

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate	•	House
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Senator Garcia moved the following:

## Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

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Section 1. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (10) of section 29.004, Florida Statutes, to read:

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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:

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(10) Case management. Case management includes:



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

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Case management may not include costs associated with the 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 2. 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 mental illnesses and substance abuse disorders in families and that treatment is cost-effective.
- (b) The Legislature establishes the following goals for the state related to mental illness and substance abuse treatment services in the dependency process:
  - 1. To ensure the safety of children.
- 2. To prevent and remediate the consequences of mental illnesses and substance abuse disorders on families involved in protective supervision or foster care and reduce the occurrences of mental illnesses and substance abuse disorders, including alcohol abuse or related disorders, 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.

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- 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 mental illnesses and substance abuse disorders on health indicates the need for health care services to include treatment for mental health and substance abuse disorders 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 drug court program model established 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

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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.

(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 3. 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

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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 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 mental health or substance abuse disorder treatment.

Section 4. 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

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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 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

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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 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 quardian 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 5. 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 evaluation, management, and aid for illness or injury pending the student's return to the classroom or release to a parent, guardian, designated friend, law enforcement officer, 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

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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 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;



215	3. Nurse assessment;	
216	4. Nutrition assessment;	
217	5. A preventive dental program;	
218	6. Vision screening;	
219	7. Hearing screening;	
220	8. Scoliosis screening;	
221	9. Growth and development screening;	
222	10. Health counseling;	
223	11. Referral and followup of suspected or confirmed health	
224	problems by the local county health department;	
225	12. Meeting emergency health needs in each school;	
226	13. County health department personnel to assist school	
227	personnel in health education curriculum development;	
228	14. Referral of students to appropriate health treatment,	
229	in cooperation with the private health community whenever	
230	possible;	
231	15. Consultation with a student's parent or guardian	
232	regarding the need for health attention by the family physician,	
233	dentist, or other specialist when definitive diagnosis or	
234	treatment is indicated;	
235	16. Maintenance of records on incidents of health problems,	
236	corrective measures taken, and such other information as may be	
237	needed to plan and evaluate health programs; except, however,	
238	that provisions in the plan for maintenance of health records of	
239	individual students must be in accordance with s. 1002.22;	
240	17. Health information which will be provided by the school	
241	health nurses, when necessary, regarding the placement of	
242	students in exceptional student programs and the reevaluation at	
243	periodic intervals of students placed in such programs; and	

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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.

19. Immediate notification to a student's parent, guardian, 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 6. 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

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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 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 7. 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.

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- (2) (1) "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 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) (3) "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.
  - (7) (5) "Community facility" means a any community service

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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 treatment, or emergency services.
- (9) <del>(7)</del> "Court," unless otherwise specified, means the circuit court.
- (10) (8) "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 individual person, after sufficient explanation and disclosure of the subject matter involved to enable the individual person 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 individuals persons 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 <del>pursuant to</del> chapter 400 or chapter 429.

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incapacitated.



(15) "Governmental facility" means a facility owned, operated, or administered by the Department of Corrections or the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. (16) (11) "Guardian" means the natural quardian of a minor, or a person appointed by a court to act on behalf of a ward's person if the ward is a minor or has been adjudicated

(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 quardian advocate may be granted specific additional powers by written order of the court, as provided in this part.

(18) (13) "Hospital" means a hospital facility as defined in s. 395.002 and licensed under chapter 395 and part II of chapter 408.

(19) (14) "Incapacitated" means that an individual a person has been adjudicated incapacitated pursuant to part V of chapter 744 and a quardian 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



389 or involuntary inpatient placement under s. 394.467. 390 (22) "Involuntary placement" means involuntary outpatient placement under s. 394.4655 or involuntary inpatient placement 391 392 in a receiving or treatment facility under s. 394.467. 393 (23) (16) "Law enforcement officer" means a law enforcement 394 officer as defined in s. 943.10. 395 (24) "Marriage and family therapist" means a person 396 licensed to practice marriage and family therapy under s. 491.005 or s. 491.006 or a person employed as a marriage and 397 398 family therapist by a facility operated by the United States 399 Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department 400 of Defense. 401 (25) "Mental health counselor" means a person licensed to 402 practice mental health counseling under s. 491.005 or s. 491.006 403 or a person employed as a mental health counselor by a facility 404 operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or 405 the United States Department of Defense. 406 (26) <del>(17)</del> "Mental health overlay program" means a mobile 407 service that which provides an independent examination for 408 voluntary admission admissions and a range of supplemental 409 onsite services to an individual who has persons with a mental 410 illness in a residential setting such as a nursing home, 411 assisted living facility, adult family-care home, or 412 nonresidential setting such as an adult day care center. 413 Independent examinations provided <del>pursuant to this part</del> through 414 a mental health overlay program must only be provided only under 415 contract with the department for this service or must be 416 attached to a public receiving facility that is also a community 417 mental health center.

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(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 individual's person's ability to meet the ordinary demands of living. For the purposes of this part, the term does not include a developmental disability as defined in chapter 393, intoxication, or conditions manifested only by antisocial behavior or substance abuse impairment.

(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) <del>(19)</del> "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.

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(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 of Defense.

(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 <del>licensed under</del> 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) "Public facility" means any facility that has contracted with the department to provide mental health or

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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 receive and hold individuals in involuntary status 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 pursuant to s. 394.4597(2) to receive notice of proceedings during the time a patient is held in or admitted to a receiving or treatment facility.

- (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

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orthopedically prescribed appliances, surgical dressings and bandages, supportive body bands, or other physical holding when necessary for routine physical examinations and tests; or for purposes of orthopedic, surgical, or other similar medical treatment; when used to provide support for the achievement of functional body position or proper balance; 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) (30) "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.
  - (44) "Substance abuse impairment" means a condition

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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 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.

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(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 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 8. 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

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mental health facilities, programs, and services.

- (2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT.—The department is responsible for:
- (a) The planning, evaluation, and implementation of a complete and comprehensive statewide program of mental health and substance abuse 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

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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 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

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are provided and meet the standards of the department.

- (4) APPLICATION FOR AND ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND GRANTS. The department may apply for and accept any funds, grants, gifts, or services made available to it by any agency or department of the Federal Government or any other public or private agency or person individual in aid of mental health and substance abuse programs. All such moneys must <del>shall</del> 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

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professional qualifications of and training for staff who may order or be engaged in the use of restraint or seclusion; and establish mandatory reporting, data collection, and data dissemination procedures and requirements. Such rules adopted under this subsection must require that each instance of the use of restraint or seclusion be documented in the clinical record of the individual who has been restrained or secluded patient.

- (c) Establishing 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 9. 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:

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- (a) "Case management" means those activities aimed at assessing client needs, planning services, linking the service system to a client, coordinating the various system components, monitoring service delivery, and evaluating the effect of service delivery.
- (b) "Case manager" means a person an individual 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 isdirected 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

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

394.459 Rights of individuals receiving treatment and



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- (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 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.

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- (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:
- 1. Has inflicted, or threated or attempted to inflict, or unless admitted is likely 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 thereto. 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 place 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.

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825 Detention under this paragraph is not to be considered an arrest 826 for any purpose, and an entry or other record may not be made to 827 indicate that the individual has been detained or charged with 828 any crime. The officer in charge of the detention facility must 829 notify the nearest appropriate licensed service provider within 830 8 hours after detention that the individual has been detained. 831 The detention facility must arrange, as necessary, for 832 transportation of the individual to an appropriate licensed

- 833 service provider with an available bed. Individuals detained
- 834 under this paragraph must be assessed by an attending physician
- 835 without unnecessary delay and within a 72-hour period to
- 836 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

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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 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 <del>pursuant to</del> 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

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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 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 individual patient has had an opportunity to assist in preparing and to review before prior to its implementation. The plan must shall include a space for the individual's patient's comments and signature.
- (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 individual patient has been adjudicated incapacitated or found to be incompetent to consent to treatment, express and informed consent must to treatment shall be sought from his or her instead from the patient's guardian, or guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy. If the individual patient is a minor, express and informed consent for admission or treatment must be obtained shall also be requested from the patient's guardian. Express and informed consent for

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admission or treatment of a patient under 18 years of age shall be required from the minor's patient's 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 not be a condition of admission when the patient's quardian gives express and informed consent for the patient's admission pursuant to s. 394.463 or s. 394.467.

(b) 2. 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.

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- the case of medical procedures requiring the use 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 quardian of a patient who has been adjudicated incapacitated, or from the quardian advocate of the patient if the quardian advocate has been given express court authority to consent to medical procedures or electroconvulsive treatment as provided under s. 394.4598.
- (c) When the department is the legal quardian of a patient, or is the custodian of a patient whose physician is unwilling to perform a medical procedure, including an electroconvulsive treatment, based solely on the patient's consent and whose quardian or quardian advocate is unknown or unlocatable, the court shall hold a hearing to determine the medical necessity of the medical procedure. The patient shall be physically present, unless the patient's medical condition precludes such presence, represented by counsel, and provided the right and opportunity to be confronted with, and to cross-examine, all witnesses alleging the medical necessity of such procedure. In such 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,

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and permission of the patient or the patient's guardian or quardian advocate cannot be obtained.

- (5)  $\overline{(4)}$  QUALITY OF TREATMENT.
- (a) Each individual patient shall receive services, including, for a patient placed under s. 394.4655 shall receive, 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 <del>is directed to</del> 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 <del>any</del> use of close or elevated levels of supervision, <del>of</del> 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

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incidents resulting in injury to individuals receiving services patients.

- 3. A system for investigating, tracking, managing, and responding to complaints by individuals persons receiving services or persons individuals acting on their behalf.
- (c) 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, self-inflicted injury, assault, act of abuse, neglect, or suicide attempt, if the injury requires medical treatment by a licensed health care practitioner in an acute care medical facility.
- 3. The unauthorized departure or absence of an individual from a facility in which he or she has been held for involuntary examination or involuntary 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

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examined or treated in a facility.

