of willing family members or friends or the provision of other services; or

- b. There is a substantial likelihood that without care or treatment he or she will cause serious bodily harm to himself or herself or others in the near future, as evidenced by recent behavior.
- (c) A person under 18 years of age who wishes to enter treatment for substance abuse and applies to a service provider for voluntary admission, pursuant to  $\underline{s.394.4625(1)(a)}$   $\underline{s.397.601}$ .
- (d) A person under 18 years of age who meets the criteria for involuntary admission because there is good faith reason to believe the person is substance abuse impaired pursuant to s. 397.675 and, because of such impairment:
- 1. Has lost the power of self-control with respect to substance use; and
- 2.a. Has inflicted, or threatened or attempted to inflict, or unless admitted is likely to inflict, physical harm on himself or herself or another; or
- b. Is in need of substance abuse services and, by reason of substance abuse impairment, his or her judgment has been so impaired that the person is incapable of appreciating his or her need for such services and of making a rational decision in regard thereto; however, mere refusal to receive such services does not constitute evidence of lack of judgment with respect to his or her need for such services.
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$  (e) A person under 18 years of age who meets the criteria for examination or admission under paragraph (b)  $\underline{\text{or}}$  paragraph (d) and has a coexisting mental health and substance

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abuse disorder.

Section 49. Effective July 1, 2016, subsection (18) of section 394.67, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(18) "Person who is experiencing an acute substance abuse crisis" means a child, adolescent, or adult who is experiencing a medical or emotional crisis because of the use of alcoholic beverages or any psychoactive or mood-altering substance. The term includes an individual who meets the criteria for involuntary admission specified in s. 394.463 s. 397.675.

Section 50. Effective July 1, 2016, subsection (2) of section 394.674, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.674 Eligibility for publicly funded substance abuse and mental health services; fee collection requirements.—

(2) Crisis services, as defined in s. 394.67, must, within the limitations of available state and local matching resources, be available to each person who is eligible for services under subsection (1), regardless of the person's ability to pay for such services. A person who is experiencing a mental health crisis and who does not meet the criteria for involuntary examination under s. 394.463(1), or a person who is experiencing a substance abuse crisis and who does not meet the involuntary admission criteria in s. 394.463 s. 397.675, must contribute to the cost of his or her care and treatment pursuant to the sliding fee scale developed under subsection (4), unless charging a fee is contraindicated because of the crisis situation.

Section 51. Effective July 1, 2016, subsection (6) of section 394.9085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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394.9085 Behavioral provider liability.-

(6) For purposes of this section, the terms "detoxification services," "addictions receiving facility," and "receiving facility" have the same meanings as those provided in ss. 397.311(18)(a)4., 397.311(18)(a)1., and  $\underline{394.455(27)}$   $\underline{394.455(26)}$ , respectively.

Section 52. Effective July 1, 2016, subsection (11) and paragraph (a) of subsection (18) of section 397.311, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

397.311 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, except part VIII, the term:

- (11) "Habitual abuser" means a person who is brought to the attention of law enforcement for being substance impaired, who meets the criteria for involuntary admission in  $\underline{s.394.463}$   $\underline{s.}$  397.675, and who has been taken into custody for such impairment three or more times during the preceding 12 months.
- (18) Licensed service components include a comprehensive continuum of accessible and quality substance abuse prevention, intervention, and clinical treatment services, including the following services:
- (a) "Clinical treatment" means a professionally directed, deliberate, and planned regimen of services and interventions that are designed to reduce or eliminate the misuse of drugs and alcohol and promote a healthy, drug-free lifestyle. As defined by rule, "clinical treatment services" include, but are not limited to, the following licensable service components:
- 1. "Addictions receiving facility" is a secure, acute care facility that provides, at a minimum, detoxification and stabilization services and; is operated 24 hours per day, 7 days

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per week; and is designated by the department to serve individuals found to be substance use impaired as described in  $\underline{s.\ 394.463}$   $\underline{s.\ 397.675}$  who meet the placement criteria for this component.

- 2. "Day or night treatment" is a service provided in a nonresidential environment, with a structured schedule of treatment and rehabilitative services.
- 3. "Day or night treatment with community housing" means a program intended for individuals who can benefit from living independently in peer community housing while participating in treatment services for a minimum of 5 hours a day for a minimum of 25 hours per week.
- 4. "Detoxification" is a service involving subacute care that is provided on an inpatient or an outpatient basis to assist individuals to withdraw from the physiological and psychological effects of substance abuse and who meet the placement criteria for this component.
- 5. "Intensive inpatient treatment" includes a planned regimen of evaluation, observation, medical monitoring, and clinical protocols delivered through an interdisciplinary team approach provided 24-hours-per-day 24 hours per day, 7-days-per-week 7 days per week, in a highly structured, live-in environment.
- 6. "Intensive outpatient treatment" is a service that provides individual or group counseling in a more structured environment, is of higher intensity and duration than outpatient treatment, and is provided to individuals who meet the placement criteria for this component.
  - 7. "Medication-assisted treatment for opiate addiction" is

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a service that uses methadone or other medication as authorized by state and federal law, in combination with medical, rehabilitative, and counseling services in the treatment of individuals who are dependent on opioid drugs.

- 8. "Outpatient treatment" is a service that provides individual, group, or family counseling by appointment during scheduled operating hours for individuals who meet the placement criteria for this component.
- 9. "Residential treatment" is a service provided in a structured live-in environment within a nonhospital setting on a 24-hours-per-day, 7-days-per-week basis, and is intended for individuals who meet the placement criteria for this component.

Section 53. Effective July 1, 2016, paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 397.702, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 397.702 Authorization of local ordinances for treatment of habitual abusers in licensed secure facilities.—
- (2) Ordinances for the treatment of habitual abusers must provide:
- (b) That when seeking treatment of a habitual abuser, the county or municipality, through an officer or agent specified in the ordinance, must file with the court a petition which alleges the following information about the alleged habitual abuser (the respondent):
  - 1. The name, address, age, and gender of the respondent.
- 2. The name of any spouse, adult child, other relative, or guardian of the respondent, if known to the petitioner, and the efforts, if any, by the petitioner, if any, to ascertain this information.

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- 3. The name of the petitioner, the name of the person who has physical custody of the respondent, and the current location of the respondent.
- 4. That the respondent has been taken into custody for impairment in a public place, or has been arrested for an offense committed while impaired, three or more times during the preceding 12 months.
- 5. Specific facts indicating that the respondent meets the criteria for involuntary admission in s.  $394.463 ext{ s. } 397.675$ .
- 6. Whether the respondent was advised of his or her right to be represented by counsel and to request that the court appoint an attorney if he or she is unable to afford one, and whether the respondent indicated to petitioner his or her desire to have an attorney appointed.

