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By the Committee on Appropriations

576-02889-15 20157070

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to mental health and substance abuse; amending s. 394.453, F.S.; adding substance abuse impairment to a list of disorders for which the Legislature intends to develop treatment programs; providing that dignity and human rights are guaranteed to all individuals who are admitted to substance abuse facilities; amending s. 394.455, F.S.; defining and redefining terms; amending s. 394.457, F.S.; adding substance abuse services as a program focus for which the Department of Children and Families is responsible; removing the department's responsibility for personnel standards; amending s. 394.4573, F.S.; redefining terms; adding substance abuse care as an element of the continuity of care management system that the department must establish; removing duties and measures of performance of the department regarding a continuity of care management system; amending s. 394.459, F.S.; extending a right to dignity to all individuals held for examination or admitted for mental health or substance abuse treatment; providing procedural requirements that must be followed to detain without consent an individual who has a mental illness or substance abuse impairment but who has not been charged with a criminal offense; providing that individuals held for examination or admitted for treatment at a facility have a right to certain evaluation and treatment procedures; removing provisions regarding express and informed consent for

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medical procedures requiring the use of a general anesthetic or electroconvulsive treatment; requiring facilities to have written procedures for reporting events that place individuals receiving services at risk of harm; requiring service providers to provide information concerning advance directives to individuals receiving services; amending s. 394.4597, F.S.; specifying certain persons who are prohibited from being selected as an individual's representative; providing certain rights for an individual's representative; amending s. 394.4598, F.S.; specifying certain persons who are prohibited from being appointed as an individual's quardian advocate; providing guidelines for decisions of guardian advocates; amending s. 394.4599, F.S.; adding health care surrogate or proxy to those individuals who have responsibilities to act on behalf of an individual admitted to a facility; amending s. 394.4615, F.S.; adding a condition under which the clinical record of an individual must be released to the state attorney; amending s. 394.462, F.S.; providing that a person in custody for a felony other than a forcible felony shall be transported to the nearest receiving facility for examination; providing that a law enforcement officer may transport an individual meeting the criteria for voluntary admission to a mental health receiving facility, addictions receiving facility, or detoxification facility at the individual's request; amending s. 394.4625, F.S.; providing criteria for the

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

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independent expert examination with regard to proceedings for involuntary outpatient placement; amending s. 394.467, F.S.; adding substance abuse impairment as a condition to which criteria for involuntary inpatient placement apply; adding addictions receiving facilities and detoxification facilities as identified receiving facilities; providing for first and second medical opinions in proceedings for placement for treatment of substance abuse impairment; providing guidelines for attorney representation of an individual subject to proceedings for involuntary inpatient placement; providing guidelines for the state attorney in prosecuting a petition for involuntary placement; setting standards for the court to accept a waiver of the individual's rights; requiring the court to consider certain testimony regarding the individual's prior history in proceedings; requiring the Division of Administrative Hearings to inform the individual and his or her representatives of the right to an independent expert examination; amending s. 394.4672, F.S.; providing authority of facilities of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs to conduct certain examinations and provide certain treatments; amending s. 394.875, F.S.; removing a limitation on the amount of beds in crisis stabilization units; transferring and renumbering s. 765.401, F.S.; transferring and renumbering s. 765.404, F.S.; providing a directive to the Division of Law Revision and Information; creating

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s. 765.4015, F.S.; providing a short title; creating s. 765.402, F.S.; providing legislative findings; creating s. 765.403, F.S.; defining terms; creating s. 765.405, F.S.; authorizing an adult with capacity to execute a mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive; providing a presumption of validity if certain requirements are met; specifying provisions that an advance directive may include; creating s. 765.406, F.S.; providing for execution of the mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive; establishing requirements for a valid mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive; providing that a mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive is valid upon execution even if a part of the advance directive takes effect at a later date; allowing a mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive to be revoked, in whole or in part, or to expire under its own terms; specifying that a mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive does not or may not serve specified purposes; creating s. 765.407, F.S.; providing circumstances under which a mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive may be revoked; providing circumstances under which a principal may waive specific directive provisions without revoking the advance directive; creating s. 765.410, F.S.; prohibiting criminal prosecution of a health care facility, provider, or surrogate who acts pursuant to a mental health or substance abuse treatment decision;

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creating s. 765.411, F.S.; providing for recognition of a mental health and substance abuse treatment advance directive executed in another state if it complies with the laws of this state; creating s. 916.185, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; defining terms; creating the Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program; requiring the Department of Children and Families to implement a Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program in four specified judicial circuits; providing eligibility criteria for participation in the pilot program; providing legislative intent concerning the training of judges; authorizing the department to adopt rules; directing the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature; amending ss. 39.407, 394.4612, 394.495, 394.496, 394.499, 394.67, 394.674, 394.9085, 395.0197, 395.1051, 397.311, 397.431, 397.702, 397.94, 402.3057, 409.1757, 409.972, 456.0575, 744.704, 765.101, 765.104 and 790.065, F.S.; conforming crossreferences; repealing ss. 397.601, 397.675, 397.6751, 397.6752, 397.6758, 397.6759, 397.677, 397.6771, 397.6772, 397.6773, 397.6774, 397.6775, 397.679, 397.6791, 397.6793, 397.6795, 397.6797, 397.6798, 397.6799, 397.681, 397.6811, 397.6814, 397.6815, 397.6818, 397,6819, 397. 6821, 397.6822, 397.693, 397.695, 397.6951, 397.6955, 397.6957, 397.697, 397.6971, 397.6975, and 397.6977, F.S.; 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:

394.453 Legislative intent.—It is the intent of the Legislature to authorize and direct the Department of Children and Families to evaluate, research, plan, and recommend to the Governor and the Legislature programs designed to reduce the occurrence, severity, duration, and disabling aspects of mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders, and substance abuse impairment. It is the intent of the Legislature that treatment programs for such disorders shall include, but not be limited to, comprehensive health, social, educational, and rehabilitative services for individuals to persons requiring intensive short-term and continued treatment in order to encourage them to assume responsibility for their treatment and recovery. It is intended that such individuals persons be provided with emergency service and temporary detention for evaluation if when required; that they be admitted to treatment facilities if on a voluntary basis when extended or continuing care is needed and unavailable in the community; that involuntary placement be provided only if when expert evaluation determines that it is necessary; that any involuntary treatment or examination be accomplished in a setting that which is clinically appropriate and most likely to facilitate the individual's person's return to the community as soon as possible; and that individual dignity and human rights be quaranteed to all individuals persons who are admitted to mental

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health and substance abuse treatment facilities or who are being held under s. 394.463. It is the further intent of the Legislature that the least restrictive means of intervention be employed based on the individual's individual needs of each person, within the scope of available services. It is the policy of this state that the use of restraint and seclusion on clients is justified only as an emergency safety measure to be used in response to imminent danger to the individual client or others. It is, therefore, the intent of the Legislature to achieve an ongoing reduction in the use of restraint and seclusion in programs and facilities serving individuals persons with mental illness or who have a substance abuse impairment.

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

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

- (1) "Addictions receiving facility" means a secure, acute care facility that, at a minimum, provides detoxification and stabilization services; is operated 24 hours per day, 7 days per week; and is designated by the department to serve individuals found to be substance abuse impaired as defined in subsection (44) who qualify for services under this section.
- $\underline{(2)}$ "Administrator" means the chief administrative officer of a receiving or treatment facility or his or her designee.
- (3) "Adult" means an individual who is 18 years of age or older, or who has had the disability of nonage removed pursuant to s. 743.01 or s. 743.015.
 - (4) "Advanced registered nurse practitioner" means any

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person licensed in this state to practice professional nursing who is certified in advanced or specialized nursing practice under s. 464.012.

- (36) (2) "Clinical Psychologist" means a psychologist as defined in s. 490.003(7) with 3 years of postdoctoral experience in the practice of clinical psychology, inclusive of the experience required for licensure, or a psychologist employed by a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs that qualifies as a receiving or treatment facility under this part.
- (5)(3) "Clinical record" means all parts of the record required to be maintained and includes all medical records, progress notes, charts, and admission and discharge data, and all other information recorded by a facility staff which pertains to an individual's the patient's hospitalization or treatment.
- (6) (4) "Clinical social worker" means a person licensed as a clinical social worker under s. 491.005 or s. 491.006 or a person employed as a clinical social worker by a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense under chapter 491.
- $\underline{(7)}$ "Community facility" means \underline{a} any community service provider contracting with the department to furnish substance abuse or mental health services under part IV of this chapter.
- (8) (6) "Community mental health center or clinic" means a publicly funded, not-for-profit center that which contracts with the department for the provision of inpatient, outpatient, day treatment, or emergency services.
 - (9) (7) "Court," unless otherwise specified, means the

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262 circuit court.

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

 "Facility" does not include a any program or entity licensed under pursuant to chapter 400 or chapter 429.
- (15) "Governmental facility" means a facility owned, operated, or administered by the Department of Corrections or the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.
- (16) (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.

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

- (18) (13) "Hospital" means a hospital facility as defined in s. 395.002 and licensed under chapter 395 and part II of chapter 408.
- (19) "Incapacitated" means that <u>an individual</u> a person has been adjudicated incapacitated pursuant to part V of chapter 744 and a guardian of the person has been appointed.
- (20) (15) "Incompetent to consent to treatment" means that an individual's a person's judgment is so affected by his or her mental illness, substance abuse impairment, or any medical or organic cause, that he or she the person lacks the capacity to make a well-reasoned, willful, and knowing decision concerning his or her medical, or mental health, or substance abuse treatment.
- (21) "Involuntary examination" means an examination performed under s. 394.463 to determine whether an individual qualifies for involuntary outpatient placement under s. 394.4655 or involuntary inpatient placement under s. 394.467.
- (22) "Involuntary placement" means involuntary outpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.4655 or involuntary inpatient placement in a receiving or treatment facility pursuant to s. 394.467.
- $\underline{(23)}$ "Law enforcement officer" means a law enforcement officer as defined in s. 943.10.

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(24) "Marriage and family therapist" means a person licensed to practice marriage and family therapy under s.

491.005 or s. 491.006 or a person employed as a marriage and family therapist by a facility operated by the United States

Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.

- (25) "Mental health counselor" means a person licensed to practice mental health counseling under s. 491.005 or s. 491.006 or a person employed as a mental health counselor by a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.
- (26) (17) "Mental health overlay program" means a mobile service that which provides an independent examination for voluntary admission admissions and a range of supplemental onsite services to an individual who has persons with a mental illness in a residential setting such as a nursing home, assisted living facility, adult family-care home, or nonresidential setting such as an adult day care center. Independent examinations provided pursuant to this part through a mental health overlay program must only be provided only under contract with the department for this service or must be attached to a public receiving facility that is also a community mental health center.
- (28) (18) "Mental illness" means an impairment of the mental or emotional processes that exercise conscious control of one's actions or of the ability to perceive or understand reality, which impairment substantially interferes with the <u>individual's person's</u> ability to meet the ordinary demands of living. For the purposes of this part, the term does not include a developmental

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disability as defined in chapter 393, intoxication, <u>brain</u> injury, dementia, or conditions manifested only by antisocial behavior or substance abuse impairment.

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

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

- (34) (23) "Psychiatric nurse" means a registered nurse licensed under part I of chapter 464 who has a master's degree or a doctorate in psychiatric nursing and 2 years of postmaster's clinical experience under the supervision of a physician or a person employed as a psychiatric nurse by a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.
- (35) (24) "Psychiatrist" means a medical practitioner licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has primarily diagnosed and treated mental and nervous disorders for at least a period of not less than 3 years, inclusive of psychiatric residency, or a person employed as a psychiatrist by a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.
- (37) (25) "Public facility" means any facility that has contracted with the department to provide mental health or substance abuse services to all individuals persons, regardless of their ability to pay, and is receiving state funds for such purpose.
- (27) (26) "Mental health receiving facility" means any public or private facility designated by the department to receive and hold individuals on involuntary status involuntary patients under emergency conditions or for psychiatric evaluation and to provide short-term treatment. The term does not include a county jail.

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(38) (27) "Representative" means a person selected <u>pursuant</u> to s. 394.4597(2) to receive notice of proceedings during the time a patient is held in or admitted to a receiving or treatment facility.

- (39) (28) (a) "Restraint" means a physical device, method, or drug used to control behavior.
- (a) A physical restraint is any manual method or physical or mechanical device, material, or equipment attached or adjacent to an the individual's body so that he or she cannot easily remove the restraint and which restricts freedom of movement or normal access to one's body.
- (b) A drug used as a restraint is a medication used to control an individual's the person's behavior or to restrict his or her freedom of movement and is not part of the standard treatment regimen for an individual having of a person with a diagnosed mental illness who is a client of the department. Physically holding an individual a person during a procedure to forcibly administer psychotropic medication is a physical restraint.
- (c) Restraint does not include physical devices, such as orthopedically prescribed appliances, surgical dressings and bandages, supportive body bands, or other physical holding when necessary for routine physical examinations and tests; or for purposes of orthopedic, surgical, or other similar medical treatment; when used to provide support for the achievement of functional body position or proper balance; or when used to protect an individual a person from falling out of bed.
- (40) "School psychologist" has the same meaning as in s. 490.003.

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

- (42) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Children and Families.
- (43) "Service provider" means a mental health receiving facility, any facility licensed under chapter 397, a treatment facility, an entity under contract with the department to provide mental health or substance abuse services, a community mental health center or clinic, a psychologist, a clinical social worker, a marriage and family therapist, a mental health counselor, a physician, a psychiatrist, an advanced registered nurse practitioner, or a psychiatric nurse.
- involving the use of alcoholic beverages or any psychoactive or mood-altering substance in such a manner as to induce mental, emotional, or physical problems and cause socially dysfunctional behavior.
- (45) "Substance abuse qualified professional" has the same meaning as in s. 397.311(26).
- (46) (31) "Transfer evaluation" means the process, as approved by the appropriate district office of the department, in which an individual whereby a person who is being considered

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for placement in a state treatment facility is first evaluated for appropriateness of admission to a treatment the facility.

The transfer evaluation shall be conducted by the department, by a community-based public receiving facility, or by another service provider as authorized by the department or by a community mental health center or clinic if the public receiving facility is not a community mental health center or clinic.

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

(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.

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 $\frac{394.467(1)}{394.4655(1)}$ or involuntary outpatient treatment under s.

