By Senator Latvala

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to behavioral health care services; amending s. 394.453, F.S.; revising legislative intent and providing legislative findings for the Florida Mental Health Act; amending ss. 394.66 and 397.305, F.S.; revising legislative intent with respect to mental health and substance abuse treatment services; amending s. 394.9082, F.S.; requiring behavioral health managing entities to coordinate service delivery plans with their respective counties or circuits; providing responsibilities of county governments for designation of receiving facilities for the examination and assessment of persons with mental health or substance use disorders; authorizing the Department of Children and Families to monitor and enforce compliance with ch. 394, F.S., relating to mental health; requiring managing entities to coordinate the development of a certain local plan; requiring managing entities to provide certain technical assistance; requiring managing entities to develop and implement transportation plans; requiring local law enforcement agencies, local governments, and certain providers to review and approve transportation plans; providing departmental authority for final approval of such plans; amending s. 397.675, F.S.; revising criteria for involuntary admission for assessment, stabilization, and treatment of persons with substance use or mental health disorders; amending s. 397.6793, F.S.; specifying professionals authorized to execute a certificate for emergency admission; providing criteria for emergency admission; amending s. 397.681, F.S.; prohibiting a court from

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charging a fee for the filing of a petition for involuntary assessment and stabilization; amending s. 397.6811, F.S.; revising who may file a petition for involuntary assessment and stabilization; amending s. 397.6818, F.S.; providing a time limitation on a court order authorizing involuntary assessment and stabilization; amending ss. 397.697, 397.6971, and 397.6977, F.S.; revising the maximum duration of court-ordered involuntary treatment and conforming provisions; amending s. 397.6955, F.S.; revising requirements for scheduling a hearing on a petition for involuntary treatment; requiring the Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute within the University of South Florida to provide certain information to the department on a monthly basis; amending s. 397.6773, F.S.; conforming a crossreference; redesignating part V of ch. 765, F.S., as part VI of ch. 765, F.S.; creating a new part V of ch. 765, F.S., entitled "Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment Advance Directives"; creating s. 765.501, F.S.; providing a short title; creating s. 765.502, F.S.; providing legislative findings; creating s. 765.503, F.S.; defining terms; creating s. 765.504, F.S.; authorizing the execution of mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directives; authorizing directive provisions; creating s. 765.505, F.S.; providing requirements for the execution of a mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive; creating s. 765.506, F.S.; providing

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requirements for the revocation or waiver of a mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive; creating s. 765.507, F.S.; providing an immunity from liability; providing applicability; creating s. 765.508, F.S.; providing for the recognition of a mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive executed in another state; creating s. 765.509, F.S.; requiring service providers to give patients information relating to mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directives; prohibiting a service provider from requiring a patient to execute a mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive; requiring the Department of Children and Families to provide information and forms on its website relating to mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directives; amending ss. 406.11, 408.802, 408.820, 765.101, and 765.203, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

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

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

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394.453 Legislative <u>findings and</u> intent.-

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(1) The Legislature finds that mental health and substance use disorders are diseases of the brain; are complex medical conditions that encompass biological, genetic, psychological,

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cultural, and social factors; and are subspecialties within the

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field of medical practice. The Legislature recognizes that behavioral health disorders may temporarily or permanently affect a person's ability to reason, exercise good judgment, recognize the need for services, or sufficiently provide selfcare; thus responsibility for such a person's care must be delegated to a third party and may be vested in an authorized, licensed, qualified health professional who can provide behavioral health services.

- (2) It is the intent of the Legislature:
- (a) To authorize licensed, qualified health professionals to exercise the full authority of their respective scopes of practice in the performance of professional functions necessary to carry out the intent of this part.
- (b) To ensure that local systems of acute care services use a common protocol and apply consistent practice standards that provide for nondiscriminatory and equitable access to the level and duration of care based on the specific needs and preferences of the persons served.
- (c) That services provided to persons in this state use the coordination-of-care principles characteristic of recovery-oriented services and include social support services, such as housing support, life skills and vocational training, and employment assistance, necessary for persons with mental health and substance use disorders to live successfully in their communities.
- (d) To authorize and direct the Department of Children and Families to evaluate, research, plan, and recommend to the Governor and the Legislature programs designed to reduce the occurrence, severity, duration, and disabling aspects of mental,

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emotional, and behavioral disorders.

(e) That state policy and funding decisions be driven by data that is representative of the populations served and the effectiveness of services provided.