(d) (c) 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 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 individual patient admitted to a facility under the provisions of this part shall be allowed to receive, send, and mail sealed, unopened correspondence; and the individual's

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no patient's incoming or outgoing correspondence may not shall be opened, delayed, held, or censored by the facility unless there is reason to believe that it contains items or substances that which may be harmful to the individual patient or others, in which case the administrator may direct reasonable examination of such mail and may regulate the disposition of such items or substances.

- (c) Each facility shall allow must permit immediate access to an individual 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

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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 reasonable time.

- (e) Each individual patient receiving mental health or 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 individual patient of the procedure for reporting abuse and shall make every reasonable effort to present the information in a language the individual patient understands. A written copy of that procedure, including the telephone number of the central abuse hotline and reporting forms, must shall 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, facility staff shall to become familiar with the requirements and procedures for the reporting of abuse.
- (7) <del>(6)</del> CARE AND CUSTODY OF PERSONAL EFFECTS OF PATIENTS.—A facility shall respect the rights of an individual with regard Apatient'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,

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quardian 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 quardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative. The inventory and any amendments to it must be witnessed by two members of the facility staff and by the individual patient, if he or she is able. All of the a patient's clothing and personal effects held by the facility shall be 1123 returned to the individual patient immediately upon his or her 1124 the discharge or transfer of the patient from the facility, 1125 unless such return would be detrimental to the individual 1126 patient. If personal effects are not returned to the patient, 1127 the reason must be documented in the clinical record along with 1128 the disposition of the clothing and personal effects, which may be given instead to the individual's patient's quardian, 1129 1130 guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or 1131 representative. As soon as practicable after an emergency 1132 transfer of a patient, the individual's patient's clothing and 1133 personal effects shall be transferred to the individual's 1134 patient's new location, together with a copy of the inventory 1135 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 quardian, quardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative. 1139 (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

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voter registration forms, applications for absentee ballots, and absentee ballots.

- (9) <del>(8)</del> HABEAS CORPUS.-
- (a) At any time, and without notice, an individual a person held or admitted for mental health or substance abuse 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, quardian, quardian 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

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facility receiving a petition under this subsection shall file the petition with the clerk of the court on the next court working day.

- (d) A No fee may not shall be charged for the filing of a petition under this subsection.
- (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

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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 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 11. Section 394.4597, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 394.4597 Persons to be notified; appointment of a patient's

representative.-

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

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- 1230 (2) INVOLUNTARY ADMISSION PATIENTS. -
  - (a) At the time an individual 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 quardian or quardian advocate, health care surrogate, or proxy, or representative if he or she the patient has no guardian, and the individual's patient's attorney shall be entered in the patient's clinical record.
  - (b) If the individual patient has no quardian, quardian advocate, health care surrogate, or proxy, he or she the patient shall be asked to designate a representative. If the individual patient is unable or unwilling to designate a representative, the facility shall select a representative.
  - (c) The individual patient shall be consulted with regard to the selection of a representative by the receiving or treatment facility and may shall have authority to request that the any such representative be replaced.
  - (d) If When the receiving or treatment facility selects a representative, first preference shall be given to a health care surrogate, if one has been previously selected by the patient. If the individual patient has not previously selected a health care surrogate, the selection, except for good cause documented in the 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.



1259 5. An adult friend of the individual patient. 1260 6. The appropriate Florida local advocacy council as provided in s. 402.166. 1261 1262 (e) The following persons are prohibited from selection as 1263 an individual's representative: 1264 1. A professional providing clinical services to the 1265 individual under this part; 1266 2. The licensed professional who initiated the involuntary 1267 examination of the individual, if the examination was initiated 1268 by professional certificate; 1269 3. An employee, administrator, or board member of the 1270 facility providing the examination of the individual; 1271 4. An employee, administrator, or board member of a 1272 treatment facility providing treatment of the individual; 1273 5. A person providing any substantial professional services to the individual, including clinical and nonclinical services; 1274 1275 6. A creditor of the individual; 1276 7. A person subject to an injunction for protection against 1277 domestic violence under s. 741.30, whether the order of 1278 injunction is temporary or final, and for which the individual 1279 was the petitioner; and 1280 8. A person subject to an injunction for protection against 1281 repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence under s. 1282 784.046, whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, 1283 and for which the individual was the petitioner. 1284 (e) A licensed professional providing services to the 1285 patient under this part, an employee of a facility providing 1286 direct services to the patient under this part, a department

employee, a person providing other substantial services to the



1288	patient in a professional or business capacity, or a creditor of
1289	the patient shall not be appointed as the patient's
1290	representative.
1291	(f) The representative selected by the individual or
1292	designated by the facility has the right to:
1293	1. Receive notice of the individual's admission;
1294	2. Receive notice of proceedings affecting the individual;
1295	3. Have immediate access to the individual unless such
1296	access is documented to be detrimental to the individual;
1297	4. Receive notice of any restriction of the individual's
1298	right to communicate or receive visitors;
1299	5. Receive a copy of the inventory of personal effects upon
1300	the individual's admission and to request an amendment to the
1301	<pre>inventory at any time;</pre>
1302	6. Receive disposition of the individual's clothing and
1303	personal effects if not returned to the individual, or to
1304	approve an alternate plan;
1305	7. Petition on behalf of the individual for a writ of
1306	habeas corpus to question the cause and legality of the
1307	individual's detention or to allege that the individual is being
1308	unjustly denied a right or privilege granted under this part, or
1309	that a procedure authorized under this part is being abused;
1310	8. Apply for a change of venue for the individual's
1311	involuntary placement hearing for the convenience of the parties
1312	or witnesses or because of the individual's condition;
1313	9. Receive written notice of any restriction of the
1314	individual's right to inspect his or her clinical record;
1315	10. Receive notice of the release of the individual from a
1316	receiving facility where an involuntary examination was



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- 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 placement procedures.

Section 12. Effective July 1, 2016, section 394.4598, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4598 Guardian advocate.-

(1) The administrator, a family member, or other 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 quardian 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 the individual if the individual is the subject of a 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 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



1346 electronically or stenographically, and testimony shall be 1347 provided under oath. One of the professionals authorized to give 1348 an opinion in support of a petition for involuntary placement, as described in s. 394.4655 or s. 394.467, shall must testify. 1349 1350 The A guardian advocate shall must meet the qualifications of a 1351 guardian pursuant to contained in part IV of chapter 744, except 1352 that a professional referred to in this part, an employee of the 1353 facility providing direct services to the patient under this 1354 part, a departmental employee, a facility administrator, or 1355 member of the Florida local advocacy council shall not be 1356 appointed. A person who is appointed as a guardian advocate must 1357 agree to the appointment. A person may not be appointed as a 1358 quardian advocate unless he or she agrees to the appointment. 1359 (2) The following persons are prohibited from being 1360 appointed as an individual's guardian advocate: 1361 (a) A professional providing clinical services to the 1362 individual under this part; 1363 (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

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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 quardian advocate must, prior to the appointment, provide the prospective quardian advocate with information about the duties and responsibilities of guardian advocates, including the information about the ethics of medical decisionmaking. Before asking a quardian 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 quardian advocate to can 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

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petition of the individual's patient's attorney, the individual's patient's family, or the facility administrator.

(4) (3) 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 medications, diagnosis of mental illness or substance abuse impairment, the ethics of medical decisionmaking, and the duties of quardian 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 quardian advocates before prior to their appointment and the training course for quardian 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 quardian advocate, the duties assigned to the quardian advocate, and the needs of the individual subject to involuntary placement patient.

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(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:

- (a) The individual's patient's spouse.
- (b) An adult child of the individual patient.
- (c) A parent of the individual patient.
- (d) The adult next of kin of the individual patient.
- (e) An adult friend of the individual patient.
- (f) An adult trained and willing to serve as guardian advocate for the individual patient.

(7) (6) If a quardian 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 quardian 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



1462 guardian advocate may not consent to:

1463 (a) Abortion.

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- (b) Sterilization.
- (c) Electroconvulsive treatment.
- 1466 (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.

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

(8) (8) (7) The guardian advocate shall be discharged when the individual for whom he or she is appointed patient is discharged from an order for involuntary outpatient placement or involuntary inpatient placement or when the individual patient is transferred from involuntary to voluntary status. The court or a hearing officer shall consider the competence of the individual patient pursuant to subsection (1) and may consider an involuntarily placed individual's patient's competence to consent to treatment at any hearing. Upon sufficient evidence, the court may restore, or the magistrate or administrative law judge hearing officer may recommend that the court restore, the individual's patient's competence. A copy of the order restoring competence or the certificate of discharge containing the

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restoration of competence shall be provided to the individual patient and the quardian advocate.

Section 13. Section 394.4599, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4599 Notice.-

- (1) VOLUNTARY ADMISSION PATIENTS. Notice of an individual's a voluntary patient's admission shall only be given only at the request of the individual patient, except that, in an emergency, 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 individual patient and the individual's patient's quardian, quardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, attorney, and representative.
- 1. When notice is required to be given to an individual  $\frac{1}{4}$ patient, it shall be given both orally and in writing, in the language and terminology that the individual patient can understand, and, if needed, the facility shall provide an interpreter for the individual patient.
- 2. Notice to an individual's a patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, attorney, and representative shall be given by United States mail and by registered or certified mail with the date, time, and method of 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 the date and time of delivery documented in the clinical record. If notice is given by a state attorney or an attorney for the department, a certificate of service is shall be sufficient to document service.

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(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, quardian 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 record and shall begin as soon as reasonably possible after the individual's 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 no more than 24 hours after the minor's arrival if the facility has submitted a report to the central abuse hotline, pursuant to s. 39.201, based upon knowledge or suspicion of abuse, abandonment, or neglect and if the facility deems a delay in notification to be in the minor's best interest.