Section 54. Section 402.3057, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

402.3057 Persons not required to be refingerprinted or rescreened.—Any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, human resource personnel who have been fingerprinted or screened pursuant to chapters 393, 394, 397, 402, and 409, and teachers and noninstructional personnel who have been fingerprinted pursuant to chapter 1012, who have not been unemployed for more than 90 days thereafter, and who under the penalty of perjury attest to the completion of such fingerprinting or screening and to compliance with the provisions of this section and the standards for good moral character as contained in such provisions as ss. 110.1127(2)(c), 393.0655(1), 394.457(6), 397.451, 402.305(2), and 409.175(6), shall not be required to be refingerprinted or rescreened in

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order to comply with any caretaker screening or fingerprinting requirements.

Section 55. Section 409.1757, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.1757 Persons not required to be refingerprinted or rescreened.—Any law to the contrary notwithstanding, human resource personnel who have been fingerprinted or screened pursuant to chapters 393, 394, 397, 402, and this chapter, teachers who have been fingerprinted pursuant to chapter 1012, and law enforcement officers who meet the requirements of s. 943.13, who have not been unemployed for more than 90 days thereafter, and who under the penalty of perjury attest to the completion of such fingerprinting or screening and to compliance with this section and the standards for good moral character as contained in such provisions as ss. 110.1127(2)(c), 393.0655(1), 394.457(6), 397.451, 402.305(2), 409.175(6), and 943.13(7), are not required to be refingerprinted or rescreened in order to comply with any caretaker screening or fingerprinting requirements.

Section 56. Effective July 1, 2016, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 409.972, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.972 Mandatory and voluntary enrollment.

- (1) The following Medicaid-eligible persons are exempt from mandatory managed care enrollment required by s. 409.965, and may voluntarily choose to participate in the managed medical assistance program:
- (b) Medicaid recipients residing in residential commitment facilities operated through the Department of Juvenile Justice

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or mental health treatment facilities as defined by  $\underline{s}$ . 394.455(47)  $\underline{s}$ . 394.455(32).

Section 57. Effective July 1, 2016, subsection (7) of section 744.704, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

744.704 Powers and duties.-

(7) A public guardian shall not commit a ward to a mental health treatment facility, as defined in  $\underline{s.394.455(47)}$   $\underline{s.394.455(32)}$ , without an involuntary placement proceeding as provided by law.

Section 58. Effective July 1, 2016, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 790.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

790.065 Sale and delivery of firearms.-

- (2) Upon receipt of a request for a criminal history record check, the Department of Law Enforcement shall, during the licensee's call or by return call, forthwith:
- (a) Review any records available to determine if the 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

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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 inpatient placement as defined in s. 394.467, involuntary outpatient placement as defined in s. 394.4655, involuntary assessment and stabilization under  $\underline{s. 394.463(2)(g)}$   $\underline{s. 397.6818}$ ,  $\underline{or}$  and involuntary substance abuse treatment under  $\underline{s. 394.463}$   $\underline{s. 397.6957}$ , 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

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- (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  $\underline{s}$ .  $\underline{394.463(2)(g)}$   $\underline{s}$ .  $\underline{394.463(2)(i)4.}$ , 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:

"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

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that restriction under Florida law."

- (D) A judge or a magistrate has, pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph 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

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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 circuit 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

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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 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

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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 59. <u>Effective July 1, 2016, section 397.601,</u>

<u>Florida Statutes, which composes part IV of chapter 397, Florida</u>

Statutes, is repealed.

Section 60. Effective July 1, 2016, sections 397.675, 397.6751, 397.6752, 397.6758, 397.6759, 397.6777, 397.6771, 397.6772, 397.6773, 397.6774, 397.6775, 397.679, 397.6791, 397.6793, 397.6795, 397.6797, 397.6798, 397.6799, 397.681, 397.6811, 397.6814, 397.6815, 397.6818, 397.6819, 397.6821, 397.6822, 397.693, 397.695, 397.6951, 397.6955, 397.6957, 397.697, 397.6971, 397.6975, and 397.6977, Florida Statutes, which compose part V of chapter 397, Florida Statutes, are repealed.

Section 61. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 394.4599, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 394.4685, Florida

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Statutes, is reenacted to read:

394.4685 Transfer of patients among facilities.-

- (1) TRANSFER BETWEEN PUBLIC FACILITIES.-
- (a) A patient who has been admitted to a public receiving facility, or the family member, guardian, or guardian advocate of such patient, may request the transfer of the patient to another public receiving facility. A patient who has been admitted to a public treatment facility, or the family member, guardian, or guardian advocate of such patient, may request the transfer of the patient to another public treatment facility. Depending on the medical treatment or mental health treatment needs of the patient and the availability of appropriate facility resources, the patient may be transferred at the discretion of the department. If the department approves the transfer of an involuntary patient, notice according to the provisions of s. 394.4599 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) When required by the medical treatment or mental health treatment needs of the patient or the efficient utilization of a public receiving or public treatment facility, a patient may be transferred from one receiving facility to another, or one treatment facility to another, at the department's discretion, or, with the express and informed consent of the patient or the patient's guardian or guardian advocate, to a facility in another state. Notice according to the provisions of s. 394.4599 shall be given prior to the transfer by the transferring facility. If prior notice is not possible, notice of the

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transfer shall be provided as soon as practicable after the transfer.

Section 62. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 394.4599, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (2) of section 394.469, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

394.469 Discharge of involuntary patients.-

(2) NOTICE.—Notice of discharge or transfer of a patient shall be given as provided in s. 394.4599.

Section 63. Subsections (1), (4), (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:

- (1) "Adolescent" means a person who is at least 13 years of age but under  $\frac{18}{21}$  years of age.
- (4) "Child or adolescent at risk of emotional disturbance" means a person under 18 21 years of age who has an increased likelihood of becoming emotionally disturbed because of risk factors that include, but are not limited to:
  - (a) Being homeless.
  - (b) Having a family history of mental illness.
  - (c) Being physically or sexually abused or neglected.
  - (d) Abusing alcohol or other substances.
  - (e) Being infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).
  - (f) Having a chronic and serious physical illness.
  - (g) Having been exposed to domestic violence.
  - (h) Having multiple out-of-home placements.
- (5) "Child or adolescent who has an emotional disturbance" means a person under 21 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 placement under s. 394.467(1).