- (35) "Involuntary placement" means either involuntary outpatient treatment pursuant to s. 394.4655 or involuntary inpatient treatment pursuant to s. 394.467.
- (36) "Marriage and family therapist" means a person licensed as a marriage and family therapist under chapter 491.
- (37) "Mental health counselor" means a person licensed as a mental health counselor under chapter 491.
- (38) "Electronic means" means a form of telecommunication that requires all parties to maintain visual as well as audio communication.
- Section 3. Section 394.457, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 394.457 Operation and administration.
- (1) ADMINISTRATION.—The Department of Children and Families is designated the "Mental Health Authority" of Florida. The department and the Agency for Health Care Administration shall exercise executive and administrative supervision over all mental health facilities, programs, and services.
- (2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT.—The department is responsible for:
- (a) The planning, evaluation, and implementation of a complete and comprehensive statewide program of mental health and substance abuse, including community services, receiving and treatment facilities, child services, research, and training as authorized and approved by the Legislature, based on the annual program budget of the department. The department is also responsible for the coordination of efforts with other

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departments and divisions of the state government, county and municipal governments, and private agencies concerned with and providing mental health and substance abuse services. It is responsible for establishing standards, providing technical assistance, and supervising exercising supervision of mental health and substance abuse programs of, and the treatment of individuals patients at, community facilities, other facilities serving individuals for persons who have a mental illness or substance abuse impairment, and any agency or facility providing services under to patients pursuant to this part.

- (b) The publication and distribution of an information handbook to facilitate understanding of this part, the policies and procedures involved in the implementation of this part, and the responsibilities of the various providers of services under this part. It shall stimulate research by public and private agencies, institutions of higher learning, and hospitals in the interest of the elimination and amelioration of mental illness.
- (3) POWER TO CONTRACT.—The department may contract to provide, and be provided with, services and facilities in order to carry out its responsibilities under this part with the following agencies: public and private hospitals; receiving and treatment facilities; clinics; laboratories; departments, divisions, and other units of state government; the state colleges and universities; the community colleges; private colleges and universities; counties, municipalities, and any other governmental unit, including facilities of the United States Government; and any other public or private entity which provides or needs facilities or services. Baker Act funds for community inpatient, crisis stabilization, short-term

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residential treatment, and screening services must be allocated to each county pursuant to the department's funding allocation methodology. Notwithstanding s. 287.057(3)(e), contracts for community-based Baker Act services for inpatient, crisis stabilization, short-term residential treatment, and screening provided under this part, other than those with other units of government, to be provided for the department must be awarded using competitive sealed bids if the county commission of the county receiving the services makes a request to the department's district office by January 15 of the contracting year. The district may not enter into a competitively bid contract under this provision if such action will result in increases of state or local expenditures for Baker Act services within the district. Contracts for these Baker Act services using competitive sealed bids are effective for 3 years. The department shall adopt rules establishing minimum standards for such contracted services and facilities and shall make periodic audits and inspections to assure that the contracted services are provided and meet the standards of the department.

- (4) APPLICATION FOR AND ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND GRANTS.—The department may apply for and accept any funds, grants, gifts, or services made available to it by any agency or department of the Federal Government or any other public or private agency or person individual in aid of mental health and substance abuse programs. All such moneys must shall be deposited in the State Treasury and shall be disbursed as provided by law.
 - (5) RULES.—The department shall adopt rules:
- (a) Establishing The department shall adopt rules establishing forms and procedures relating to the rights and

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privileges of <u>individuals being examined or treated at patients</u>

seeking mental health treatment from facilities under this part.

- (b) The department shall adopt rules Necessary for the implementation and administration of the provisions of this part., and A program subject to the provisions of this part may shall not be permitted to operate unless rules designed to ensure the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the individuals examined and patients treated under through such program have been adopted. Such rules adopted under this subsection must include provisions governing the use of restraint and seclusion which are consistent with recognized best practices and professional judgment; prohibit inherently dangerous restraint or seclusion procedures; establish limitations on the use and duration of restraint and seclusion; establish measures to ensure the safety of program participants and staff during an incident of restraint or seclusion; establish procedures for staff to follow before, during, and after incidents of restraint or seclusion; establish professional qualifications of and training for staff who may order or be engaged in the use of restraint or seclusion; and establish mandatory reporting, data collection, and data dissemination procedures and requirements. Such rules adopted under this subsection must require that each instance of the use of restraint or seclusion be documented in the clinical record of the individual who has been restrained or secluded patient.
- (c) <u>Establishing</u> The department shall adopt rules

 establishing minimum standards for services provided by a mental
 health overlay program or a mobile crisis response service.
 - (6) PERSONNEL.-

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(a) The department shall, by rule, establish minimum standards of education and experience for professional and technical personnel employed in mental health programs, including members of a mobile crisis response service.

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

Section 4. Section 394.4573, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (1) For the purposes of this section, the term:
- (a) "Case management" means those activities aimed at assessing client needs, planning services, linking the service system to a client, coordinating the various system components, monitoring service delivery, and evaluating the effect of service delivery.
- (b) "Case manager" means <u>a person</u> an individual who works with clients, and their families and significant others, to provide case management.
- (c) "Client manager" means an employee of the department who is assigned to specific provider agencies and geographic areas to ensure that the full range of needed services is

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available to clients.

(d) "Continuity of care management system" means a system that assures, within available resources, that clients have access to the full array of services within the mental health services delivery system.

- (2) The department shall ensure the establishment of is directed to implement a continuity of care management system for the provision of mental health and substance abuse care in keeping with s. 394.9082., through the provision of client and case management, including clients referred from state treatment facilities to community mental health facilities. Such system shall include a network of client managers and case managers throughout the state designed to:
- (a) Reduce the possibility of a client's admission or readmission to a state treatment facility.
- (b) Provide for the creation or designation of an agency in each county to provide single intake services for each person seeking mental health services. Such agency shall provide information and referral services necessary to ensure that clients receive the most appropriate and least restrictive form of care, based on the individual needs of the person seeking treatment. Such agency shall have a single telephone number, operating 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, where practicable, at a central location, where each client will have a central record.
- (c) Advocate on behalf of the client to ensure that all appropriate services are afforded to the client in a timely and dignified manner.
 - (d) Require that any public receiving facility initiating a

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patient transfer to a licensed hospital for acute care mental health services not accessible through the public receiving facility shall notify the hospital of such transfer and send all records relating to the emergency psychiatric or medical condition.

(3) The department is directed to develop and include in contracts with service providers measures of performance with regard to goals and objectives as specified in the state plan. Such measures shall use, to the extent practical, existing data collection methods and reports and shall not require, as a result of this subsection, additional reports on the part of service providers. The department shall plan monitoring visits of community mental health facilities with other state, federal, and local governmental and private agencies charged with monitoring such facilities.

Section 5. Subsections (1) through (6) and (8) of section 394.459, Florida Statutes, are amended, present subsection (12) of that section is redesignated as subsection (13), and a new subsection (12) is added to that section, to read:

394.459 Rights of <u>individuals receiving treatment and</u> services patients.—

(1) RIGHT TO INDIVIDUAL DIGNITY.—It is the policy of this state that the individual dignity of all individuals held for examination or admitted for mental health or substance abuse treatment the patient shall be respected at all times and upon all occasions, including any occasion when the individual patient is taken into custody, held, or transported. Procedures, facilities, vehicles, and restraining devices used utilized for criminals or those accused of a crime may shall not be used in

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connection with <u>individuals</u> persons who have a mental illness <u>or</u> substance abuse impairment, except for the protection of <u>that</u> individual the patient or others. An individual Persons who has have a mental illness <u>or</u> substance abuse impairment but who has are not been charged with a criminal offense may be detained without his or her consent, subject to the limitations specified in paragraph (b). If it has been determined that a hospital, an addictions receiving facility, or a licensed detoxification facility is the most appropriate placement for the individual, the detaining officer shall: shall not be detained or incarcerated in the jails of this state.

- (a) Without using unreasonable force, take the individual, if necessary, against his or her will, to a hospital or a licensed detoxification or addictions receiving facility.
- (b) In the case of an adult, detain the individual for his or her own protection in a municipal or county jail or other appropriate detention facility. Such detention may not be considered an arrest for any purpose, and an entry or other record may not be made to indicate that the individual has been detained or charged with any crime. The officer in charge of the detention facility must notify the nearest appropriate facility within the first 8 hours after detention that the individual has been detained. It is the duty of the detention facility to arrange, as necessary, for transportation of the individual to the appropriate facility.

The detaining officer shall notify the nearest relative of a minor who has been taken into protective custody and shall notify the nearest relative of an adult who is in such custody,

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unless the adult requests that notification not be given. An individual A person who is receiving treatment for mental illness or substance abuse may shall not be deprived of his or her any constitutional rights. However, if such individual a person is adjudicated incapacitated, his or her rights may be limited to the same extent that the rights of any incapacitated person are limited by law.

- (2) RIGHT TO TREATMENT.—An individual held for examination or admitted for mental illness or substance abuse treatment:
- (a) May A person shall not be denied treatment for mental illness or substance abuse impairment, and services may shall not be delayed at a mental health receiving facility, addictions receiving facility, detoxification facility, or treatment facility because of inability to pay. However, every reasonable effort to collect appropriate reimbursement for the cost of providing mental health or substance abuse services from individuals to persons able to pay for services, including insurance or third-party payments by third-party payers, shall be made by facilities providing services under pursuant to this part.
- (b) Shall be provided It is further the policy of the state that the least restrictive appropriate available treatment, which must be utilized based on the individual's individual needs and best interests of the patient and consistent with the optimum improvement of the individual's patient's condition.
- (c) Shall Each person who remains at a receiving or treatment facility for more than 12 hours shall be given a physical examination by a health practitioner authorized by law to give such examinations, and a mental health evaluation by a

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psychiatrist, psychologist, or psychiatric nurse, within 24 hours after arrival at such facility if the individual has not been released or discharged pursuant to s. 394.463(2)(h) or s. 394.469. The physical examination and mental health evaluation must be documented in the clinical record. The physical and mental health examinations shall include efforts to identify indicators of substance abuse impairment, substance abuse intoxication, and substance abuse withdrawal.

- (d) Shall Every patient in a facility shall be afforded the opportunity to participate in activities designed to enhance self-image and the beneficial effects of other treatments, as determined by the facility.
- (e) Shall, within 24 hours of admission to a facility, Not more than 5 days after admission to a facility, each patient shall have and receive an individualized treatment plan in writing, which the individual patient has had an opportunity to assist in preparing and to review before prior to its implementation. The plan must shall include a space for the individual's patient's comments and signature.
 - (3) RIGHT TO EXPRESS AND INFORMED PATIENT CONSENT.-
- $\underline{\text{(a)}}$ (a) 1. Each $\underline{\text{individual}}$ patient entering treatment shall be asked to give express and informed consent for admission or treatment.
- 1. If the <u>individual</u> patient has been adjudicated incapacitated or found to be incompetent to consent to treatment, express and informed consent <u>must</u> to treatment shall be sought <u>from his or her instead from the patient's</u> guardian, or guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy. If the individual patient is a minor, express and informed consent for

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admission or treatment <u>must be obtained</u> shall also be requested from the patient's guardian. Express and informed consent for admission or treatment of a patient under 18 years of age shall be required from the <u>minor's</u> patient's guardian, unless the minor is seeking outpatient crisis intervention services under s. 394.4784. Express and informed consent for admission or treatment given by a patient who is under 18 years of age shall not be a condition of admission when the patient's guardian gives express and informed consent for the patient's admission pursuant to s. 394.463 or s. 394.467.

2. Before giving express and informed consent, the following information shall be provided and explained in plain language to the individual and patient, or to his or her the patient's quardian if the individual patient is an adult 18 years of age or older and has been adjudicated incapacitated, or to his or her the patient's quardian advocate if the individual patient has been found to be incompetent to consent to treatment, to the health care surrogate or proxy, or to both the individual patient and the guardian if the individual patient is a minor: the reason for admission or treatment; the proposed treatment and + the purpose of such the treatment to be provided; the common risks, benefits, and side effects of the proposed treatment thereof; the specific dosage range of for the medication, if when applicable; alternative treatment modalities; the approximate length of care; the potential effects of stopping treatment; how treatment will be monitored; and that any consent given for treatment may be revoked orally or in writing before or during the treatment period by the individual receiving the treatment patient or by a person who is

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legally authorized to make health care decisions on the individual's behalf of the patient.

- (b) In the case of medical procedures requiring the use of a general anesthetic or electroconvulsive treatment, and prior to performing the procedure, express and informed consent shall be obtained from the patient if the patient is legally competent, from the guardian of a minor patient, from the guardian of a patient who has been adjudicated incapacitated, or from the guardian advocate of the patient if the guardian advocate has been given express court authority to consent to medical procedures or electroconvulsive treatment as provided under s. 394.4598.
 - (4) QUALITY OF TREATMENT.-
- (a) Each individual held for examination, admitted for mental health or substance abuse treatment, or receiving involuntary outpatient treatment patient shall receive services, including, for a patient placed under s. 394.4655 shall receive, those services that are included in the court order which are suited to his or her needs, and which shall be administered skillfully, safely, and humanely with full respect for the individual's patient's dignity and personal integrity. Each individual patient shall receive such medical, vocational, social, educational, substance abuse, and rehabilitative services as his or her condition requires in order to live successfully in the community. In order to achieve this goal, the department shall is directed to coordinate its mental health and substance abuse programs with all other programs of the department and other state agencies.
 - (b) Facilities shall develop and maintain, in a form that

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is accessible to and readily understandable by individuals held for examination or admitted for mental health or substance abuse treatment patients and consistent with rules adopted by the department, the following:

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

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and caused by an accident, self-inflicted injury, assault, act of abuse, neglect, or suicide attempt, if the injury requires medical treatment by a licensed health care practitioner in an acute care medical facility.

