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By the Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs; and Senator Garcia

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to examination and treatment of individuals with mental illness; amending s. 394.453, F.S.; revising legislative intent; amending s. 394.455, F.S.; providing, revising, and deleting definitions; amending s. 394.457, F.S.; providing responsibilities of the Department of Children and Families for a comprehensive statewide mental health and substance abuse program; amending s. 394.4573, F.S.; conforming terminology; amending s. 394.4574, F.S.; providing for additional professionals to assess a resident with a mental illness who resides in an assisted living facility; amending s. 394.458, F.S.; prohibiting the introduction or removal of certain articles at a facility providing mental health services; requiring such facilities to post a notice thereof; amending s. 394.459, F.S.; revising rights of individuals receiving mental health treatment and services to provide for the use of health care surrogates or proxies to make decisions; revising requirements relating to express and informed consent and liability for violations; requiring service providers to provide information concerning advance directives; amending s. 394.4593, F.S.; expanding the definition of the term "employee" to include staff, volunteers, and interns employed by a service provider for purposes of reporting sexual misconduct; repealing s. 394.4595, F.S., relating to the Florida statewide and local advocacy councils and access to patients and

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records; creating s. 394.4596, F.S.; requiring designated receiving facilities to permit access authority to an agency designated by the Governor to serve as the federally mandated protection and advocacy system for individuals with disabilities; amending s. 394.4597, F.S.; providing rights and responsibilities of the representative of an individual admitted to a facility for involuntary examination or services; amending s. 394.4598, F.S.; specifying certain persons who are prohibited from being appointed as a guardian advocate; providing duties of a quardian advocate; amending s. 394.4599, F.S.; revising requirements for a certain notice related to involuntary admission; repealing s. 394.460, F.S., relating to rights of professionals; amending s. 394.461, F.S.; authorizing governmental facilities to provide voluntary and involuntary mental health and substance abuse examinations and treatment under certain conditions; providing additional facility reporting requirements; amending s. 394.4615, F.S., relating to confidentiality of clinical records; providing additional circumstances in which information from a clinical record may be released; amending s. 394.462, F.S.; revising requirements for transportation to receiving facilities and treatment facilities; providing for a law enforcement officer to transport an individual to a United States Department of Veterans Affairs facility under certain circumstances; providing immunity from liability;

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deleting obsolete provisions; amending s. 394.4625, F.S.; revising criteria for voluntary admission to, and release or discharge from, a facility for examination and treatment; revising criteria for a determination of neglect to include mental and physical harm; requiring certain individuals charged with a crime to be discharged to the custody of a law enforcement officer under certain circumstances; amending s. 394.463, F.S.; requiring certain persons initiating an involuntary examination to provide notice to the individual's guardian, representative, or health care surrogate or proxy; revising a holding period for involuntary examination; amending s. 394.467, F.S.; revising provisions relating to admission to a facility for involuntary services; authorizing the state attorney to represent the state in certain proceedings relating to a petition for involuntary services; granting the state attorney access to certain clinical records and witnesses; providing conditions for a continuance of the hearing; requiring the Division of Administrative Hearings to advise certain parties representing the individual of the right to an independent examination in continued involuntary services proceedings; amending s. 394.46715, F.S.; providing purpose of department rules; amending s. 394.4672, F.S.; authorizing facilities of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs to provide certain mental health services; amending s. 394.4685, F.S.; revising provisions

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governing transfer of individuals between and among public and private facilities; amending s. 394.469, F.S.; authorizing the discharge of an individual from involuntary services into the custody of a law enforcement officer under certain conditions; amending s. 394.473, F.S.; revising provisions relating to compensation of attorneys and expert witnesses in cases involving indigent individuals; amending s. 394.475, F.S.; conforming terminology; amending s. 394.4785, F.S.; defining the term "minor" for purposes of admission into a mental health facility; repealing s. 394.4595, F.S., relating to access to patients and patients' records by members of the Florida statewide and local advocacy councils; repealing s. 394.460, F.S., relating to the rights of professionals; repealing s. 394.4655, F.S., relating to involuntary outpatient services; repealing s. 394.4786, F.S., relating to legislative intent; repealing s. 394.47865, F.S., relating to the privatization of South Florida State Hospital; repealing s. 394.4787, F.S., relating to definitions; repealing s. 394.4788, F.S., relating to use of certain PMATF funds for the purchase of acute care mental health services; repealing s. 394.4789, F.S., relating to the establishment of a referral process and eligibility determination; amending ss. 20.425, 39.407, 394.4599, 394.492, 394.495, 394.496, 394.9082, 394.9085, 409.972, 744.2007, 790.065, and 945.46, F.S.; conforming references and cross-references; providing

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an effective date.