- (f) It is the intent of the Legislature That treatment programs for such disorders shall include, but not be limited to, comprehensive health, social, educational, and rehabilitative services to persons requiring intensive short-term and continued treatment in order to encourage them to assume responsibility for their treatment and recovery. It is intended that:
- $\underline{1.}$ Such persons be provided with emergency service and temporary detention for evaluation when required;
- 2. Such persons that they be admitted to treatment facilities on a voluntary basis when extended or continuing care is needed and unavailable in the community;
- 3. that Involuntary placement be provided only when expert evaluation determines that it is necessary;
- 4. that Any involuntary treatment or examination be accomplished in a setting that which is clinically appropriate and most likely to facilitate the person's return to the community as soon as possible; and
- 5. that Individual dignity and human rights be guaranteed to all persons who are admitted to mental health facilities or who are being held under s. 394.463. It is the further intent of the Legislature that the least restrictive means of intervention be employed based on the individual needs of each person, within the scope of available services.
 - (3) It is the policy of this state that the use of

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restraint and seclusion on clients is justified only as an emergency safety measure to be used in response to imminent danger to the client or others. It is, therefore, the intent of the Legislature to achieve an ongoing reduction in the use of restraint and seclusion in programs and facilities serving persons with mental illness.

Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 394.66, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.66 Legislative intent with respect to substance abuse and mental health services.—It is the intent of the Legislature to:

(2) Recognize that mental health and substance use disorders are diseases of the brain; are complex medical conditions that encompass biological, genetic, psychological, cultural, and social factors; and are subspecialties within the field of medical practice. The Legislature recognizes that behavioral health disorders may temporarily or permanently affect a person's ability to reason, exercise good judgment, recognize the need for services, or sufficiently provide selfcare, thus responsibility for such a person's care must be delegated to a third party and may be vested in an authorized, licensed, qualified health professional who can provide behavioral health services mental illness and substance abuse impairment are diseases that are responsive to medical and psychological interventions and management that integrate treatment, rehabilitative, and support services to achieve recovery.

Section 3. Subsections (4) through (12) of section 394.9082, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (6)

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though (14), respectively, and new subsections (4) and (5) are added to that section, to read:

- 394.9082 Behavioral health managing entities.-
- (4) COMMUNITY PLANNING.—Each managing entity shall develop a plan with each county or circuit in its geographic area to establish and maintain a behavioral health service system that has sufficient capacity to ensure that all persons with mental health or substance use disorders who are subject to involuntary admission under this chapter receive prompt assessment of the need for evaluation and treatment. At a minimum, the plan must include the following components:
- (a) Each county shall work with managing entities, the department, community-based treatment providers, private providers, local hospitals and health departments, law enforcement agencies, the courts, and other local governmental agencies to designate a receiving facility that shall be used by law enforcement officers, but may be used by other authorized persons, for voluntary and involuntary assessments or examinations.
- 1. A county may have more than one facility or may use or share the resources of adjacent counties.
- 2. The department shall suspend or withdraw such designation for failure to comply with this chapter and rules adopted under this chapter. Unless designated by the department, a facility may not hold or treat involuntary patients under this chapter.
- (b) A managing entity shall coordinate the development of a local plan that:
 - 1. Includes the county or circuit.

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2. Establishes the specifications and minimum standards for access to care available in each community and specifies the roles, processes, and responsibilities of community intervention programs for the diversion of persons from acute care placements.

- 3. Specifies the method by which local hospitals, ambulatory centers, designated receiving facilities, and acute care inpatient and detoxification providers will coordinate activities to assess, examine, triage, intake, and process persons presented on an involuntary basis.
- 4. Includes a local transportation plan as provided in s. 394.462.
- 5. Provides an option to procure nonmedical transportation contracts for the transportation of patients between facilities.
- (c) A managing entity shall provide technical assistance to counties or circuits for the development, receipt, and approval of such plans and incorporate the community resources designated in such plans when conducting the needs assessment and coordinating the resources within its assigned region.
 - (5) TRANSPORTATION PLANS.—
- (a) Each managing entity shall develop, in consultation with local law enforcement agencies, county officials, and local acute care providers, a transportation plan for each county or circuit within its assigned region. At a minimum, the plan must address the following:
- 1. The designated public or private substance abuse receiving facility or residential detoxification facility to be used by local law enforcement agencies as their primary receiving facility.

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2. The method of transporting a person after a law enforcement officer has relinquished physical custody of the person at a designated public or private substance abuse receiving facility or residential detoxification facility.

- 3. Provide for consumer choice with respect to a receiving facility or other designated facility, or other acute care service provider capable of meeting the person's needs, within reasonable parameters of funding, geography, and safety.
- 4. Specify responsibility for and the means by which transportation to and between facilities of persons in need of behavioral health services will be implemented to support involuntary assessments or examinations, provision of emergency services, acute care placements, and attendance at involuntary court proceedings and resulting commitments.
- (b) The transportation plan shall be initiated by the local managing entity and must be reviewed and approved by local law enforcement agencies, county commissioners, and designated acute care providers in the county or circuit before submission to the managing entity. The department has final review and approval authority for the transportation plan.

Section 4. Section 397.305, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.305 Legislative findings, intent, and purpose.

