Amendment No.

## CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

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Representative McBurney offered the following:

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## Amendment to Amendment (397419) (with title amendment)

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Remove lines 3009-4247 and insert:

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Section 78. Subsection (6) of section 39.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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39.001 Purposes and intent; personnel standards and screening.—

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(6) MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES.-

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(a) The Legislature recognizes that early referral and comprehensive treatment can help combat <u>mental illnesses and</u> substance abuse <u>disorders</u> in families and that treatment is cost-effective.

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(b) The Legislature establishes the following goals for

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the state related to <u>mental illness and</u> substance abuse treatment services in the dependency process:

- 1. To ensure the safety of children.
- 2. To prevent and remediate the consequences of <u>mental</u> <u>illnesses and</u> substance abuse <u>disorders</u> on families involved in protective supervision or foster care and reduce <u>the occurrences</u> <u>of mental illnesses and</u> substance abuse <u>disorders</u>, including alcohol abuse <u>or related disorders</u>, for families who are at risk of being involved in protective supervision or foster care.
- 3. To expedite permanency for children and reunify healthy, intact families, when appropriate.
  - 4. To support families in recovery.
- (c) The Legislature finds that children in the care of the state's dependency system need appropriate health care services, that the impact of 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 for services to children and parents, where appropriate, and that it is in the state's best interest that such children be provided the services they need to enable them to become and remain independent of state care. In order to provide these services, the state's dependency system must have the ability to identify and provide appropriate intervention and treatment for children with personal or family-related mental illness and substance abuse problems.
  - (d) It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage the

use of the mental health court program model established under s. 394.47892 and the drug court program model established under by s. 397.334 and authorize courts to assess children and persons who have custody or are requesting custody of children where good cause is shown to identify and address mental illnesses and substance abuse disorders problems as the court deems appropriate at every stage of the dependency process. Participation in treatment, including a mental health court program or a treatment-based drug court program, may be required by the court following adjudication. Participation in assessment and treatment before prior to adjudication is shall be voluntary, except as provided in s. 39.407(16).

- (e) It is therefore the purpose of the Legislature to provide authority for the state to contract with mental health service providers and community substance abuse treatment providers for the development and operation of specialized support and overlay services for the dependency system, which will be fully implemented and used as resources permit.
- (f) Participation in a 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 79. Subsection (10) of section 39.507, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.507 Adjudicatory hearings; orders of adjudication.-

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(10) After an adjudication of dependency, or a finding of
dependency in which 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 order may be made only
upon good cause shown and pursuant to notice and procedural
requirements provided under the Florida Rules of Juvenile
Procedure. The assessment or evaluation must be administered by
an appropriate \frac{1}{2} qualified professional, as defined in s. 39.01
or 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 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 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
subsection may be made only upon good cause shown. This
subsection does not authorize placement of a child with a person
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seeking custody, other than the parent or legal custodian, who requires mental health or substance abuse disorder treatment.

Section 80. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 39.521, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.521 Disposition hearings; powers of disposition.-
- (1) A disposition hearing shall be conducted by the court, if the court finds that the facts alleged in the petition for dependency were proven in the adjudicatory hearing, or if the parents or legal custodians have consented to the finding of dependency or admitted the allegations in the petition, have failed to appear for the arraignment hearing after proper notice, or have not been located despite a diligent search having been conducted.
- (b) When any child is adjudicated by a court to be dependent, the court having jurisdiction of the child has the power by order to:
- 1. Require the parent and, when appropriate, the legal custodian and the child to participate in treatment and services identified as necessary. The court may require the person who has custody or who is requesting custody of the child to submit to a mental health or substance abuse disorder assessment or evaluation. The order may be made only upon good cause shown and pursuant to notice and procedural requirements provided under the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure. The mental health assessment or evaluation must be administered by a qualified professional, as defined in s. 39.01, and the substance abuse

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 mental health court program established under s. 394.47892 or
$\underline{\mathtt{a}}$ treatment-based drug court program established under s.
397.334. In addition to supervision by the department, the
court, including the mental health court program or the
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

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of a relative of the child or another adult approved by the court, or in the custody of the department. Protective supervision continues until the court terminates it or until the child reaches the age of 18, whichever date is first. Protective supervision shall be terminated by the court whenever the court determines that permanency has been achieved for the child, whether with a parent, another relative, or a legal custodian, and that protective supervision is no longer needed. The 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 must 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 not required if, so long as permanency has been established for the child.

Section 81. Section 394.4655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 394.4655 Involuntary outpatient services placement.
- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Court" means a circuit court or a criminal county court.
- (b) "Criminal county court" means a county court
  exercising its original jurisdiction in a misdemeanor case under

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- (2) (1) CRITERIA FOR INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES

  PLACEMENT.—A person may be ordered to involuntary outpatient

  services placement upon a finding of the court, by clear and

  convincing evidence, that the person meets all of the following

  criteria by clear and convincing evidence:
  - (a) The person is 18 years of age or older. +
  - (b) The person has a mental illness.÷
- (c) The person is unlikely to survive safely in the community without supervision, based on a clinical determination  $\cdot$
- (d) The person has a history of lack of compliance with treatment for mental illness.  $\div$ 
  - (e) The person has:
- 1. 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 services in a forensic or correctional facility. The 36-month period does not include any period during which the 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) The person is, as a result of his or her mental illness, unlikely to voluntarily participate in the recommended treatment plan and either he or she has refused voluntary

<u>services</u> placement for treatment after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of why the <u>services are necessary purpose of placement for treatment</u> or he or she is unable to determine for himself or herself whether <u>services are placement is necessary.</u>

- (g) In view of the person's treatment history and current behavior, the person is in need of involuntary outpatient services placement in order to prevent a relapse or deterioration that would be likely to result in serious bodily harm to 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 person will benefit from involuntary outpatient <u>services</u>. <del>placement; and</del>
- (i) All available, less restrictive alternatives that would offer an opportunity for improvement of his or her condition have been judged to be inappropriate or unavailable.
  - (3) <del>(2)</del> INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES <del>PLACEMENT</del>.-
- (a)1. A patient who is being recommended for involuntary outpatient services placement by the administrator of the receiving facility where the patient has been examined may be retained by the facility after adherence to the notice 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 patient within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for involuntary outpatient

services 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 illness 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 services placement certificate that authorizes the receiving facility to retain the patient pending completion of a hearing. The certificate must shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record.

2. If the patient has been stabilized and no longer meets the criteria for involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463(1), the patient must be released from the receiving facility while awaiting the hearing for involuntary outpatient services placement. Before filing a petition for involuntary outpatient services 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 services placement, unless the person is otherwise participating in outpatient psychiatric treatment and is not in need of public financing for that treatment, in which

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case the individual, if eligible, may be ordered to involuntary treatment pursuant to the existing psychiatric treatment relationship.

The service provider shall prepare a written proposed treatment plan in consultation with the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if appointed, for the court's consideration for inclusion in the involuntary outpatient services placement order that addresses the nature and extent of the mental illness and any co-occurring substance use disorder that necessitate involuntary outpatient services. The treatment plan must specify the likely level of care, including the use of medication, and anticipated discharge criteria for terminating involuntary outpatient services. The service provider shall also provide a copy of the proposed treatment plan to the patient and the administrator of the receiving facility. The treatment plan must specify the nature and extent of the patient's mental illness, 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 person's mental illness and assist the person in living and functioning in the community or to prevent a relapse or deterioration. Service providers may select and supervise other individuals to implement specific aspects of the treatment plan. The services in the treatment plan must be deemed clinically appropriate by a physician, clinical psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family

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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. The service provider must notify the managing entity if the requested services are not available. The managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested services.