- (6) "Child or adolescent who has a serious emotional disturbance or mental illness" means a person under  $\frac{18}{21}$  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 placement under s. 394.467(1).

Section 64. Section 394.761, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

394.761 Revenue maximization.—The agency and the department shall develop a plan to obtain federal approval for increasing

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5163 the availability of federal Medicaid funding for behavioral 5164 health care. The plan must give preference to quality 5165 improvement organizations as defined in the Social Security Act, 5166 42 U.S.C. s. 1320c-1. Increased funding will be used to advance 5167 the goal of improved integration of behavioral health and 5168 primary care services through development and effective 5169 implementation of coordinated care organizations as described in 5170 s. 394.9082(3). The agency and the department shall submit the 5171 written plan to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of 5172 the House of Representatives no later than November 1, 2015. The 5173 plan shall identify the amount of general revenue funding 5174 appropriated for mental health and substance abuse services 5175 which is eligible to be used as state Medicaid match. The plan 5176 must evaluate alternative uses of increased Medicaid funding, 5177 including expansion of Medicaid eligibility for the severely and 5178 persistently mentally ill; increased reimbursement rates for 5179 behavioral health services; adjustments to the capitation rate 5180 for Medicaid enrollees with chronic mental illness and substance 5181 use disorders; supplemental payments to mental health and 5182 substance abuse providers through a designated state health 5183 program or other mechanisms; and innovative programs for 5184 incentivizing improved outcomes for behavioral health 5185 conditions. The plan shall identify the advantages and 5186 disadvantages of each alternative and assess the potential of 5187 each for achieving improved integration of services. The plan 5188 shall identify the types of federal approvals necessary to 5189 implement each alternative and project a timeline for 5190 implementation. 5191 Section 65. Effective upon this act becoming law, section

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394.9082, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
394.9082 Behavioral health managing entities.—

(1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.—The Legislature finds that untreated behavioral health disorders constitute major health problems for residents of this state, are a major economic burden to the citizens of this state, and substantially increase demands on the state's juvenile and adult criminal justice systems, the child welfare system, and health care systems. The Legislature finds that behavioral health disorders respond to appropriate treatment, rehabilitation, and supportive intervention. The Legislature finds that the state's return on its it has made a substantial long-term investment in the funding of the community-based behavioral health prevention and treatment service systems and facilities can be enhanced by integration of these services with primary care in order to provide critical emergency, acute care, residential, outpatient, and rehabilitative and recovery-based services. The Legislature finds that local communities have also made substantial investments in behavioral health services, contracting with safety net providers who by mandate and mission provide specialized services to vulnerable and hard-to-serve populations and have strong ties to local public health and public safety agencies. The Legislature finds that a regional management structure that facilitates a comprehensive and cohesive system of coordinated care for places the responsibility for publicly financed behavioral health treatment and prevention services within a single private, nonprofit entity at the local level will improve promote improved access to care, promote service continuity, and provide for more efficient and effective

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delivery of substance abuse and mental health services. The Legislature finds that streamlining administrative processes will create cost efficiencies and provide flexibility to better match available services to consumers' identified needs.

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Behavioral health services" means mental health services and substance abuse prevention and treatment services as defined in this chapter and chapter 397 which are provided using state and federal funds.
- (b) "Decisionmaking model" means a comprehensive management information system needed to answer the following management questions at the federal, state, regional, circuit, and local provider levels: who receives what services from which providers with what outcomes and at what costs?
- (b) (c) "Geographic area" means a county, circuit, regional, or a region as described in s. 409.966 multiregional area in this state.
- (c) "Managed behavioral health organization" means a Medicaid managed care organization currently under contract with the Medicaid managed medical assistance program in this state pursuant to part IV, including a managed care organization operating as a behavioral health specialty plan.
- (d) "Managing entity" means a corporation that is organized in this state, is designated or filed as a nonprofit organization under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and is under contract to selected by the department to execute the administrative duties specified in subsection (3) to facilitate the manage the day-to-day operational delivery of behavioral health services through an organized a coordinated

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system of care.

- (e) "Provider networks" mean the direct service agencies that are under contract with a managing entity to provide behavioral health services. and that together constitute The provider network may also include noncontracted providers as partners in the delivery of coordinated care and a comprehensive array of emergency, acute care, residential, outpatient, recovery support, and consumer support services.
- (3) SERVICE DELIVERY STRATEGIES.—The department may work through managing entities to develop service delivery strategies that will improve the coordination, integration, and management of the delivery of behavioral health services to people who have mental or substance use disorders. It is the intent of the Legislature that a well-managed service delivery system will increase access for those in need of care, improve the coordination and continuity of care for vulnerable and high-risk populations, and redirect service dollars from restrictive care settings to community-based recovery services.
  - (3) (4) CONTRACT FOR SERVICES.
- (a) The department <u>must</u> <u>may</u> contract <u>for the purchase and</u> <u>management of behavioral health services</u> with community-based <u>organizations to serve as</u> managing entities. <u>The department may require a managing entity to contract for specialized services that are not currently part of the managing entity's network if the department determines that to do so is in the best interests of consumers of services. The secretary shall determine the schedule for phasing in contracts with managing entities. The managing entities shall, at a minimum, be accountable for the operational oversight of the delivery of behavioral health</u>

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services funded by the department and for the collection and submission of the required data pertaining to these contracted services. A managing entity shall serve a geographic area designated by the department. The geographic area must be of sufficient size in population, funding, and services and have enough public funds for behavioral health services to allow for flexibility and maximum efficiency.

(b) The operating costs of the managing entity contract shall be funded through funds from the department and any savings and efficiencies achieved through the implementation of managing entities when realized by their participating provider network agencies. The department recognizes that managing entities will have infrastructure development costs during start-up so that any efficiencies to be realized by providers from consolidation of management functions, and the resulting savings, will not be achieved during the early years of operation. The department shall negotiate a reasonable and appropriate administrative cost rate with the managing entity. The Legislature intends that reduced local and state contract management and other administrative duties passed on to the managing entity allows funds previously allocated for these purposes to be proportionately reduced and the savings used to purchase the administrative functions of the managing entity. Policies and procedures of the department for monitoring contracts with managing entities shall include provisions for eliminating duplication of the department's and the managing entities' contract management and other administrative activities in order to achieve the goals of cost-effectiveness and regulatory relief. To the maximum extent possible, provider-

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monitoring activities shall be assigned to the managing entity.