(1) The Legislature finds that mental health and substance use disorders are diseases of the brain; are complex medical conditions that encompass biological, genetic, psychological, cultural, and social factors; and are subspecialties within the field of medical practice. The Legislature recognizes that behavioral health disorders may temporarily or permanently

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affect a person's ability to reason, exercise good judgment, recognize the need for services, or sufficiently provide self-care, thus responsibility for such a person's care must be delegated to a third party and may be vested in an authorized, licensed, qualified health professional who can provide behavioral health services.

(2) (1) Substance abuse is a major health problem that affects multiple service systems and leads to such profoundly disturbing consequences as serious impairment, chronic addiction, criminal behavior, vehicular casualties, spiraling health care costs, AIDS, and business losses, and significantly affects the culture, socialization, and learning ability of children within our schools and educational systems. Substance abuse impairment is a disease which affects the whole family and the whole society and requires a system of care that includes prevention, intervention, clinical treatment, and recovery support services that support and strengthen the family unit. Further, it is the intent of the Legislature to require the collaboration of state agencies, service systems, and program offices to achieve the goals of this chapter and address the needs of the public; to establish a comprehensive system of care for substance abuse; and to reduce duplicative requirements across state agencies. This chapter is designed to provide for substance abuse services.

(3)(2) It is the goal of the Legislature to discourage substance abuse by promoting healthy lifestyles; healthy families; and drug-free schools, workplaces, and communities.

 $\underline{(4)}$ It is the purpose of this chapter to provide for a comprehensive continuum of accessible and quality substance

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abuse prevention, intervention, clinical treatment, and recovery support services in the least restrictive environment which promotes long-term recovery while protecting and respecting the rights of individuals, primarily through community-based private not-for-profit providers working with local governmental programs involving a wide range of agencies from both the public and private sectors.

- (5) It is the intent of the Legislature to authorize licensed, qualified health professionals to exercise the full authority of their respective scopes of practice in the performance of professional functions necessary to carry out the intent of this chapter.
- (6) It is the intent of the Legislature that state policy and funding decisions be driven by data that is representative of the populations served and the effectiveness of services provided.
- (7) It is the intent of the Legislature to establish expectations that services provided to persons in this state use the coordination-of-care principles characteristic of recovery-oriented services and include social support services, such as housing support, life skills and vocational training, and employment assistance, necessary for persons with mental health and substance use disorders to live successfully in their communities.
- (8) (4) It is the intent of the Legislature to ensure within available resources a full system of care for substance abuse services based on identified needs, delivered without discrimination and with adequate provision for specialized needs.

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 $\underline{(9)}$ (5) It is the intent of the Legislature to establish services for individuals with co-occurring substance abuse and mental disorders.

(10) (6) It is the intent of the Legislature to provide an alternative to criminal imprisonment for substance abuse impaired adults and juvenile offenders by encouraging the referral of such offenders to service providers not generally available within the juvenile justice and correctional systems, instead of or in addition to criminal penalties.

(11) (7) It is the intent of the Legislature to provide, within the limits of appropriations and safe management of the juvenile justice and correctional systems, substance abuse services to substance abuse impaired offenders who are placed by the Department of Juvenile Justice or who are incarcerated within the Department of Corrections, in order to better enable these offenders or inmates to adjust to the conditions of society presented to them when their terms of placement or incarceration end.

(12) (8) It is the intent of the Legislature to provide for assisting substance abuse impaired persons primarily through health and other rehabilitative services in order to relieve the police, courts, correctional institutions, and other criminal justice agencies of a burden that interferes with their ability to protect people, apprehend offenders, and maintain safe and orderly communities.

(13) (9) It is the intent of the Legislature that the freedom of religion of all citizens shall be inviolate. Nothing in This act does not shall give any governmental entity jurisdiction to regulate religious, spiritual, or ecclesiastical

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352 services.

Section 5. Section 397.675, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.675 Criteria for involuntary admissions, including protective custody, emergency admission, and other involuntary assessment, involuntary treatment, and alternative involuntary assessment for minors, for purposes of assessment and stabilization, and for involuntary treatment.—A person meets the criteria for involuntary admission if there is good faith reason to believe the person has a substance use or co-occurring mental health disorder and, because of this condition, has refused or is unable to determine whether examination is necessary. The refusal of services is insufficient evidence of an inability to determine whether an examination is necessary unless, without care or treatment is substance abuse impaired and, because of such impairment:

- (1) The person is likely to neglect or refuse care for himself or herself to the extent that the neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being;
- (2) The person is at risk of the deterioration of his or her physical or mental health and this condition may not be avoided despite assistance from willing family members, friends, or other services; or
- (3) There is a substantial likelihood that the person will cause serious bodily harm to himself or herself or others, as shown by the person's recent behavior. Has lost the power of self-control with respect to substance use; and either
 - (2) (a) Has inflicted, or threatened or attempted to

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inflict, or unless admitted is likely to inflict, physical harm on himself or herself or another; or

(b) Is in need of substance abuse services and, by reason of substance abuse impairment, his or her judgment has been so impaired that the person is incapable of appreciating his or her need for such services and of making a rational decision in regard thereto; however, mere refusal to receive such services does not constitute evidence of lack of judgment with respect to his or her need for such services.