(b) If a patient in involuntary inpatient placement meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient services placement, the administrator of the treatment facility may, before the expiration of the period during which the treatment facility is authorized to retain the patient, recommend involuntary outpatient services placement. 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 patient within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for involuntary outpatient services 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 <u>illness</u> and nervous disorders or by a psychiatric nurse. Any second opinion authorized in this subparagraph may be conducted through a faceto-face examination, in person or by electronic means. Such recommendation must be entered on an involuntary outpatient <u>services</u> placement certificate, and the certificate must be made a part of the patient's clinical record.

- (c)1. The administrator of the treatment facility shall provide a copy of the involuntary outpatient services placement certificate and a copy of the state mental health discharge form to the managing entity a department representative in the county where the patient will be residing. For persons who are leaving a state mental health treatment facility, the petition for involuntary outpatient services placement must be filed in the county where the patient will be residing.
- 2. The service provider that will have primary responsibility for service provision shall be identified by the designated department representative <u>before prior to</u> the order for involuntary outpatient <u>services placement</u> and must, <u>before prior to</u> filing a petition for involuntary outpatient <u>services placement</u>, certify to the court whether the services recommended in the patient's discharge plan are available <u>in the local community</u> and whether the service provider agrees to provide those services. The service provider must develop with the patient, or the patient's guardian advocate, if appointed, a treatment or service plan that addresses the needs identified in

the discharge plan. The plan must be deemed to be clinically appropriate by a physician, clinical psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker, as defined in this chapter, who consults with, or is employed or contracted by, the service provider.

- 3. If the service provider certifies that the services in the proposed treatment or service plan are not available, the petitioner may not file the petition. The service provider must notify the managing entity if the requested services are not available. The managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested services.
- (4) (3) PETITION FOR INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES
  PLACEMENT.—
- (a) A petition for involuntary outpatient <u>services</u> placement may be filed by:
  - 1. The administrator of a receiving facility; or
  - 2. The administrator of a treatment facility.
- (b) Each required criterion for involuntary outpatient services placement must be alleged and substantiated in the petition for involuntary outpatient services placement. A copy of the certificate recommending involuntary outpatient services placement completed by a qualified professional specified in subsection (3) (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

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that the services in the proposed treatment plan are available. If the necessary services are not available in the patient's local community to respond to the person's individual needs, the petition may not be filed. The service provider must notify the managing entity if the requested services are not available. The managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested services.

- placement must be filed in the county where the patient is located, unless the patient is being placed from a state treatment facility, in which case the petition must be filed in the county where the patient will reside. When the petition has been filed, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the petition and the proposed treatment plan to the department, the managing entity, the patient, the patient's guardian or representative, the state attorney, and the public defender or the patient's private counsel. A fee may not be charged for filing a petition under this subsection.
- (5)(4) APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL.—Within 1 court working day after the filing of a petition for involuntary outpatient services placement, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the person who is the subject of the petition, unless the person is otherwise represented by counsel. The clerk of the court shall immediately notify the public defender of the appointment. The public defender shall represent the person until the petition is dismissed, the court order expires, or the

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patient is discharged from involuntary outpatient <u>services</u> placement. An attorney who represents the patient <u>must be</u> provided shall have access to the patient, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the patient's case and shall represent the interests of the patient, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney.

- (6)(5) CONTINUANCE OF HEARING.—The patient is entitled, with the concurrence of the patient's counsel, to at least one continuance of the hearing. The continuance shall be for a period of up to 4 weeks.
- (7) (6) HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES
- (a)1. The court shall hold the hearing on involuntary outpatient services placement within 5 working days after the filing of the petition, unless a continuance is granted. The hearing must shall be held in the county where the petition is filed, must shall be as convenient to the patient as is consistent with orderly procedure, and must shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the patient's condition. If the court finds that the patient's attendance at the hearing is not consistent with the best interests of the patient and if the patient's counsel does not object, the court may waive the presence of the 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 petitioner, as the real party in interest in the proceeding.

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- The court may appoint a magistrate master to preside at the hearing. One of the professionals who executed the involuntary outpatient services placement certificate shall be a witness. The patient and the patient's guardian or representative shall be informed by the court of the right to an independent expert examination. If the patient cannot afford such an examination, the court shall ensure that one is provided, as otherwise provided by law 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 patient at the hearing. The court shall allow testimony from individuals, including family members, deemed by the court to be relevant under state law, regarding the person's prior history and how that prior history relates to the person's current condition. The testimony in the hearing must be given under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded. The patient may refuse to testify at the hearing.
- (b)1. If the court concludes that the patient meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient <u>services</u> <u>placement</u> pursuant to subsection (2) (1), the court shall issue an order for involuntary outpatient <u>services</u> <u>placement</u>. The court order shall be for a period of up to <u>90 days</u> 6 months. The order must specify the nature and extent of the patient's mental illness. The order of the court and the treatment plan <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> be made part of the patient's clinical record. The service provider shall discharge a patient from involuntary outpatient <u>services</u>

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- placement when the order expires or any time the patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary placement. Upon discharge, the service provider shall send a certificate of discharge to the court.
- 2. 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, if there is no space available in the program or service for the patient, or if funding is not available for the program or service. The service provider must notify the managing entity if the requested services are not available. The managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested services. A copy of the order must be sent to the managing entity Agency for Health Care Administration by the service provider within 1 working day after it is received from the court. The order may be submitted electronically through existing data systems. After the placement order for involuntary services is issued, the service provider and the patient may modify provisions of the treatment plan. For any material modification of the treatment plan to which the patient or, if one is appointed, the patient's guardian advocate agrees, 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 patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if applicable appointed, must be approved or disapproved by the court consistent with subsection (3)  $\frac{(2)}{(2)}$ .

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- 3. If, in the clinical judgment of a physician, the 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 patient may meet the criteria for involuntary examination, a person may be brought to a receiving facility pursuant to s. 394.463. If, after examination, the patient does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.467, the patient must be discharged from the receiving facility. The involuntary outpatient services placement order shall remain in effect unless the service provider determines that the patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient services 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 patient in treatment. For any material modification of the treatment plan to which the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if applicable 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 patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if applicable appointed, must be approved or disapproved by the court consistent with subsection  $(3) \frac{(2)}{(2)}$ .
- (c) If, at any time before the conclusion of the initial hearing on involuntary outpatient <u>services</u> <del>placement</del>, it appears

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to the court that the person does not meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient services placement under this section but, instead, meets the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, the court may order the 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 are shall be governed by chapter 397.

- (d) At the hearing on involuntary outpatient <u>services</u> placement, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's competence to consent to <u>services</u> treatment. If the court finds that the patient is incompetent to consent to treatment, it shall appoint a guardian advocate as provided in s. 394.4598. The guardian advocate shall be appointed or discharged in accordance with s. 394.4598.
- (e) The administrator of the receiving facility or the designated department representative shall provide a copy of the court order and adequate documentation of a patient's mental illness to the service provider for involuntary outpatient services placement. Such documentation must include any advance directives made by the patient, a psychiatric evaluation of the patient, and any evaluations of the patient performed by a clinical psychologist or a clinical social worker.

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- (8) (7) PROCEDURE FOR CONTINUED INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES PLACEMENT.—
- (a)1. If the person continues to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient <u>services</u> placement, the service provider shall, at least 10 days before the expiration of the period during which the treatment is ordered for the person, file in the <u>circuit</u> court <u>that issued the order for involuntary outpatient services</u> a petition for continued involuntary outpatient <u>services</u> placement. The court shall immediately schedule a hearing on the petition to be held within 15 days after the petition is filed.
- 2. The existing involuntary outpatient <u>services</u> <del>placement</del> order remains in effect until disposition on the petition for continued involuntary outpatient services <del>placement</del>.
- 3. A certificate shall be attached to the petition which includes a statement from the person's physician or clinical psychologist justifying the request, a brief description of the patient's treatment during the time he or she was receiving involuntary services involuntarily placed, and an individualized plan of continued treatment.
- 4. The service provider shall develop the individualized plan of continued treatment in consultation with the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if <a href="applicable appointed">applicable appointed</a>. When the petition has been filed, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the certificate and the individualized plan of continued services treatment to the department, the patient, the

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patient's guardian advocate, the state attorney, and the patient's private counsel or the public defender.