2. The receiving facility shall attempt to notify the minor's parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate until the receiving facility receives confirmation from the parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate, verbally, by



1549 telephone or other form of electronic communication, or by 1550 recorded message, that notification has been received. Attempts to notify the parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate 1551 1552 must be repeated at least once each hour during the first 12 1553 hours after the minor's arrival and once every 24 hours 1554 thereafter and must continue until such confirmation is received, unless the minor is released at the end of the 72-hour 1555 1556 examination period, or until a petition for involuntary 1557 placement is filed with the court pursuant to s. 394.463(2)(i). 1558 The receiving facility may seek assistance from a law 1559 enforcement agency to notify the minor's parent, guardian, 1560 caregiver, or guardian advocate if the facility has not 1561 received, within the first 24 hours after the minor's arrival, a 1562 confirmation by the parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian 1563 advocate that notification has been received. The receiving 1564 facility must document notification attempts in the minor's 1565 clinical record.

- (d) <del>(e)</del> 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 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 individual patient in the proceeding, if the individual 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

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in support of continued detention.

- 4. Notice that the individual patient, the individual's patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative, or the administrator may apply for a change of venue for the convenience of the parties or witnesses or because of the condition of the individual patient.
- 5. Notice that the individual patient is entitled to an independent expert examination and, if the individual patient cannot afford such an examination, that the court will provide for one.
- (e) (d) A treatment facility shall provide notice of an individual's a patient's involuntary admission on the next regular working day after the individual's 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 14. 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

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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.

- (2) The clinical record of an individual held for examination or admitted for treatment under this part shall be released if when:
- (a) The individual patient or the individual's patient's 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 individual 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 individual's patient's health care or mental health or substance abuse care.
- (b) The individual patient is represented by counsel and the records are needed by the 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

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investigation or prosecution, or for any other purpose not authorized by this part.

- (d) <del>(e)</del> The court orders such release. In determining whether there is good cause for disclosure, the court shall weigh the need for the information to be disclosed against the possible harm of disclosure to the individual person to whom such information pertains.
- (e) (d) The individual patient is committed to, or is to be 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.

1663 For the purpose of determining whether a person meets the 1664

criteria for involuntary outpatient placement or for preparing

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the proposed treatment plan pursuant to s. 394.4655, the clinical record may be released to the state attorney, the public defender if the individual is the subject of a mental illness petition, the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel if the individual is the subject of a substance abuse petition, or the patient's private legal counsel, the court, and to the appropriate mental health professionals, including the service provider identified in s. 394.4655(7)(b) s. 394.4655(6)(b)2., in accordance with state and federal law.

(10) An individual held for examination or admitted for treatment Patients shall have reasonable access to his or her their clinical records, unless such access is determined by the individual's patient's physician to be harmful to the individual patient. If the individual's patient's right to inspect his or her clinical record is restricted by the facility, written notice of such restriction shall be given to the individual patient and the individual's patient's quardian, quardian 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 15. 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

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agency within the county, or portions thereof, to take an individual a person into custody upon the entry of an ex parte order or the execution of a certificate for involuntary examination by an authorized professional and to transport that individual person to the nearest receiving facility for examination. The designated law enforcement agency may decline to transport the individual person to a receiving or detoxification facility only if:

- 1. The county or jurisdiction designated by the county has contracted on an annual basis with an emergency medical transport service or private transport company for transportation of individuals persons to receiving facilities pursuant to this section at the sole cost of the county; and
- 2. 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 individuals being transported 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 individual being transported 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 individual being transported person receiving



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- 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 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 a any law enforcement officer has custody of a person, based on either noncriminal or minor criminal behavior, a misdemeanor, or a felony other than a forcible felony as

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defined in s. 776.08, who that meets the statutory guidelines for involuntary examination under this part, the law enforcement officer shall transport the individual person to the nearest receiving facility for examination.

- (g) When any law enforcement officer has arrested a person for a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08 and it appears that the person meets the criteria 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 shall be responsible for promptly arranging for the examination and treatment of the person. A receiving facility may is not required to admit a person charged with a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08 crime for whom the facility determines and documents that it is unable to provide adequate security, but shall provide mental health 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

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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 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 16. 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) EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE PATTENTS . -
- (a) In order to be voluntarily admitted to a facility Afacility 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



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- 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.
- 4. A minor's quardian 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 quardian, 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.

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- 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 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

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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 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 an individual on a voluntary status patient may not consent to the provision of mental health treatment or substance abuse treatment for that individual the patient. An individual on voluntary status A voluntary patient who is unwilling or unable to provide express and informed consent to mental health treatment must either be discharged or transferred to involuntary status.

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- (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 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

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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.
- (4) TRANSFER TO VOLUNTARY STATUS.—An individual on 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  $\operatorname{immediately}_{\mathcal{T}}$  unless the individual  $\operatorname{patient}$  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,

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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 or others.

Section 17. Effective July 1, 2016, section 394.463, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.463 Involuntary examination.-

- (1) CRITERIA.—A person may be subject to an taken to a receiving facility for involuntary examination if there is reason to believe that he or she the person has a mental illness or substance abuse impairment 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

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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 individual a person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination, giving the findings on which that conclusion is based. The ex parte order for involuntary examination must be based on sworn testimony, written or oral, which includes specific facts that support the finding that the criteria have been met. Any behavior relied on for the issuance of an ex parte order must have occurred within the preceding 7 calendar days. The order must specify whether the individual must be taken to a mental health facility, detoxification facility, or addictions receiving facility. If other less restrictive means are not available, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, A law enforcement officer, or other designated agent of the court, shall take the individual person into custody and deliver him or her to the nearest receiving facility of the type specified in the order 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

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individual to the central receiving facility pursuant to the plan. The order of the court order must shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. A No fee may not shall be charged for the filing of an order under this subsection. Any receiving facility accepting the individual patient based on the court's this order must send a copy of the order to the Agency for Health Care Administration on the next working day. The order is shall be valid only until executed or, if not executed, for the 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 after the date it that the order was signed.

- 2. A law enforcement officer shall take a person who appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination into custody and deliver the person or have him or her delivered to 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,



2042 mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or 2043 clinical social worker may execute a certificate stating that he 2044 or she has examined the individual a person within the preceding 2045 48 hours and finds that the individual person appears to meet 2046 the criteria for involuntary examination and stating the 2047 observations upon which that conclusion is based. The 2048 certificate must specify whether the individual is to be taken 2049 to a mental health receiving facility, an addictions receiving 2050 facility, or a detoxification facility, and must include 2051 specific facts supporting the conclusion that the individual would benefit from services provided by the type of facility 2052 2053 specified. If other less restrictive means are not available, 2054 such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, A law 2055 enforcement officer shall take the individual person named in 2056 the certificate into custody and deliver him or her to the 2057 nearest receiving facility of the type specified in the 2058 certificate for involuntary examination. However, if the county 2059 in which the individual is taken into custody has a 2060 transportation exception plan specifying a central receiving 2061 facility, the law enforcement officer shall transport the 2062 individual to the central receiving facility pursuant to the 2063 plan. A law enforcement officer may only take an individual into 2064 custody on the basis of a certificate within 7 calendar days 2065 after execution of the certificate. The law enforcement officer 2066 shall complete execute a written report detailing the 2067 circumstances under which the individual person was taken into 2068 custody. The report and certificate shall be made a part of the 2069 patient's clinical record. Any receiving facility accepting the individual patient based on the this certificate must send a 2070

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

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is the subject of the ex parte order.

- (e) Petitions and The Agency for Health Care Administration 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 petitions and orders issued pursuant to s. 394.467, professional certificates, and law enforcement officers' reports are. 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, without information identifying individuals 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

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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 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

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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.
- (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

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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 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 pursuant to s. 394.463, 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 records; or
  - 2. The individual shall be transferred to a receiving



2216 facility for examination if appropriate medical and mental 2217 health treatment is available. However, the receiving facility 2218 must be notified of the transfer within 2 hours after the 2219 individual's condition has been stabilized or after 2220 determination that an emergency medical condition does not exist. The patient must be examined by a designated receiving 2221 2222 facility and released; or 2223 2. The patient must be transferred to a designated 2224 receiving facility in which appropriate medical treatment is 2225 available. However, the receiving facility must be notified of 2226 the transfer within 2 hours after the patient's condition has 2227 been stabilized or after determination that an emergency medical 2228 condition does not exist. 2229 (i) Within the 72-hour examination period or, if the 72 2230 hours ends on a weekend or holiday, no later than the next 2231 working day thereafter, one of the following actions must be 2232 taken, based on the individual needs of the patient: 2233 1. The patient shall be released, unless he or she is 2234 charged with a crime, in which case the patient shall be 2235 returned to the custody of a law enforcement officer; 2236 2. The patient shall be released, subject to the provisions 2237 of subparagraph 1., for voluntary outpatient treatment; 2238 3. The patient, unless he or she is charged with a crime, 2239 shall be asked to give express and informed consent to placement 2240 as a voluntary patient, and, if such consent is given, the 2241 patient shall be admitted as a voluntary patient; or 2242 4. A petition for involuntary placement shall be filed in 2243 the circuit court when outpatient or inpatient treatment is

deemed necessary. When inpatient treatment is deemed necessary,

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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 individual's patient's guardian, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative, to any person who executed a certificate admitting the individual patient to the receiving facility, and to any court that which ordered the individual's examination patient's evaluation.