Section 6. Section 397.6793, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.6793 <u>Professional</u> <u>Physician's</u> certificate for emergency admission.—

(1) A physician, clinical psychologist, physician's assistant working under the scope of practice of the supervising physician, psychiatric nurse, advanced registered nurse practitioner, licensed mental health counselor, licensed marriage and family therapist, master's level-certified addiction professional for substance abuse services, or licensed clinical social worker may execute a certificate stating that he or she has examined a person within the preceding 5 days and finds that the person appears to meet the criteria for emergency admission and stating the observations upon which that conclusion is based. The professional physician's certificate must include the name of the person to be admitted, the relationship between the person and the professional executing the certificate physician, the relationship between the applicant and the professional executing the certificate physician, and any relationship between the professional

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executing the certificate physician and the licensed service provider, and a statement that the person has been examined and assessed within 5 days of the application date, and must include factual allegations with respect to the need for emergency admission, including:

- (a) The reason for the physician's belief that the person is substance abuse impaired; and
- (b) The reason for the physician's belief that because of such impairment the person has lost the power of self-control with respect to substance abuse; and either
- (c) $\frac{1}{1}$. The reason for the belief that, without care or treatment:
- 1. The person is likely to neglect or refuse to care for himself or herself to the extent that the neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being;
- 2. The person is at risk of the deterioration of his or her physical or mental health and that this condition may not be avoided despite assistance from willing family members, friends, or other services; or
- 3. There is a substantial likelihood that the person will cause serious bodily harm to himself or herself or others, as shown by the person's recent behavior. the physician believes that the person has inflicted or is likely to inflict physical harm on himself or herself or others unless admitted; or
- 2. The reason the physician believes that the person's refusal to voluntarily receive care is based on judgment so impaired by reason of substance abuse that the person is incapable of appreciating his or her need for care and of making

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a rational decision regarding his or her need for care.

- (2) The <u>professional</u> <u>physician's</u> certificate must recommend the least restrictive type of service that is appropriate for the person. The certificate must be signed by the <u>professional</u> <u>physician</u>. If other less restrictive means are not available, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, a law enforcement officer shall take the person named in the certificate into custody and deliver him or her to the nearest facility selected by the county for emergency admission.
- (3) A signed copy of the <u>professional</u> physician's certificate shall accompany the person, and shall be made a part of the person's clinical record, together with a signed copy of the application. The application and <u>professional</u> physician's certificate authorize the involuntary admission of the person pursuant to, and subject to the provisions of, ss. 397.679-397.6797.
- (4) The <u>professional</u> physician's certificate must indicate whether the person requires transportation assistance for delivery for emergency admission and specify, pursuant to s. 397.6795, the type of transportation assistance necessary.

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 397.681, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 397.681 Involuntary petitions; general provisions; court jurisdiction and right to counsel.—
- (1) JURISDICTION.—The courts have jurisdiction of involuntary assessment and stabilization petitions and involuntary treatment petitions for substance abuse impaired persons, and such petitions must be filed with the clerk of the court in the county where the person is located. The court may

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not charge a fee for the filing of a petition under this section. The chief judge may appoint a general or special magistrate to preside over all or part of the proceedings. The alleged impaired person is named as the respondent.

Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 397.6811, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.6811 Involuntary assessment and stabilization.—A person determined by the court to appear to meet the criteria for involuntary admission under s. 397.675 may be admitted for a period of 5 days to a hospital or to a licensed detoxification facility or addictions receiving facility, for involuntary assessment and stabilization or to a less restrictive component of a licensed service provider for assessment only upon entry of a court order or upon receipt by the licensed service provider of a petition. Involuntary assessment and stabilization may be initiated by the submission of a petition to the court.

(1) If the person upon whose behalf the petition is being filed is an adult, a petition for involuntary assessment and stabilization may be filed by the respondent's spouse or guardian, any relative, a private practitioner, the director of a licensed service provider or the director's designee, or any adult willing to provide testimony that he or she has personally observed the actions of that person and believes that person to be a threat to himself or herself or others three adults who have personal knowledge of the respondent's substance abuse impairment.

Section 9. Subsection (4) is added to section 397.6818, Florida Statutes, to read:

397.6818 Court determination.—At the hearing initiated in

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accordance with s. 397.6811(1), the court shall hear all relevant testimony. The respondent must be present unless the court has reason to believe that his or her presence is likely to be injurious to him or her, in which event the court shall appoint a guardian advocate to represent the respondent. The respondent has the right to examination by a court-appointed qualified professional. After hearing all the evidence, the court shall determine whether there is a reasonable basis to believe the respondent meets the involuntary admission criteria of s. 397.675.