- (b) Within 1 court working day after the filing of a petition for continued involuntary outpatient services placement, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the person who is the subject of the petition, unless the person is otherwise represented by counsel. The clerk of the court shall immediately notify the public defender of such appointment. The public defender shall represent the person until the petition is dismissed or the court order expires or the patient is discharged from involuntary outpatient services placement. Any attorney representing the patient shall have access to the patient, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the patient's case and shall represent the interests of the patient, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney.
- outpatient services must placement shall be before the circuit court that issued the order for involuntary outpatient services. The court may appoint a magistrate master to preside at the hearing. The procedures for obtaining an order pursuant to this paragraph must meet the requirements of shall be in accordance with subsection (7) (6), except that the time period included in paragraph (2)(e) (1)(e) is not applicable in determining the appropriateness of additional periods of involuntary outpatient placement.

- (d) Notice of the hearing  $\underline{\text{must}}$  shall be provided as set forth in s. 394.4599. The patient and the patient's attorney may agree to a period of continued outpatient  $\underline{\text{services}}$  placement without a court hearing.
- (e) The same procedure  $\underline{\text{must}}$  shall be repeated before the expiration of each additional period the patient is placed in treatment.
- (f) If the patient has previously been found incompetent to consent to treatment, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's competence. Section 394.4598 governs the discharge of the guardian advocate if the patient's competency to consent to treatment has been restored.

Section 82. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (2) of section 394.4599, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

394.4599 Notice.-

- (2) INVOLUNTARY ADMISSION.-
- (c)1. A receiving facility shall give notice of the whereabouts of a minor who is being involuntarily held for examination pursuant to s. 394.463 to the minor's parent, 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 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

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deems a delay in notification to be in the minor's best interest.

- 2. The receiving facility shall attempt to notify the minor's parent, quardian, caregiver, or quardian advocate until the receiving facility receives confirmation from the parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate, verbally, by telephone or other form of electronic communication, or by recorded message, that notification has been received. Attempts to notify the parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate must be repeated at least once every hour during the first 12 hours after the minor's arrival and once every 24 hours thereafter and must continue until such confirmation is received, unless the minor is released at the end of the 72-hour examination period, or until a petition for involuntary services placement is filed with the court pursuant to s. 394.463(2)(g) s. 394.463(2)(i). The receiving facility may seek assistance from a law enforcement agency to notify the minor's parent, quardian, caregiver, or quardian advocate if the facility has not received within the first 24 hours after the minor's arrival a confirmation by the parent, quardian, caregiver, or quardian advocate that notification has been received. The receiving facility must document notification attempts in the minor's clinical record.
- (d) The written notice of the filing of the petition for involuntary services for placement of an individual being held must contain the following:

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- 1. Notice that the petition for:
- a. Involuntary inpatient treatment pursuant to s. 394.467 has been filed with the circuit court in the county in which the individual is hospitalized and the address of such court; or
- b. Involuntary outpatient services pursuant to s. 394.4655

  has been filed with the criminal county court, as defined in s.

  394.4655(1), or the circuit court, as applicable, in the county
  in which the individual is hospitalized and the address of such
  court.
- 2. Notice that the office of the public defender has been appointed to represent the individual in the proceeding, if the individual is not otherwise represented by counsel.
- 3. The date, time, and place of the hearing and the name of each examining expert and every other person expected to testify in support of continued detention.
- 4. Notice that the individual, the individual's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative, or the administrator may apply for a change of venue for the convenience of the parties or witnesses or because of the condition of the individual.
- 5. Notice that the individual is entitled to an independent expert examination and, if the individual cannot afford such an examination, that the court will provide for one.
- Section 83. Section 394.455, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 394.455 Definitions.—As used in this part, unless the

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context clearly requires otherwise, the term:

- (1) "Access center" means a facility that has medical, mental health, and substance abuse professionals to provide emergency screening and evaluation for mental health or substance abuse disorders and may provide transportation to an appropriate facility if an individual is in need of more intensive services.
- (2) "Addictions receiving facility" is a secure, acute care facility that, at a minimum, provides emergency screening, evaluation, detoxification, and stabilization services; is operated 24 hours per day, 7 days per week; and is designated by the department to serve individuals found to have substance abuse impairment who qualify for services under this part.
- $\underline{(3)}$  "Administrator" means the chief administrative officer of a receiving or treatment facility or his or her designee.
- (4) "Adult" means an individual who is 18 years of age or older or who has had the disability of nonage removed under chapter 743.
- (5)(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.

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- $\underline{(6)}$  "Clinical record" means all parts of the record required to be maintained and includes all medical records, progress notes, charts, and admission and discharge data, and all other information recorded by  $\underline{a}$  facility  $\underline{staff}$  which pertains to the patient's hospitalization or treatment.
- $\underline{(7)}$  "Clinical social worker" means a person licensed as a clinical social worker under <u>s. 491.005 or s. 491.006</u> chapter 491.
- (8) "Community facility" means <u>a</u> any community service provider that contracts contracting with the department to furnish substance abuse or mental health services under part IV of this chapter.
- (9)(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.
- $\underline{\text{(10)}}$  "Court," unless otherwise specified, means the circuit court.
- $\underline{\text{(11)}}$  "Department" means the Department of Children and Families.
- (12) "Designated receiving facility" means a facility approved by the department which may be a public or private hospital, crisis stabilization unit, or addictions receiving facility; which provides, at a minimum, emergency screening, evaluation, and short-term stabilization for mental health or substance abuse disorders; and which may have an agreement with

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- a corresponding facility for transportation and services.
  - (13) "Detoxification facility" means a facility licensed to provide detoxification services under chapter 397.
  - which requires all parties to maintain visual as well as audio communication when being used to conduct an examination by a qualified professional.
  - (15)(9) "Express and informed consent" means consent voluntarily given in writing, by a competent person, after sufficient explanation and disclosure of the subject matter involved to enable the person to make a knowing and willful decision without any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, or other form of constraint or coercion.
  - (16) (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 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 an entity licensed under pursuant to chapter 400 or chapter 429.
  - (17) (11) "Guardian" means the natural guardian of a minor, or a person appointed by a court to act on behalf of a ward's person if the ward is a minor or has been adjudicated incapacitated.
    - (18) (12) "Guardian advocate" means a person appointed by a

court to make decisions regarding mental health treatment on behalf of a patient who has been found incompetent to consent to treatment pursuant to this part. The guardian advocate may be granted specific additional powers by written order of the court, as provided in this part.

- $\underline{(19)}$  "Hospital" means a <u>hospital</u> <u>facility as defined</u> in s. 395.002 and licensed under chapter 395 and part II of chapter 408.
- (20) (14) "Incapacitated" means that a person has been adjudicated incapacitated pursuant to part V of chapter 744 and a guardian of the person has been appointed.
- (21) (15) "Incompetent to consent to treatment" means a state in which that a person's judgment is so affected by a his or her mental illness or a substance abuse impairment 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.
- (22) "Involuntary examination" means an examination

  performed under s. 394.463, s. 397.6772, s. 397.679, s.

  397.6798, or s. 397.6811 to determine whether a person qualifies

  for involuntary services.
- (23) "Involuntary services" means court-ordered outpatient services or inpatient placement for mental health treatment pursuant to s. 394.4655 or s. 394.467.
- (24) (16) "Law enforcement officer" has the same meaning as provided means a law enforcement officer as defined in s.