- (c) Contracting and payment mechanisms for services must promote clinical and financial flexibility and responsiveness and must allow different categorical funds to be integrated at the point of service. The contracted service array must be determined by using public input, needs assessment, and evidence-based and promising best practice models. The department may employ care management methodologies, prepaid capitation, and case rate or other methods of payment which promote flexibility, efficiency, and accountability.
- (b) The primary contractual responsibilities of the managing entity are administrative and fiscal management duties necessary to comply with federal requirements for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services grant and to enter into subcontracts with behavioral health service providers using funds appropriated by the Legislature for this purpose. Additional duties of the managing entity include:
- 1. Assessing community needs for behavioral health
  services;
- 2. Collecting and reporting data, including use of a unique identifier developed by the department to facilitate consumer care coordination;
- 3. Monitoring provider performance through application of nationally recognized standards;
- 4. Promoting quality improvement through dissemination of evidence informed practices;
- 5. Facilitating effective provider relationships and arrangements that support coordinated service delivery and continuity of care; and

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- 6. Advising the department on ways to improve behavioral health outcomes.
- (c) No later than July 1, 2016, the department shall revise contracts with all current managing entities. The revised contract shall be for a term of 5 years with an option to renew for an additional 5 years. The revised contract will be performance based, which means the contract establishes a limited number of measurable outcomes, sets timelines for achievement of those outcomes that are characterized by specific milestones, and establishes a schedule of penalties scaled to the nature and significance of the performance failure. Such penalties may include a corrective action plan, liquidated damages, or termination of the contract.
- (d) The revised contract must establish a clear and consistent framework for managing limited resources to serve priority populations identified in federal regulations and state law.
- (e) In developing the revised contract, the department must consult with current managing entities, behavioral health service providers, and the Legislature.
- (f) The revised contract will incorporate a plan prepared by the managing entity that describes how the managing entity and the provider network in the region will earn, no later than July 1, 2019, the designation of coordinated care organization pursuant to subsection (5).
- (g) The department may terminate a contract with a managing entity for causes specified in the contract or for failure to earn designation as a coordinated care organization in accordance with the plan approved by the department.

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- (h) When necessary due to contract termination or the expiration of the allowable contract term, the department will issue an invitation to negotiate in order to select an organization to serve as a managing entity. Qualified bidders include managing entities, managed behavioral health organizations or nonprofit organizations with experience managing integrated provider networks specializing in behavioral health services. The department shall consider the input and recommendations of the provider network when selecting a new contractor. The invitation to negotiate shall specify the criteria and the relative weight of the criteria that will be used in selecting the new contractor. The department must consider all of the following factors:
- 1. Experience serving persons with mental health and substance use disorders.
- 2. Establishment of community partnerships with behavioral health providers.
- 3. Demonstrated organizational capabilities for network management functions.
- 4. Capability to integrate behavioral health with primary care services.
- (i) When the contractor serving as the managing entity changes, the department is responsible for developing and implementing a transition plan that ensures continuity of care for patients receiving behavioral health services.
- (4) (5) GOALS.—The goal of the service delivery strategies is to provide a design for an effective coordination, integration, and management approach for delivering effective behavioral health services to persons who are experiencing a

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mental health or substance abuse crisis, who have a disabling mental illness or a substance use or co-occurring disorder, and require extended services in order to recover from their illness, or who need brief treatment or longer-term supportive interventions to avoid a crisis or disability. Other goals include The department must develop and incorporate into the revised contract with the managing entities, measureable outcome standards that address the following goals:

- (a) The provider network in the region delivers effective, quality services that are evidence-informed, coordinated, and integrated with primary care services and other programs such as vocational rehabilitation, education, child welfare, juvenile justice, and criminal justice.
- (b) (a) Behavioral health services supported with public funds are accountable to the public and responsive to local needs Improving accountability for a local system of behavioral health care services to meet performance outcomes and standards through the use of reliable and timely data.
- (c) (b) Interactions and relationships among members of the provider network are supported by the managing entity in order to effectively coordinate services and provide continuity of care for priority populations Enhancing the continuity of care for all children, adolescents, and adults who enter the publicly funded behavioral health service system.
- (c) Preserving the "safety net" of publicly funded behavioral health services and providers, and recognizing and ensuring continued local contributions to these services, by establishing locally designed and community-monitored systems of care.

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5424	(d) Providing early diagnosis and treatment interventions
5425	to enhance recovery and prevent hospitalization.
5426	(e) Improving the assessment of local needs for behavioral
5427	health services.
5428	(f) Improving the overall quality of behavioral health
5429	services through the use of evidence-based, best practice, and
5430	promising practice models.
5431	(g) Demonstrating improved service integration between
5432	behavioral health programs and other programs, such as
5433	vocational rehabilitation, education, child welfare, primary
5434	health care, emergency services, juvenile justice, and criminal
5435	<del>justice.</del>
5436	(h) Providing for additional testing of creative and
5437	flexible strategies for financing behavioral health services to
5438	enhance individualized treatment and support services.
5439	(i) Promoting cost-effective quality care.
5440	(j) Working with the state to coordinate admissions and
5441	discharges from state civil and forensic hospitals and
5442	coordinating admissions and discharges from residential
5443	treatment centers.
5444	(k) Improving the integration, accessibility, and
5445	dissemination of behavioral health data for planning and
5446	monitoring purposes.
5447	(1) Promoting specialized behavioral health services to
5448	residents of assisted living facilities.
5449	(m) Working with the state and other stakeholders to reduce
5450	the admissions and the length of stay for dependent children in
5451	residential treatment centers.

(n) Providing services to adults and children with co-

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occurring disorders of mental illnesses and substance abuse problems.

- (o) Providing services to elder adults in crisis or at-risk for placement in a more restrictive setting due to a serious mental illness or substance abuse.
  - (5) COORDINATED CARE ORGANIZATIONS.—
- (a) Managing entities may earn designation as coordinated care organizations by developing and implementing a plan that enables the members of the provider network, including those under contract to the managing entity as well as other noncontracted community service providers, to work together to improve outcomes for individuals with mental health and substance use disorders. The plan must:
- 1. Assess working relationships among providers of a comprehensive range of services as described in subsection (6) and propose strategies for improving access to care for priority populations;
- 2. Identify gaps in the current system of care and propose methods for improving continuity and effectiveness of care;
- 3. Assess current methods and capabilities for consumer care coordination and propose enhancements to increase the number of individuals served and the effectiveness of care coordination services; and
- 4. Result from a collaborative effort of providers in the region that is facilitated and documented by the managing entity.
- (b) In order to earn designation as a coordinated care organization, the managing entity must document working relationships among providers established through written

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coordination agreements that define common protocols for intake and assessment, create methods of data sharing, institute joint operational procedures, provide for integrated care planning and case management, and initiate cooperative evaluation procedures.