(4) The order is valid only until executed or, if not executed, for the period specified in the order. If no time limit is specified in the order, the order is valid for 7 days after the date the order is signed.

Section 10. Subsection (1) of section 397.697, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.697 Court determination; effect of court order for involuntary substance abuse treatment.—

(1) When the court finds that the conditions for involuntary substance abuse treatment have been proved by clear and convincing evidence, it may order the respondent to undergo involuntary treatment by a licensed service provider for a period not to exceed 90 60 days. If the court finds it necessary, it may direct the sheriff to take the respondent into custody and deliver him or her to the licensed service provider specified in the court order, or to the nearest appropriate licensed service provider, for involuntary treatment. When the conditions justifying involuntary treatment no longer exist, the individual must be released as provided in s. 397.6971. When the

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conditions justifying involuntary treatment are expected to exist after 90 60 days of treatment, a renewal of the involuntary treatment order may be requested pursuant to s. 397.6975 before prior to the end of the 90-day 60-day period.

Section 11. Section 397.6971, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.6971 Early release from involuntary substance abuse treatment.—

- (1) At any time <u>before</u> prior to the end of the <u>90-day</u> 60-day involuntary treatment period, or <u>before</u> prior to the end of any extension granted pursuant to s. 397.6975, an individual admitted for involuntary treatment may be determined eligible for discharge to the most appropriate referral or disposition for the individual when:
- (a) The individual no longer meets the criteria <u>specified</u> in s. 397.675 for involuntary admission and has given his or her informed consent to be transferred to voluntary treatment status;
- (b) If the individual was admitted on the grounds of likelihood of infliction of physical harm upon himself or herself or others, such likelihood no longer exists; or
- (c) If the individual was admitted on the grounds of need for assessment and stabilization or treatment, accompanied by inability to make a determination respecting such need, either:
 - 1. Such inability no longer exists; or
- 2. It is evident that further treatment will not bring about further significant improvements in the individual's condition;
 - (d) The individual is no longer in need of services; or

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(e) The director of the service provider determines that the individual is beyond the safe management capabilities of the provider.

(2) Whenever a qualified professional determines that an individual admitted for involuntary treatment is ready for early release for any of the reasons listed in subsection (1), the service provider shall immediately discharge the individual τ and must notify all persons specified by the court in the original treatment order.

Section 12. Section 397.6977, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.6977 Disposition of individual upon completion of involuntary substance abuse treatment.—At the conclusion of the 90-day 60-day period of court-ordered involuntary treatment, the individual is automatically discharged unless a motion for renewal of the involuntary treatment order has been filed with the court pursuant to s. 397.6975.

Section 13. Section 397.6955, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.6955 Duties of court upon filing of petition for involuntary treatment.—Upon the filing of a petition for the involuntary treatment of a substance abuse impaired person with the clerk of the court, the court shall immediately determine whether the respondent is represented by an attorney or whether the appointment of counsel for the respondent is appropriate. The court shall schedule a hearing to be held on the petition within $5\ 10\ days$, unless a continuance is granted. A copy of the petition and notice of the hearing must be provided to the respondent; the respondent's parent, guardian, or legal

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custodian, in the case of a minor; the respondent's attorney, if known; the petitioner; the respondent's spouse or guardian, if applicable; and such other persons as the court may direct, and have such petition and order personally delivered to the respondent if he or she is a minor. The court shall also issue a summons to the person whose admission is sought.

Section 14. In order to maximize efficiency, avoid duplication, and provide cost savings, the Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute within the University of South Florida shall provide monthly to the Department of Children and Families copies of each of the following:

- (1) Ex parte orders for involuntary examination.
- (2) Professional certificates for initiating involuntary examination.
 - (3) Law enforcement reports on involuntary examination.
 - (4) Involuntary outpatient placement orders.
 - (5) Involuntary inpatient placement orders.

Section 15. Subsection (1) of section 397.6773, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.6773 Dispositional alternatives after protective custody.—

- (1) An individual who is in protective custody must be released by a qualified professional when:
- (a) The individual no longer meets the involuntary admission criteria in $\underline{s.\ 397.675}$ $\underline{s.\ 397.675(1)}$;
 - (b) The 72-hour period has elapsed; or
- (c) The individual has consented to remain voluntarily at the licensed service provider.
 - Section 16. Part V of chapter 765, Florida Statutes, is