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- 744 (25) "Marriage and family therapist" means a person 745 licensed to practice marriage and family therapy under s.
- 746 491.005 or s. 491.006.
  - (26) "Mental health counselor" means a person licensed to practice mental health counseling under s. 491.005 or s. 491.006.
    - (27) (17) "Mental health overlay program" means a mobile service that which provides an independent examination for voluntary admission admissions and a range of supplemental onsite services to persons with a mental illness in a residential setting such as a nursing home, an assisted living facility, or an adult family-care home, or a nonresidential setting such as an adult day care center. Independent examinations provided pursuant to this part through a mental health overlay program must only be provided under contract with the department for this service or be attached to a public receiving facility that is also a community mental health center.
    - (28) (18) "Mental illness" means an impairment of the mental or emotional processes that exercise conscious control of one's actions or of the ability to perceive or understand reality, which impairment substantially interferes with the 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

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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 disability of nonage removed pursuant to s. 743.01 or s. 743.015.
- (30) (19) "Mobile crisis response service" means a nonresidential crisis service attached to a public receiving facility and available 24 hours per a day, 7 days per 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.
- (31) (20) "Patient" means any person, with or without a cooccurring substance abuse disorder, who is held or accepted for mental health treatment.
- (32) (21) "Physician" means a medical practitioner licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness 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.
- (33) "Physician assistant" means a person licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders.

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 $\underline{(34)}$  "Private facility" means  $\underline{a}$  any hospital or facility operated by a for-profit or not-for-profit corporation or association which that provides mental health or substance abuse services and is not a public facility.

(35) (23) "Psychiatric nurse" means an advanced registered nurse practitioner certified under s. 464.012 who has a master's or doctoral degree in psychiatric nursing, holds a national advanced practice certification as a psychiatric mental health advanced practice nurse, and has 2 years of post-master's clinical experience under the supervision of a physician.

(36) (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.

 $\underline{(37)}$  "Public facility" means  $\underline{a}$  any facility that has contracted with the department to provide mental health services to all persons, regardless of their ability to pay, and is receiving state funds for such purpose.

(38) (26) "Receiving facility" means <u>a</u> any public or private facility <u>or hospital</u> designated by the department to receive and hold <u>or refer</u>, <u>as appropriate</u>, involuntary patients under emergency conditions <del>or</del> for <u>mental health or substance</u> <u>abuse psychiatric</u> evaluation and to provide <u>short-term</u> treatment <u>or transportation</u> to the appropriate service provider. The term does not include a county jail.

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- (39) (27) "Representative" means a person selected to receive notice of proceedings during the time a patient is held in or admitted to a receiving or treatment facility.
- (40) (28) (a) "Restraint" means: a physical device, method, or drug used to control behavior.
- (a) A physical restraint, including 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. "Physical restraint" includes the physical holding of a person during a procedure to forcibly administer psychotropic medication.
  "Physical restraint" does not include physical devices such as orthopedically prescribed appliances, surgical dressings and bandages, supportive body bands, or other physical holding when necessary for routine physical examinations and tests or for purposes of orthopedic, surgical, or other similar medical treatment when used to provide support for the achievement of functional body position or proper balance or when used to protect a person from falling out of bed.
- (b) A drug <u>or used as a restraint is a</u> medication used to control <u>a</u> the person's behavior or to restrict his or her freedom of movement <u>which</u> and is not part of the standard treatment regimen of a person with a diagnosed mental illness who is a client of the department. Physically holding a person during a procedure to forcibly administer psychotropic

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medication is a physical restraint.

c) Restraint does not include physical devices, such as orthopedically prescribed appliances, surgical dressings and bandages, supportive body bands, or other physical holding when necessary for routine physical examinations and tests; or 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 a person from falling out of bed.

(41) (29) "Seclusion" means the physical segregation of a person in any fashion or involuntary isolation of a person in a room or area from which the 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 person from leaving the room or area. For purposes of this part chapter, the term does not mean isolation due to a person's medical condition or symptoms.

 $\underline{(42)}$  (30) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Children and Families.

(43) "Service provider" means a receiving facility, a facility licensed under chapter 397, a treatment facility, an entity under contract with the department to provide mental health or substance abuse services, a community mental health center or clinic, a psychologist, a clinical social worker, a marriage and family therapist, a mental health counselor, a physician, a psychiatrist, an advanced registered nurse

practitioner, a psychiatric nurse, or a qualified professional as defined in s. 39.01.

- involving the use of alcoholic beverages or any psychoactive or mood-altering substance in such a manner that a person has lost the power of self-control and has inflicted or is likely to inflict physical harm on himself, herself, or another.
- (45)(31) "Transfer evaluation" means the process by which, as approved by the appropriate district office of the department, whereby a person who is being considered for placement in a state treatment facility is first evaluated for appropriateness of admission to such the facility by a community-based public receiving facility or by a community mental health center or clinic if the public receiving facility is not a community mental health center or clinic.
- (46) (32) "Treatment facility" means <u>a</u> any state-owned, state-operated, or state-supported hospital, center, or clinic designated by the department for extended treatment and hospitalization, beyond that provided for by a receiving facility, 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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<u>(47) "T</u>	'riage center	" means a	facility	that has r	medical,
mental health	and substan	nce abuse	professio	nals prese	ent or on
call to provi	de emergency	screening	and eval	uation for	r mental
health or sub	stance abuse	disorders	for indi	viduals t	ransported
to the center	by a law en	forcement	officer.		

- (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

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## communication.

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Section 84. Subsection (2) of section 394.463, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.463 Involuntary examination.-

- (2) INVOLUNTARY EXAMINATION.—
- (a) An involuntary examination may be initiated by any one of the following means:
- A circuit or county court may enter an ex parte order stating that a person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination and specifying, giving the findings on which that conclusion is based. The ex parte order for involuntary examination must be based on written or oral sworn testimony that includes specific facts that support the findings, written or oral. If other less restrictive means are not available, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, a law enforcement officer, or other designated agent of the court, shall take the person into custody and deliver him or her to an appropriate the nearest receiving facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for involuntary examination. The order of the court shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. A No fee may not shall be charged for the filing of an order under this subsection. A Any receiving facility accepting the patient based on this order must send a copy of the order to the department Agency for Health Care Administration on the next working day. The order may be submitted electronically through existing data systems,

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if available. The order shall be valid only until the person is delivered to the facility or executed or, if not executed, for the period specified in the order itself, whichever comes first. If no time limit is specified in the order, the order shall be valid for 7 days after the date that the order was signed.

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

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evaluation, a law enforcement officer shall take into custody the person named in the certificate into custody and deliver him or her to the appropriate, or nearest, receiving facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for involuntary examination. The law enforcement officer shall execute a written report detailing the circumstances under which the person was taken into custody. The report and certificate shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. Any receiving facility accepting the patient based on this certificate must send a copy of the certificate to the department Agency for Health Care Administration on the next working day. The document may be submitted electronically through existing data systems, if applicable.

(b) A person <u>may shall</u> not be removed from 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 person is such that preparation of a law enforcement officer's report is not practicable before removal, the report shall be completed as soon as possible after removal, but in any case before the person is transported to a receiving facility. A receiving facility admitting a person for involuntary examination who is not accompanied by the required ex parte order, professional certificate, or law enforcement officer's report shall notify

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the <u>department</u> Agency for Health Care Administration of such admission by certified mail <u>or by e-mail</u>, if available, by no later than the next working day. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply when transportation is provided by the patient's family or guardian.