- (c) After earning designation, the managing entity must maintain this status by documenting the ongoing use and continuous improvement of the coordination methods specified in the written agreements.
- (d) Before designating a managing entity as a coordinated care organization, the department must seek input from the providers and other community stakeholders to assess the effectiveness of entity's coordination efforts.
- (6) ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS.—It is the intent of the Legislature that the department may plan for and enter into contracts with managing entities to manage care in geographical areas throughout the state A comprehensive range of services includes the following essential elements:
- 1. A centralized receiving facility or a coordinated receiving system consisting of written agreements and operational policies that support efficient methods of triaging patients to appropriate providers. A coordinated receiving system must be developed with input from community providers of behavioral health, including but not limited to inpatient psychiatric care providers.
- 2. Crisis services, including mobile response teams and crisis stabilization units.
  - 3. Case management and consumer care coordination.
  - 4. Outpatient services.
  - 5. Residential services.

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5511	6.	Hospital	inpat	tient	care.		
5512	7.	Aftercare	and	other	postdischard	ge s	services.

- 8. Recovery support, including housing assistance and support for competitive employment, educational attainment, independent living skills development, family support and education, and wellness management and self-care.
- 9. Medical services necessary for coordination of behavioral health services with primary care.
  - 10. Prevention and outreach services.
  - 11. Medication-assisted treatment.
  - 12. Detoxification services.
- (a) The managing entity must demonstrate the ability of its network of providers to comply with the pertinent provisions of this chapter and chapter 397 and to ensure the provision of comprehensive behavioral health services. The network of providers must include, but need not be limited to, community mental health agencies, substance abuse treatment providers, and best practice consumer services providers.
- (b) The department shall terminate its mental health or substance abuse provider contracts for services to be provided by the managing entity at the same time it contracts with the managing entity.
- (c) The managing entity shall ensure that its provider network is broadly conceived. All mental health or substance abuse treatment providers currently under contract with the department shall be offered a contract by the managing entity.
- (d) The department may contract with managing entities to provide the following core functions:
  - 1. Financial accountability.

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5540	2. Allocation of funds to network providers in a manner
5541	that reflects the department's strategic direction and plans.
5542	3. Provider monitoring to ensure compliance with federal
5543	and state laws, rules, and regulations.
5544	4. Data collection, reporting, and analysis.
5545	5. Operational plans to implement objectives of the
5546	<del>department's strategic plan.</del>
5547	6. Contract compliance.
5548	7. Performance management.
5549	8. Collaboration with community stakeholders, including
5550	<del>local government.</del>
5551	9. System of care through network development.
5552	10. Consumer care coordination.
5553	11. Continuous quality improvement.
5554	12. Timely access to appropriate services.
5555	13. Cost-effectiveness and system improvements.
5556	14. Assistance in the development of the department's
5557	strategic plan.
5558	15. Participation in community, circuit, regional, and
5559	state planning.
5560	16. Resource management and maximization, including pursuit
5561	of third-party payments and grant applications.
5562	17. Incentives for providers to improve quality and access.
5563	18. Liaison with consumers.
5564	19. Community needs assessment.
5565	20. Securing local matching funds.
5566	(e) The managing entity shall ensure that written
5567	cooperative agreements are developed and implemented among the
5568	criminal and juvenile justice systems, the local community-based

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care network, and the local behavioral health providers in the geographic area which define strategies and alternatives for diverting people who have mental illness and substance abuse problems from the criminal justice system to the community. These agreements must also address the provision of appropriate services to persons who have behavioral health problems and leave the criminal justice system.

(f) Managing entities must collect and submit data to the department regarding persons served, outcomes of persons served, and the costs of services provided through the department's contract. The department shall evaluate managing entity services based on consumer-centered outcome measures that reflect national standards that can dependably be measured. The department shall work with managing entities to establish performance standards related to:

1. The extent to which individuals in the community receive services.

2. The improvement of quality of care for individuals served.

3. The success of strategies to divert jail, prison, and forensic facility admissions.

4. Consumer and family satisfaction.

5. The satisfaction of key community constituents such as law enforcement agencies, juvenile justice agencies, the courts, the schools, local government entities, hospitals, and others as appropriate for the geographical area of the managing entity.

(g) The Agency for Health Care Administration may establish a certified match program, which must be voluntary. Under a certified match program, reimbursement is limited to the federal

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Medicaid share to Medicaid-enrolled strategy participants. The agency may take no action to implement a certified match program unless the consultation provisions of chapter 216 have been met. The agency may seek federal waivers that are necessary to implement the behavioral health service delivery strategies.

- (7) MANAGING ENTITY REQUIREMENTS.—The department may adopt rules and <u>contractual</u> standards <u>related to</u> and a process for the qualification and operation of managing entities which are based, in part, on the following criteria:
- (a) As of the execution of the revised contract, the department must verify that each A managing entity's governing board meets the requirements of this section. governance structure shall be representative and shall, at a minimum, include consumers and family members, appropriate community stakeholders and organizations, and providers of substance abuse and mental health services as defined in this chapter and chapter 397. If there are one or more private-receiving facilities in the geographic coverage area of a managing entity, the managing entity shall have one representative for the private-receiving facilities as an ex officio member of its board of directors.
- 1. The composition of the board must be broadly representative of the community and include consumers and family members, community organizations that do not contract with the managing entity, local governments, area law enforcement agencies, business leaders, community-based care lead agency representatives, health care professionals, and representatives of health care facilities. Representatives of local governments, including counties, school boards, sheriffs, and independent

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hospital taxing districts may, however, serve as voting members even if they contract with the managing entity.

- 2. The managing entity must establish a technical advisory panel consisting of providers of mental health and substance abuse services that selects at least one member to serve as an ex officio member of the governing board.
- (b) The managing entity must create a transparent process for nomination and selection of board members and must adopt a procedure for establishing staggered term limits with ensures that no individual serves more than 8 consecutive years on the board A managing entity that was originally formed primarily by substance abuse or mental health providers must present and demonstrate a detailed, consensus approach to expanding its provider network and governance to include both substance abuse and mental health providers.
- (c) A managing entity must submit a network management plan and budget in a form and manner determined by the department. The plan must detail the means for implementing the duties to be contracted to the managing entity and the efficiencies to be anticipated by the department as a result of executing the contract. The department may require modifications to the plan and must approve the plan before contracting with a managing entity. The department may contract with a managing entity that demonstrates readiness to assume core functions, and may continue to add functions and responsibilities to the managing entity's contract over time as additional competencies are developed as identified in paragraph (g). Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, the department may continue and expand managing entity contracts if the department determines

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that the managing entity meets the requirements specified in this section.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraphs (b) and (c), a managing entity that is currently a fully integrated system providing mental health and substance abuse services, Medicaid, and child welfare services is permitted to continue operating under its current governance structure as long as the managing entity can demonstrate to the department that consumers, other stakeholders, and network providers are included in the planning process.