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

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

394.453 Legislative intent.-

- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature:
- (a) 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.
- (b) That treatment programs for such disorders 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:
- 1. Such <u>individuals</u> persons be provided with emergency service and temporary detention for evaluation if when required;
- 2. Such <u>individuals</u> persons be admitted to treatment facilities <u>if</u> on a voluntary basis when extended or continuing care is needed and unavailable in the community;
- 3. Involuntary placement be provided only \underline{if} when expert evaluation determines it is necessary;
- 4. Any involuntary treatment or examination be accomplished in a setting that is clinically appropriate and most likely to

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facilitate the <u>individual's discharge</u> person's return to the community as soon as possible; and

- 5. Individual Dignity and human rights be guaranteed to all individuals persons who are admitted to mental health facilities or who are being held under s. 394.463.
- (c) That services provided to <u>individuals</u> persons in this state use the coordination-of-care principles characteristic of recovery-oriented services and include social support services, such as housing support, life skills and vocational training, and employment assistance, necessary for <u>individuals</u> persons with mental health disorders and co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders to live successfully in their communities.
- (d) That licensed, qualified health professionals be authorized to practice to the fullest extent of their education and training in the performance of professional functions necessary to carry out the intent of this part.
- (2) 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 <u>individual client</u> 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 <u>individuals experiencing persons with</u> mental illness.
- (3) The Legislature further finds the need for additional psychiatrists to be of critical state concern and recommends the establishment of an additional psychiatry program to be offered by one of Florida's schools of medicine currently not offering psychiatry. The program shall seek to integrate primary care and

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psychiatry and other evolving models of care for <u>individuals</u> persons with mental health and substance use disorders.

Additionally, the Legislature finds that the use of telemedicine for patient evaluation, case management, and ongoing care will improve management of patient care and reduce costs of transportation.

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

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

- (1) "Access center" means a facility that has medical, mental health, and substance abuse professionals to provide emergency screening and evaluation for mental health or substance abuse disorders and may provide transportation to an appropriate facility if an individual is in need of more intensive services.
- (2) "Addictions receiving facility" is a secure, acute care facility that, at a minimum, provides emergency screening, evaluation, detoxification, and stabilization services; is operated 24 hours per day, 7 days per week; and is designated by the department to serve individuals found to have substance abuse impairment who qualify for services under this part.
- (3) "Administrator" means the chief administrative officer of a receiving or treatment facility or his or her designee.
- (4) "Adult" means an individual who is 18 years of age or older or who has had the disability of nonage removed under chapter 743.
- (5) "Advance directive" has the same meaning as in s. 765.101.
 - (5) "Clinical psychologist" means a psychologist as defined

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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.

- (6) "Clinical record" means all parts of the record required to be maintained and includes all medical records, progress notes, charts, and admission and discharge data, and all other information recorded by facility staff which pertains to an individual's admission, retention the patient's hospitalization, or treatment.
- (7) "Clinical social worker" means a person licensed to practice social work under s. 491.005 or s. 491.006 or a person employed as a clinical social worker by the United States

 Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense as a clinical social worker under s. 491.005 or s. 491.006.
- (8) "Community facility" means a community service provider that contracts with the department to furnish substance abuse or mental health services under part IV of this chapter.
- (9) "Community mental health center or clinic" means a publicly funded, not-for-profit center that contracts with the department for the provision of inpatient, outpatient, day treatment, or emergency services.
- (10) "Court," unless otherwise specified, means the circuit court.
- (11) "Department" means the Department of Children and Families.

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(12) "Designated receiving facility" means a facility approved by the department which may be a public or private hospital, crisis stabilization unit, or addictions receiving facility; which provides, at a minimum, emergency screening, evaluation, and short-term stabilization for mental health or substance abuse disorders; and which may have an agreement with a corresponding facility for transportation and services.

- (13) "Detoxification facility" means a facility licensed to provide detoxification services under chapter 397.
- (14) "Electronic means" means a form of telecommunication which requires all parties to maintain visual as well as audio communication when being used to conduct an examination by a qualified professional.
- voluntarily given in writing, by a competent person, after sufficient explanation and disclosure of the subject matter involved, as documented in the clinical record, to enable the individual or his or her guardian, guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy person to make a knowing and willful decision without any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, or other form of constraint or coercion. Such consent must be in writing when provided by the individual, but may be provided verbally and documented in the clinical record when the individual's substitute decisionmaker is unable to reasonably provide it in writing.
- (16) "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

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to have or who have been diagnosed as having a mental illness or substance abuse impairment. The term does not include a program or an entity licensed under chapter 400 or chapter 429.