- (c) A law enforcement officer acting in accordance with an ex parte order issued pursuant to this subsection may serve and execute such order on any day of the week, at any time of the day or night.
- (d) A law enforcement officer acting in accordance with an ex parte order issued pursuant to this subsection may use such reasonable physical force as is necessary to gain entry to the premises, and any dwellings, buildings, or other structures located on the premises, and to take custody of the person who is the subject of the ex parte order.
- (e) The <u>department</u> Agency for Health Care Administration shall receive and maintain the copies of ex parte orders, involuntary outpatient <u>services</u> placement orders issued pursuant to s. 394.4655, involuntary inpatient placement orders issued pursuant to s. 394.467, professional certificates, and law enforcement officers' reports. These documents shall be considered part of the clinical record, governed by the provisions of s. 394.4615. <u>These documents shall be used to The agency shall</u> prepare annual reports analyzing the data obtained from these documents, without information identifying patients, and shall provide copies of reports to the department, the

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President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

A patient shall be examined by a physician or  $\tau$  a clinical psychologist, or by a psychiatric nurse performing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist at a receiving facility without unnecessary delay to determine if the criteria for involuntary services are met. Emergency treatment may be provided and may, upon the order of a physician if the physician determines, be given emergency treatment if it is determined that such treatment is necessary for the safety of the patient or others. The patient may not be released by the receiving facility or its contractor without the documented approval of a psychiatrist or a clinical psychologist or, if the receiving facility is owned or operated by a hospital or health system, the release may also be approved by a psychiatric nurse performing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist, or an attending emergency department physician with experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness and nervous disorders and after completion of an involuntary examination pursuant to this subsection. A psychiatric nurse may not approve the release of a patient if the involuntary examination was initiated by a psychiatrist unless the release is approved by the initiating psychiatrist. However, a patient may not be held in a receiving facility for involuntary examination longer than 72 hours.

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	(g)	Withir	n the	72-	-hou:	r ez	xamir	natio	on per	iod d	or,	if the	e 72
hours	ends	on a	week	end	or :	hol	iday,	no	later	thar	n the	e next	<u>_</u>
worki	ng da	y the	reaft	er,	one	of	the	foll	Lowing	acti	ions	must	be
taken	, bas	ed on	the	indi	lvid	ual	need	ds of	the	patie	ent:		

- 1. The patient shall be released, unless he or she is charged with a crime, in which case the patient shall be returned to the custody of a law enforcement officer;
- 2. The patient shall be released, subject to the provisions of subparagraph 1., for voluntary outpatient treatment;
- 3. The patient, unless he or she is charged with a crime, shall be asked to give express and informed consent to placement as a voluntary patient and, if such consent is given, the patient shall be admitted as a voluntary patient; or
- 4. A petition for involuntary placement shall be filed in the circuit court if inpatient treatment is deemed necessary or with the criminal county court, as defined in s. 394.4655(1), as applicable. When inpatient treatment is deemed necessary, the least restrictive treatment consistent with the optimum improvement of the patient's condition shall be made available. When a petition is to be filed for involuntary outpatient placement, it shall be filed by one of the petitioners specified in s. 394.4655(4)(a). A petition for involuntary inpatient placement shall be filed by the facility administrator.
- (h) (g) A person for whom an involuntary examination has been initiated who is being evaluated or treated at a hospital

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for an emergency medical condition specified in s. 395.002 must be examined by a receiving facility within 72 hours. The 72-hour period begins when the patient arrives at the hospital and ceases when the attending physician documents that the patient has an emergency medical condition. If the patient is examined at a hospital providing emergency medical services by a professional qualified to perform an involuntary examination and is found as a result of that examination not to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient services placement pursuant to s. 394.4655(2)  $\frac{394.4655(1)}{1}$  or involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.467(1), the patient may be offered voluntary services or placement, if appropriate, or released directly from the hospital providing emergency medical services. The finding by the professional that the patient has been examined and does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient services placement or involuntary outpatient placement must be entered into the patient's clinical record. Nothing in This paragraph is not intended to prevent a hospital providing emergency medical services from appropriately transferring a patient to another hospital before prior to stabilization if, provided the requirements of s. 395.1041(3)(c) have been met.

 $\underline{\text{(i)-(g)}}$  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 must be examined by a  $\frac{\text{receiving}}{\text{period}}$  facility within 72 hours. The 72-hour period begins when the patient arrives at the hospital and

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ceases when the attending physician documents that the patient has an emergency medical condition. If the patient is examined at a hospital providing emergency medical services by a professional qualified to perform an involuntary examination and is found as a result of that examination not to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient services placement pursuant to s. 394.4655(2)  $\frac{394.4655(1)}{1}$  or involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.467(1), the patient may be offered voluntary services or placement, if appropriate, or released directly from the hospital providing emergency medical services. The finding by the professional that the patient has been examined and does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement or involuntary outpatient services placement must be entered into the patient's clinical record. Nothing in This paragraph is not intended to prevent a hospital providing emergency medical services from appropriately transferring a patient to another hospital before prior to stabilization if, provided the requirements of s. 395.1041(3)(c) have been met.

<u>(j) (h)</u> 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 patient must be examined by a designated receiving facility and released; or
- 2. The patient must be transferred to a designated receiving facility in which appropriate medical treatment is

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available. However, the receiving facility must be notified of the transfer within 2 hours after the patient's condition has been stabilized or after determination that an emergency medical condition does not exist.

- (i) Within the 72-hour examination period or, if the 72 hours ends on a weekend or holiday, no later than the next working day thereafter, one of the following actions must be taken, based on the individual needs of the patient:
- 1. The patient shall be released, unless he or she is charged with a crime, in which case the patient shall be returned to the custody of a law enforcement officer;
- 2. The patient shall be released, subject to the provisions of subparagraph 1., for voluntary outpatient treatment;
- 3. The patient, unless he or she is charged with a crime, shall be asked to give express and informed consent to placement as a voluntary patient, and, if such consent is given, the patient shall be admitted as a voluntary patient; or
- 4. A petition for involuntary placement shall be filed in the circuit court when outpatient or inpatient treatment is deemed necessary. When inpatient treatment is deemed necessary, the least restrictive treatment consistent with the optimum improvement of the patient's condition shall be made available. When a petition is to be filed for involuntary outpatient placement, it shall be filed by one of the petitioners specified

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in s. 394.4655(3)(a). A petition for involuntary inpatient
placement shall be filed by the facility administrator.

Section 85. Subsection (3) of section 394.4615, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4615 Clinical records; confidentiality.-

- (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 the person threatened with harm by the patient.
- (b) When the administrator of the facility or secretary of the department deems release to a qualified researcher as defined in administrative rule, an aftercare treatment provider, or an employee or agent of the department is necessary for treatment of the patient, maintenance of adequate records, compilation of treatment data, aftercare planning, or evaluation of programs.

For the purpose of determining whether a person meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement or for preparing the proposed treatment plan pursuant to s. 394.4655, the clinical record may be released to the state attorney, the public defender or the patient's private legal counsel, the court, and to the appropriate mental health professionals,

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including the service provider identified in s. 394.4655(7)(b)2.

1185 394.4655(6)(b)2., in accordance with state and federal law.

Section 86. 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 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 87. Section 394.47892, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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394.47892 Mental health court programs.-

- (1) Each county may fund a mental health court program under which a defendant 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, the Department of Corrections, 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 a mental health court program does not relieve a public or private agency of its responsibility for a child or an adult, but enables such agency to better meet the child's or adult's needs through shared responsibility and resources.
- (2) Mental health court programs may include pretrial intervention programs as provided in ss. 948.08, 948.16, and 985.345, postadjudicatory 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 mental health court program.
- 1234 (3) Entry into a pretrial mental health court program is voluntary.

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(4) (a) Entry into a postadjudicatory mental health court program as a condition of probation or community control pursuant to s. 948.01 or s. 948.06 must be based upon the sentencing court's assessment of the defendant's criminal history, mental health screening outcome, amenability to the services of the program, and total sentence points; the recommendation of the state attorney and the victim, if any; and the defendant's agreement to enter the program.