Section 18. 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 individual is an adult person is 18 years of age or older;
- (b) The individual person has a mental illness or substance abuse impairment;
- (c) The individual person is unlikely to survive safely in the community without supervision, based on a clinical determination;
- (d) The individual person has a history of lack of compliance with treatment for mental illness or substance abuse impairment;



(e) The individual person has:

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- 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 individual person 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;
- (f) Due to The person is, as a result of his or her mental illness or substance abuse impairment, the individual is, unlikely to voluntarily participate in the recommended treatment plan and either he or she has refused voluntary placement for treatment after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of placement for treatment or he or she is unable to determine for himself or herself whether placement is necessary;
- (g) In view of the individual's person's treatment history and current behavior, the individual 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 self himself or herself 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 individual person will benefit from involuntary outpatient placement; and
  - (i) All available, less restrictive alternatives that would

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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.
- 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 clinical psychologist is not available to provide the second opinion, the second opinion may be provided by a licensed physician who has postgraduate training and experience in diagnosis and treatment of mental 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 individual patient pending completion of a hearing. The certificate shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record.
- 2. If the individual 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

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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 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 quardian advocate, if appointed, for the court's consideration for inclusion in the involuntary outpatient placement order. The service provider shall also 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

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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 not file the petition.

- (b) If an individual 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 individual 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

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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 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

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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 mental health receiving facility, an addictions receiving facility, or a detoxification facility;
  - 2. The administrator of a treatment facility.
- (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

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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, quardian 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 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

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participate in all hearings on involuntary placement.

- (5) CONTINUANCE OF HEARING.-The individual patient is entitled, with the concurrence of the individual's patient's counsel, to at least one continuance of the hearing. 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 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  $\frac{master}{master}$  to preside

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at the hearing. One of the professionals who executed the involuntary outpatient placement certificate shall be a witness. The individual who is the subject of the petition patient and his or her the 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 court shall allow testimony from persons 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 <del>pursuant to</del> 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

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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.

(b)  $2 \cdot$  The court may not order the department or the service provider to provide services if the program or service is not 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 quardian advocate, if appointed, must be approved or disapproved by the court consistent with the requirements of subsection (2).

(c) $\frac{3}{1}$ . If, in the clinical judgment of a physician, the

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individual being served patient 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 individual patient may meet the criteria for involuntary examination, the individual a person may be brought to a receiving facility pursuant to s. 394.463 for involuntary examination. If, after examination, the individual patient does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.467, the individual patient must be discharged from the receiving facility. The involuntary outpatient placement order remains shall remain in effect unless the service provider determines that the individual 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 individual patient in treatment. For any material modification of the treatment plan to which the individual patient or the individual's patient's quardian advocate, if appointed, agrees 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).

(d) (c) If, at any time before the conclusion of the initial hearing on involuntary outpatient placement, it appears to the court that the individual person does not meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement under this section but  $_{T}$ 

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instead, meets the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, the court may order the individual person 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 patient's competence to consent to treatment. If the court finds that the patient is incompetent to consent to treatment, it shall appoint a quardian advocate as provided in s. 394.4598. The quardian 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 individual person continues to meet the

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criteria for involuntary outpatient placement, the service provider shall, before the expiration of the period during which the placement treatment is ordered for the person, file in the circuit court a petition for continued involuntary outpatient placement.

- 1.2. The existing involuntary outpatient placement order remains in effect until disposition of on the petition for continued involuntary outpatient placement.
- 2.3. A certificate must shall be attached to the petition which includes a statement from the individual's person'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.
- 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

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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, 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) (c) 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.

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(e) (d) Notice of the hearing shall be provided in accordance with as set forth in s. 394.4599. The individual being served <del>patient</del> and the individual's <del>patient's</del> attorney may agree to a period of continued outpatient placement without a court hearing.

- (f) (e) The same procedure shall be repeated before the expiration of each additional period the individual being served 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 evidence regarding the individual's patient's competence. Section 394.4598 governs the discharge of the quardian advocate if the individual's patient's competency to consent to treatment has been restored.

Section 19. 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

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- 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;
- b. There is substantial likelihood that in the near future he or she will inflict serious bodily harm on self or others himself or herself or another person, as evidenced by recent behavior causing, attempting, or threatening such harm; and
- (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 clinical psychologist or another psychiatrist, both of whom have personally examined the individual patient within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement are met. However, 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

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

- (3) PETITION FOR INVOLUNTARY INPATIENT PLACEMENT. The administrator of the mental health facility, addictions receiving facility, or detoxification <u>facility</u> 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.
  - (4) APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL.-Within 1 court working day

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after the filing of a petition for involuntary inpatient placement, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the individual if the individual person who 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 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. Any attorney representing the individual patient shall have access to the individual patient, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the individual's patient's case and shall represent the interests of the individual patient, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney.

- (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.

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- (5) CONTINUANCE OF HEARING.—The individual patient is entitled, with the concurrence of the individual's patient's counsel, to at least one continuance of the hearing. 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 and shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the individual's patient's condition. If the individual wishes to waive his or her court finds that the patient's attendance at the hearing, the court must determine that the waiver 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 individual patient 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

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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 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

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involuntary inpatient placement, unless the individual patient has transferred to voluntary status.

- (c) If at any time before prior to the conclusion of the hearing on involuntary inpatient placement it appears to the court that the individual person does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement under this section, but instead meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement, the court may order the individual person 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 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 individual's patient's competence to consent to treatment. If the court finds that the individual patient is incompetent to consent to treatment, it shall appoint a guardian advocate as provided in s. 394.4598.
- (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

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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 PLACEMENT.-
- (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 quilty 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

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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 must be recorded.

- (c) Unless the individual patient is otherwise represented or is ineligible, he or she shall be represented at the hearing on the petition for continued involuntary inpatient placement by the public defender of the circuit in which the facility is located.
- (d) The Division of Administrative Hearings shall inform the individual and his or her quardian, quardian 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 individual patient continues to meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, the administrative law judge shall sign the order for continued involuntary inpatient placement for a period of up to 90 days not to exceed 6 months. The same procedure must shall be repeated prior to the expiration of each additional period the individual patient is retained.

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(f) (e) If continued involuntary inpatient placement is necessary for an individual a patient admitted while serving a criminal sentence, but whose sentence is about to expire, or for a minor 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 administrative law judge finds evidence that the individual patient is now competent to consent to treatment, the administrative law judge may issue a recommended order to the court that found the individual patient incompetent to consent to treatment that the individual's patient's competence be restored and that any guardian advocate previously appointed be discharged.

(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 20. Effective July 1, 2016, section 394.4672, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4672 Procedure for placement of veteran with federal agency.-



2970 (1) A facility owned, operated, or administered by the 2971 United States Department of Veterans Affairs which provides 2972 mental health services has authority as granted by the 2973 Department of Veterans' Affairs to: 2974 (a) Initiate and conduct involuntary examinations pursuant 2975 to s. 394.463. 2976 (b) Provide voluntary treatment pursuant to s. 394.4625. 2977 (c) Petition for involuntary inpatient placement pursuant 2.978 to s. 394.467. 2979 (d) Provide involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to 2980 this part. 2981 (2) (1) If a Whenever it is determined by the court 2982 determines that an individual a person meets the criteria for 2983 involuntary placement and he or she it appears that such person 2984 is eligible for care or treatment by the United States 2985 Department of Veterans Affairs or another other agency of the 2986 United States Government, the court, upon receipt of a 2987 certificate from the United States Department of Veterans 2988 Affairs or such other agency showing that facilities are 2989 available and that the individual person is eligible for care or 2990 treatment therein, may place that individual person with the 2991 United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal 2992 agency. The individual person whose placement is sought shall be personally served with notice of the pending placement 2993 2994 proceeding in the manner as provided in this part., and nothing 2995 in This section does not shall affect the individual's his or 2996 her right to appear and be heard in the proceeding. Upon 2997 placement, the individual is person shall be subject to the

rules and regulations of the United States Department of

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Veterans Affairs or other federal agency.

(3) The judgment or order of placement issued by a court of competent jurisdiction of another state or of the District of Columbia which places an individual, placing a person with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency for care or treatment has, shall have the same force and effect in this state as in the jurisdiction of the court entering the judgment or making the order.; and The courts of the placing state or of the District of Columbia shall retain <del>be</del> deemed to have retained jurisdiction of the individual person so placed. Consent is hereby given to the application of the law of the placing state or district with respect to the authority of the chief officer of any facility of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency operated in this state to retain custody or to transfer, parole, or discharge the individual person.

(4) (3) Upon receipt of 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 mentally ill persons and that an individual 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

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conviction of any felony or misdemeanor or if he or she has been acquitted of the charge solely on the ground of insanity, 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 <del>shall be</del> deemed to be placed with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency pursuant to the original placement.

Section 21. Section 394.47891, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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 charged or convicted of a criminal offense and who suffer from a militaryrelated 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

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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 22. 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 defendants in the justice system assessed with a mental illness shall be processed in such a manner as to appropriately address the severity of the identified mental illness through treatment services 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 other such agencies, local governments, law enforcement agencies, interested public or private entities, and individuals to support the creation and establishment of problem-solving court programs. Participation in treatment-based mental health court programs does not relieve a public or private agency of its responsibility for a child or an adult, but enables these agencies to better meet the child's or adult's needs through shared responsibility and resources.
- (2) Treatment-based mental health court programs may include pretrial intervention programs as provided in ss. 948.08, 948.16, and 985.345, postadjudicatory treatment-based mental health court programs as provided in ss. 948.01 and 948.06, and review of the status of compliance or noncompliance of sentenced defendants through a treatment-based mental health

court program.

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(3) Entry into a pretrial treatment-based mental health

3088 court program is voluntary. 3089 (4) (a) Entry into a postadjudicatory treatment-based mental 3090 health court program as a condition of probation or community 3091 control pursuant to s. 948.01 or s. 948.06 must be based upon 3092 the sentencing court's assessment of the defendant's criminal 3093 history, mental health screening outcome, amenability to the services of the program, and total sentence points; the 3094 3095 recommendation of the state attorney and the victim, if any; and 3096 the defendant's agreement to enter the program. 3097 (b) A defendant who is sentenced to a postadjudicatory 3098 mental health court program and who, while a mental health court 3099 participant, is the subject of a violation of probation or 3100 community control under s. 948.06 shall have the violation of 3101 probation or community control heard by the judge presiding over 3102 the postadjudicatory mental health court program. After a 3103 hearing on or admission of the violation, the judge shall

(5) (a) Contingent upon an annual appropriation by the Legislature, each judicial circuit 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

dispose of any such violation as he or she deems appropriate if

the resulting sentence or conditions are lawful.

the judiciary, providing case management, monitoring compliance

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of the participants in the treatment-based mental health court program with court requirements, and providing program evaluation and accountability.