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20161336 613 redesignated as part VI, and a new part V of chapter 765, 614 Florida Statutes, consisting of ss. 765.501-765.509, is created 615 and entitled "Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment 616 Advance Directives." 617 Section 17. Section 765.501, Florida Statutes, is created 618 to read: 619 765.501 Short title.—Sections 765.501-765.509 may be cited 620 as the "Jennifer Act". Section 18. Section 765.502, Florida Statutes, is created 621 622 to read: 62.3 765.502 Legislative findings.-624 (1) The Legislature recognizes that an individual with 625 capacity has the ability to control decisions relating to his or her own mental health care or substance abuse treatment. The 626 627 Legislature also makes the following findings: 628 (a) Substance abuse and some mental illnesses cause 629 individuals to fluctuate between capacity and incapacity. 630 (b) During periods when an individual's capacity is 631 unclear, the individual may be unable to provide informed 632 consent necessary to access needed treatment. 633 (c) Early treatment may prevent an individual from becoming 634 so ill that involuntary treatment is necessary. 635 (d) Individuals with substance abuse impairment or mental 636 illness need an established procedure to express their 637 instructions and preferences for treatment and provide advance 638 consent to or refusal of treatment. This procedure should be 639 less expensive and less restrictive than guardianship. 640 (2) The Legislature further recognizes the following: 641

(a) A mental health or substance abuse treatment advance

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642 directive must provide the individual with a full range of choices.

- (b) For a mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive to be an effective tool, individuals must be able to choose how they want their directives to be applied during periods when they are incompetent to consent to treatment.
- (c) There must be a clear process so that treatment providers can abide by an individual's treatment choices.

Section 19. Section 765.503, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 765.503 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
- (1) "Adult" means any individual who has attained the age of majority or is an emancipated minor.
- (2) "Capacity" means that an adult has not been found to be incapacitated pursuant to s. 394.463.
- (3) "Health care facility" means a hospital, nursing home, hospice, home health agency, or health maintenance organization licensed in this state, or any facility subject to part I of chapter 394.
- (4) "Incapacity" or "incompetent" means one or more of the following conditions when present in an adult:
- (a) An inability to understand the nature, character, and anticipated results of proposed treatment or alternatives or the recognized serious possible risks, complications, and anticipated benefits of treatments and alternatives, including nontreatment.
- (b) An inability to physically or mentally communicate a willful and knowing decision about mental health care or

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substance abuse treatment.

(c) An inability to communicate his or her understanding or treatment decisions.

- (d) Criteria exist for an involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463.
- (5) "Informed consent" means consent voluntarily given by a person after a sufficient explanation and disclosure of the subject matter involved to enable that person to have a general understanding of the treatment or procedure and the medically acceptable alternatives, including the substantial risks and hazards inherent in the proposed treatment or procedures or nontreatment, and to make knowing mental health care or substance abuse treatment decisions without coercion or undue influence.
- (6) "Interested person" means any person who may reasonably be expected to be affected by the outcome of the particular proceeding involved, including anyone interested in the welfare of an incapacitated person.
- (7) "Mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive" means a written document in which the principal makes a declaration of instructions or preferences or appoints a surrogate to make decisions on behalf of the principal regarding the principal's mental health or substance abuse treatment, or both.
- (8) "Mental health professional" means a psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric nurse, or social worker, and such other mental health professionals licensed pursuant to chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 464, chapter 490, or chapter 491.
 - (9) "Principal" means a competent adult who executes a

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mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive and on whose behalf mental health care or substance abuse treatment decisions are to be made.

- (10) "Service provider" means a mental health 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, or a psychiatric nurse.
- (11) "Surrogate" means any competent adult expressly designated by a principal to make mental health care or substance abuse treatment decisions on behalf of the principal as set forth in the principal's mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive created pursuant to this part.

Section 20. Section 765.504, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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

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principal is unable to sign, at the principal's direction in the

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principal's presence.

(d) Be witnessed by two adults, each of whom must declare that he or she personally knows the principal and was present when the principal dated and signed the directive, and that the principal did not appear to be incapacitated or acting under fraud, undue influence, or duress. The person designated as the surrogate may not act as a witness to the execution of a document designating the mental health care or substance abuse treatment surrogate. At least one person who acts as a witness may not be the principal's spouse or his or her blood relative.

- (2) A directive is valid upon execution, but all or part of the directive may take effect at a later date as designated by the principal in the directive.
- (3) A directive may be revoked, in whole or in part, pursuant to s. 765.506 or expire under its own terms.
 - (4) A directive does not or may not:
- (a) Create an entitlement to mental health, substance abuse, or medical treatment or supersede a determination of medical necessity.
- (b) Obligate any health care provider, professional person, or health care facility to pay the costs associated with the treatment requested.
- (c) Obligate a health care provider, professional person, or health care facility to be responsible for the nontreatment or personal care of the principal or the principal's personal affairs outside the scope of services the facility normally provides.
- (d) Replace or supersede any will or testamentary document or supersede the application of intestate succession.