- mental health court program and who, while a mental health court program participant, is the subject of a violation of probation or community control under s. 948.06 shall have the violation of probation or community control heard by the judge presiding over the postadjudicatory mental health court program. After a hearing on or admission of the violation, the judge shall dispose of any such violation as he or she deems appropriate if the resulting sentence or conditions are lawful.
- (5) (a) Contingent upon an annual appropriation by the Legislature, the state courts system shall establish, at a minimum, one coordinator position in each mental health court program to coordinate the responsibilities of the participating agencies and service providers. Each coordinator shall provide direct support to the mental health court program by providing coordination between the multidisciplinary team and the judiciary, providing case management, monitoring compliance of the participants in the mental health court program with court

requirements, and managing the collection of data for program evaluation and accountability.

- (b) Each mental health court program shall collect sufficient client-level data and programmatic information for purposes of program evaluation. Client-level data includes primary offenses that resulted in the mental health court program 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 information includes referral and screening procedures, eligibility criteria, type and duration of treatment offered, and residential treatment resources. The programmatic information and aggregate data on the number of mental health court program admissions and terminations by type of termination shall be reported annually by each mental health court program to the Office of the State Courts Administrator.
- (6) If a county chooses to fund a 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 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 or judges of the mental health court program, if not otherwise designated by the chief judge as his or her designee; the state attorney, or his or her designee; the public defender, or his or her designee; the mental health court program coordinator or coordinators; community representatives; treatment representatives; and any other persons who the chair deems appropriate.

Section 88. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 790.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

790.065 Sale and delivery of firearms.-

- (2) Upon receipt of a request for a criminal history record check, the Department of Law Enforcement shall, during the licensee's call or by return call, forthwith:
- (a) Review any records available to determine if the potential buyer or transferee:
- 1. Has been convicted of a felony and is prohibited from receipt or possession of a firearm pursuant to s. 790.23;
- 2. Has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, and therefore is prohibited from purchasing a firearm;
- 3. Has had adjudication of guilt withheld or imposition of sentence suspended on any felony or misdemeanor crime of domestic violence unless 3 years have elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled or expunction has occurred; or

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- 4. Has been adjudicated mentally defective or has been committed to a mental institution by a court or as provided in sub-sub-subparagraph b.(II), and as a result is prohibited by state or federal law from purchasing a firearm.
- a. As used in this subparagraph, "adjudicated mentally defective" means a determination by a court that a person, as a result of marked subnormal intelligence, or mental illness, incompetency, condition, or disease, is a danger to himself or herself or to others or lacks the mental capacity to contract or manage his or her own affairs. The phrase includes a judicial finding of incapacity under s. 744.331(6)(a), an acquittal by reason of insanity of a person charged with a criminal offense, and a judicial finding that a criminal defendant is not competent to stand trial.
- b. As used in this subparagraph, "committed to a mental institution" means:
- (I) Involuntary commitment, commitment for mental defectiveness or mental illness, and commitment for substance abuse. The phrase includes involuntary inpatient placement as defined in s. 394.467, involuntary outpatient placement as defined in s. 394.4655, involuntary assessment and stabilization under s. 397.6818, and involuntary substance abuse treatment under s. 397.6957, but does not include a person in a mental institution for observation or discharged from a mental institution based upon the initial review by the physician or a voluntary admission to a mental institution; or

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- (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 services treatment would have been filed under  $\underline{s. 394.463(2)(g)}$   $\underline{s. 394.463(2)(i)4.}$ , or the examining physician certified that a petition was filed and the person subsequently agreed to voluntary treatment  $\underline{before}$   $\underline{prior}$  to a court hearing on the petition.
- (C) Before agreeing to voluntary treatment, the person received written notice of that finding and certification, and written notice that as a result of such finding, he or she may be prohibited from purchasing a firearm, and may not be eligible to apply for or retain a concealed weapon or firearms license under s. 790.06 and the person acknowledged such notice in writing, in substantially the following form:

  "I understand that the doctor who examined me believes I am a
- "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.

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In the event a petition has been filed, I understand that I can subsequently agree to voluntary treatment prior to a court hearing. I understand that by agreeing to voluntary treatment in either of these situations, I may be prohibited from buying firearms and from applying for or retaining a concealed weapons or firearms license until I apply for and receive relief from that restriction under Florida law."

- (D) A judge or a magistrate has, pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph c.(II), reviewed the record of the finding, certification, notice, and written acknowledgment classifying the person as an imminent danger to himself or herself or others, and ordered that such record be submitted to the department.
- c. In order to check for these conditions, the department shall compile and maintain an automated database of persons who are prohibited from purchasing a firearm based on court records of adjudications of mental defectiveness or commitments to mental institutions.
- (I) Except as provided in sub-sub-subparagraph (II), clerks of court shall submit these records to the department within 1 month after the rendition of the adjudication or commitment. Reports shall be submitted in an automated format. The reports must, at a minimum, include the name, along with any known alias or former name, the sex, and the date of birth of the subject.
  - (II) For persons committed to a mental institution

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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 record be submitted to the department pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph 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

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1418 attorney may object to and present evidence relevant to the 1419 relief sought by the petition. The hearing on the petition may 1420 be open or closed as the petitioner may choose. The petitioner may present evidence and subpoena witnesses to appear at the 1421 1422 hearing on the petition. The petitioner may confront and cross-1423 examine witnesses called by the state attorney. A record of the 1424 hearing shall be made by a certified court reporter or by court-1425 approved electronic means. The court shall make written findings of fact and conclusions of law on the issues before it and issue 1426 1427 a final order. The court shall grant the relief requested in the petition if the court finds, based on the evidence presented 1428 1429 with respect to the petitioner's reputation, the petitioner's 1430 mental health record and, if applicable, criminal history 1431 record, the circumstances surrounding the firearm disability, 1432 and any other evidence in the record, that the petitioner will not be likely to act in a manner that is dangerous to public 1433 1434 safety and that granting the relief would not be contrary to the public interest. If the final order denies relief, the 1435 1436 petitioner may not petition again for relief from firearm 1437 disabilities until 1 year after the date of the final order. The 1438 petitioner may seek judicial review of a final order denying relief in the district court of appeal having jurisdiction over 1439 1440 the court that issued the order. The review shall be conducted 1441 de novo. Relief from a firearm disability granted under this 1442 sub-subparagraph has no effect on the loss of civil rights, 1443 including firearm rights, for any reason other than the

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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.
- 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

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to the contrary. Any such information that is made confidential or exempt from disclosure by law shall retain such confidential or exempt status when transferred to the department.

Section 89. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 910.035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (5) TRANSFER FOR PARTICIPATION IN A PROBLEM-SOLVING COURT.—
- (a) For purposes of this subsection, the term "problem-solving court" means a drug court pursuant to s. 948.01, s. 948.06, s. 948.08, s. 948.16, or s. 948.20; a military veterans' and servicemembers' court pursuant to s. 394.47891, s. 948.08, s. 948.16, or s. 948.21; or a mental health court program pursuant to s. 394.47892, s. 948.01, s. 948.06, s. 948.08, or s. 948.16; or a delinquency pretrial intervention court program pursuant to s. 985.345.

Section 90. 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

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people who have serious mental illnesses and who have been
discharged from state forensic mental health treatment
facilities could avoid returning to 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 offenders who have mental illnesses or co-
occurring mental illnesses and substance use disorders and who
are involved in or at risk of entering state forensic mental
health treatment facilities, prisons, jails, or state civil
mental health treatment facilities.

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Best practices" means treatment services that incorporate the most effective and acceptable interventions available in the care and treatment of offenders 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 offenders 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 offenders who are diagnosed as having mental

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1522 <u>illnesses or co-occurring mental illnesses and substance use</u> 1523 disorders.