- (b) Each circuit shall report sufficient client-level and programmatic data to the Office of the State Courts Administrator annually for purposes of program evaluation. Client-level data include primary offenses that resulted in the mental health court referral or sentence, treatment compliance, completion status and reasons for failure to complete, offenses committed during treatment and the sanctions imposed, frequency of court appearances, and units of service. Programmatic data include referral and screening procedures, eligibility criteria, type and duration of treatment offered, and residential treatment resources.
- (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 subsection does not preclude counties from using funds for treatment and other services 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



3144 her designee; the treatment-based mental health court program coordinators; community representatives; treatment 3145 3146 representatives; and any other persons that the chair deems 3147 appropriate. 3148 Section 23. Section 394.656, Florida Statutes, is amended 3149 to read: 3150 394.656 Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance 3151 Abuse Reinvestment Grant Program. -3152 (1) There is created within the Department of Children and 3153 Families the Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance 3154 Abuse Reinvestment Grant Program. The purpose of the program is 3155 to provide funding to counties with which they can plan, 3156 implement, or expand initiatives that increase public safety, 3157 avert increased spending on criminal justice, and improve the 3158 accessibility and effectiveness of treatment services for adults 3159 and juveniles who have a mental illness, substance abuse 3160 disorder, or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse 3161 disorders and who are in, or at risk of entering, the criminal 3162 or juvenile justice systems. 3163 (2) The department shall establish a Criminal Justice, 3164 Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Statewide Grant Policy Review Committee. The committee shall include: 3165 3166 (a) One representative of the Department of Children and Families: 3167 3168 (b) One representative of the Department of Corrections; 3169 (c) One representative of the Department of Juvenile 3170 Justice:

(d) One representative of the Department of Elderly

Affairs; and

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3173 (e) One representative of the Office of the State Courts

3174	Administrator;
3175	(f) One representative of the Department of Veterans'
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3177	(g) One representative of the Florida Sheriffs Association;
3178	(h) One representative of the Florida Police Chiefs
3179	Association;
3180	(i) One representative of the Florida Association of
3181	Counties;
3182	(j) One representative of the Florida Alcohol and Drug
3183	Abuse Association;
3184	(k) One representative of the Florida Association of
3185	Managing Entities;
3186	(1) One representative of the Florida Council for Community
3187	Mental Health; and
3188	(m) One administrator of a state-licensed limited mental
3189	health assisted living facility.
3190	(3) The committee shall serve as the advisory body to
3191	review policy and funding issues that help reduce the impact of
3192	persons with mental illnesses and substance use disorders on
3193	communities, criminal justice agencies, and the court system.
3194	The committee shall advise the department in selecting
3195	priorities for grants and investing awarded grant moneys.
3196	(4) The department shall create a grant review and
3197	selection committee that has experience in substance use and
3198	mental health disorders, community corrections, and law
3199	enforcement. To the extent possible, the members of the
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- (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:
- 1. A county applicant must have a 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, 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

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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 24. 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.-

(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

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limited in size to a maximum of 30 beds.

Section 25. Present subsections (10) and (11) of section 394.9082, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (11) and (12), respectively, and a new subsection (10) is added to that section, to read:

394.9082 Behavioral health 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 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

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- 2. 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.
- (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



3318 (d), the managing entity shall submit the data to the department on a monthly and an annual basis. The department shall create a 3319 3320 statewide database for the data described under paragraph (b) 3321 and submitted under this paragraph for the purpose of analyzing 3322 the payments for and the use of crisis stabilization services 3323 funded under the Baker Act on a statewide basis and on an individual public receiving facility basis. 3324 3325 (f) The department shall adopt rules to administer this 3326 subsection. 3327 (q) The department shall submit a report by January 31, 3328 2016, and annually thereafter, to the Governor, the President of 3329 the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives 3330 which provides details on the implementation of this subsection, 3331 including the status of the data collection process and a 3332 detailed analysis of the data collected under this subsection. 3333 Section 26. For the 2015-2016 fiscal year, the sum of \$175,000 in nonrecurring funds is appropriated from the Alcohol, 3334 Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Trust Fund to the Department of 3335 3336 Children and Families to implement this subsection. 3337 Section 27. The Division of Law Revision and Information is 3338 directed to rename part IV of chapter 765, Florida Statutes, as 3339 "Mental Health and Substance Abuse Advance Directives." 3340 Section 28. Section 765.4015, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 3341 3342 765.4015 Short title.—Sections 765.4015-765.411 may be 3343 cited as the "Jennifer Act." 3344 Section 29. Section 765.402, Florida Statutes, is created 3345 to read: 3346 765.402 Legislative findings.-



3347 (1) The Legislature recognizes that an individual with capacity has the ability to control decisions relating to his or 3348 3349 her own mental health care or substance abuse treatment. The 3350 Legislature finds that: 3351 (a) Substance abuse and some mental illnesses cause 3352 individuals to fluctuate between capacity and incapacity; 3353 (b) During periods when an individual's capacity is 3354 unclear, the individual may be unable to provide informed 3355 consent necessary to access needed treatment; 3356 (c) Early treatment may prevent an individual from becoming 3357 so ill that involuntary treatment is necessary; and 3358 (d) Individuals with substance abuse impairment or mental 3359 illness need an established procedure to express their 3360 instructions and preferences for treatment and provide advance 3361 consent to or refusal of treatment. This procedure should be 3362 less expensive and less restrictive than guardianship. 3363 (2) The Legislature further recognizes that: 3364 (a) A mental health or substance abuse treatment advance 3365 directive must provide the individual with a full range of 3366 choices. 3367 (b) For a mental health or substance abuse directive to be an effective tool, individuals must be able to choose how they 3368 3369 want their directives to be applied, including the right of 3370 revocation, during periods when they are incompetent to consent 3371 to treatment. (c) There must be a clear process so that treatment 3372 3373 providers can abide by an individual's treatment choices. 3374 Section 30. Section 765.403, Florida Statutes, is created

to read:



3376	765.403 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
3377	(1) "Adult" means any individual who has attained the age
3378	of majority or is an emancipated minor.
3379	(2) "Capacity" means that an adult has not been found to be
3380	incapacitated pursuant to s. 394.463.
3381	(3) "Health care facility" means a hospital, nursing home,
3382	hospice, home health agency, or health maintenance organization
3383	licensed in this state, or any facility subject to part I of
3384	chapter 394.
3385	(4) "Incapacity" or "incompetent" means an adult who is:
3386	(a) Unable to understand the nature, character, and
3387	anticipated results of proposed treatment or alternatives or the
3388	recognized serious possible risks, complications, and
3389	anticipated benefits of treatments and alternatives, including
3390	nontreatment;
3391	(b) Physically or mentally unable to communicate a willful
3392	and knowing decision about mental health care or substance abuse
3393	<pre>treatment;</pre>
3394	(c) Unable to communicate his or her understanding or
3395	treatment decisions; or
3396	(d) Determined incompetent pursuant to s. 394.463.
3397	(5) "Informed consent" means consent voluntarily given by a
3398	person after a sufficient explanation and disclosure of the
3399	subject matter involved to enable that person to have a general
3400	understanding of the treatment or procedure and the medically
3401	acceptable alternatives, including the substantial risks and
3402	hazards inherent in the proposed treatment or procedures or
3403	nontreatment, and to make knowing mental health care or
3404	substance abuse treatment decisions without coercion or undue



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- (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 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.
- (10) "Surrogate" means any competent adult expressly 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 31. Section 765.405, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 765.405 Mental health or substance abuse treatment advance



3434	directive; execution; allowable provisions
3435	(1) An adult with capacity may execute a mental health or
3436	substance abuse treatment advance directive.
3437	(2) A directive executed in accordance with this section is
3438	presumed to be valid. The inability to honor one or more
3439	provisions of a directive does not affect the validity of the
3440	remaining provisions.
3441	(3) A directive may include any provision relating to
3442	mental health or substance abuse treatment or the care of the
3443	principal. Without limitation, a directive may include:
3444	(a) The principal's preferences and instructions for mental
3445	health or substance abuse treatment.
3446	(b) Consent to specific types of mental health or substance
3447	abuse treatment.
3448	(c) Refusal to consent to specific types of mental health
3449	or substance abuse treatment.
3450	(d) Descriptions of situations that may cause the principal
3451	to experience a mental health or substance abuse crisis.
3452	(e) Suggested alternative responses that may supplement or
3453	be in lieu of direct mental health or substance abuse treatment,
3454	such as treatment approaches from other providers.
3455	(f) The principal's nomination of a guardian, limited
3456	guardian, or guardian advocate as provided chapter 744.
3457	(4) A directive may be combined with or be independent of a
3458	nomination of a guardian, other durable power of attorney, or
3459	other advance directive.
3460	Section 32. Section 765.406, Florida Statutes, is created
3461	to read:

765.406 Execution of a mental health or substance abuse



3463	<u>advance directive; effective date; expiration</u>
3464	(1) A directive must:
3465	(a) Be in writing.
3466	(b) Contain language that clearly indicates that the
3467	principal intends to create a directive.
3468	(c) Be dated and signed by the principal or, if the
3469	principal is unable to sign, at the principal's direction in the
3470	<pre>principal's presence.</pre>
3471	(d) Be witnessed by two adults, each of whom must declare
3472	that he or she personally knows the principal and was present
3473	when the principal dated and signed the directive, and that the
3474	principal did not appear to be incapacitated or acting under
3475	fraud, undue influence, or duress. The person designated as the
3476	surrogate may not act as a witness to the execution of the
3477	document designating the mental health or substance abuse care
3478	treatment surrogate. At least one person who acts as a witness
3479	must be neither the principal's spouse nor his or her blood
3480	relative.
3481	(2) A directive is valid upon execution, but all or part of
3482	the directive may take effect at a later date as designated by
3483	the principal in the directive.
3484	(3) A directive may:
3485	(a) Be revoked, in whole or in part, pursuant to s.
3486	765.407; or
3487	(b) Expire under its own terms.
3488	(4) A directive does not or may not:
3489	(a) Create an entitlement to mental health, substance
3490	abuse, or medical treatment or supersede a determination of
3491	medical necessity.
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3492 (b) Obligate any health care provider, professional person, 3493 or health care facility to pay the costs associated with the 3494 treatment requested. 3495 (c) Obligate a health care provider, professional person, 3496 or health care facility to be responsible for the nontreatment 3497 or personal care of the principal or the principal's personal 3498 affairs outside the scope of services the facility normally 3499 provides. 3500 (d) Replace or supersede any will or testamentary document 3501 or supersede the provision of intestate succession. 3502 Section 33. Section 765.407, Florida Statutes, is created 3503 to read: 3504 765.407 Revocation; waiver.-3505 (1) A principal with capacity may, by written statement of 3506 the principal or at the principal's direction in the principal's 3507 presence, revoke a directive in whole or in part. 3508 (2) The principal shall provide a copy of his or her 3509 written statement of revocation to his or her agent, if any, and 3510 to each health care provider, professional person, or health 3511 care facility that received a copy of the directive from the 3512 principal. 3513 (3) The written statement of revocation is effective as to 3514 a health care provider, professional person, or health care 3515 facility upon receipt. The professional person, health care 3516 provider, or health care facility, or persons acting under their 3517 direction, shall make the statement of revocation part of the 3518 principal's medical record. 3519 (4) A directive also may:

(a) Be revoked, in whole or in part, expressly or to the



3521 extent of any inconsistency, by a subsequent directive; or 3522 (b) Be superseded or revoked by a court order, including 3523 any order entered in a criminal matter. The individual's family, 3524 the health care facility, the attending physician, or any other 3525 interested person who may be directly affected by the 3526 surrogate's decision concerning any health care may seek expedited judicial intervention pursuant to rule 5.900 of the 3527 3528 Florida Probate Rules, if that person believes: 1. The surrogate's decision is not in accord with the 3529 3530 individual's known desires; 3531 2. The advance directive is ambiguous, or the individual 3532 has changed his or her mind after execution of the advance 3533 directive; 3534 3. The surrogate was improperly designated or appointed, or 3535 the designation of the surrogate is no longer effective or has 3536 been revoked; 3537 4. The surrogate has failed to discharge duties, or 3538 incapacity or illness renders the surrogate incapable of 3539 discharging duties; 3540 5. The surrogate has abused powers; or 3541 6. The individual has sufficient capacity to make his or 3542 her own health care decisions. 3543 (5) A directive that would have otherwise expired but is 3544 effective because the principal is incapacitated remains effective until the principal is no longer incapacitated unless 3545 3546 the principal elected to be able to revoke while incapacitated 3547 and has revoked the directive. 3548 (6) When a principal with capacity consents to treatment

that differs from, or refuses treatment consented to in, his or

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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 34. Section 765.410, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

765.410 Immunity from liability; weight of proof; 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 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 35. 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



3579 validly executed for the purposes of this chapter. Section 36. Subsection (5) of section 910.035, Florida 3580 3581 Statutes, is amended to read: 3582 910.035 Transfer from county for plea, and sentence, or 3583 participation in a problem-solving court. 3584 (5) PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS.-3585 (a) As used in this subsection, the term "problem-solving 3586 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 3587 3588 servicemembers court pursuant to s. 394.47891, s. 948.08, s. 3589 948.16, or s. 948.21; a mental health court pursuant to s. 3590 394.47892, s. 948.01, s. 948.06, s. 948.08, or s. 948.16; or a 3591 delinquency pretrial intervention court program pursuant to s. 3592 985.345. 3593 (b) Any person eligible for participation in a problem-3594 solving drug court shall, upon request by the person or a court, 3595 treatment program pursuant to s. 948.08(6) may be eligible to 3596 have the case transferred to a county other than that in which 3597 the charge arose if the person agrees to the transfer and the 3598 drug court program agrees and if the following conditions are 3599 met: (a) the authorized representative of the trial drug court 3600 3601 consults program of the county requesting to transfer the case shall consult with the authorized representative of the problem-3602 3603 solving drug court program in the county to which transfer is 3604 desired, and both representatives agree to the transfer. 3605 (c) (b) If all parties agree to the transfer as required by 3606 paragraph (b), approval for transfer is received from all

 $parties_{7}$  the trial court shall accept a plea of nolo contendere

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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.<del>(c)</del> 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 phone number; and the defendant's written consent to abide by the rules and procedures of the receiving county's problemsolving drug court program.
- 2. When transferring a postadjudicatory problem-solving court case, the transfer order shall 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) <del>(d)</del> After the transfer takes place, the clerk shall set the matter for a hearing before the problem-solving drug court to program judge and the court shall ensure the defendant's entry into the problem-solving drug court program.
- (f) (e) Upon successful completion of the problem-solving drug court program, the jurisdiction to which the case has been transferred shall dispose of the case pursuant to s. 948.08(6). If the defendant does not complete the problem-solving drug 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.

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3637 Section 37. Subsection (5) of section 916.106, Florida 3638 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 38. 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 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.

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

916.185 Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program.-

- (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:

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- (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 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



3724 account local needs and subject to the availability of local 3725 resources. 3726 (b) In creating and implementing the program, the 3727 department shall include a comprehensive continuum of care and 3728 services which uses evidence-based practices and best practices to treat individuals who have mental health and co-occurring 3729 3730 substance use disorders. 3731 (c) The department and the respective judicial circuits 3732 shall implement this section within available resources. State 3733 funding may be made available through a specific appropriation. 3734 (4) ELIGIBILITY.—Participation in the Forensic Hospital 3735 Diversion Pilot Program is limited to individuals who: 3736 (a) Are 18 years of age or older; 3737 (b) Are charged with a felony of the second degree or a 3738 felony of the third degree; 3739 (c) Do not have a significant history of violent criminal 3740 offenses; 3741 (d) Have been adjudicated incompetent to proceed to trial 3742 or not quilty by reason of insanity under this part; 3743 (e) Meet public safety and treatment criteria established 3744 by the department for placement in a community setting; and 3745 (f) Would be admitted to a state mental health treatment 3746 facility if not for the availability of the Forensic Hospital 3747 Diversion Pilot Program. 3748 (5) TRAINING.—The Legislature encourages the Florida Supreme Court, in consultation and cooperation with the Task 3749 3750 Force on Substance Abuse and Mental Health Issues in the Courts, 3751 to develop educational training on the community forensic system

for judges in the pilot program areas.



3753	(6) RULEMAKING.—The department may adopt rules to
3754	administer this section.
3755	(7) REPORT.—The Office of Program Policy Analysis and
3756	Government Accountability shall review and evaluate the Forensic
3757	Hospital Diversion Pilot Program and submit a report to the
3758	Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the
3759	House of Representatives by December 31, 2016. The report shall
3760	examine the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of providing
3761	forensic mental health services in secure, outpatient,
3762	community-based settings. In addition, the report shall examine
3763	the impact of the Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program on
3764	<pre>public health and safety.</pre>
3765	Section 40. Section 944.805, Florida Statutes, is created
3766	to read:
3767	944.805 Nonviolent offender reentry program.—
3768	(1) As used in this section, the term:
3769	(a) "Department" means the Department of Corrections.
3770	(b) "Nonviolent offender" means an offender whose primary
3771	offense is a felony of the third degree, who is not the subject
3772	of a domestic violence injunction currently in force, and who
3773	has never been convicted of:
3774	1. A forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08;
3775	2. An offense specified in s. 775.082(9)(a)1.r., regardless
3776	of prior incarceration or release;
3777	3. An offense described in chapter 847;
3778	4. An offense under chapter 827;
3779	5. Any offense specified in s. 784.07, s. 784.074, s.
3780	784.075, s. 784.076, s. 784.08, s. 784.083, or s. 784.085;
3781	6. Any offense involving the possession or use of a



3782 firearm;

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- 7. A capital felony or a felony of the first or second degree;
- 8. Any offense that requires a person to register as a sexual offender pursuant to s. 943.0435.
- (2) (a) The department shall develop and administer a reentry program for nonviolent offenders. The reentry program must include prison-based substance abuse treatment, general education development and adult basic education courses, vocational training, training in decisionmaking and personal development, and other rehabilitation programs.
- (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 onehalf of his or her original sentence, and must have been identified as needing substance abuse treatment.