- 3. The unauthorized departure or absence of an individual from a facility in which he or she has been held for involuntary examination or involuntary placement.
- 4. A disaster or crisis situation such as a tornado, hurricane, kidnapping, riot, or hostage situation that jeopardizes the health, safety, or welfare of individuals examined or treated in a facility.
- 5. An allegation of sexual battery upon an individual examined or treated in a facility.
- (d) (e) A facility may not use seclusion or restraint for punishment, to compensate for inadequate staffing, or for the convenience of staff. Facilities shall ensure that all staff are made aware of these restrictions on the use of seclusion and restraint and shall make and maintain records that which demonstrate that this information has been conveyed to each individual staff member members.
 - (5) COMMUNICATION, ABUSE REPORTING, AND VISITS.-
- (a) Each <u>individual held for examination or admitted for</u>

 <u>mental health or substance abuse treatment person receiving</u>

 <u>services</u> in a facility providing mental health services under

 this part has the right to communicate freely and privately with

 persons outside the facility unless it is determined that such

 communication is likely to be harmful to the <u>individual person</u>

 or others. Each facility shall make available as soon as

 reasonably possible to persons receiving services a telephone

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that allows for free local calls and access to a long-distance service to the individual as soon as reasonably possible. A facility is not required to pay the costs of the individual's a patient's long-distance calls. The telephone must shall be readily accessible to the patient and shall be placed so that the individual patient may use it to communicate privately and confidentially. The facility may establish reasonable rules for the use of the this telephone which, provided that the rules do not interfere with an individual's a patient's access to a telephone to report abuse pursuant to paragraph (e).

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

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or to receive visitors is restricted by the facility, written notice of such restriction and the reasons for the restriction shall be served on the <u>individual and patient</u>, the <u>individual's patient's</u> attorney, and the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, <u>health care surrogate or proxy</u>, or representative; and such restriction, and the reasons for the restriction, must shall be recorded <u>in</u> on the <u>patient's</u> clinical record with the reasons therefor. The restriction <u>must of a patient's right to communicate or to receive visitors shall</u> be reviewed at least every 7 days. The right to communicate or receive visitors <u>may shall</u> not be restricted as a means of punishment. <u>This Nothing in this paragraph may not shall</u> be construed to limit the provisions of paragraph (d).

- (d) Each facility shall establish reasonable rules, which must be the least restrictive possible, governing visitors, visiting hours, and the use of telephones by individuals held for examination or admitted for mental health or substance abuse treatment patients in the least restrictive possible manner. An individual has Patients shall have the right to contact and to receive communication from his or her attorney their attorneys at any reasonable time.
- (e) Each <u>individual held for examination or admitted for</u>

 patient receiving mental health <u>or substance abuse</u> treatment in any facility shall have ready access to a telephone in order to report an alleged abuse. The facility staff shall orally and in writing inform each <u>individual</u> patient of the procedure for reporting abuse and shall make every reasonable effort to present the information in a language the <u>individual</u> patient understands. A written copy of that procedure, including the

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telephone number of the central abuse hotline and reporting forms, must shall be posted in plain view.

- (f) The department shall adopt rules providing a procedure for reporting abuse. Facility staff shall be required, As a condition of employment, <u>facility staff shall</u> to become familiar with the requirements and procedures for the reporting of abuse.
- (6) CARE AND CUSTODY OF PERSONAL EFFECTS OF PATIENTS.—A facility shall respect the rights of an individual held for examination or admitted for mental health or substance abuse treatment A patient's right to the possession of his or her clothing and personal effects shall be respected. The facility may take temporary custody of such effects if when required for medical and safety reasons. The A patient's clothing and personal effects shall be inventoried upon their removal into temporary custody. Copies of this inventory shall be given to the individual patient and to his or her the patient's guardian, quardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative and shall be recorded in the patient's clinical record. This inventory may be amended upon the request of the individual patient or his or her the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative. The inventory and any amendments to it must be witnessed by two members of the facility staff and by the individual patient, if he or she is able. All of the a patient's clothing and personal effects held by the facility shall be returned to the individual patient immediately upon his or her the discharge or transfer of the patient from the facility, unless such return would be detrimental to the individual patient. If personal effects are not returned to the patient,

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the reason must be documented in the clinical record along with the disposition of the clothing and personal effects, which may be given instead to the individual's patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative. As soon as practicable after an emergency transfer of a patient, the individual's patient's clothing and personal effects shall be transferred to the individual's patient's new location, together with a copy of the inventory and any amendments, unless an alternate plan is approved by the individual patient, if <a href="he or she is able, and by his or her the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative.

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

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(b) At any time, and without notice, an individual held or admitted for mental health or substance abuse examination or placement a person who is a patient in a receiving or treatment facility, or a relative, friend, guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, representative, or attorney, or the department, on behalf of such individual person, may file a petition in the circuit court in the county where the individual patient is being held alleging that he or she the patient is being unjustly denied a right or privilege granted under this part herein or that a procedure authorized under this part herein is being abused. Upon the filing of such a petition, the court may shall have the authority to conduct a judicial inquiry and to issue an any order needed to correct an abuse of the provisions of this part.

- (c) The administrator of any receiving or treatment facility receiving a petition under this subsection shall file the petition with the clerk of the court on the next court working day.
- (d) \underline{A} No fee \underline{may} not \underline{shall} be charged for \underline{the} filing of a petition under this subsection.
- (9) VIOLATIONS.—The department shall report to the Agency for Health Care Administration any violation of the rights or privileges of patients, or of any procedures provided under this part, by any facility or professional licensed or regulated by the agency. The agency is authorized to impose any sanction authorized for violation of this part, based solely on the investigation and findings of the department.
- (10) LIABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS.—Any person who violates or abuses any rights or privileges of patients provided by this

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part is liable for damages as determined by law. Any person who acts in good faith in compliance with the provisions of this part is immune from civil or criminal liability for his or her actions in connection with the admission, diagnosis, treatment, or discharge of a patient to or from a facility. However, this section does not relieve any person from liability if such person commits negligence.

- (11) RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN TREATMENT AND DISCHARGE PLANNING.—The patient shall have the opportunity to participate in treatment and discharge planning and shall be notified in writing of his or her right, upon discharge from the facility, to seek treatment from the professional or agency of the patient's choice.
- (12) ADVANCE DIRECTIVES.—All service providers under this part shall provide information concerning advance directives to individuals and assist those who are competent and willing to complete an advance directive. The directive may include instructions regarding mental health or substance abuse care. Service providers under this part shall honor the advance directive of individuals they serve, or shall request the transfer of the individual as required under s. 765.1105.

Section 6. Section 394.4597, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 394.4597 Persons to be notified; <u>appointment of a patient's</u> representative.—
- (1) VOLUNTARY <u>ADMISSION</u> <u>PATIENTS</u>.—At the time <u>an individual</u> a patient is voluntarily admitted to a receiving or treatment facility, <u>the individual shall be asked to identify a person to</u> be notified in case of an emergency, and the identity and

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contact information of $\underline{\text{that}}$ a person to be notified in case of an emergency shall be entered in the $\underline{\text{individual's}}$ patient's clinical record.

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

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3. A parent of the individual patient. 4. The adult next of kin of the individual patient. 5. An adult friend of the individual patient. 6. The appropriate Florida local advocacy council as provided in s. 402.166. (e) The following persons are prohibited from selection as an individual's representative: 1. A professional providing clinical services to the individual under this part; 2. The licensed professional who initiated the involuntary examination of the individual, if the examination was initiated by professional certificate; 3. An employee, administrator, or board member of the facility providing the examination of the individual; 4. An employee, administrator, or board member of a treatment facility providing treatment of the individual; 5. A person providing any substantial professional services to the individual, including clinical and nonclinical services;

2. An adult child of the individual patient.

784.046, whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the individual was the petitioner.

repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence under s.

injunction is temporary or final, and for which the individual

domestic violence under s. 741.30, whether the order of

6. A creditor of the individual;

was the petitioner; and

(e) A licensed professional providing services to the

7. A person subject to an injunction for protection against

8. A person subject to an injunction for protection against

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patient under this part, an employee of a facility providing direct services to the patient under this part, a department employee, a person providing other substantial services to the patient in a professional or business capacity, or a creditor of the patient shall not be appointed as the patient's representative.

- (f) The representative selected by the individual or designated by the facility has the right to:
 - 1. Receive notice of the individual's admission;
 - 2. Receive notice of proceedings affecting the individual;
- 3. Have immediate access to the individual unless such access is documented to be detrimental to the individual;
- 4. Receive notice of any restriction of the individual's right to communicate or receive visitors;
- 5. Receive a copy of the inventory of personal effects upon the individual's admission and to request an amendment to the inventory at any time;
- 6. Receive disposition of the individual's clothing and personal effects if not returned to the individual, or to approve an alternate plan;
- 7. Petition on behalf of the individual for a writ of habeas corpus to question the cause and legality of the individual's detention or to allege that the individual is being unjustly denied a right or privilege granted under this part, or that a procedure authorized under this part is being abused;
- 8. Apply for a change of venue for the individual's involuntary placement hearing for the convenience of the parties or witnesses or because of the individual's condition;
 - 9. Receive written notice of any restriction of the

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individual's right to inspect his or her clinical record;

- 10. Receive notice of the release of the individual from a receiving facility where an involuntary examination was performed;
- 11. Receive a copy of any petition for the individual's involuntary placement filed with the court; and
- 12. Be informed by the court of the individual's right to an independent expert evaluation pursuant to involuntary placement procedures.

Section 7. Section 394.4598, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4598 Guardian advocate.-

(1) The administrator may petition the court for the appointment of a quardian advocate based upon the opinion of a psychiatrist that an individual held for examination or admitted for mental health or substance abuse treatment the patient is incompetent to consent to treatment. If the court finds that the individual a patient is incompetent to consent to treatment and has not been adjudicated incapacitated and a guardian having with the authority to consent to mental health or substance abuse treatment has not been appointed, it shall appoint a guardian advocate. The individual patient has the right to have an attorney represent him or her at the hearing. If the individual person is indigent, the court shall appoint the office of the public defender to represent him or her at the hearing. The individual patient has the right to testify, crossexamine witnesses, and present witnesses. The proceeding must shall be recorded either electronically or stenographically, and testimony shall be provided under oath. One of the professionals

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1190 authorized to give an opinion in support of a petition for 1191 involuntary placement, as described in s. 394.4655 or s. 1192 394.467, shall must testify. The A guardian advocate shall must 1193 meet the qualifications of a guardian pursuant to contained in 1194 part IV of chapter 744, except that a professional referred to in this part, an employee of the facility providing direct 1195 1196 services to the patient under this part, a departmental 1197 employee, a facility administrator, or member of the Florida local advocacy council shall not be appointed. A person who is 1198 1199 appointed as a guardian advocate must agree to the appointment. A person may not be appointed as a guardian advocate unless he 1200 1201 or she agrees to the appointment.

- (2) The following persons are prohibited from being appointed as an individual's guardian advocate:
- (a) A professional providing clinical services to the individual under this part;
- (b) The licensed professional who initiated the involuntary examination of the individual, if the examination was initiated by professional certificate;
- (c) An employee, administrator, or board member of the facility providing the examination of the individual;
- (d) An employee, administrator, or board member of a treatment facility providing treatment of the individual;
- (e) A person providing any substantial professional services to the individual, including clinical and nonclinical services;
 - (f) A creditor of the individual;
- 1217 (g) A person subject to an injunction for protection against domestic violence under s. 741.30, whether the order of

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injunction is temporary or final, and for which the individual
was the petitioner; and

(h) A person subject to an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence under s. 784.046, whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the individual was the petitioner.

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

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individual's patient's family, or the facility administrator.

(4) (3) Prior to A guardian advocate <u>must attend at least a</u>
4-hour training course approved by the court before exercising
his or her authority, the guardian advocate shall attend a
training course approved by the court. This training course, of
not less than 4 hours, must include, at minimum, information
about <u>an the individual's patient</u> rights, psychotropic
medications, diagnosis of mental illness <u>or substance abuse</u>
impairment, the ethics of medical decisionmaking, and <u>the</u> duties
of guardian advocates. This training course shall take the place
of the training required for guardians appointed pursuant to
chapter 744.

(5) $\overline{(4)}$ The information to be supplied to prospective quardian advocates before prior to their appointment and the training course for guardian advocates must be developed and completed through a course developed by the department and approved by the chief judge of the circuit court and taught by a court-approved organization. Court-approved organizations may include, but need are not be limited to, community or junior colleges, guardianship organizations, and the local bar association or The Florida Bar. The court may, in its discretion, waive some or all of the training requirements for quardian advocates or impose additional requirements. The court shall make its decision on a case-by-case basis and, in making its decision, shall consider the experience and education of the quardian advocate, the duties assigned to the quardian advocate, and the needs of the individual subject to involuntary examination or placement patient.

(6)(5) In selecting a guardian advocate, the court shall

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give preference to a health care surrogate, if one has already been designated by the <u>individual held for examination or</u>

<u>admitted for mental health or substance abuse treatment patient.</u>

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

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

(7) (6) If a guardian with the authority to consent to medical treatment has not already been appointed or if the individual held for examination or admitted for mental health or substance abuse treatment patient has not already designated a health care surrogate, the court may authorize the guardian advocate to consent to medical treatment, as well as mental health and substance abuse treatment. Unless otherwise limited by the court, a guardian advocate with authority to consent to medical treatment shall have the same authority to make health care decisions and be subject to the same restrictions as a proxy appointed under part IV of chapter 765. Unless the guardian advocate has sought and received express court approval in proceeding separate from the proceeding to determine the competence of the patient to consent to medical treatment, the quardian advocate may not consent to:

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1306 (a) Abortion.

- (b) Sterilization.
- (c) Electroconvulsive treatment.
- (d) Psychosurgery.
 - (e) Experimental treatments that have not been approved by a federally approved institutional review board in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 46 or 21 C.F.R. part 56.

In making a medical treatment decision under this subsection, the court <u>shall</u> <u>must</u> base its decision on evidence that the treatment or procedure is essential to the care of the <u>individual</u> <u>patient</u> and that the treatment does not present an unreasonable risk of serious, hazardous, or irreversible side effects. The court shall follow the procedures set forth in subsection (1) of this section.

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

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1335 patient and the guardian advocate.