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Section 22. Section 765.506, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

765.506 Revocation; waiver.-

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

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principal's known desires;

- 2. The advance directive is ambiguous, or the principal has changed his or her mind after execution of the advance directive;
- 3. The surrogate was improperly designated or appointed, or the designation of the surrogate is no longer effective or has been revoked;
- 4. The surrogate has failed to discharge duties, or incapacity or illness renders the surrogate incapable of discharging duties;
- 5. The surrogate has abused his or her power or authority; or
- $\underline{\text{6. The principal has sufficient capacity to make his or her}}$ own health care decisions.
- (5) A directive that would have otherwise expired but is effective because the principal is incapacitated remains effective until the principal is no longer incapacitated, unless the principal elected in the directive to be able to revoke while incapacitated and has revoked the directive.
- (6) When a principal with capacity consents to treatment that differs from, or refuses treatment consented to in, his or her directive, the consent or refusal constitutes a waiver of a particular provision of the directive and does not constitute a revocation of that provision or the directive unless the principal also expressly revokes the provision or directive.

Section 23. Section 765.507, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

765.507 Immunity from liability; weight of proof; presumption.—

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(1) A health care facility, provider, or other person who acts under the direction of a health care facility or provider is not subject to criminal prosecution or civil liability, and may not be deemed to have engaged in unprofessional conduct, as a result of carrying out a mental health care or substance abuse treatment decision made in accordance with this part. The surrogate who makes a mental health care or substance abuse treatment decision on a principal's behalf, pursuant to this part, is not subject to criminal prosecution or civil liability for such action.

(2) This section does not apply if it is shown by a preponderance of the evidence that the person authorizing or carrying out a mental health care or substance abuse treatment decision did not exercise reasonable care or, in good faith, comply with this part.

Section 24. Section 765.508, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

765.508 Recognition of mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive executed in another state.—A mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive executed in another state in compliance with the laws of that state is validly executed for the purposes of this part.

Section 25. Section 765.509, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

765.509 Dissemination of information.

(1) A service provider shall give information relating to mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directives to its patients and assist competent and willing patients in completing mental health or substance abuse treatment advance

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directives.

(2) A service provider may not require a patient to execute a mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive or to execute a new mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive using the service provider's forms. The principal's mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directives shall travel with the principal as part of his or her medical record.

(3) The Department of Children and Families shall develop, and publish on its website, information on the creation, execution, and purpose of mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directives and the distinction between mental health treatment advance directives created under this part and those created under part I of this chapter. The department shall also develop, and publish on its website, a mental health treatment advance directive form and a substance abuse treatment advance directive form that may be used by an individual to direct future care.

Section 26. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 406.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

406.11 Examinations, investigations, and autopsies.—
(2)

(b) The Medical Examiners Commission shall adopt rules, pursuant to chapter 120, providing for the notification of the next of kin that an investigation by the medical examiner's office is being conducted. A medical examiner may not retain or furnish any body part of the deceased for research or any other purpose which is not in conjunction with a determination of the identification of or cause or manner of death of the deceased or

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the presence of disease or which is not otherwise authorized by this chapter, part VI part V of chapter 765, or chapter 873, without notification of and approval by the next of kin.

Section 27. Subsection (29) of section 408.802, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.802 Applicability.—The provisions of this part apply to the provision of services that require licensure as defined in this part and to the following entities licensed, registered, or certified by the agency, as described in chapters 112, 383, 390, 394, 395, 400, 429, 440, 483, and 765:

(29) Organ, tissue, and eye procurement organizations, as provided under part VI part V of chapter 765.

Section 28. Subsection (28) of section 408.820, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.820 Exemptions.—Except as prescribed in authorizing statutes, the following exemptions shall apply to specified requirements of this part:

(28) Organ, tissue, and eye procurement organizations, as provided under part VI part V of chapter 765, are exempt from s. 408.810(5)-(10).

Section 29. Subsection (1) and paragraph (d) of subsection (6) of section 765.101, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 765.101 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(1) "Advance directive" means a witnessed written document or oral statement in which instructions are given by a principal or in which the principal's desires are expressed concerning any aspect of the principal's health care or health information, and includes, but is not limited to, the designation of a health care surrogate, a living will, or an anatomical gift made