3811 (4) In addition, the department must consider the following 3812 factors when selecting participants for the reentry program: 3813 (a) The offender's history of disciplinary reports. 3814 (b) The offender's criminal history. 3815 (c) The severity of the offender's addiction. 3816 (d) The offender's history of criminal behavior related to 3817 substance abuse. 3818 (e) Whether the offender has participated or requested to 3819 participate in any general educational development certificate 3820 program or other educational, technical, work, vocational, or 3821 self-rehabilitation program. 3822 (f) The results of any risk assessment of the offender. 3823 (q) The outcome of all past participation of the offender 3824 in substance abuse treatment programs. 3825 (h) The possible rehabilitative benefits that substance 3826 abuse treatment, educational programming, vocational training, 3827 and other rehabilitative programming might have on the offender. 3828 (i) The likelihood that the offender's participation in the 3829 program will produce the same deterrent effect, protect the 3830 public, save taxpayer dollars, and prevent or delay recidivism 3831 to an equal or greater extent than completion of the sentence 3832 previously imposed. 3833 (5) (a) If an offender volunteers to participate in the reentry program, meets the eligibility criteria, and is selected 3834 3835 by the department based on the considerations in subsection (4) 3836 and if space is available in the reentry program, the department 3837 may request the sentencing court to approve the offender's 3838 participation in the reentry program. The request must be made

in writing, must include a brief summation of the department's

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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

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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 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

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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 act;
- 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



3927 department and the court, the court shall issue an order 3928 modifying the sentence imposed and placing the offender on drug 3929 offender probation, as described in s. 948.20(2), subject to the 3930 department's certification of the offender's successful 3931 completion of the remainder of the reentry program. The term of 3932 drug offender probation must not be less than the remaining time 3933 the offender would have served in prison had he or she not 3934 participated in the program. A condition of drug offender 3935 probation may include electronic monitoring or placement in a 3936 community residential or nonresidential licensed substance abuse 3937 treatment facility under the jurisdiction of the department or 3938 the Department of Children and Families or any public or private entity providing such services. The order must include findings 3939 3940 that the offender's performance is satisfactory, that the 3941 requirements for resentencing under this section are satisfied, 3942 and that public safety will not be compromised. If the nonviolent offender violates the conditions of drug offender 3943 3944 probation, the court may revoke probation and impose any 3945 sentence that it might have originally imposed. An offender may 3946 not be released from the custody of the department under this 3947 section except pursuant to a judicial order modifying his or her 3948 sentence. 3949 (b) If an offender released pursuant to paragraph (a) 3950 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

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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 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

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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 of the reentry program and the number of participants who are 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.
- (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



4014 entirety. Section 41. Subsection (8) is added to section 948.01, 4015 4016 Florida Statutes, to read: 4017 948.01 When court may place defendant on probation or into 4018 community control.— 4019 (8) (a) Notwithstanding s. 921.0024 and effective for 4020 offenses committed on or after July 1, 2015, the sentencing 4021 court may place the defendant into a postadjudicatory treatment-4022 based mental health court program if the offense is a nonviolent 4023 felony, the defendant is amenable to mental health treatment, 4024 including taking prescribed medications, and the defendant is 4025 otherwise qualified under s. 394.47892(4). The satisfactory 4026 completion of the program must be a condition of the defendant's 4027 probation or community control. As used in this subsection, the 4028 term "nonviolent felony" means a third degree felony violation 4029 under chapter 810 or any other felony offense that is not a 4030 forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08. 4031 (b) The defendant must be fully advised of the purpose of 4032 the program and the defendant must agree to enter the program. 4033 The original sentencing court shall relinquish jurisdiction of the defendant's case to the postadjudicatory treatment-based 4034 4035 mental health court program until the defendant is no longer 4036 active in the program, the case is returned to the sentencing 4037 court due to the defendant's termination from the program for

(c) The Department of Corrections may establish designated mental health probation officers to support individuals under supervision of the mental health court.

failure to comply with the terms thereof, or the defendant's

sentence is completed.

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4043 Section 42. Paragraph (j) is added to subsection (2) of section 948.06, Florida Statutes, to read: 4044 948.06 Violation of probation or community control; 4045 4046 revocation; modification; continuance; failure to pay 4047 restitution or cost of supervision.-4048 (2) 4049 (j)1. Notwithstanding s. 921.0024 and effective for 4050 offenses committed on or after July 1, 2015, the court may order 4051 the offender to successfully complete a postadjudicatory 4052 treatment-based mental health court program under s. 394.47892 4053 or a military veterans and servicemembers court program under s. 4054 394.47891 if: 4055 a. The court finds or the offender admits that the offender 4056 has violated his or her community control or probation. 4057 b. The underlying offense is a nonviolent felony. As used in this subsection, the term "nonviolent felony" means a third 4058 4059 degree felony violation under chapter 810 or any other felony 4060 offense that is not a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08. c. The court determines that the offender is amenable to 4061 4062 the services of a postadjudicatory treatment-based mental health 4063 court program, including taking prescribed medications, or a military veterans and servicemembers court program. 4064 4065 d. The court explains the purpose of the program to the 4066 offender and the offender agrees to participate. 4067 e. The offender is otherwise qualified to participate in a 4068 postadjudicatory treatment-based mental health court program 4069 under s. 394.47892(4) or a military veterans and servicemembers 4070 court program under s. 394.47891.

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control or probation, the original sentencing court shall relinquish jurisdiction of the offender's case to the postadjudicatory treatment-based mental health 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 thereof, or the offender's sentence is completed.

Section 43. Paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 948.08, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsection (8) of that section is redesignated as subsection (9), and a new subsection (8) is added to that section, 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 veterans who were 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 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

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veterans' treatment program, the court may deny the defendant's admission into the pretrial veterans' treatment program.

(8) (a) Notwithstanding any provision of this section, a defendant identified as having a mental illness who has not been convicted of a felony and is charged with a nonviolent felony that includes a third degree felony violation of chapter 810 or any other felony offense that is not a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08 is eliqible for voluntary admission into a pretrial mental health court program, established pursuant to s. 394.47892 and approved by the chief judge of the circuit, for a period to be determined by the risk and needs assessment of the defendant, upon motion of either party or the court's own motion.

(b) At the end of the pretrial intervention period, the court shall consider the recommendation of the treatment provider and the recommendation of the state attorney as to disposition of the pending charges. The court shall determine, by written finding, whether the defendant has successfully completed the pretrial intervention program. If the court finds that the defendant has not successfully completed the pretrial intervention program, the court may order the person to continue in education and treatment, which may include a mental health program offered by a licensed service provider, as defined in s. 394.455, or order that the charges revert to normal channels for prosecution. The court shall dismiss the charges upon a finding that the defendant has successfully completed the pretrial intervention program.

Section 44. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and present subsection (4) of section 948.16, Florida Statutes, are amended,

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present subsections (3) and (4) of that section are redesignated as subsections (4) and (5), respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

948.16 Misdemeanor pretrial substance abuse education and treatment intervention program; misdemeanor pretrial veterans' treatment intervention program; misdemeanor pretrial mental health court program.-

- (2)(a) A veteran, as defined in s. 1.01, including veterans who were 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 psychological problem, and who is charged with a misdemeanor is eliqible 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 pretrial veterans' treatment intervention program if the defendant has previously entered a court-ordered veterans' treatment program.
- (3) A defendant who is charged with a misdemeanor and identified as having a mental illness is eligible for voluntary admission into a misdemeanor pretrial mental health court program established pursuant to s. 394.47892, approved by the chief judge of the circuit, for a period to be determined by the risk and needs assessment of the defendant, upon motion of either party or the court's own motion.
  - (5) (4) Any public or private entity providing a pretrial

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substance abuse education and treatment program or mental health program under this section shall contract with the county or appropriate governmental entity. The terms of the contract shall include, but not be limited to, the requirements established for private entities under s. 948.15(3). This requirement does not apply to services provided by the Department of Veterans' Affairs or the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

Section 45. 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.
- (2) Effective for a probationer or community controllee whose crime is committed on or after July 1, 2015, and who is a veteran, as defined in s. 1.01, including veterans who were 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 psychological problem, the court

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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.

(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 46. Present subsection (4) of section 985.345, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (7) and amended, and new subsections (4), (5), and (6) are added to that section, to read:

985.345 Delinquency pretrial intervention program.-

- (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a child is eligible for voluntary admission into a delinguency pretrial mental health court program, established pursuant to s. 394.47892, approved by the chief judge of the circuit, for a period based on the program requirements and the treatment services that are suitable for the child, upon motion of either party or the court's own motion if the child is charged with:
  - (a) A misdemeanor; or
- (b) A nonviolent felony; for purposes of this subsection, the term "nonviolent felony" means a third degree felony violation of chapter 810 or any other felony offense that is not a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08, and the child is

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identified as having a mental illness and has not been previously adjudicated for a felony.

- (5) At the end of the delinquency pretrial intervention period, the court shall consider the recommendation of the state attorney and the program administrator as to disposition of the pending charges. The court shall determine, by written finding, whether the child has successfully completed the delinquency pretrial intervention program. If the court finds that the child has not successfully completed the delinquency pretrial intervention program, the court may order the child to continue in an education, treatment, or monitoring program if resources and funding are available or order that the charges revert to normal channels for prosecution. The court may dismiss the charges upon a finding that the child has successfully completed the delinquency pretrial intervention program.
- (6) A child whose charges are dismissed after successful completion of the mental health court program, if otherwise eligible, may have his or her arrest record and plea of nolo contendere to the dismissed charges expunged under s. 943.0585.
- (7) (4) Any entity, whether public or private, providing pretrial substance abuse education, treatment intervention, and a urine monitoring program, or a mental health program under this section must contract with the county or appropriate governmental entity, and the terms of the contract must include, but need not be limited to, the requirements established for private entities under s. 948.15(3). It is the intent of the Legislature that public or private entities providing substance abuse education and treatment intervention programs involve the active participation of parents, schools, churches, businesses,

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law enforcement agencies, and the department or its contract providers.

Section 47. 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 and procedures for notification under this paragraph.

Section 48. 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

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designee shall immediately notify the parent of a student who is removed from school, school transportation, or a schoolsponsored 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 49. 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 s. 394.455(13) s. 394.455(9) and as described in s. 394.459(4) (a) s. 394.459(3) (a), from the child's parent or legal guardian. 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

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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 50. 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 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.