Section 8. Section 394.4599, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4599 Notice.-

- (1) VOLUNTARY <u>ADMISSION</u> <u>PATIENTS</u>.—Notice of <u>an individual's</u> a voluntary <u>patient's</u> admission shall <u>only</u> be given <u>only</u> at the request of the <u>individual</u> <u>patient</u>, except that, in an emergency, notice shall be given as determined by the facility.
 - (2) INVOLUNTARY ADMISSION PATIENTS. -
- (a) Whenever notice is required to be given under this part, such notice shall be given to the <u>individual patient</u> and the <u>individual's patient's</u> guardian, guardian advocate, <u>health</u> care surrogate or proxy, attorney, and representative.
- 1. When notice is required to be given to <u>an individual a patient</u>, it shall be given both orally and in writing, in the language and terminology that the <u>individual patient</u> can understand, and, if needed, the facility shall provide an interpreter for the individual <u>patient</u>.
- 2. Notice to <u>an individual's</u> a <u>patient's</u> guardian, guardian advocate, <u>health care surrogate or proxy</u>, attorney, and representative shall be given by <u>United States mail and by</u> registered or <u>certified</u> mail with the receipts attached to the <u>patient's</u> clinical record. Hand delivery by a facility employee may be used as an alternative, with delivery documented in the clinical record. If notice is given by a state attorney or an attorney for the department, a certificate of service <u>is shall</u> be sufficient to document service.
- (b) A receiving facility shall give prompt notice of the whereabouts of an individual a patient who is being

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involuntarily held for examination to the individual's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, attorney or representative, by telephone or in person within 24 hours after the individual's patient's arrival at the facility, unless the patient requests that no notification be made. Contact attempts shall be documented in the individual's patient's clinical record and shall begin as soon as reasonably possible after the individual's patient's arrival. Notice that a patient is being admitted as an involuntary patient shall be given to the Florida local advocacy council no later than the next working day after the patient is admitted.

- (c) The written notice of the filing of the petition for involuntary placement of an individual being held must contain the following:
- 1. Notice that the petition has been filed with the circuit court in the county in which the <u>individual</u> patient is hospitalized and the address of such court.
- 2. Notice that the office of the public defender has been appointed to represent the <u>individual</u> patient in the proceeding, if the <u>individual</u> patient is not otherwise represented by counsel.
- 3. The date, time, and place of the hearing and the name of each examining expert and every other person expected to testify in support of continued detention.
- 4. Notice that the <u>individual</u> patient, the <u>individual's</u> patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or <u>proxy</u>, or representative, or the administrator may apply for a change of venue for the convenience of the parties or witnesses or because of the condition of the individual patient.

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

- (d) A treatment facility shall provide notice of <u>an</u> <u>individual's</u> a patient's involuntary admission on the next regular working day after the <u>individual's</u> patient's arrival at the facility.
- (e) When <u>an individual</u> a patient is to be transferred from one facility to another, notice shall be given by the facility where the <u>individual</u> patient is located <u>before</u> prior to the transfer.

Section 9. Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (10) of section 394.4615, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

394.4615 Clinical records; confidentiality.-

(1) A clinical record shall be maintained for each individual held for examination or admitted for treatment under this part patient. The record shall include data pertaining to admission and such other information as may be required under rules of the department. A clinical record is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). Unless waived by express and informed consent of the individual, by the patient or his or her the patient's guardian, or guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or, if the individual patient is deceased, by his or her guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, by his or her the patient's personal representative or the family member who stands next in line of intestate succession, the confidential status of the clinical record shall not be lost by either authorized or unauthorized

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disclosure to any person, organization, or agency.

(2) The clinical record <u>of an individual held for</u>

<u>examination or admitted for treatment under this part</u> shall be released if when:

- (a) The <u>individual</u> patient or the <u>individual's</u> patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative authorizes the release. The guardian, or guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy shall be provided access to the appropriate clinical records of the patient. The <u>individual</u> patient or the patient's guardian, or guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy may authorize the release of information and clinical records to appropriate persons to ensure the continuity of the <u>individual's</u> patient's health care or mental health or substance abuse care.
- (b) The $\underline{\text{individual}}$ patient is represented by counsel and the records are needed by the $\underline{\text{individual's}}$ patient's counsel for adequate representation.
- (c) A petition for involuntary placement is filed and the records are needed by the state attorney to evaluate and confirm the allegations set forth in the petition or to prosecute the petition. However, the state attorney may not use clinical records obtained under this part for the purpose of criminal investigation or prosecution, or for any other purpose not authorized by this part.
- (d) (e) The court orders such release. In determining whether there is good cause for disclosure, the court shall weigh the need for the information to be disclosed against the possible harm of disclosure to the <u>individual</u> person to whom such information pertains.

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<u>(e) (d)</u> The <u>individual</u> patient is committed to, or is to be returned to, the Department of Corrections from the Department of Children and Families, and the Department of Corrections requests such records. These records shall be furnished without charge to the Department of Corrections.

- (3) Information from the clinical record may be released in the following circumstances:
- (a) When a patient has declared an intention to harm other persons. When such declaration has been made, the administrator may authorize the release of sufficient information to provide adequate warning to the person threatened with harm by the patient.
- (b) When the administrator of the facility or secretary of the department deems release to a qualified researcher as defined in administrative rule, an aftercare treatment provider, or an employee or agent of the department is necessary for treatment of the patient, maintenance of adequate records, compilation of treatment data, aftercare planning, or evaluation of programs.

For the purpose of determining whether a person meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement or for preparing the proposed treatment plan pursuant to s. 394.4655, the clinical record may be released to the state attorney, the public defender or the patient's private legal counsel, the court, and to the appropriate mental health professionals, including the service provider identified in $\underline{s. 394.4655(6)(b)2.}$, in accordance with state and federal law.

(10) An individual held for examination or admitted for

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treatment Patients shall have reasonable access to his or her their clinical records, unless such access is determined by the individual's patient's physician to be harmful to the individual patient. If the individual's patient's right to inspect his or her clinical record is restricted by the facility, written notice of such restriction shall be given to the individual patient and the individual's patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or attorney, and representative. In addition, the restriction shall be recorded in the clinical record, together with the reasons for it. The restriction of an individual's a patient's right to inspect his or her clinical record shall expire after 7 days but may be renewed, after review, for subsequent 7-day periods.

Section 10. Paragraphs (a) through (m) of subsection (1) of section 394.462, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (n) is added to that subsection, to read:

394.462 Transportation.

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

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contracted on an annual basis with an emergency medical transport service or private transport company for transportation of <u>individuals</u> persons to receiving facilities pursuant to this section at the sole cost of the county; and

- 2. The law enforcement agency and the emergency medical transport service or private transport company agree that the continued presence of law enforcement personnel is not necessary for the safety of the <u>individuals being transported</u> person or others.
- 3. The jurisdiction designated by the county may seek reimbursement for transportation expenses. The party responsible for payment for such transportation is the person receiving the transportation. The county shall seek reimbursement from the following sources in the following order:
- a. From an insurance company, health care corporation, or other source, if the <u>individual being transported person</u> receiving the transportation is covered by an insurance policy or subscribes to a health care corporation or other source for payment of such expenses.
- b. From the <u>individual being transported</u> person receiving the transportation.
- c. From a financial settlement for medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation payable or accruing to the injured party.
- (b) Any company that transports a patient pursuant to this subsection is considered an independent contractor and is solely liable for the safe and dignified transportation of the patient. Such company must be insured and provide no less than \$100,000 in liability insurance with respect to the transportation of

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1538 patients.

(c) Any company that contracts with a governing board of a county to transport patients shall comply with the applicable rules of the department to ensure the safety and dignity of the patients.

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

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criminal suspect. The law enforcement agency shall thereafter immediately notify the nearest public receiving facility, which shall be responsible for promptly arranging for the examination and treatment of the person. A receiving facility may not is not required to admit a person charged with a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08 erime for whom the facility determines and documents that it is unable to provide adequate security, but shall provide mental health examination and treatment to the person at the location where he or she is held.

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

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company for transportation of persons to receiving facilities, such service or company shall be given preference for transportation of persons from nursing homes, assisted living facilities, adult day care centers, or adult family-care homes, unless the behavior of the person being transported is such that transportation by a law enforcement officer is necessary.

- (m) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit emergency examination and treatment of incapacitated persons provided in accordance with the provisions of s. 401.445.
- (n) Upon the request of an individual who appears to meet criteria for voluntary admission under s. 394.4625(1)(a), a law enforcement officer may transport him or her to a mental health receiving facility, addictions receiving facility, or detoxification facility.

Section 11. Subsections (1), (4), and (5) of section 394.4625, Florida Statutes, are amended and paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of that section is added, to read:

394.4625 Voluntary admissions.

- (1) EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE PATIENTS.—
- (a) In order to be admitted to a facility on a voluntary status A facility may receive for observation, diagnosis, or treatment: any person 18 years of age or older making application by express and informed consent for admission or any person age 17 or under for whom such application is made by his or her guardian. If found to
- 1. An individual must show evidence of mental illness or substance abuse impairment; and, to be competent to provide express and informed consent, and to be suitable for treatment,

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such person 18 years of age or older may be admitted to the
facility. A person age 17 or under may be admitted only after a
hearing to verify the voluntariness of the consent.

- $\underline{\text{2. An individual must be suitable for treatment by the}}$ facility.
- 3. An adult must provide, and be competent to provide, express and informed consent.
- 4. A minor may only be admitted on the basis of the express and informed consent of the minor's guardian in conjunction with the consent of the minor, except that a minor may be admitted to an addictions receiving facility or detoxification facility by his or her own consent without consent of the minor's guardian, if a physician documents in the clinical record that the minor has a substance abuse impairment. If the minor is admitted by his or her own consent and without consent of the minor's guardian, the facility must request the minor's permission to notify an adult family member or friend of the minor's voluntary admission into the facility.
- a. The consent of the minor is an affirmative agreement by the minor to remain at the facility for examination or treatment, and failure to object does not constitute consent.
- b. The minor's consent must be verified through a clinical assessment that is documented in the clinical record and conducted within 12 hours after arrival at the facility by a licensed professional authorized to initiate an involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463.
- c. In verifying the minor's consent, and using language that is appropriate to the minor's age, experience, maturity, and condition, the examining professional must provide the minor

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with an explanation as to why the minor will be examined and treated, what the minor can expect while in the facility, and when the minor may expect to be released. The examining professional must determine and document that the minor is able to understand the information.

- d. Unless the minor's consent is verified pursuant to this section, a petition for involuntary inpatient placement shall be filed with the court within 1 court working day after his or her arrival or the minor must be released to his or her guardian.
- (b) A mental health overlay program or a mobile crisis response service or a licensed professional who is authorized to initiate an involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463 and is employed by a community mental health center or clinic must, pursuant to district procedure approved by the respective district administrator, conduct an initial assessment of the ability of the following persons to give express and informed consent to treatment before such persons may be admitted voluntarily:
- 1. A person 60 years of age or older for whom transfer is being sought from a nursing home, assisted living facility, adult day care center, or adult family-care home, when such person has been diagnosed as suffering from dementia.
- 2. A person 60 years of age or older for whom transfer is being sought from a nursing home pursuant to s. 400.0255(12).
- 3. A person for whom all decisions concerning medical treatment are currently being lawfully made by the health care surrogate or proxy designated under chapter 765.
- (c) When an initial assessment of the ability of a person to give express and informed consent to treatment is required

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under this section, and a mobile crisis response service does not respond to the request for an assessment within 2 hours after the request is made or informs the requesting facility that it will not be able to respond within 2 hours after the request is made, the requesting facility may arrange for assessment by any licensed professional authorized to initiate an involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463 who is not employed by or under contract with, and does not have a financial interest in, either the facility initiating the transfer or the receiving facility to which the transfer may be made.

- (d) A facility may not admit as a voluntary patient a person who has been adjudicated incapacitated, unless the condition of incapacity has been judicially removed. If a facility admits as a voluntary patient a person who is later determined to have been adjudicated incapacitated, and the condition of incapacity had not been removed by the time of the admission, the facility must either discharge the patient or transfer the patient to involuntary status.
- (e) The health care surrogate or proxy of <u>an individual on</u> a voluntary <u>status</u> <u>patient</u> may not consent to the provision of mental health treatment <u>or substance abuse treatment</u> for <u>that individual the patient</u>. <u>An individual on voluntary status A voluntary patient</u> who is unwilling or unable to provide express and informed consent to mental health treatment must <u>either</u> be discharged or transferred to involuntary status.
- (f) Within 24 hours after admission of a voluntary patient, the admitting physician shall document in the patient's clinical record that the patient is able to give express and informed

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consent for admission. If the patient is not able to give express and informed consent for admission, the facility shall either discharge the patient or transfer the patient to involuntary status pursuant to subsection (5).

- (2) RELEASE OR DISCHARGE OF VOLUNTARY PATIENTS. -
- (a) A facility shall discharge a voluntary patient:
- 1. Who has sufficiently improved so that retention in the facility is no longer desirable. A patient may also be discharged to the care of a community facility.
- 2. Who revokes consent to admission or requests discharge. A voluntary patient or a relative, friend, or attorney of the patient may request discharge either orally or in writing at any time following admission to the facility. The patient must be discharged within 24 hours of the request, unless the request is rescinded or the patient is transferred to involuntary status pursuant to this section. The 24-hour time period may be extended by a treatment facility when necessary for adequate discharge planning, but shall not exceed 3 days exclusive of weekends and holidays. If the patient, or another on the patient's behalf, makes an oral request for discharge to a staff member, such request shall be immediately entered in the patient's clinical record. If the request for discharge is made by a person other than the patient, the discharge may be conditioned upon the express and informed consent of the patient.
- (b) A voluntary patient who has been admitted to a facility and who refuses to consent to or revokes consent to treatment shall be discharged within 24 hours after such refusal or revocation, unless transferred to involuntary status pursuant to

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this section or unless the refusal or revocation is freely and voluntarily rescinded by the patient.

- (c) An individual on voluntary status who is currently charged with a crime shall be returned to the custody of a law enforcement officer upon release or discharge from a facility, unless the individual has been released from law enforcement custody by posting of a bond, by a pretrial conditional release, or by other judicial release.
- involuntary status patient who has been assessed and certified by a physician or psychologist as competent to provide express and informed consent and who applies to be transferred to voluntary status shall be transferred to voluntary status immediately, unless the individual patient has been charged with a crime, or has been involuntarily placed for treatment by a court pursuant to s. 394.467 and continues to meet the criteria for involuntary placement. When transfer to voluntary status occurs, notice shall be given as provided in s. 394.4599.
- When a voluntary status patient, or an authorized person on the individual's patient's behalf, makes a request for discharge, the request for discharge, unless freely and voluntarily rescinded, must be communicated to a physician, clinical psychologist, or psychiatrist as quickly as possible within, but not later than 12 hours after the request is made. If the individual patient meets the criteria for involuntary placement, the individual must be transferred to a designated receiving facility and the administrator of the receiving facility where the individual is held must file with the court a petition for

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

Section 12. Section 394.463, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.463 Involuntary examination.-

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

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2. There is a substantial likelihood that without care or treatment the person will cause serious bodily harm to himself or herself or others in the near future, as evidenced by recent behavior.