- (17) "Government facility" means a facility owned, operated, or administered by the Department of Corrections or the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.
- (18) (17) "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.
- (19) (18) "Guardian advocate" means a person appointed by a court to make decisions regarding mental health treatment on behalf of an individual a patient who has been found incompetent to consent to treatment pursuant to this part.
- (20) "Hospital" means a hospital licensed under chapter 395 and part II of chapter 408.
- $\underline{(21)}$ "Incapacitated" means that <u>an individual</u> a <u>person</u> has been adjudicated incapacitated pursuant to part V of chapter 744 and a guardian of the <u>individual</u> <u>person</u> has been appointed.
- (22) (21) "Incompetent to consent to treatment" means that an individual's a state in which a person's judgment is so affected by a mental illness or a substance abuse impairment that he or she lacks the capacity to make a well-reasoned, willful, and knowing decision concerning his or her medical, mental health, or substance abuse treatment.
- (23) "Individual" means any person who is held or accepted for a mental health examination or treatment.
- $\underline{(24)}$ "Involuntary examination" means an examination performed under s. 394.463, s. 397.6772, s. 397.679, s.

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397.6798, or s. 397.6811 to determine if an individual whether a person qualifies for involuntary services.

- (25) (23) "Involuntary services" means court-ordered outpatient services or inpatient placement for mental health treatment pursuant to s. 394.4655 or s. 394.467.
- (26) (24) "Law enforcement officer" has the same meaning as provided in s. 943.10 or a federal or tribal law enforcement officer as defined by federal law.
- (27) (25) "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 the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.
- (28) (26) "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 the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.
- (29) (27) "Mental health overlay program" means a mobile service that provides an independent examination for voluntary admission 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, an assisted living facility, or an adult family-care home or a nonresidential setting such as an adult day care center. Independent examinations provided through a mental health overlay program must only be provided only under contract with the department for this service or be attached to a public receiving facility that is also a community mental health center.

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(30) (28) "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. As used in For the purposes of this part, the term does not include a developmental disability as defined in chapter 393, intoxication, or conditions manifested only by antisocial behavior or substance abuse <u>impairment</u>.

 $\underline{(31)}$ "Minor" means an individual who is 17 years of age or younger and who has not had the disability of nonage removed pursuant to s. 743.01 or s. 743.015.

(32) (30) "Mobile crisis response service" means a nonresidential crisis service available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week which provides immediate intensive assessments and interventions, including screening for admission into a mental health receiving facility, an addictions receiving facility, or a detoxification facility, for the purpose of identifying appropriate treatment services.

(31) "Patient" means any person, with or without a cooccurring substance abuse disorder, who is held or accepted for mental health treatment.

 $\underline{(33)}$ "Physician" means a medical practitioner licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness or a physician employed by a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.

(34) (33) "Physician assistant" means a person <u>fully</u> licensed <u>as a physician assistant</u> under chapter 458 or chapter

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459 or a person employed as a physician assistant by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States

Department of Defense who has experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders.

- (35) (34) "Private facility" means a hospital or facility operated by a for-profit or not-for-profit corporation or association which provides mental health or substance abuse services and is not a public facility.
- (36) (35) "Psychiatric nurse" means an advanced registered nurse practitioner certified under s. 464.012 who has a master's or doctoral degree in psychiatric nursing, holds a national advanced practice certification as a psychiatric mental health advanced practice nurse, and has 2 years of post-master's clinical experience under the supervision of a physician or a person employed as a psychiatric nurse by the United States

 Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.
- (37) (36) "Psychiatrist" means a medical practitioner licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 for at least 3 years, inclusive of psychiatric residency or a person employed as a psychiatrist by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.
- (38) "Psychologist" means a person defined as a psychologist under s. 490.003 or a person employed as a psychologist by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.
- (39) (37) "Public facility" means a facility that has contracted with the department to provide mental health services to all <u>individuals</u> persons, regardless of ability to pay, and is

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receiving state funds for such purpose.

(40) (38) "Qualified professional" means a physician or a physician assistant licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459; a psychiatrist licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459; a psychologist as defined in s. 490.003(7); an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed under part I of chapter 464; or a psychiatric nurse as defined in this section.