- Oiversion Pilot Program to provide competency-restoration and community-reintegration services in either a locked residential treatment facility when appropriate or a community-based facility based on considerations of public safety, the needs of the individual, and available resources.
- (a) The department may implement a Forensic Hospital
  Diversion Pilot Program modeled after the Miami-Dade Forensic
  Alternative Center, taking into account local needs and
  resources in Duval County, in conjunction with the Fourth
  Judicial Circuit in Duval County; in Broward County, in
  conjunction with the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit in Broward
  County; and in Miami-Dade County, in conjunction with the
  Eleventh Judicial Circuit in Miami-Dade County.
- (b) If the department elects to create and implement the program, the department shall include a comprehensive continuum of care and services that use evidence-based practices and best practices to treat offenders who have mental health and co-occurring substance use disorders.
- (c) The department and the corresponding judicial circuits may implement this section if existing resources are available to do so on a recurring basis. The department may request budget amendments pursuant to chapter 216 to realign funds between mental health services and community substance abuse and mental

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1548 health services in order to implement this pilot progr	1548	health serv	rices in	order to	implement	this	pilot	program.
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- (4) ELIGIBILITY.—Participation in the Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program is limited to offenders who:
  - (a) Are 18 years of age or older.
  - (b) Are charged with a felony of the second degree or a felony of the third degree.
  - (c) Do not have a significant history of violent criminal offenses.
  - (d) Are adjudicated incompetent to proceed to trial or not guilty by reason of insanity pursuant to this part.
  - (e) Meet public safety and treatment criteria established by the department for placement in a community setting.
  - (f) Otherwise would be admitted to a state mental health treatment facility.
  - Supreme Court, in consultation and cooperation with the Florida
    Supreme Court Task Force on Substance Abuse and Mental Health
    Issues in the Courts, to develop educational training for judges in the pilot program areas which focuses on the community forensic system.
  - (6) RULEMAKING.—The department may adopt rules to administer this section.
- Section 91. Subsections (6) through (13) of section 948.001, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (7) through (14), respectively, and a new subsection (6) is added to that section to read:

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948.001 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

supervision that emphasizes mental health treatment and working with treatment providers to focus on underlying mental health disorders and compliance with a prescribed psychotropic medication regimen in accordance with individualized treatment plans. Mental health probation shall be supervised by officers with restricted caseloads who are sensitive to the unique needs of individuals with mental health disorders, and who will work in tandem with community mental health case managers assigned to the defendant. Caseloads of such officers should be restricted to a maximum of 50 cases per officer in order to ensure an adequate level of staffing and supervision.

Section 92. Subsection (8) is added to section 948.01, Florida Statutes, to read:

948.01 When court may place defendant on probation or into community control.—

(8) (a) Notwithstanding s. 921.0024 and effective for offenses committed on or after July 1, 2016, the sentencing court may place the defendant into a postadjudicatory mental health court program if the offense is a nonviolent felony, the defendant is amenable to mental health treatment, including taking prescribed medications, and the defendant is otherwise qualified under s. 394.47892(4). The satisfactory completion of the program must be a condition of the defendant's probation or community control. As used in this subsection, the term

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"nonviolent felony" means a third degree felony violation under
chapter 810 or any other felony offense that is not a forcible
felony as defined in s. 776.08. Defendants charged with
resisting an officer with violence under s. 843.01, battery on a
law enforcement officer under s. 784.07, or aggravated assault
may participate in the mental health court program if the court
so orders after the victim is given his or her right to provide
testimony or written statement to the court as provided in s.
921.143.

- (b) The defendant must be fully advised of the purpose of the mental health court program and the defendant must agree to enter the program. The original sentencing court shall relinquish jurisdiction of the defendant's case to the postadjudicatory mental health court program until the defendant is no longer active in the program, the case is returned to the sentencing court due to the defendant's termination from the program for failure to comply with the terms thereof, or the defendant's sentence is completed.
- (c) The Department of Corrections may establish designated and trained mental health probation officers to support individuals under supervision of the mental health court program.
- Section 93. Paragraph (j) is added to subsection (2) of section 948.06, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 948.06 Violation of probation or community control; revocation; modification; continuance; failure to pay

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1626 restitution or cost of supervision.—

1627 (2)

- (j)1. Notwithstanding s. 921.0024 and effective for offenses committed on or after July 1, 2016, the court may order the offender to successfully complete a postadjudicatory mental health court program under s. 394.47892 or a military veterans and servicemembers court program under s. 394.47891 if:
- a. The court finds or the offender admits that the offender has violated his or her community control or probation;
- b. The underlying offense is a nonviolent felony. As used in this subsection, the term "nonviolent felony" means a third degree felony violation under chapter 810 or any other felony offense that is not a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08.

  Offenders charged with resisting an officer with violence under s. 843.01, battery on a law enforcement officer under s. 784.07, or aggravated assault may participate in the mental health court program if the court so orders after the victim is given his or her right to provide testimony or written statement to the court as provided in s. 921.143;
- c. The court determines that the offender is amenable to the services of a postadjudicatory mental health court program, including taking prescribed medications, or a military veterans and servicemembers court program;
- d. The court explains the purpose of the program to the offender and the offender agrees to participate; and
  - e. The offender is otherwise qualified to participate in a

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postadjudicatory mental health court program under s.

394.47892(4) or a military veterans and servicemembers court
program under s. 394.47891.

2. After the court orders the modification of community control or probation, the original sentencing court shall relinquish jurisdiction of the offender's case to the postadjudicatory 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 94. Subsection (8) of section 948.08, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (9), paragraph (a) of subsection (7) is amended, 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 a veteran who is 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

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the court's own motion, except:

- 1. If a defendant was previously offered admission to a pretrial veterans' treatment intervention program at any time before trial and the defendant rejected that offer on the record, the court may deny the defendant's admission to such a program.
- 2. If a defendant previously entered a court-ordered veterans' treatment program, the court may deny the defendant's admission into the pretrial veterans' treatment program.
- (8) (a) Notwithstanding any provision of this section, a defendant is eligible 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 court, based on the clinical needs of the defendant, upon motion of either party or the court's own motion if:
  - 1. The defendant is identified as having a mental illness;
  - 2. The defendant has not been convicted of a felony; and
  - 3. The defendant is charged with:
- <u>a. A nonviolent felony that includes a third degree felony</u> violation of chapter 810 or any other felony offense that is not a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08;
- b. Resisting an officer with violence under s. 843.01, if the law enforcement officer and state attorney consent to the defendant's participation;
  - c. Battery on a law enforcement officer under s. 784.07,

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if the law enforcement officer and state attorney consent to the defendant's participation; or

- d. Aggravated assault, if the victim and state attorney consent to the defendant's participation.
- (b) At the end of the pretrial intervention period, the court shall consider the recommendation of the program administrator 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 95. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 948.16, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (4) and (5), respectively, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and present subsection (4) of that section are amended, 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

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## health court program.-

- (2)(a) A veteran, as defined in s. 1.01, <u>including a veteran who is discharged or released under a general discharge</u>, or servicemember, as defined in s. 250.01, who suffers from a military service-related mental illness, traumatic brain injury, substance abuse disorder, or psychological problem, and who is charged with a misdemeanor is eligible for voluntary admission into a misdemeanor pretrial veterans' treatment intervention program approved by the chief judge of the circuit, for a period based on the program's requirements and the treatment plan for the offender, upon motion of either party or the court's own motion. However, the court may deny the defendant admission into a misdemeanor pretrial veterans' treatment intervention program if the defendant has previously entered a court-ordered veterans' treatment program.
- 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 court, based on the clinical needs of the defendant, upon motion of either party or the court's own motion.
- (5)(4) Any public or private entity providing a pretrial substance abuse education and treatment program or mental health court program under this section shall contract with the county or appropriate governmental entity. The terms of the contract

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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 96. 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 is 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 servicerelated 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's 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, 2016, and who is a veteran, as defined in s. 1.01, including a veteran who is discharged or released under a general discharge, or servicemember, as defined in s. 250.01, who suffers from a

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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.