- (2) INVOLUNTARY EXAMINATION. -
- (a) An involuntary examination may be initiated by any one of the following means:
- 1. A court may enter an ex parte order stating that an individual a person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination, giving the findings on which that conclusion is based. The ex parte order for involuntary examination must be based on sworn testimony, written or oral, which includes specific facts that support the finding that the criteria have been met. Any behavior relied on for the issuance of an ex parte order must have occurred within the preceding 7 calendar days. The order must specify whether the individual must be taken to a mental health facility, detoxification <u>facility</u>, or <u>addictions</u> receiving facility. If other less restrictive means are not available, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, A law enforcement officer, or other designated agent of the court, shall take the individual person into custody and deliver him or her to the nearest receiving facility of the type specified in the order for involuntary examination. However, if the county in which the individual is taken into custody has a transportation exception plan specifying a central receiving facility, the law enforcement officer shall transport the individual to the central receiving facility pursuant to the plan. The order of the court order must shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. A No fee may not shall be charged

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for the filing of an order under this subsection. Any receiving facility accepting the individual patient based on the court's this order must send a copy of the order to the Agency for Health Care Administration on the next working day. The order is shall be valid only until executed or, if not executed, for the period specified in the order itself. If no time limit is specified in the order, the order is shall be valid for 7 days after the date it that the order was signed.

- 2. A law enforcement officer shall take a person who appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination into custody and deliver the person or have him or her delivered to the nearest mental health receiving facility, addictions receiving facility, or detoxification facility, whichever the officer determines is most appropriate for examination. However, if the county in which the individual taken into custody has a transportation exception plan specifying a central receiving facility, the law enforcement officer shall transport the individual to the central receiving facility pursuant to the plan. The officer shall complete execute a written report detailing the circumstances under which the individual person was taken into custody., and The report shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. Any receiving facility or detoxification facility accepting the individual patient based on the this report must send a copy of the report to the Agency for Health Care Administration on the next working day.
- 3. A physician, physician assistant, clinical psychologist, advanced registered nurse practitioner certified pursuant to s. 464.012, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker may execute a

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1857 certificate stating that he or she has examined the individual a 1858 person within the preceding 48 hours and finds that the 1859 individual person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary 1860 examination and stating the observations upon which that 1861 conclusion is based. The certificate must specify whether the 1862 individual is to be taken to a mental health receiving facility, 1863 an addictions receiving facility, or a detoxification facility, and must include specific facts supporting the conclusion that 1864 1865 the individual would benefit from services provided by the type 1866 of facility specified. If other less restrictive means are not 1867 available, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient 1868 evaluation, A law enforcement officer shall take the individual 1869 person named in the certificate into custody and deliver him or 1870 her to the nearest receiving facility of the type specified in 1871 the certificate for involuntary examination. However, if the 1872 county in which the individual is taken into custody has a 1873 transportation exception plan specifying a central receiving 1874 facility, the law enforcement officer shall transport the 1875 individual to the central receiving facility pursuant to the 1876 plan. A law enforcement officer may only take an individual into 1877 custody on the basis of a certificate within 7 calendar days 1878 after execution of the certificate. The law enforcement officer 1879 shall complete execute a written report detailing the 1880 circumstances under which the individual person was taken into 1881 custody. The report and certificate shall be made a part of the 1882 patient's clinical record. Any receiving facility accepting the 1883 individual patient based on the this certificate must send a 1884 copy of the certificate to the Agency for Health Care 1885 Administration on the next working day.

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(b) An individual may A person shall not be removed from a any program or residential placement licensed under chapter 400 or chapter 429 and transported to a receiving facility for involuntary examination unless an ex parte order, a professional certificate, or a law enforcement officer's report is first prepared. If the condition of the individual person is such that preparation of a law enforcement officer's report is not practicable before removal, the report must shall be completed as soon as possible after removal, but in any case before the individual person is transported to a receiving facility. A receiving facility admitting an individual a person for involuntary examination who is not accompanied by the required ex parte order, professional certificate, or law enforcement officer's report must shall notify the Agency for Health Care Administration of such admission by certified mail by no later than the next working day. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply when transportation is provided by the patient's family or quardian.

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

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shall receive and maintain the copies of ex parte orders, involuntary outpatient placement orders, involuntary outpatient placement petitions and orders issued pursuant to s. 394.4655, involuntary inpatient placement petitions and orders issued pursuant to s. 394.467, professional certificates, and law enforcement officers' reports are. These documents shall be considered part of the clinical record, governed by the provisions of s. 394.4615. The agency shall prepare annual reports analyzing the data obtained from these documents, without information identifying individuals held for examination or admitted for mental health and substance abuse treatment patients, and shall provide copies of reports to the department, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(f) An individual held for examination A patient shall be examined by a physician, a or clinical psychologist, or a psychiatric nurse at a receiving facility without unnecessary delay and may, upon the order of a physician, be given emergency mental health treatment if it is determined that such treatment is necessary for the safety of the individual patient or others. The patient may not be released by the receiving facility or its contractor without the documented approval of a psychiatrist, a clinical psychologist, or, if the receiving facility is a hospital, the release may also be approved by an attending emergency department physician with experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders and after completion of an involuntary examination pursuant to this subsection. However, a patient may not be held in a receiving

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facility for involuntary examination longer than 72 hours.

- examination for more than 72 hours from the time of the individual's arrival at the facility, except that this period may be extended by 48 hours if a physician documents in the clinical record that the individual has ongoing symptoms of substance intoxication or substance withdrawal and the individual would likely experience significant clinical benefit from detoxification services. This determination must be made based on a face-to-face examination conducted by the physician no less than 48 hours and not more than 72 hours after the individual's arrival at the facility. Based on the individual's needs, one of the following actions must be taken within the involuntary examination period:
- 1. The individual shall be released with the approval of a psychiatrist, psychiatric nurse, or psychologist. However, if the examination is conducted in a hospital, an emergency department physician may approve the release. If the examination is conducted in an addictions receiving facility or detoxification facility, a physician may approve release. The professional approving release must have personally conducted the involuntary examination;
- 2. The individual shall be asked to provide express and informed consent for voluntary admission if a physician or psychologist has determined that the individual is competent to consent to treatment; or
- 3. A petition for involuntary placement shall be completed and filed in the circuit court by the receiving facility administrator if involuntary outpatient or inpatient placement

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is deemed necessary. If the 72-hour period ends on a weekend or legal holiday, the petition must be filed by the next working day. If inpatient placement is deemed necessary, the least restrictive treatment consistent with the optimum improvement of the individual's condition must be made available.

- (h) An individual released from a receiving or treatment facility on a voluntary or involuntary basis who is currently charged with a crime shall be returned to the custody of law enforcement, unless the individual has been released from law enforcement custody by posting of a bond, by a pretrial conditional release, or by other judicial release.
- (i) If an individual A person for whom an involuntary examination has been initiated who is being evaluated or treated at a hospital for an emergency medical condition specified in s. 395.002 the involuntary examination period must be examined by a receiving facility within 72 hours. The 72-hour period begins when the individual patient arrives at the hospital and ceases when a the attending physician documents that the individual patient has an emergency medical condition. The 72-hour period resumes when the physician documents that the emergency medical condition has stabilized or does not exist. If the patient is examined at a hospital providing emergency medical services by a professional qualified to perform an involuntary examination and is found as a result of that examination not to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.4655(1) or involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.467(1), the patient may be offered voluntary placement, appropriate, or released directly from the hospital providing emergency medical services. The finding by the professional that

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the patient has been examined and does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement or involuntary outpatient placement must be entered into the patient's clinical record.

Nothing in this paragraph is intended to prevent A hospital providing emergency medical services may transfer an individual from appropriately transferring a patient to another hospital before prior to stabilization if, provided the requirements of s. 395.1041(3)(c) are have been met. One of the following actions must occur within 12 hours after a physician documents that the individual's emergency medical condition has stabilized or does not exist:

- (h) One of the following must occur within 12 hours after the patient's attending physician documents that the patient's medical condition has stabilized or that an emergency medical condition does not exist:
- 1. The individual shall be examined by a physician, psychiatric nurse or psychologist and, if found not to meet the criteria for involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463, shall be released directly from the hospital providing the emergency medical services. The results of the examination, including the final disposition, shall be entered into the clinical records; or
- 2. The individual shall be transferred to a receiving facility for examination if appropriate medical and mental health treatment is available. However, the receiving facility must be notified of the transfer within 2 hours after the individual's condition has been stabilized or after determination that an emergency medical condition does not exist. The patient must be examined by a designated receiving

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facility and released; or

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

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

1. The patient shall be released, unless he or she is charged with a crime, in which case the patient shall be returned to the custody of a law enforcement officer;

2. The patient shall be released, subject to the provisions of subparagraph 1., for voluntary outpatient treatment;

3. The patient, unless he or she is charged with a crime, shall be asked to give express and informed consent to placement as a voluntary patient, and, if such consent is given, the patient shall be admitted as a voluntary patient; or

4. A petition for involuntary placement shall be filed in the circuit court when outpatient or inpatient treatment is deemed necessary. When inpatient treatment is deemed necessary, the least restrictive treatment consistent with the optimum improvement of the patient's condition shall be made available. When a petition is to be filed for involuntary outpatient placement, it shall be filed by one of the petitioners specified in s. 394.4655(3)(a). A petition for involuntary inpatient placement shall be filed by the facility administrator.

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

Section 13. Section 394.4655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4655 Involuntary outpatient placement.-

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

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

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may be retained by the facility after adherence to the notice procedures provided in s. 394.4599.

1. The recommendation must be supported by the opinion of a psychiatrist and the second opinion of a clinical psychologist or another psychiatrist, both of whom have personally examined the individual patient within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement are met. However, in a county having a population of fewer than 50,000, if the administrator certifies that a psychiatrist or clinical psychologist is not available to provide the second opinion, the second opinion may be provided by a licensed physician who has postgraduate training and experience in diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders or by a psychiatric nurse. Any second opinion authorized in this subparagraph may be conducted through a face-to-face examination, in person or by electronic means. Such recommendation must be entered on an involuntary outpatient placement certificate that authorizes the receiving facility to retain the individual patient pending completion of a hearing. The certificate shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record.

- 2. If the <u>individual</u> patient has been stabilized and no longer meets the criteria for involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463(1), he or she the patient must be released from the receiving facility while awaiting the hearing for involuntary outpatient placement.
- 3. Before filing a petition for involuntary outpatient treatment, the administrator of the a receiving facility or a designated department representative must identify the service provider that will have primary responsibility for service

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provision under an order for involuntary outpatient placement, unless the <u>individual</u> person is otherwise participating in outpatient psychiatric treatment and is not in need of public financing for that treatment, in which case the individual, if eligible, may be ordered to involuntary treatment pursuant to the existing psychiatric treatment relationship.

4.3. The service provider shall prepare a written proposed treatment plan in consultation with the individual being held patient or his or her the patient's guardian advocate, if appointed, for the court's consideration for inclusion in the involuntary outpatient placement order. The service provider shall also provide a copy of the proposed treatment plan to the individual patient and the administrator of the receiving facility. The treatment plan must specify the nature and extent of the individual's patient's mental illness or substance abuse impairment, address the reduction of symptoms that necessitate involuntary outpatient placement, and include measurable goals and objectives for the services and treatment that are provided to treat the individual's person's mental illness or substance abuse impairment and assist the individual person in living and functioning in the community or to prevent a relapse or deterioration. Service providers may select and supervise other providers individuals to implement specific aspects of the treatment plan. The services in the treatment plan must be deemed clinically appropriate by a physician, clinical psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker who consults with, or is employed or contracted by, the service provider. The service provider must certify to the court in the

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proposed treatment plan whether sufficient services for improvement and stabilization are currently available and whether the service provider agrees to provide those services. If the service provider certifies that the services in the proposed treatment plan are not available, the petitioner may not file the petition.

- (b) If <u>an individual</u> a patient in involuntary inpatient placement meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement, the administrator of the treatment facility may, before the expiration of the period during which the treatment facility is authorized to retain the <u>individual</u> patient, recommend involuntary outpatient placement.
- 1. The recommendation must be supported by the opinion of a psychiatrist and the second opinion of a clinical psychologist or another psychiatrist, both of whom have personally examined the individual patient within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement are met. However, in a county having a population of fewer than 50,000, if the administrator certifies that a psychiatrist or clinical psychologist is not available to provide the second opinion, the second opinion may be provided by a licensed physician who has postgraduate training and experience in diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders or by a psychiatric nurse. Any second opinion authorized in this subparagraph may be conducted through a face-to-face examination, in person or by electronic means. Such recommendation must be entered on an involuntary outpatient placement certificate, and the certificate must be made a part of the individual's patient's clinical record.
 - 2.(c)1. The administrator of the treatment facility shall

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provide a copy of the involuntary outpatient placement certificate and a copy of the state mental health discharge form to a department representative in the county where the individual patient will be residing. For persons who are leaving a state mental health treatment facility, the petition for involuntary outpatient placement must be filed in the county where the patient will be residing.

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

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1. The administrator of a <u>mental health</u> receiving facility, an addictions receiving facility, or a detoxification facility; or

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

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charged for filing a petition under this subsection.

- (4) APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL. Within 1 court working day after the filing of a petition for involuntary outpatient placement, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the individual person who is the subject of the petition, unless the individual 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 individual person until the petition is dismissed, the court order expires, or the individual patient is discharged from involuntary outpatient placement. An attorney who represents the individual patient shall have access to the individual patient, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the individual's patient's case and shall represent the interests of the individual patient, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney. An attorney representing an individual in proceedings under this part shall advocate the individual's expressed desires and must be present and actively participate in all hearings on involuntary placement. If the individual is unable or unwilling to express his or her desires to the attorney, the attorney shall proceed as though the individual expressed a desire for liberty, opposition to involuntary placement and, if placement is ordered, a preference for the least restrictive treatment possible.
- (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.
 - (6) HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT PLACEMENT.-

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(a) 1. The court shall hold the hearing on involuntary outpatient placement within 5 court working days after the filing of the petition, unless a continuance is granted. The hearing shall be held in the county where the petition is filed, shall be as convenient to the individual who is the subject of the petition patient as is consistent with orderly procedure, and shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the individual's patient's condition. If the court finds that the individual's patient's attendance at the hearing is not consistent with the best interests of the individual patient and if the individual's patient's counsel does not object, the court may waive the presence of the individual patient from all or any portion of the hearing. The state attorney for the circuit in which the individual patient is located shall represent the state, rather than the petitioner, as the real party in interest in the proceeding. The state attorney shall have access to the individual's clinical record and witnesses and shall independently evaluate and confirm the allegations set forth in the petition for involuntary placement. If the allegations are substantiated, the state attorney shall prosecute the petition. If the allegations are not substantiated, the state attorney shall withdraw the petition.