(c) (e) Managing entities shall operate in a transparent manner, providing public access to information, notice of meetings, and opportunities for broad public participation in decisionmaking. The managing entity's network management plan must detail policies and procedures that ensure transparency.

(d) (f) Before contracting with a managing entity, the department must perform an onsite readiness review of a managing entity to determine its operational capacity to satisfactorily perform the duties to be contracted.

(e) (g) The department shall engage community stakeholders, including providers and managing entities under contract with the department, in the development of objective standards to measure the competencies of managing entities and their readiness to assume the responsibilities described in this section, and the outcomes to hold them accountable.

(8) DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES.—With the introduction of managing entities to monitor department-contracted providers' day-to-day operations, the department and its regional and circuit offices will have increased ability to focus on broad

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systemic substance abuse and mental health issues. After the department enters into a managing entity contract in a geographic area, the regional and circuit offices of the department in that area shall direct their efforts primarily to monitoring the managing entity contract, including negotiation of system quality improvement goals each contract year, and review of the managing entity's plans to execute department strategic plans; carrying out statutorily mandated licensure functions; conducting community and regional substance abuse and mental health planning; communicating to the department the local needs assessed by the managing entity; preparing department strategic plans; coordinating with other state and local agencies; assisting the department in assessing local trends and issues and advising departmental headquarters on local priorities; and providing leadership in disaster planning and preparation.

- (8) <del>(9)</del> FUNDING FOR MANAGING ENTITIES.
- (a) A contract established between the department and a managing entity under this section shall be funded by general revenue, other applicable state funds, or applicable federal funding sources. A managing entity may carry forward documented unexpended state funds from one fiscal year to the next; however, the cumulative amount carried forward may not exceed 8 percent of the total contract. Any unexpended state funds in excess of that percentage must be returned to the department. The funds carried forward may not be used in a way that would create increased recurring future obligations or for any program or service that is not currently authorized under the existing contract with the department. Expenditures of funds carried

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forward must be separately reported to the department. Any unexpended funds that remain at the end of the contract period shall be returned to the department. Funds carried forward may be retained through contract renewals and new procurements as long as the same managing entity is retained by the department.

- (b) The method of payment for a fixed-price contract with a managing entity must provide for a 2-month advance payment at the beginning of each fiscal year and equal monthly payments thereafter.
- (10) REPORTING.—Reports of the department's activities, progress, and needs in achieving the goal of contracting with managing entities in each circuit and region statewide must be submitted to the appropriate substantive and appropriations committees in the Senate and the House of Representatives on January 1 and July 1 of each year until the full transition to managing entities has been accomplished statewide.
- $\underline{\text{(9)}}$  (11) RULES.—The department  $\underline{\text{may}}$  shall adopt rules to administer this section and, as necessary, to further specify requirements of managing entities.
- (10) CRISIS STABILIZATION SERVICES UTILIZATION DATABASE.—
  The department shall develop, implement, and maintain standards under which a managing entity shall collect utilization data from all public receiving facilities situated within its geographic service area. As used in this subsection, the term "public receiving facility" means an entity that meets the licensure requirements of and is designated by the department to operate as a public receiving facility under s. 394.875 and that is operating as a licensed crisis stabilization unit.
  - (a) The department shall develop standards and protocols

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for managing entities and public receiving facilities to use in the collection, storage, transmittal, and analysis of data. The standards and protocols must allow for compatibility of data and data transmittal between public receiving facilities, managing entities, and the department for the implementation and requirements of this subsection. The department shall require managing entities contracted under this section to comply with this subsection by August 1, 2015.

- (b) A managing entity shall require a public receiving facility within its provider network to submit data to the managing entity, in real time or at least daily, for:
- 1. All admissions and discharges of clients receiving public receiving facility services who qualify as indigent, as defined in s. 394.4787; and
- 2. A current active census of total licensed beds, the number of beds purchased by the department, the number of clients qualifying as indigent occupying those beds, and the total number of unoccupied licensed beds regardless of funding.
- (c) A managing entity shall require a public receiving facility within its provider network to submit data, on a monthly basis, to the managing entity which aggregates the daily data submitted under paragraph (b). The managing entity shall reconcile the data in the monthly submission to the data received by the managing entity under paragraph (b) to check for consistency. If the monthly aggregate data submitted by a public receiving facility under this paragraph is inconsistent with the daily data submitted under paragraph (b), the managing entity shall consult with the public receiving facility to make corrections as necessary to ensure accurate data.

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- (d) A managing entity shall require a public receiving facility within its provider network to submit data, on an annual basis, to the managing entity which aggregates the data submitted and reconciled under paragraph (c). The managing entity shall reconcile the data in the annual submission to the data received and reconciled by the managing entity under paragraph (c) to check for consistency. If the annual aggregate data submitted by a public receiving facility under this paragraph is inconsistent with the data received and reconciled under paragraph (c), the managing entity shall consult with the public receiving facility to make corrections as necessary to ensure accurate data.
- (e) After ensuring accurate data under paragraphs (c) and (d), the managing entity shall submit the data to the department on a monthly and an annual basis. The department shall create a statewide database for the data described under paragraph (b) and submitted under this paragraph for the purpose of analyzing the payments for and the use of crisis stabilization services funded under the Baker Act on a statewide basis and on an individual public receiving facility basis.
- (f) The department shall adopt rules to administer this subsection.
- (g) The department shall submit a report by January 31, 2016, and annually thereafter, to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which provides details on the implementation of this subsection, including the status of the data collection process and a detailed analysis of the data collected under this subsection.

  Section 66. For the 2015-2016 fiscal year, the sum of

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\$175,000 in nonrecurring funds from the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Trust Fund is appropriated to the Department of Children and Families to implement s. 394.9082(10).