(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 97. Section 985.345, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.345 Delinquency pretrial intervention <u>programs</u> program.

(1) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a child who is charged with a felony of the second or third degree for purchase or possession of a controlled substance under chapter 893; tampering with evidence; solicitation for purchase of a controlled substance; or obtaining a prescription by fraud, and who has not previously been adjudicated for a felony, is eligible for voluntary admission into a delinquency pretrial substance abuse education

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and treatment intervention program, including a treatment-based drug court program established pursuant to s. 397.334, approved by the chief judge or alternative sanctions coordinator of the circuit to the extent that funded programs are available, for a period based on the program requirements and the treatment services that are suitable for the offender, upon motion of either party or the court's own motion. However, if the state attorney believes that the facts and circumstances of the case suggest the child's involvement in the dealing and selling of controlled substances, the court shall hold a preadmission hearing. If the state attorney establishes by a preponderance of the evidence at such hearing that the child was involved in the dealing and selling of controlled substances, the court shall deny the child's admission into a delinquency pretrial intervention program.

(b) (2) While enrolled in a delinquency pretrial intervention program authorized by this <u>subsection</u> section, a child is subject to a coordinated strategy developed by a drug court team under s. 397.334(4). The coordinated strategy may include a protocol of sanctions that may be imposed upon the child for noncompliance with program rules. The protocol of sanctions may include, but is not limited to, placement in a substance abuse treatment program offered by a licensed service provider as defined in s. 397.311 or serving a period of secure detention under this chapter. The coordinated strategy must be provided in writing to the child before the child agrees to

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enter the pretrial treatment-based drug court program or other pretrial intervention program.  $\underline{A}$  Any child whose charges are dismissed after successful completion of the treatment-based drug 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.

(c) (3) 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. Notwithstanding the coordinated strategy developed by a drug court team pursuant to s. 397.334(4), 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 drug testing urine 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.

(2) (a) Notwithstanding any other law, a child who has been identified as having a mental illness and who has not been previously adjudicated for a felony is eligible for voluntary admission into a delinquency pretrial mental health court intervention program, established pursuant to s. 394.47892,

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approved by the chief judge of the circuit, for a period to be determined by the court, based on the clinical needs of the child, upon motion of either party or the court's own motion if the child is charged with:

- 1. A misdemeanor;
- 2. A nonviolent felony, as defined in s. 948.01(8);
- 3. Resisting an officer with violence under s. 843.01, if the law enforcement officer and state attorney consent to the child's participation;
- 4. Battery on a law enforcement officer under 784.07, if the law enforcement officer and state attorney consent to the child's participation; or
- 5. Aggravated assault, if the victim and state attorney consent to the child's participation.
- (b) At the end of the delinquency pretrial mental health court 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 program. If the court finds that the child has not successfully completed the 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 program.

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(c) A child whose charges are dismissed after successful completion of the delinquency pretrial mental health court intervention program, if otherwise eligible, may have his or her criminal history record for such charges expunged under s.

943.0585.

(3)(4) Any entity, whether public or private, providing pretrial substance abuse education, treatment intervention, drug testing, or a mental health court and a urine monitoring 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, law enforcement agencies, and the department or its contract providers.

Section 98. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to sections 948.01 and 948.06, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and subsection (5) of section 397.334, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

397.334 Treatment-based drug court programs.-

(3) (a) Entry into any postadjudicatory treatment-based drug court program as a condition of probation or community control pursuant to s. 948.01, s. 948.06, or s. 948.20 must be

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based upon the sentencing court's assessment of the defendant's criminal history, substance abuse screening outcome, amenability to the services of the program, total sentence points, the recommendation of the state attorney and the victim, if any, and the defendant's agreement to enter the program.

Treatment-based drug court programs may include pretrial intervention programs as provided in ss. 948.08, 948.16, and 985.345, treatment-based drug court programs authorized in chapter 39, postadjudicatory programs as provided in ss. 948.01, 948.06, and 948.20, and review of the status of compliance or noncompliance of sentenced offenders through a treatment-based drug court program. While enrolled in a treatment-based drug court program, the participant is subject to a coordinated strategy developed by a drug court team under subsection (4). The coordinated strategy may include a protocol of sanctions that may be imposed upon the participant for noncompliance with program rules. The protocol of sanctions may include, but is not limited to, placement in a substance abuse treatment program offered by a licensed service provider as defined in s. 397.311 or in a jail-based treatment program or serving a period of secure detention under chapter 985 if a child or a period of incarceration within the time limits established for contempt of court if an adult. The coordinated strategy must be provided in writing to the participant before the participant agrees to enter into a treatment-based drug court program.

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Section 99. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 948.06, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 948.012, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

948.012 Split sentence of probation or community control and imprisonment.—

- (2) The court may also impose a split sentence whereby the defendant is sentenced to a term of probation which may be followed by a period of incarceration or, with respect to a felony, into community control, as follows:
- If the offender does not meet the terms and conditions of probation or community control, the court may revoke, modify, or continue the probation or community control as provided in s. 948.06. If the probation or community control is revoked, the court may impose any sentence that it could have imposed at the time the offender was placed on probation or community control. The court may not provide credit for time served for any portion of a probation or community control term toward a subsequent term of probation or community control. However, the court may not impose a subsequent term of probation or community control which, when combined with any amount of time served on preceding terms of probation or community control for offenses pending before the court for sentencing, would exceed the maximum penalty allowable as provided in s. 775.082. Such term of incarceration shall be served under applicable law or county ordinance governing service of sentences in state or county

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1964 jurisdiction. This paragraph does not prohibit any other 1965 sanction provided by law.

Section 100. The provisions of this act shall supersede and control over any conflicting provisions adopted in House
Bill 439 or Senate Bill 604, 2016 Regular Session, to the extent of such conflict, if either bill becomes a law.

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## TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove lines 4477-4507 and insert: amending ss. 39.001, 39.507, and 39.521, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 394.4655, F.S.; defining the terms "court" and "criminal county court" for purposes of involuntary outpatient placement; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending ss. 394.4599 and 394.463, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; conforming cross-references; amending s. 394.455 and 394.4615, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 394.47891, F.S.; expanding eligibility for military veterans and servicemembers court programs; creating s. 394.47892, F.S.; authorizing the creation of treatment-based mental health court programs; providing for eligibility; providing program requirements; providing for an advisory committee; amending s. 790.065, F.S.;

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conforming a provision to changes made by the act; amending s. 910.035, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "problem-solving court"; creating s. 916.185, F.S.; creating the Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program; providing legislative findings and intent; providing definitions; authorizing the Department of Children and Families to implement a Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program in specified judicial circuits; authorizing the department to request specified budget amendments; providing for eligibility for the program; providing legislative intent concerning training; authorizing rulemaking; amending s. 948.001, F.S.; defining the term "mental health probation"; amending ss. 948.01 and 948.06, F.S.; authorizing courts to order certain offenders 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 a 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'

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eligibility for participating in treatment programs while on court-ordered probation or community control; amending s. 985.345, F.S.; authorizing delinquency pretrial mental health court intervention programs for certain juvenile offenders; providing for disposition of pending charges after completion of the program; authorizing expunction of specified criminal history records after successful completion of the program; reenacting s. 397.334(3)(a) and (5), F.S., relating to treatment-based drug court programs, to incorporate the amendments made by the act to ss. 948.01 and 948.06, F.S., in references thereto; reenacting s. 948.012(2)(b), F.S., relating to split sentence probation or community control and imprisonment, to incorporate the amendment made by the act to s. 948.06, F.S., in a reference thereto; providing for provisions of the act to supersede and control over any conflicting provisions of specified bills; providing an

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