4333 (c) An adult qualifying for voluntary admission for substance abuse treatment under s. 394.4625 s. 397.601. 4334 4335 (d) An adult meeting the criteria for involuntary admission 4336 for substance abuse impairment under s. 394.463 s. 397.675. 4337 Section 51. Effective July 1, 2016, paragraphs (a) and (c) 4338 of subsection (3) of section 394.495, Florida Statutes, are 4339 amended to read: 4340 394.495 Child and adolescent mental health system of care; 4341 programs and services.-4342 (3) Assessments must be performed by: 4343 (a) A professional as defined in s. 394.455(6), (31), (34), (35), or (36) s. 394.455(2), (4), (21), (23), or (24); 4344 4345 (c) A person who is under the direct supervision of a 4346 professional as defined in s. 394.455(6), (31), (34), (35), or 4347 (36) s. 394.455(2), (4), (21), (23), or (24) or a professional 4348 licensed under chapter 491. 4349 4350 The department shall adopt by rule statewide standards for 4351 mental health assessments, which must be based on current 4352 relevant professional and accreditation standards. 4353 Section 52. Effective July 1, 2016, subsection (6) of 4354 section 394.496, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 4355 394.496 Service planning.-(6) A professional as defined in s. 394.455(6), (31), (34), 4356 4357 (35), or (36) s. 394.455(2), (4), (21), (23), or (24) or a 4358 professional licensed under chapter 491 must be included among 4359 those persons developing the services plan.

Section 53. Effective July 1, 2016, subsection (2) of

section 394.499, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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394.499 Integrated children's crisis stabilization 4363 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 quardian, 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 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.

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- 4391 (c) A person under 18 years of age who wishes to enter 4392 treatment for substance abuse and applies to a service provider 4393 for voluntary admission, pursuant to s. 394.4625(1)(a) s. 397.601. 4394 (d) A person under 18 years of age who meets the criteria 4395 for involuntary admission because there is good faith reason to 4396 4397 believe the person is substance abuse impaired pursuant to s. 4398 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.
  - (d) (e) A person under 18 years of age who meets the criteria for examination or admission under paragraph (b) or paragraph (d) and has a coexisting mental health and substance abuse disorder.
  - Section 54. 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 4418 crisis" means a child, adolescent, or adult who is experiencing 4419

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

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 394.455(27),  $\frac{394.455(26)}{394.455(26)}$ , respectively.

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Section 57. 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 s.394.463 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 per week; and is designated by the department to serve individuals found to be substance use impaired as described in s. 394.463 s. 397.675 who meet the placement criteria for thiscomponent.
- 2. "Day or night treatment" is a service provided in a nonresidential environment, with a structured schedule of

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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-perweek 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 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

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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 58. 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.
- 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



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- 5. Specific facts indicating that the respondent meets the criteria for involuntary admission in s. 394.463 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 59. Effective July 1, 2016, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 397.94, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 397.94 Children's substance abuse services; information and referral network.-
- (1) The substate entity shall determine the most costeffective method for delivering this service and may select a new provider or utilize an existing provider or providers with a record of success in providing information and referral services.
- (a) The plan must provide assurances that the information and referral network will include a resource directory that contains information regarding the children's substance abuse services available, including, but not limited to:
- 1. Public and private resources by service component, including resources for involuntary admissions under s. 394.463 s. 397.675.
- 2. Hours of operation and hours during which services are provided.
  - 3. Ages of persons served.
  - 4. Description of services.



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6. Fee schedules.

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Section 60. 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 order to comply with any caretaker screening or fingerprinting requirements.

Section 61. 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

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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 62. 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 or mental health treatment facilities as defined by s. 394.455(47) s. 394.455(32).

Section 63. 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 s. 394.455(47) s. 394.455(32), without an involuntary placement proceeding as provided by law.

Section 64. Effective July 1, 2016, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 790.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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4623 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 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.

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- 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 s. 394.463(2)(g) s. 397.6818, or and involuntary substance abuse treatment under s. 394.463 s. 397.6957, but does not include a person in a mental institution for observation or discharged from a mental institution based upon the initial review by the physician or a voluntary admission to a mental institution; or
- (II) Notwithstanding sub-sub-subparagraph (I), voluntary admission to a mental institution for outpatient or inpatient treatment of a person who had an involuntary examination under s. 394.463, where each of the following conditions have been met:
- (A) An examining physician found that the person is an imminent danger to himself or herself or others.
- (B) The examining physician certified that if the person did not agree to voluntary treatment, a petition for involuntary outpatient or inpatient treatment would have been filed under s. 394.463(2)(g) s. 394.463(2)(i)4., or the examining physician certified that a petition was filed and the person subsequently agreed to voluntary treatment prior to a court hearing on the petition.
- (C) Before agreeing to voluntary treatment, the person received written notice of that finding and certification, and



written notice that as a result of such finding, he or she may be prohibited from purchasing a firearm, and may not be eligible to apply for or retain a concealed weapon or firearms license under s. 790.06 and the person acknowledged such notice in writing, in substantially the following form:

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"I understand that the doctor who examined me believes I am a danger to myself or to others. I understand that if I do not agree to voluntary treatment, a petition will be filed in court to require me to receive involuntary treatment. I understand that if that petition is filed, I have the right to contest it. In the event a petition has been filed, I understand that I can subsequently agree to voluntary treatment prior to a court hearing. I understand that by agreeing to voluntary treatment in either of these situations, I may be prohibited from buying firearms and from applying for or retaining a concealed weapons or firearms license until I apply for and receive relief from that restriction under Florida law."

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(D) A judge or a magistrate has, pursuant to sub-subsubparagraph c.(II), reviewed the record of the finding, certification, notice, and written acknowledgment classifying the person as an imminent danger to himself or herself or others, and ordered that such record be submitted to the department.

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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.

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- (I) Except as provided in sub-sub-subparagraph (II), clerks of court shall submit these records to the department within 1 month after the rendition of the adjudication or commitment. Reports shall be submitted in an automated format. The reports must, at a minimum, include the name, along with any known alias or former name, the sex, and the date of birth of the subject.
- (II) For persons committed to a mental institution pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph b.(II), within 24 hours after the person's agreement to voluntary admission, a record of the finding, certification, notice, and written acknowledgment must be filed by the administrator of the receiving or treatment facility, as defined in s. 394.455, with the clerk of the court for the county in which the involuntary examination under s. 394.463 occurred. No fee shall be charged for the filing under this sub-sub-subparagraph. The clerk must present the records to a judge or magistrate within 24 hours after receipt of the records. A judge or magistrate is required and has the lawful 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

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record be submitted to the department pursuant to sub-subsubparagraph c.(II), for relief from the firearm disabilities imposed by such adjudication or commitment. A copy of the petition shall be served on the state attorney for the county in which the person was adjudicated or committed. The state attorney may object to and present evidence relevant to the relief sought by the petition. The hearing on the petition may be open or closed as the petitioner may choose. The petitioner may present evidence and subpoena witnesses to appear at the hearing on the petition. The petitioner may confront and crossexamine witnesses called by the state attorney. A record of the hearing shall be made by a certified court reporter or by courtapproved electronic means. The court shall make written findings of fact and conclusions of law on the issues before it and issue a final order. The court shall grant the relief requested in the petition if the court finds, based on the evidence presented with respect to the petitioner's reputation, the petitioner's mental health record and, if applicable, criminal history 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

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sub-subparagraph has no effect on the loss of civil rights, including firearm rights, for any reason other than the particular adjudication of mental defectiveness or commitment to a mental institution from which relief is granted.

- e. Upon receipt of proper notice of relief from firearm disabilities granted under sub-subparagraph d., the department shall delete any mental health record of the person granted relief from the automated database of persons who are prohibited from purchasing a firearm based on court records of adjudications of mental defectiveness or commitments to mental institutions.
- f. The department is authorized to disclose data collected pursuant to this subparagraph to agencies of the Federal Government and other states for use exclusively in determining the lawfulness of a firearm sale or transfer. The department is also authorized to disclose this data to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for purposes of determining eligibility for issuance of a concealed weapons or concealed 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

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or exempt from disclosure by law shall retain such confidential or exempt status when transferred to the department.

Section 65. Effective July 1, 2016, section 397.601, Florida Statutes, which composes part IV of chapter 397, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 66. Effective July 1, 2016, sections 397.675, 397.6751, 397.6752, 397.6758, 397.6759, 397.677, 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 67. 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 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, quardian, or quardian 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

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

Section 68. 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 69. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2015.

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4855 ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= 4856 And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to mental health and substance abuse; 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 school-sponsored 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 guarantee 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

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abuse care as an element of the continuity of care management system that the department must establish; deleting duties and 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 quidelines for decisions of guardian advocates; amending s. 394.4599, F.S.;

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including health care surrogates and proxies as individuals who may act on behalf of an individual 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

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for the release or discharge of the individual; providing that a voluntarily admitted individual who 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; providing quidelines for an attorney representing an individual subject to proceedings for involuntary outpatient placement; requiring the court to appoint the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel under certain circumstances; 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 quardian advocate for the individual; requiring the court to inform the individual and his or her representatives of the individual's right to an

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independent expert examination with regard to proceedings for involuntary outpatient placement; 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 for military veterans and servicemembers court programs; creating s. 394.47892, F.S.; authorizing the creation

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of treatment-based mental health court programs; providing for eligibility; providing program requirements; providing for an advisory 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 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; amending s. 394.9082, F.S.; 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

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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; providing a directive to the Division of Law Revision and Information; 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

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mental health or substance 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; 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 problem-solving 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; 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 ss. 948.01 and 948.06, F.S.; providing for courts to order certain defendants on probation or community control to postadjudicatory mental health court programs; amending s. 948.08, F.S.; expanding eligibility requirements for certain pretrial intervention programs; providing for voluntary admission into pretrial mental health court program; amending s. 948.16, F.S.; expanding eligibility of veterans for a misdemeanor pretrial veterans' treatment intervention program; providing eligibility of misdemeanor defendants for a misdemeanor pretrial mental health court program; amending s. 948.21, F.S.; expanding veterans' eligibility for participating in treatment programs while on court-ordered probation or community control; amending s. 985.345, F.S.; authorizing pretrial mental health court programs for certain juvenile offenders; providing for disposition of pending charges after completion of the pretrial intervention program; 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,

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394.496, 394.499, 394.67, 394.674, 394.9085, 397.311, 397.702, 397.94, 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; 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.

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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. 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

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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 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; providing effective dates.