(b) 2. The court may appoint a <u>magistrate</u> master to preside at the hearing. One of the professionals who executed the involuntary outpatient placement certificate shall be a witness. The <u>individual who is the subject of the petition patient</u> and <u>his or her the patient's</u> guardian, guardian advocate, health <u>care surrogate or proxy</u>, or representative shall be informed by the court of the right to an independent expert examination. If

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the <u>individual</u> patient cannot afford such an examination, the court shall provide for one. The independent expert's report <u>is</u> shall be confidential and not discoverable, unless the expert is to be called as a witness for the <u>individual</u> patient at the hearing. The court shall allow testimony from <u>persons</u> individuals, including family members, deemed by the court to be relevant under state law, regarding the <u>individual's</u> person's prior history and how that <u>prior</u> history relates to the <u>individual's</u> person's current condition. The testimony in the hearing must be given under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded. The <u>individual</u> patient may refuse to testify at the hearing.

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

(7) COURT ORDER.—

(a) (b) 1. If the court concludes that the <u>individual who is</u> the subject of the petition patient meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement <u>under pursuant to</u> subsection (1), the court shall issue an order for involuntary outpatient placement. The court order <u>may shall</u> be for a period of up to 6 months. The order must specify the nature and extent of the <u>individual's patient's</u> mental illness <u>or substance abuse</u> <u>impairment</u>. The <u>court</u> order of the <u>court</u> and the treatment plan <u>must shall</u> be made part of the <u>individual's patient's</u> clinical record. The service provider shall discharge <u>an individual a patient</u> from involuntary outpatient placement when the order

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expires or any time the <u>individual</u> patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary placement. Upon discharge, the service provider shall send a certificate of discharge to the court.

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

<u>(c)</u> 3. If, in the clinical judgment of a physician, the <u>individual being served patient</u> has failed or has refused to comply with the treatment ordered by the court, and, in the clinical judgment of the physician, efforts were made to solicit compliance and the <u>individual patient</u> may meet the criteria for involuntary examination, <u>the individual a person</u> may be brought to a receiving facility pursuant to s. 394.463 <u>for involuntary</u>

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examination. If, after examination, the individual patient does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.467, the individual patient must be discharged from the receiving facility. The involuntary outpatient placement order remains shall remain in effect unless the service provider determines that the individual patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement or until the order expires. The service provider must determine whether modifications should be made to the existing treatment plan and must attempt to continue to engage the individual patient in treatment. For any material modification of the treatment plan to which the individual patient or the individual's patient's guardian advocate, if appointed, agrees does agree, the service provider shall send notice of the modification to the court. Any material modifications of the treatment plan which are contested by the individual patient or the individual's patient's quardian advocate, if appointed, must be approved or disapproved by the court consistent with the requirements of subsection (2).

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

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involuntary assessment for a period of 5 days pursuant to s. 397.6811. Thereafter, all proceedings shall be governed by chapter 397.

- (d) At the hearing on involuntary outpatient placement, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's competence to consent to treatment. If the court finds that the patient is incompetent to consent to treatment, it shall appoint a guardian advocate as provided in s. 394.4598.

 The guardian advocate shall be appointed or discharged in accordance with s. 394.4598.
- (e) The administrator of the receiving facility, the detoxification facility, or the designated department representative shall provide a copy of the court order and adequate documentation of an individual's a patient's mental illness or substance abuse impairment to the service provider for involuntary outpatient placement. Such documentation must include any advance directives made by the individual patient, a psychiatric evaluation of the individual patient, and any evaluations of the individual patient performed by a clinical psychologist or a clinical social worker.
- (8) (7) PROCEDURE FOR CONTINUED INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT PLACEMENT.—
- (a) 1. If the <u>individual</u> person continues to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement, the service provider shall, before the expiration of the period during which the <u>placement</u> treatment is ordered for the person, file in the circuit court a petition for continued involuntary outpatient placement.
 - 1.2. The existing involuntary outpatient placement order

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remains in effect until disposition of on the petition for continued involuntary outpatient placement.

- 2.3. A certificate <u>must</u> shall be attached to the petition which includes a statement from the <u>individual's</u> person's physician or <u>clinical</u> psychologist justifying the request, a brief description of the <u>individual's</u> patient's treatment during the time he or she was involuntarily placed, and <u>a personalized an individualized</u> plan of continued treatment.
- 3.4. The service provider shall develop the individualized plan of continued treatment in consultation with the individual patient or his or her the patient's guardian advocate, if appointed. When the petition has been filed, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the certificate and the individualized plan of continued treatment to the department, the individual patient, the individual's patient's guardian advocate, the state attorney, and the individual's patient's private counsel or the public defender.
- (b) Within 1 court working day after the filing of a petition for continued involuntary outpatient placement, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the individual person who is the subject of the petition, unless the individual 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 individual person until the petition is dismissed, or the individual patient is discharged from involuntary outpatient placement. Any attorney representing the individual patient shall have access to the individual patient, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the

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individual's patient's case and shall represent the interests of
the individual patient, regardless of the source of payment to
the attorney.

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

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

Section 14. Section 394.467, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.467 Involuntary inpatient placement.-

- (1) CRITERIA.—An individual A person may be placed in involuntary inpatient placement for treatment upon a finding of the court by clear and convincing evidence that:
- (a) He or she <u>has a mental illness or substance abuse</u>
 <u>impairment</u> <u>is mentally ill</u> and because of his or her mental
 illness or substance abuse impairment:
- 1.a. He or she has refused voluntary placement for treatment after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of placement for treatment; or
- b. He or she is unable to determine for himself or herself whether placement is necessary; and
- 2.a. He or she is manifestly incapable of surviving alone or with the help of willing and responsible family or friends, including available alternative services, and, without treatment, is likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for himself or herself, and such neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being; or
- b. There is substantial likelihood that in the near future he or she will inflict serious bodily harm on <u>self or others</u> himself or herself or another person, as evidenced by recent behavior causing, attempting, or threatening such harm; and
 - (b) All available less restrictive treatment alternatives

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that which would offer an opportunity for improvement of his or her condition have been judged to be inappropriate.

(2) ADMISSION TO A TREATMENT FACILITY.—An individual A patient may be retained by a mental health receiving facility, an addictions receiving facility, or a detoxification facility, or involuntarily placed in a treatment facility upon the recommendation of the administrator of the receiving facility where the individual patient has been examined and after adherence to the notice and hearing procedures provided in s. 394.4599. The recommendation must be supported by the opinion of a psychiatrist and the second opinion of a clinical psychologist or another psychiatrist, both of whom have personally examined the individual patient within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement are met. However, in a county that has a population of fewer than 50,000, if the administrator certifies that a psychiatrist or clinical psychologist is not available to provide the second opinion, the second opinion may be provided by a licensed physician who has postgraduate training and experience in diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders or by a psychiatric nurse. If the petition seeks placement for treatment of substance abuse impairment only, and the individual is examined by an addictions receiving facility or detoxification facility, the first opinion may be provided by a physician and the second opinion may be provided by a substance abuse qualified professional. Any second opinion authorized in this subsection may be conducted through a face-to-face examination, in person or by electronic means. Such recommendation must shall be entered on an involuntary inpatient placement certificate that authorizes the receiving facility to

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retain the <u>individual being held</u> patient pending transfer to a treatment facility or completion of a hearing.

- (3) PETITION FOR INVOLUNTARY INPATIENT PLACEMENT.—The administrator of the mental health facility, addictions receiving facility, or detoxification facility shall file a petition for involuntary inpatient placement in the court in the county where the individual patient is located. Upon filing, the clerk of the court shall provide copies to the department, the individual patient, the individual's patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative, and the state attorney and public defender of the judicial circuit in which the individual patient is located. A No fee may not shall be charged for the filing of a petition under this subsection.
- after the filing of a petition for involuntary inpatient placement, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the <u>individual person</u> who is the subject of the petition, unless the <u>individual person</u> is otherwise represented by counsel. The clerk of the court shall immediately notify the public defender of such appointment. Any attorney representing the <u>individual patient</u> shall have access to the <u>individual patient</u>, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the <u>individual's patient's</u> case and shall represent the interests of the <u>individual patient</u>, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney.
- (a) An attorney representing an individual in proceedings under this part shall advocate the individual's expressed desires and must be present and actively participate in all

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hearings on involuntary placement. If the individual is unable or unwilling to express his or her desires to the attorney, the attorney shall proceed as though the individual expressed a desire for liberty, opposition to involuntary placement, and, if placement is ordered, a preference for the least restrictive treatment possible.

- (b) The state attorney for the circuit in which the individual is located shall represent the state rather than the petitioning facility administrator as the real party in interest in the proceeding. The state attorney shall have access to the individual's clinical record and witnesses and shall independently evaluate and confirm the allegations set forth in the petition for involuntary placement. If the allegations are substantiated, the state attorney shall prosecute the petition. If the allegations are not substantiated, the state attorney shall withdraw the petition.
- (5) CONTINUANCE OF HEARING.—The <u>individual</u> patient is entitled, with the concurrence of the <u>individual's</u> patient's counsel, to at least one continuance of the hearing. The continuance shall be for a period of up to 4 weeks.
 - (6) HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY INPATIENT PLACEMENT.-
- (a) 1. The court shall hold the hearing on involuntary inpatient placement within 5 court working days after the petition is filed, unless a continuance is granted.
- 1. The hearing shall be held in the county where the individual patient is located and shall be as convenient to the individual patient as may be consistent with orderly procedure and shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the individual's patient's condition. If the

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individual wishes to waive his or her court finds that the patient's attendance at the hearing, the court must determine that the waiver is knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily being waived and is not consistent with the best interests of the patient, and the patient's counsel does not object, the court may waive the presence of the individual patient from all or any portion of the hearing. The state attorney for the circuit in which the patient is located shall represent the state, rather than the petitioning facility administrator, as the real party in interest in the proceeding.

- 2. The court may appoint a general or special magistrate to preside at the hearing. One of the two professionals who executed the involuntary inpatient placement certificate shall be a witness. The individual patient and the individual's patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative shall be informed by the court of the right to an independent expert examination. If the individual patient cannot afford such an examination, the court shall provide for one. The independent expert's report is shall be confidential and not discoverable, unless the expert is to be called as a witness for the individual patient at the hearing. The testimony in the hearing must be given under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded. The individual patient may refuse to testify at the hearing.
- 3. The court shall allow testimony from persons, including family members, deemed by the court to be relevant regarding the individual's prior history and how that prior history relates to the individual's current condition.
 - (b) If the court concludes that the individual patient

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meets the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, it shall order that the <u>individual patient</u> be transferred to a treatment facility or, if the <u>individual patient</u> is at a treatment facility, that the <u>individual patient</u> be retained there or be treated at any other appropriate <u>mental health</u> receiving facility, addictions receiving facility, detoxification facility, or treatment facility, or that the <u>individual patient</u> receive services from <u>such a facility a receiving or treatment</u> facility, on an involuntary basis, for <u>up to 90 days a period of up to 6 months</u>. The order shall specify the nature and extent of the <u>individual's patient's</u> mental illness or substance abuse <u>impairment</u>. The facility shall discharge the individual at a patient any time the <u>individual patient</u> no longer meets the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, unless the individual patient has transferred to voluntary status.

(c) If at any time <u>before</u> <u>prior to</u> the conclusion of the hearing on involuntary inpatient placement it appears to the court that the <u>individual</u> <u>person</u> does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement under this section, but instead meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement, the court may order the <u>individual</u> <u>person</u> evaluated for involuntary outpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.4655, <u>and</u> the petition and hearing procedures set forth in s. 394.4655 <u>shall</u> apply. If the person instead meets the criteria for involuntary assessment, protective custody, or involuntary admission pursuant to s. 397.675, then the court may order the person to be admitted for involuntary assessment for a period of 5 days pursuant to s. 397.6811. Thereafter, all proceedings shall be governed by chapter 397.

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(d) At the hearing on involuntary inpatient placement, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the <u>individual's patient's</u> competence to consent to treatment. If the court finds that the <u>individual patient</u> is incompetent to consent to treatment, it shall appoint a guardian advocate as provided in s. 394.4598.

- (e) The administrator of the petitioning receiving facility shall provide a copy of the court order and adequate documentation of the individual's a patient's mental illness or substance abuse impairment to the administrator of a treatment facility if the individual whenever a patient is ordered for involuntary inpatient placement, whether by civil or criminal court. The documentation must shall include any advance directives made by the individual patient, a psychiatric evaluation of the individual patient, and any evaluations of the individual patient performed by a clinical psychologist, a marriage and family therapist, a mental health counselor, a substance abuse qualified professional or a clinical social worker. The administrator of a treatment facility may refuse admission to an individual any patient directed to its facilities on an involuntary basis, whether by civil or criminal court order, who is not accompanied at the same time by adequate orders and documentation.
- (7) PROCEDURE FOR CONTINUED INVOLUNTARY INPATIENT PLACEMENT.—
- (a) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary inpatient placement shall be administrative hearings and shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of s. 120.57(1), except that an any order entered by an the administrative law

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judge <u>is</u> shall be final and subject to judicial review in accordance with s. 120.68. Orders concerning <u>an individual</u> patients committed after successfully pleading not guilty by reason of insanity <u>are</u> shall be governed by the provisions of s. 916.15.