Section 67. Section 397.402, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

397.402 Single, consolidated licensure.— The department and the Agency for Health Care Administration shall develop a plan for modifying licensure statutes and rules to provide options for a single, consolidated license for a provider that offers multiple types of mental health and substance abuse services regulated under chapters 394 and 397. The plan shall identify options for license consolidation within the department and within the agency, and shall identify interagency license consolidation options. The department and the agency shall submit the plan to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by November 1, 2015.

Section 68. Present paragraphs (d) through (m) of subsection (2) of section 409.967, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (e) through (n), respectively, and a new paragraph (d) is added to that subsection, to read:

409.967 Managed care plan accountability.-

- (2) The agency shall establish such contract requirements as are necessary for the operation of the statewide managed care program. In addition to any other provisions the agency may deem necessary, the contract must require:
- (d) Quality care.—Managed care plans shall provide, or contract for the provision of, care coordination to facilitate the appropriate delivery of behavioral health care services in

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the least restrictive setting with treatment and recovery capabilities that address the needs of the patient. Services shall be provided in a manner that integrates behavioral health services and primary care. Plans shall be required to achieve specific behavioral health outcome standards, established by the agency in consultation with the Department of Children and Families.

Section 69. Subsection (5) is added to section 409.973,

Section 69. Subsection (5) is added to section 409.973, Florida Statutes, to read:

409.973 Benefits.-

operating in the managed medical assistance program shall work with the managing entity in its service area to establish specific organizational supports and service protocols that enhance the integration and coordination of primary care and behavioral health services for Medicaid recipients. Progress in this initiative will be measured using the integration framework and core measures developed by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

Section 70. <u>Section 394.4674</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 71. <u>Section 394.4985</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 72. <u>Section 394.745</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 73. <u>Section 397.331</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 74. <u>Section 397.333</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 75. <u>Section 397.801</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 76. <u>Section 397.811</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 77. Section 397.821, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

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Section 78. Section 397.901, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 79. Section 397.93, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 80. Section 397.94, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 81. Section 397.951, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 82. Section 397.97, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 83. Section 491.0045, Florida Statutes, is amended

to read:

491.0045 Intern registration; requirements.-

- (1) Effective January 1, 1998, An individual who has not satisfied intends to practice in Florida to satisfy the postgraduate or post-master's level experience requirements, as specified in s. 491.005(1)(c), (3)(c), or (4)(c), must register as an intern in the profession for which he or she is seeking licensure prior to commencing the post-master's experience requirement or an individual who intends to satisfy part of the required graduate-level practicum, internship, or field experience, outside the academic arena for any profession, must register as an intern in the profession for which he or she is seeking licensure prior to commencing the practicum, internship, or field experience.
- (2) The department shall register as a clinical social worker intern, marriage and family therapist intern, or mental health counselor intern each applicant who the board certifies has:
- (a) Completed the application form and remitted a nonrefundable application fee not to exceed \$200, as set by board rule;
- (b)1. Completed the education requirements as specified in s. 491.005(1)(c), (3)(c), or (4)(c) for the profession for which

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he or she is applying for licensure, if needed; and

- 2. Submitted an acceptable supervision plan, as determined by the board, for meeting the practicum, internship, or field work required for licensure that was not satisfied in his or her graduate program.
  - (c) Identified a qualified supervisor.
- (3) An individual registered under this section must remain under supervision while practicing under registered intern status until he or she is in receipt of a license or a letter from the department stating that he or she is licensed to practice the profession for which he or she applied.
- (4) An individual who has applied for intern registration on or before December 31, 2001, and has satisfied the education requirements of s. 491.005 that are in effect through December 31, 2000, will have met the educational requirements for licensure for the profession for which he or she has applied.
- (4) (5) An individual who fails Individuals who have commenced the experience requirement as specified in s. 491.005(1)(c), (3)(c), or (4)(c) but failed to register as required by subsection (1) shall register with the department before January 1, 2000. Individuals who fail to comply with this section may subsection shall not be granted a license under this chapter, and any time spent by the individual completing the experience requirement as specified in s. 491.005(1)(c), (3)(c), or (4)(c) before prior to registering as an intern does shall not count toward completion of the such requirement.
  - (5) An intern registration is valid for 5 years.
- (6) Any registration issued on or before March 31, 2016, expires March 31, 2021, and may not be renewed or reissued. Any

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registration issued after March 31, 2016, expires 60 months after the date it is issued. A subsequent intern registration may not be issued unless the candidate has passed the theory and practice examination described in s. 491.005(1)(d), (3)(d), and (4)(d).

(7) An individual who has held a provisional license issued by the board may not apply for an intern registration in the same profession.

Section 84. Subsection (15) of section 397.321, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 397.321 Duties of the department.—The department shall:
- (15) Appoint a substance abuse impairment coordinator to represent the department in efforts initiated by the statewide substance abuse impairment prevention and treatment coordinator established in s. 397.801 and to assist the statewide coordinator in fulfilling the responsibilities of that position.

Section 85. Subsection (1) of section 397.98, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 397.98 Children's substance abuse services; utilization management.—
- (1) Utilization management shall be an integral part of each Children's Network of Care Demonstration Model as described under s. 397.97. The utilization management process shall include procedures for analyzing the allocation and use of resources by the purchasing agent. Such procedures shall include:
- (a) Monitoring the appropriateness of admissions to residential services or other levels of care as determined by the department.

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- (b) Monitoring the duration of care.
- (c) Developing profiles of network providers which describe their patterns of delivering care.
  - (d) Authorizing care for high-cost services.

Section 86. Paragraph (e) of subsection (3) of section 409.966, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 409.966 Eligible plans; selection.-
- (3) QUALITY SELECTION CRITERIA.
- (e) To ensure managed care plan participation in Regions 1 and 2, the agency shall award an additional contract to each plan with a contract award in Region 1 or Region 2. Such contract shall be in any other region in which the plan submitted a responsive bid and negotiates a rate acceptable to the agency. If a plan that is awarded an additional contract pursuant to this paragraph is subject to penalties pursuant to s. 409.967(2)(i) s. 409.967(2)(h) for activities in Region 1 or Region 2, the additional contract is automatically terminated 180 days after the imposition of the penalties. The plan must reimburse the agency for the cost of enrollment changes and other transition activities.