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     pursuant to part VI part V of this chapter.
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           (6) "Health care decision" means:
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           (d) The decision to make an anatomical gift pursuant to
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     part VI part V of this chapter.
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          Section 30. Section 765.203, Florida Statutes, is amended
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     to read:
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          765.203 Suggested form of designation.—A written
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     designation of a health care surrogate executed pursuant to this
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     chapter may, but need not be, in the following form:
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942
                    DESIGNATION OF HEALTH CARE SURROGATE
943
944
     I, ...(name)..., designate as my health care surrogate under s.
     765.202, Florida Statutes:
945
946
947
     Name: ... (name of health care surrogate) ...
948
     Address: ... (address) ...
949
     Phone: ... (telephone) ...
950
951
     If my health care surrogate is not willing, able, or reasonably
952
     available to perform his or her duties, I designate as my
953
     alternate health care surrogate:
954
955
     Name: ...(name of alternate health care surrogate)...
956
     Address: ... (address) ...
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     Phone: ... (telephone) ...
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                         INSTRUCTIONS FOR HEALTH CARE
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20161336 20-01629B-16 I authorize my health care surrogate to: ... (Initial here) ... Receive any of my health information, whether oral or recorded in any form or medium, that: 1. Is created or received by a health care provider, health care facility, health plan, public health authority, employer, life insurer, school or university, or health care clearinghouse; and 2. Relates to my past, present, or future physical or mental health or condition; the provision of health care to me; or the past, present, or future payment for the provision of health care to me. I further authorize my health care surrogate to: ... (Initial here) ... Make all health care decisions for me, which means he or she has the authority to: 1. Provide informed consent, refusal of consent, or withdrawal of consent to any and all of my health care, including life-prolonging procedures. 2. Apply on my behalf for private, public, government, or veterans' benefits to defray the cost of health care. 3. Access my health information reasonably necessary for the health care surrogate to make decisions involving my health care and to apply for benefits for me. 4. Decide to make an anatomical gift pursuant to part VI part V of chapter 765, Florida Statutes. ... (Initial here) ... Specific instructions and restrictions:

20-01629B-16 20161336 990 While I have decisionmaking capacity, my wishes are controlling 991 and my physicians and health care providers must clearly 992 communicate to me the treatment plan or any change to the 993 treatment plan prior to its implementation. 994 995 To the extent I am capable of understanding, my health care 996 surrogate shall keep me reasonably informed of all decisions 997 that he or she has made on my behalf and matters concerning me. 998 999 THIS HEALTH CARE SURROGATE DESIGNATION IS NOT AFFECTED BY MY 1000 SUBSEQUENT INCAPACITY EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN CHAPTER 765, FLORIDA 1001 STATUTES. 1002 PURSUANT TO SECTION 765.104, FLORIDA STATUTES, I UNDERSTAND THAT 1003 1004 I MAY, AT ANY TIME WHILE I RETAIN MY CAPACITY, REVOKE OR AMEND 1005 THIS DESIGNATION BY: 1006 (1) SIGNING A WRITTEN AND DATED INSTRUMENT WHICH EXPRESSES 1007 MY INTENT TO AMEND OR REVOKE THIS DESIGNATION; 1008 (2) PHYSICALLY DESTROYING THIS DESIGNATION THROUGH MY OWN 1009 ACTION OR BY THAT OF ANOTHER PERSON IN MY PRESENCE AND UNDER MY 1010 DIRECTION; 1011 (3) VERBALLY EXPRESSING MY INTENTION TO AMEND OR REVOKE 1012 THIS DESIGNATION; OR 1013 (4) SIGNING A NEW DESIGNATION THAT IS MATERIALLY DIFFERENT FROM THIS DESIGNATION. 1014 1015 1016 MY HEALTH CARE SURROGATE'S AUTHORITY BECOMES EFFECTIVE WHEN MY PRIMARY PHYSICIAN DETERMINES THAT I AM UNABLE TO MAKE MY OWN 1017

HEALTH CARE DECISIONS UNLESS I INITIAL EITHER OR BOTH OF THE

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1019
      FOLLOWING BOXES:
1020
1021
      IF I INITIAL THIS BOX [....], MY HEALTH CARE SURROGATE'S
1022
      AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE MY HEALTH INFORMATION TAKES EFFECT
1023
      IMMEDIATELY.
1024
1025
      IF I INITIAL THIS BOX [....], MY HEALTH CARE SURROGATE'S
      AUTHORITY TO MAKE HEALTH CARE DECISIONS FOR ME TAKES EFFECT
1026
1027
      IMMEDIATELY. PURSUANT TO SECTION 765.204(3), FLORIDA STATUTES,
1028
      ANY INSTRUCTIONS OR HEALTH CARE DECISIONS I MAKE, EITHER
1029
      VERBALLY OR IN WRITING, WHILE I POSSESS CAPACITY SHALL SUPERSEDE
1030
      ANY INSTRUCTIONS OR HEALTH CARE DECISIONS MADE BY MY SURROGATE
1031
      THAT ARE IN MATERIAL CONFLICT WITH THOSE MADE BY ME.
1032
1033
      SIGNATURES: Sign and date the form here:
1034
      ...(date)...
                                                 ...(sign your name)...
1035
      ... (address) ...
                                                 ...(print your name)...
1036
      ...(city)... (state)...
1037
1038
      SIGNATURES OF WITNESSES:
1039
      First witness
                                                          Second witness
      ...(print name)...
1040
                                                      ...(print name)...
1041
      ... (address) ...
                                                         ... (address) ...
      ...(city)... (state)...
1042
                                            ...(city)... (state)...
      ...(signature of witness)... ...(signature of witness)...
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                                                            ... (date) ...
      ... (date) ...
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           Section 31. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.
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