- (b) If the individual patient continues to meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, the administrator shall, before prior to the expiration of the period during which the treatment facility is authorized to retain the individual patient, file a petition requesting authorization for continued involuntary inpatient placement. The request must shall be accompanied by a statement from the individual's patient's physician or clinical psychologist justifying the request, a brief description of the individual's patient's treatment during the time he or she was involuntarily placed, and a personalized an individualized plan of continued treatment. Notice of the hearing must shall be provided as set forth in s. 394.4599. If at the hearing the administrative law judge finds that attendance at the hearing is not consistent with the individual's best interests of the patient, the administrative law judge may waive the presence of the individual patient from all or any portion of the hearing, unless the individual patient, through counsel, objects to the waiver of presence. The testimony in the hearing must be under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded.
- (c) Unless the <u>individual</u> patient is otherwise represented or is ineligible, he or she shall be represented at the hearing on the petition for continued involuntary inpatient placement by the public defender of the circuit in which the facility is

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2727 located.

(d) The Division of Administrative Hearings shall inform the individual and his or her guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative of the right to an independent expert examination. If the individual cannot afford such an examination, the court shall provide one.

(e)(d) If at a hearing it is shown that the <u>individual</u> patient continues to meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, the administrative law judge shall sign the order for continued involuntary inpatient placement for a period <u>of up to 90 days not to exceed 6 months</u>. The same procedure <u>must shall</u> be repeated prior to the expiration of each additional period the individual patient is retained.

(f) (e) If continued involuntary inpatient placement is necessary for an individual a patient admitted while serving a criminal sentence, but whose sentence is about to expire, or for a minor patient involuntarily placed while a minor but who is about to reach the age of 18, the administrator shall petition the administrative law judge for an order authorizing continued involuntary inpatient placement.

<u>(g) (f)</u> If the <u>individual previously</u> patient has been previously found incompetent to consent to treatment, the administrative law judge shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the <u>individual's patient's</u> competence. If the administrative law judge finds evidence that the <u>individual patient</u> is now competent to consent to treatment, the <u>administrative law</u> judge may issue a recommended order to the court that found the <u>individual patient</u> incompetent to consent to treatment that the <u>individual's patient's</u> competence be

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restored and that any guardian advocate previously appointed be discharged.

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

Section 15. Section 394.4672, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4672 Procedure for placement of veteran with federal agency.—

- (1) A facility owned, operated, or administered by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs that provides mental health services has authority as granted by the Department of Veterans' Affairs to:
- (a) Initiate and conduct involuntary examinations pursuant to s. 394.463.
 - (b) Provide voluntary treatment pursuant to s. 394.4625.
- (c) Petition for involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.467.
- (d) Provide involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to this part.
- (2)(1) If a Whenever it is determined by the court determines that an individual a person meets the criteria for involuntary placement and he or she it appears that such person is eligible for care or treatment by the United States

 Department of Veterans Affairs or another other agency of the

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United States Government, the court, upon receipt of a certificate from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or such other agency showing that facilities are available and that the individual person is eligible for care or treatment therein, may place that individual person with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency. The individual person whose placement is sought shall be personally served with notice of the pending placement proceeding in the manner as provided in this part., and nothing in This section does not shall affect <a href="the individual's his or her right to appear and be heard in the proceeding. Upon placement, the individual is person shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency.

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

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(4) (3) Upon receipt of a certificate of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or another such other federal agency that facilities are available for the care or treatment of individuals who have mental illness or substance abuse impairment mentally ill persons and that an individual the person is eligible for that care or treatment, the administrator of the receiving or treatment facility may cause the transfer of that individual person to the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency. Upon effecting such transfer, the committing court shall be notified by the transferring agency. An individual may not No person shall be transferred to the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency if he or she is confined pursuant to the conviction of any felony or misdemeanor or if he or she has been acquitted of the charge solely on the ground of insanity, unless prior to transfer the court placing the individual such person enters an order for the transfer after appropriate motion and hearing and without objection by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

(5)(4) An individual Any person transferred as provided in this section is shall be deemed to be placed with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency pursuant to the original placement.

Section 16. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 394.875, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(1)(a) The purpose of a crisis stabilization unit is to

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

Section 17. Section 765.401, Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section 765.311, Florida Statutes.

Section 18. Section 765.404, Florida Statutes, is

transferred and renumbered as section 765.312, Florida Statutes.

Section 19. The Division of Law Revision and Information is directed to rename part IV of chapter 765, Florida Statutes, as "Mental Health and Substance Abuse Advance Directives."

Section 20. Section 765.4015, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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

Section 21. Section 765.402, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

765.402 Legislative findings.-

- (1) The Legislature recognizes that an individual with capacity has the ability to control decisions relating to his or her own mental health care or substance abuse treatment. The Legislature finds that:
 - (a) Substance abuse and some mental illnesses cause

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individuals to fluctuate between capacity and incapacity;

- (b) During periods when an individual's capacity is unclear, the individual may be unable to provide informed consent necessary to access needed treatment;
- (c) Early treatment may prevent an individual from becoming so ill that involuntary treatment is necessary; and
- (d) Individuals with substance abuse impairment or mental illness need an established procedure to express their instructions and preferences for treatment and provide advance consent to or refusal of treatment. This procedure should be less expensive and less restrictive than guardianship.
 - (2) The Legislature further recognizes that:
- (a) A mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive must provide the individual with a full range of choices.
- (b) For a mental health or substance abuse directive to be an effective tool, individuals must be able to choose how they want their directives to be applied, including the right of revocation, during periods when they are incompetent to consent to treatment.
- (c) There must be a clear process so that treatment providers can abide by an individual's treatment choices.
- Section 22. Section 765.403, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 765.403 Definitions.—As used in this section, 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.

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(3) "Health care facility" means a hospital, nursing home, hospice, home health agency, or health maintenance organization licensed in this state, or any facility subject to part I of chapter 394.

- (4) "Incapacity" or "incompetent" means an adult who is:
- (a) Unable to understand the nature, character, and anticipated results of proposed treatment or alternatives or the recognized serious possible risks, complications, and anticipated benefits of treatments and alternatives, including nontreatment;
- (b) Physically or mentally unable to communicate a willful and knowing decision about mental health care or substance abuse treatment;
- (c) Unable to communicate his or her understanding or treatment decisions; or
 - (d) Determined incompetent pursuant to s. 394.463.
- (5) "Informed consent" means consent voluntarily given by a person after a sufficient explanation and disclosure of the subject matter involved to enable that person to have a general understanding of the treatment or procedure and the medically acceptable alternatives, including the substantial risks and hazards inherent in the proposed treatment or procedures or nontreatment, and to make knowing mental health care or substance abuse treatment decisions without coercion or undue influence.
- (6) "Interested person" means, for the purposes of this chapter, any person who may reasonably be expected to be affected by the outcome of the particular proceeding involved, including anyone interested in the welfare of an incapacitated

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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 464, chapter 490, or chapter 491.
- (9) "Principal" means a competent adult who executes a mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive and on whose behalf mental health care or substance abuse treatment decisions are to be made.
- designated by a principal to make mental health care or substance abuse treatment decisions on behalf of the principal as set forth in the principal's mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive or self-binding arrangement as those terms are defined in this part.

Section 23. Section 765.405, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 765.405 Mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive; execution; allowable provisions.—
- (1) An adult with capacity may execute a mental health or substance abuse treatment advance directive.
- (2) A directive executed in accordance with this section is presumed to be valid. The inability to honor one or more

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576-02889-15 20157070 2959 provisions of a directive does not affect the validity of the 2960 remaining provisions. 2961 (3) A directive may include any provision relating to 2962 mental health or substance abuse treatment or the care of the 2963 principal. Without limitation, a directive may include: 2964 (a) The principal's preferences and instructions for mental 2965 health or substance abuse treatment. 2966 (b) Consent to specific types of mental health or substance 2967 abuse treatment. 2968 (c) Refusal to consent to specific types of mental health 2969 or substance abuse treatment. 2970 (d) Descriptions of situations that may cause the principal 2971 to experience a mental health or substance abuse crisis. 2972 (e) Suggested alternative responses that may supplement or 2973 be in lieu of direct mental health or substance abuse treatment, 2974 such as treatment approaches from other providers. 2975 (f) The principal's nomination of a guardian, limited 2976 quardian, or guardian advocate as provided chapter 744. 2977 (4) A directive may be combined with or be independent of a 2978 nomination of a guardian, other durable power of attorney, or 2979 other advance directive. 2980 Section 24. Section 765.406, Florida Statutes, is created 2981 to read: 2982 765.406 Execution of a mental health or substance abuse 2983 advance directive; effective date; expiration.-2984 (1) A directive must: 2985 (a) Be in writing.

(b) Contain language that clearly indicates that the

principal intends to create a directive.

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(c) Be dated and signed by the principal or, if the principal is unable to sign, at the principal's direction in the principal's presence.

- (d) Be witnessed by two adults, each of whom must declare that he or she personally knows the principal and was present when the principal dated and signed the directive, and that the principal did not appear to be incapacitated or acting under fraud, undue influence, or duress. The person designated as the surrogate may not act as a witness to the execution of the document designating the mental health or substance abuse care treatment surrogate. At least one person who acts as a witness must be neither the principal's spouse nor his or her blood relative.
- (2) A directive is valid upon execution, but all or part of the directive may take effect at a later date as designated by the principal in the directive.
 - (3) A directive may:
- (a) Be revoked, in whole or in part, pursuant to s. 765.407; or
 - (b) Expire under its own terms.
 - (4) A directive does not or may not:
- (a) Create an entitlement to mental health, substance abuse, or medical treatment or supersede a determination of medical necessity.
- (b) Obligate any health care provider, professional person, or health care facility to pay the costs associated with the treatment requested.
- (c) Obligate a health care provider, professional person, or health care facility to be responsible for the nontreatment

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or personal care of the principal or the principal's personal
affairs outside the scope of services the facility normally
provides.

- (d) Replace or supersede any will or testamentary document or supersede the provision of intestate succession.
- (e) Be revoked by an incapacitated principal unless that principal selected the option to permit revocation while incapacitated at the time his or her directive was executed.

 Section 25. Section 765.407, Florida Statutes, is created
- Section 25. Section 765.407, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

765.407 Revocation; waiver.—

- (1) A principal with capacity may, by written statement of the principal or at the principal's direction in the principal's presence, revoke a directive in whole or in part.
- (2) The principal shall provide a copy of his or her written statement of revocation to his or her agent, if any, and to each health care provider, professional person, or health care facility that received a copy of the directive from the principal.
- (3) The written statement of revocation is effective as to a health care provider, professional person, or health care facility upon receipt. The professional person, health care provider, or health care facility, or persons acting under their direction, shall make the statement of revocation part of the principal's medical record.
 - (4) A directive also may:
- (a) Be revoked, in whole or in part, expressly or to the extent of any inconsistency, by a subsequent directive; or
 - (b) Be superseded or revoked by a court order, including

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any order entered in a criminal matter. The individual's family, the health care facility, the attending physician, or any other interested person who may be directly affected by the surrogate's decision concerning any health care may seek expedited judicial intervention pursuant to rule 5.900 of the Florida Probate Rules, if that person believes:

- 1. The surrogate's decision is not in accord with the individual's known desires;
- 2. The advance directive is ambiguous, or the individual 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 powers; or
- 6. The individual has sufficient capacity to make his or her own health care decisions.
- (5) A directive that would have otherwise expired but is effective because the principal is incapacitated remains effective until the principal is no longer incapacitated unless the principal elected to be able to revoke while incapacitated and has revoked the directive.
- (6) When a principal with capacity consents to treatment that differs from, or refuses treatment consented to in, his or her directive, the consent or refusal constitutes a waiver of a particular provision and does not constitute a revocation of the

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3075 provision or the directive unless that principal also revokes 3076 the provision or directive.

Section 26. Section 765.410, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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

- (1) A health care facility, provider, or other person who acts under the direction of a health care facility or provider is not subject to criminal prosecution or civil liability, and may not be deemed to have engaged in unprofessional conduct, as a result of carrying out a mental health care or substance abuse treatment decision made in accordance with this section. The surrogate who makes a mental health care or substance abuse treatment decision on a principal's behalf, pursuant to this section, is not subject to criminal prosecution or civil liability for such action.
- (2) This section applies unless it is shown by a preponderance of the evidence that the person authorizing or carrying out a mental health or substance abuse treatment decision did not, in good faith, comply with this section.

Section 27. Section 765.411, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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

Section 28. Section 916.185, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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916.185 Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program.-

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

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

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

 Diversion Pilot Program to provide, when appropriate,

 competency—restoration and community—reintegration services in

 locked residential treatment facilities, based on considerations
 of public safety, the needs of the individual, and available

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

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Diversion Pilot Program is limited to individuals 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) Have been adjudicated incompetent to proceed to trial or not guilty by reason of insanity under this part;
- (e) Meet public safety and treatment criteria established by the department for placement in a community setting; and
- (f) Would be admitted to a state mental health treatment facility if not for the availability of the Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program.
- (5) TRAINING.—The Legislature encourages the Florida
 Supreme Court, in consultation and cooperation with the Task
 Force on Substance Abuse and Mental Health Issues in the Courts,
 to develop educational training on the community forensic system
 for judges in the pilot program areas.
- (6) RULEMAKING.—The department may adopt rules to administer this section.
- (7) REPORT.—The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall review and evaluate the Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program and submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 31, 2016. The report shall examine the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of providing forensic mental health services in secure, outpatient, community-based settings. In addition, the report shall examine the impact of the Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program on

public health and safety.

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Section 29. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 39.407, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(3) (a) 1. Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (b) 1. or paragraph (e), before the department provides psychotropic medications to a child in its custody, the prescribing physician shall attempt to obtain express and informed consent, as defined in s. 394.455(13) s. 394.455(9) and as described in s. 394.459(3)(a), from the child's parent or legal quardian. The department must take steps necessary to facilitate the inclusion of the parent in the child's consultation with the physician. However, if the parental rights of the parent have been terminated, the parent's location or identity is unknown or cannot reasonably be ascertained, or the parent declines to give express and informed consent, the department may, after consultation with the prescribing physician, seek court authorization to provide the psychotropic medications to the child. Unless parental rights have been terminated and if it is possible to do so, the department shall continue to involve the parent in the decisionmaking process regarding the provision of psychotropic medications. If, at any time, a parent whose parental rights have not been terminated provides express and informed consent to the provision of a psychotropic medication, the requirements of this section that the department seek court authorization do not apply to that medication until such time as the parent no longer consents.

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

Section 30. Subsection (2) of section 394.4612, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (2) An integrated mental health crisis stabilization unit and addictions receiving facility may provide services under this section to adults who are 18 years of age or older and who fall into one or more of the following categories:
- (a) An adult meeting the requirements for voluntary admission for mental health treatment under s. 394.4625.
- (b) An adult meeting the criteria for involuntary examination for mental illness under s. 394.463.
- (c) An adult qualifying for voluntary admission for substance abuse treatment under s. 397.601.
- (d) An adult meeting the criteria for involuntary admission for substance abuse impairment under s. 397.675.