Section 87. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 943.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.031 Florida Violent Crime and Drug Control Council.-

- (5) DUTIES OF COUNCIL.—Subject to funding provided to the department by the Legislature, the council shall provide advice and make recommendations, as necessary, to the executive director of the department.
- (a) The council may advise the executive director on the feasibility of undertaking initiatives which include, but are

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not limited to, the following:

- 1. Establishing a program that provides grants to criminal justice agencies that develop and implement effective violent crime prevention and investigative programs and which provides grants to law enforcement agencies for the purpose of drug control, criminal gang, and illicit money laundering investigative efforts or task force efforts that are determined by the council to significantly contribute to achieving the state's goal of reducing drug-related crime, that represent significant criminal gang investigative efforts, that represent a significant illicit money laundering investigative effort, or that otherwise significantly support statewide strategies developed by the Statewide Drug Policy Advisory Council established under s. 397.333, subject to the limitations provided in this section. The grant program may include an innovations grant program to provide startup funding for new initiatives by local and state law enforcement agencies to combat violent crime or to implement drug control, criminal gang, or illicit money laundering investigative efforts or task force efforts by law enforcement agencies, including, but not limited to, initiatives such as:
  - a. Providing enhanced community-oriented policing.
- b. Providing additional undercover officers and other investigative officers to assist with violent crime investigations in emergency situations.
- c. Providing funding for multiagency or statewide drug control, criminal gang, or illicit money laundering investigative efforts or task force efforts that cannot be reasonably funded completely by alternative sources and that

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significantly contribute to achieving the state's goal of reducing drug-related crime, that represent significant criminal gang investigative efforts, that represent a significant illicit money laundering investigative effort, or that otherwise significantly support statewide strategies developed by the Statewide Drug Policy Advisory Council established under s. 397.333.

- 2. Expanding the use of automated biometric identification systems at the state and local levels.
  - 3. Identifying methods to prevent violent crime.
- 4. Identifying methods to enhance multiagency or statewide drug control, criminal gang, or illicit money laundering investigative efforts or task force efforts that significantly contribute to achieving the state's goal of reducing drug-related crime, that represent significant criminal gang investigative efforts, that represent a significant illicit money laundering investigative effort, or that otherwise significantly support statewide strategies developed by the Statewide Drug Policy Advisory Council established under s. 397.333.
- 5. Enhancing criminal justice training programs that address violent crime, drug control, illicit money laundering investigative techniques, or efforts to control and eliminate criminal gangs.
- 6. Developing and promoting crime prevention services and educational programs that serve the public, including, but not limited to:
- a. Enhanced victim and witness counseling services that also provide crisis intervention, information referral,

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transportation, and emergency financial assistance.

- b. A well-publicized rewards program for the apprehension and conviction of criminals who perpetrate violent crimes.
- 7. Enhancing information sharing and assistance in the criminal justice community by expanding the use of community partnerships and community policing programs. Such expansion may include the use of civilian employees or volunteers to relieve law enforcement officers of clerical work in order to enable the officers to concentrate on street visibility within the community.

Section 88. Subsection (1) of section 943.042, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 943.042 Violent Crime Investigative Emergency and Drug Control Strategy Implementation Account.—
- (1) There is created a Violent Crime Investigative Emergency and Drug Control Strategy Implementation Account within the Department of Law Enforcement Operating Trust Fund. The account shall be used to provide emergency supplemental funds to:
- (a) State and local law enforcement agencies that are involved in complex and lengthy violent crime investigations, or matching funding to multiagency or statewide drug control or illicit money laundering investigative efforts or task force efforts that significantly contribute to achieving the state's goal of reducing drug-related crime, that represent a significant illicit money laundering investigative effort, or that otherwise significantly support statewide strategies developed by the Statewide Drug Policy Advisory Council established under s. 397.333;

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- (b) State and local law enforcement agencies that are involved in violent crime investigations which constitute a significant emergency within the state; or
- (c) Counties that demonstrate a significant hardship or an inability to cover extraordinary expenses associated with a violent crime trial.

Section 89. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 394.492, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 39.407, Florida Statutes, is reenacted 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.—
- (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 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 guardian 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

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conditions of treatment that, separately and in combination, are 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.

Section 90. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 394.492, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (21) of section 394.67, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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

(21) "Residential treatment center for children and adolescents" means a 24-hour residential program, including a therapeutic group home, which provides mental health services to emotionally disturbed children or adolescents as defined in s. 394.492(5) or (6) and which is a private for-profit or not-for-profit corporation licensed by the agency which offers a variety of treatment modalities in a more restrictive setting.

Section 91. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 394.492, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section

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6120 394.674, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

394.674 Eligibility for publicly funded substance abuse and mental health services; fee collection requirements.—

- (1) To be eligible to receive substance abuse and mental health services funded by the department, an individual must be a member of at least one of the department's priority populations approved by the Legislature. The priority populations include:
  - (b) For children's mental health services:
- 1. Children who are at risk of emotional disturbance as defined in s. 394.492(4).
- 2. Children who have an emotional disturbance as defined in s. 394.492(5).
- 3. Children who have a serious emotional disturbance as defined in s. 394.492(6).
- 4. Children diagnosed as having a co-occurring substance abuse and emotional disturbance or serious emotional disturbance.

Section 92. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 394.492, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 394.676, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

394.676 Indigent psychiatric medication program.-

(1) Within legislative appropriations, the department may establish the indigent psychiatric medication program to purchase psychiatric medications for persons as defined in s. 394.492(5) or (6) or pursuant to s. 394.674(1), who do not reside in a state mental health treatment facility or an inpatient unit.

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Section 93. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 394.492, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 409.1676, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

409.1676 Comprehensive residential group care services to children who have extraordinary needs.—

- (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (c) "Serious behavioral problems" means behaviors of children who have been assessed by a licensed master's-level human-services professional to need at a minimum intensive services but who do not meet the criteria of s. 394.492(7). A child with an emotional disturbance as defined in s. 394.492(5) or (6) may be served in residential group care unless a determination is made by a mental health professional that such a setting is inappropriate. A child having a serious behavioral problem must have been determined in the assessment to have at least one of the following risk factors:
- 1. An adjudication of delinquency and be on conditional release status with the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- 2. A history of physical aggression or violent behavior toward self or others, animals, or property within the past year.
  - 3. A history of setting fires within the past year.
- 4. A history of multiple episodes of running away from home or placements within the past year.
  - 5. A history of sexual aggression toward other youth.

Section 94. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 394.492, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section

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6178 409.1677, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:
6179 409.1677 Model comprehensive residential services
6180 programs.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (b) "Serious behavioral problems" means behaviors of children who have been assessed by a licensed master's-level human-services professional to need at a minimum intensive services but who do not meet the criteria of s. 394.492(6) or (7). A child with an emotional disturbance as defined in s. 394.492(5) may be served in residential group care unless a determination is made by a mental health professional that such a setting is inappropriate.

Section 95. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2015.