Section 31. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (3) of section 394.495, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

394.495 Child and adolescent mental health system of care; programs and services.—

- (3) Assessments must be performed by:
- 3246 (a) A professional as defined in s. 394.455(6), (31), (34), 3247 (35), or (36) s. 394.455(2), (4), (21), (23), or (24);
 - (c) A person who is under the direct supervision of a

professional as defined in <u>s. 394.455(6)</u>, (31), (34), (35), or (36) <u>s. 394.455(2)</u>, (4), (21), (23), or (24) or a professional licensed under chapter 491.

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

Section 32. Subsection (6) of section 394.496, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.496 Service planning.-

(6) A professional as defined in $\underline{s.394.455(6)}$, $\underline{(31)}$, $\underline{(34)}$, $\underline{(35)}$, or $\underline{(36)}$ $\underline{s.394.455(2)}$, $\underline{(4)}$, $\underline{(21)}$, $\underline{(23)}$, or $\underline{(24)}$ or a professional licensed under chapter 491 must be included among those persons developing the services plan.

Section 33. Subsection (2) of section 394.499, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.499 Integrated children's crisis stabilization unit/juvenile addictions receiving facility services.—

- (2) Children eligible to receive integrated children's crisis stabilization unit/juvenile addictions receiving facility services include:
- (a) A person under 18 years of age for whom voluntary application is made by his or her guardian, if such person is found to show evidence of mental illness and to be suitable for treatment pursuant to s. 394.4625. A person under 18 years of age may be admitted for integrated facility services only after a hearing to verify that the consent to admission is voluntary.
- (b) A person under 18 years of age who may be taken to a receiving facility for involuntary examination, if there is

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reason to believe that he or she is mentally ill and because of his or her mental illness, pursuant to s. 394.463:

- 1. Has refused voluntary examination after conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of the examination; or
- 2. Is unable to determine for himself or herself whether examination is necessary; and
- a. Without care or treatment is likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for himself or herself; such neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being; and it is not apparent that such harm may be avoided through the help of willing family members or friends or the provision of other services; or
- b. There is a substantial likelihood that without care or treatment he or she will cause serious bodily harm to himself or herself or others in the near future, as evidenced by recent behavior.
- (c) A person under 18 years of age who wishes to enter treatment for substance abuse and applies to a service provider for voluntary admission, pursuant to s. 397.601.
- (d) A person under 18 years of age who meets the criteria for involuntary admission because there is good faith reason to believe the person is substance abuse impaired pursuant to s. 397.675 and, because of such impairment:
- 1. Has lost the power of self-control with respect to substance use; and
- 2.a. Has inflicted, or threatened or attempted to inflict, or unless admitted is likely to inflict, physical harm on himself or herself or another; or
 - b. Is in need of substance abuse services and, by reason of

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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.

(c) (e) A person under 18 years of age who meets the criteria for examination or admission under paragraph (b) or paragraph (d) and has a coexisting mental health and substance abuse disorder.

Section 34. Subsection (18) of section 394.67, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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

Section 35. Subsection (2) of section 394.674, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(2) Crisis services, as defined in s. 394.67, must, within the limitations of available state and local matching resources, be available to each person who is eligible for services under subsection (1), regardless of the person's ability to pay for such services. A person who is experiencing a mental health crisis and who does not meet the criteria for involuntary

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examination under s. 394.463(1), or a person who is experiencing a substance abuse crisis and who does not meet the involuntary admission criteria in s. 397.675, must contribute to the cost of his or her care and treatment pursuant to the sliding fee scale developed under subsection (4), unless charging a fee is contraindicated because of the crisis situation.

Section 36. Subsection (6) of section 394.9085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.9085 Behavioral provider liability.-

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

Section 37. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 395.0197, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

395.0197 Internal risk management program.-

- (1) Every licensed facility shall, as a part of its administrative functions, establish an internal risk management program that includes all of the following components:
- (d) A system for informing a patient or an individual identified pursuant to s. 765.311(1) s. 765.401(1) that the patient was the subject of an adverse incident, as defined in subsection (5). Such notice shall be given by an appropriately trained person designated by the licensed facility as soon as practicable to allow the patient an opportunity to minimize damage or injury.

Section 38. Section 395.1051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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395.1051 Duty to notify patients.—An appropriately trained person designated by each licensed facility shall inform each patient, or an individual identified pursuant to $\underline{s.765.311(1)}$ $\underline{s.765.401(1)}$, in person about adverse incidents that result in serious harm to the patient. Notification of outcomes of care that result in harm to the patient under this section shall not constitute an acknowledgment or admission of liability, nor can it be introduced as evidence.

Section 39. Subsection (11) and paragraph (a) of subsection (18) of section 397.311, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 397.311 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, except part VIII, the term:

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

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stabilization services <u>and</u>; is operated 24 hours per day, 7 days per week; and is designated by the department to serve individuals found to be substance use impaired as described in s. 397.675 who meet the placement criteria for this component.

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

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

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

Section 40. Subsection (3) of section 397.431, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 397.431 Individual responsibility for cost of substance abuse impairment services.—
- (3) The parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian of a minor is not liable for payment for any substance abuse services provided to the minor without parental consent pursuant to s. 397.601(4), unless the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian participates or is ordered to participate in the services, and only for the substance abuse services rendered. If the minor is receiving services as a juvenile offender, the obligation to pay is governed by the law relating to juvenile offenders.

Section 41. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 397.702, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.702 Authorization of local ordinances for treatment of habitual abusers in licensed secure facilities.—

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3452 (2) Ordinances for the treatment of habitual abusers must 3453 provide:

- (b) That when seeking treatment of a habitual abuser, the county or municipality, through an officer or agent specified in the ordinance, must file with the court a petition which alleges the following information about the alleged habitual abuser (the respondent):
 - 1. The name, address, age, and gender of the respondent.
- 2. The name of any spouse, adult child, other relative, or guardian of the respondent, if known to the petitioner, and the efforts, if any, by the petitioner, if any, to ascertain this information.
- 3. The name of the petitioner, the name of the person who has physical custody of the respondent, and the current location of the respondent.
- 4. That the respondent has been taken into custody for impairment in a public place, or has been arrested for an offense committed while impaired, three or more times during the preceding 12 months.
- 5. Specific facts indicating that the respondent meets the criteria for involuntary admission in s. 397.675.
- 5.6. Whether the respondent was advised of his or her right to be represented by counsel and to request that the court appoint an attorney if he or she is unable to afford one, and whether the respondent indicated to petitioner his or her desire to have an attorney appointed.
- Section 42. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 397.94, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 397.94 Children's substance abuse services; information and

referral network.-

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- (1) The substate entity shall determine the most costeffective method for delivering this service and may select a new provider or utilize an existing provider or providers with a record of success in providing information and referral services.
- (a) The plan must provide assurances that the information and referral network will include a resource directory that contains information regarding the children's substance abuse services available, including, but not limited to:
- 1. Public and private resources by service component, including resources for involuntary admissions under s. 397.675.
- 1.2. Hours of operation and hours during which services are provided.
 - 2.3. Ages of persons served.
 - 3.4. Description of services.
 - 4.5. Eligibility requirements.
- 3498 5.6. Fee schedules.
- 3499 Section 43. Section 402.3057, Florida Statutes, is amended 3500 to read:
 - 402.3057 Persons not required to be refingerprinted or rescreened.—Any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, human resource personnel who have been fingerprinted or screened pursuant to chapters 393, 394, 397, 402, and 409, and teachers and noninstructional personnel who have been fingerprinted pursuant to chapter 1012, who have not been unemployed for more than 90 days thereafter, and who under the penalty of perjury attest to the completion of such fingerprinting or screening and to compliance with the

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provisions of this section and the standards for good moral character as contained in such provisions as ss. 110.1127(2)(c), 393.0655(1), 394.457(6), 397.451, 402.305(2), and 409.175(6), shall not be required to be refingerprinted or rescreened in order to comply with any caretaker screening or fingerprinting requirements.

Section 44. Section 409.1757, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

Section 45. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 409.972, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.972 Mandatory and voluntary enrollment.

(1) The following Medicaid-eligible persons are exempt from mandatory managed care enrollment required by s. 409.965, and may voluntarily choose to participate in the managed medical

assistance program:

(b) Medicaid recipients residing in residential commitment facilities operated through the Department of Juvenile Justice or mental health treatment facilities as defined by \underline{s} . 394.455(47) \underline{s} . 394.455(32).

Section 46. Section 456.0575, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

456.0575 Duty to notify patients.—Every licensed health care practitioner shall inform each patient, or an individual identified pursuant to s.765.311(1) s.765.401(1), in person about adverse incidents that result in serious harm to the patient. Notification of outcomes of care that result in harm to the patient under this section shall not constitute an acknowledgment of admission of liability, nor can such notifications be introduced as evidence.

Section 47. Subsection (7) of section 744.704, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

744.704 Powers and duties.-

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

Section 48. Subsection (15) of section 765.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

765.101 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(15) "Proxy" means a competent adult who has not been expressly designated to make health care decisions for a particular incapacitated individual, but who, nevertheless, is authorized pursuant to s. 765.311 s. 765.401 to make health care

3568 decisions for such individual.

Section 49. Subsection (4) of section 765.104, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

765.104 Amendment or revocation.

(4) Any patient for whom a medical proxy has been recognized under $\underline{s.~765.311}$ $\underline{s.~765.401}$ and for whom any previous legal disability that precluded the patient's ability to consent is removed may amend or revoke the recognition of the medical proxy and any uncompleted decision made by that proxy. The amendment or revocation takes effect when it is communicated to the proxy, the health care provider, or the health care facility in writing or, if communicated orally, in the presence of a third person.

Section 50. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 790.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

790.065 Sale and delivery of firearms.-

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

expunction has occurred; or

- 4. Has been adjudicated mentally defective or has been committed to a mental institution by a court or as provided in 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, or involuntary outpatient placement as defined in s. 394.4655, involuntary assessment and stabilization under s. 397.6818, and involuntary substance abuse treatment under s. 397.6957, but does not include a person in a mental institution for observation or discharged from a mental institution based upon the initial review by the physician or a voluntary admission to a mental institution; or
- (II) Notwithstanding sub-sub-subparagraph (I), voluntary admission to a mental institution for outpatient or inpatient

treatment of a person who had an involuntary examination under s. 394.463, where each of the following conditions have been met:

- (A) An examining physician found that the person is an imminent danger to himself or herself or others.
- (B) The examining physician certified that if the person did not agree to voluntary treatment, a petition for involuntary outpatient or inpatient treatment would have been filed under \underline{s} . $\underline{394.463(2)(g)}$ \underline{s} . $\underline{394.463(2)(i)4.}$, or the examining physician certified that a petition was filed and the person subsequently agreed to voluntary treatment prior to a court hearing on the petition.
- (C) Before agreeing to voluntary treatment, the person received written notice of that finding and certification, and written notice that as a result of such finding, he or she may be prohibited from purchasing a firearm, and may not be eligible to apply for or retain a concealed weapon or firearms license under s. 790.06 and the person acknowledged such notice in writing, in substantially the following form:

"I understand that the doctor who examined me believes I am a danger to myself or to others. I understand that if I do not agree to voluntary treatment, a petition will be filed in court to require me to receive involuntary treatment. I understand that if that petition is filed, I have the right to contest it. In the event a petition has been filed, I understand that I can subsequently agree to voluntary treatment prior to a court hearing. I understand that by agreeing to voluntary treatment in either of these situations, I may be prohibited from buying

firearms and from applying for or retaining a concealed weapons or firearms license until I apply for and receive relief from that restriction under Florida law."

- (D) A judge or a magistrate has, pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph c.(II), reviewed the record of the finding, certification, notice, and written acknowledgment classifying the person as an imminent danger to himself or herself or others, and ordered that such record be submitted to the department.
- c. In order to check for these conditions, the department shall compile and maintain an automated database of persons who are prohibited from purchasing a firearm based on court records of adjudications of mental defectiveness or commitments to mental institutions.
- (I) Except as provided in sub-sub-subparagraph (II), clerks of court shall submit these records to the department within 1 month after the rendition of the adjudication or commitment. Reports shall be submitted in an automated format. The reports must, at a minimum, include the name, along with any known alias or former name, the sex, and the date of birth of the subject.
- (II) For persons committed to a mental institution pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph b.(II), within 24 hours after the person's agreement to voluntary admission, a record of the finding, certification, notice, and written acknowledgment must be filed by the administrator of the receiving or treatment facility, as defined in s. 394.455, with the clerk of the court for the county in which the involuntary examination under s. 394.463 occurred. No fee shall be charged for the filing under

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

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petition if the court finds, based on the evidence presented with respect to the petitioner's reputation, the petitioner's mental health record and, if applicable, criminal history record, the circumstances surrounding the firearm disability, and any other evidence in the record, that the petitioner will not be likely to act in a manner that is dangerous to public safety and that granting the relief would not be contrary to the public interest. If the final order denies relief, the petitioner may not petition again for relief from firearm disabilities until 1 year after the date of the final order. The petitioner may seek judicial review of a final order denying relief in the district court of appeal having jurisdiction over the court that issued the order. The review shall be conducted de novo. Relief from a firearm disability granted under this sub-subparagraph has no effect on the loss of civil rights, including firearm rights, for any reason other than the particular adjudication of mental defectiveness or commitment to a mental institution from which relief is granted.

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

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also authorized to disclose this data to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for purposes of determining eligibility for issuance of a concealed weapons or concealed firearms license and for determining whether a basis exists for revoking or suspending a previously issued license pursuant to s. 790.06(10). When a potential buyer or transferee appeals a nonapproval based on these records, the clerks of court and mental institutions shall, upon request by the department, provide information to help determine whether the potential buyer or transferee is the same person as the subject of the record. Photographs and any other data that could confirm or negate identity must be made available to the department for such purposes, notwithstanding any other provision of state law to the contrary. Any such information that is made confidential or exempt from disclosure by law shall retain such confidential or exempt status when transferred to the department.

Section 51. Part IV of chapter 397, Florida Statutes, consisting of s. 397.601, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 52. Part V of chapter 397, Florida Statutes, consisting of ss. 397.675-397.6977, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 53. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.