(41) (39) "Receiving facility" means a public or private facility or hospital designated by the department to receive and hold individuals on involuntary status or refer, as appropriate, involuntary patients under emergency conditions for mental health or substance abuse evaluation and to provide treatment or transportation to the appropriate service provider. The term does not include a county jail.

(42) (40) "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.

(43) (41) "Restraint" means:

(a) A physical restraint, including any manual method or physical or mechanical device, material, or equipment attached or adjacent to an individual's body so that he or she cannot easily remove the restraint and which restricts freedom of movement or normal access to one's body. "Physical restraint" includes the physical holding of an individual a person during a procedure to forcibly administer psychotropic medication. "Physical restraint" does not include physical devices such as orthopedically prescribed appliances, surgical dressings and bandages, supportive body bands, or other physical holding when

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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 for protecting an individual or when used to protect a person from falling out of bed.

- (b) A drug or medication used to control <u>an individual's</u> a person's behavior or to restrict his or her freedom of movement which is not part of the standard treatment regimen <u>for an individual having of a person with</u> a diagnosed mental illness.
- (44) (42) "Seclusion" means the physical segregation 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. As used in For purposes of this part, the term does not mean isolation due to the individual's a person's medical condition or symptoms.
- $\underline{(45)}$ "Secretary" means the Secretary of Children and Families.
- (46) (44) "Service provider" means a <u>public or private</u> receiving facility, a facility licensed under chapter 397, a treatment facility, an entity under contract with the department to provide mental health or substance abuse services, a community mental health center or clinic, a psychologist, a clinical social worker, a marriage and family therapist, a mental health counselor, a physician, a psychiatrist, an advanced registered nurse practitioner, a psychiatric nurse, or

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a substance abuse qualified professional as defined in s. 39.01.

(47) (45) "Substance abuse <u>impaired</u> impairment" means a condition involving the use of alcoholic beverages or any psychoactive or mood-altering substance in such a manner that a person has lost the power of self-control and has inflicted or is likely to inflict physical harm on himself, herself, or another.

- (48) "Substance abuse qualified professional" has the same meaning as in s. 397.311(33).
- (49) (46) "Transfer evaluation" means the process, as approved by the department, in which the individual by which a person who is being considered for placement in a state treatment facility is evaluated for appropriateness of admission to a treatment such facility. The transfer evaluation shall be conducted by the department, a public receiving facility, or a community mental health center or clinic.
- (50) (47) "Treatment facility" means a state-owned, state-operated, or state-supported hospital, center, or clinic designated by the department for extended treatment and hospitalization of individuals who have a mental illness, beyond that provided for by a receiving facility or a, of persons who have a mental illness, including facilities of the United States Government, and any private facility designated by the department when rendering such services to a person pursuant to the provisions of this part. Patients treated in facilities of the United States Government shall be solely those whose care is the responsibility of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.
 - (51) (48) "Triage center" means a facility that has medical,

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mental health, and substance abuse professionals present or on call to provide emergency screening and evaluation for mental health or substance abuse disorders for individuals transported to the center by a law enforcement officer.

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

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illness <u>or substance abuse impairment</u>, and any agency or facility providing services <u>under</u> to patients pursuant to this part.

- (b) The publication and distribution of an information handbook to facilitate the understanding of this part, the policies and procedures involved in the implementation of this part, and the responsibilities of the various service providers of services under this part. Distribution of this handbook may be limited to online electronic distribution. The department may 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 illnesses or substance abuse impairments 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 respect to 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 political subdivisions governmental unit, including facilities of the United States Government; and any other public or private entity that which provides or needs facilities or services. Baker Act funds for community inpatient, crisis stabilization, short-term residential treatment, and screening services under this part must be allocated to each county pursuant to the department's funding allocation methodology. Notwithstanding s. 287.057(3)(e), contracts for community-based

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Baker Act services for inpatient, crisis stabilization, shortterm 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 solicitation sealed bids if the county commission of the county receiving the services makes a request to the department department's district office by January 15 of the contracting year. The department 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 solicitation 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) The department shall adopt rules Establishing forms and procedures relating to the rights and privileges of <u>individuals</u> receiving examination or patients seeking mental health treatment from facilities under this part.

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(b) Implementing and administering 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) The department shall adopt rules Establishing minimum standards for services provided by a mental health overlay program or a mobile crisis response service.
 - (6) PERSONNEL.-
- (a) The department shall, by rule, establish minimum standards of education and experience for professional and

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technical personnel employed in mental health programs, including members of a mobile crisis response service.

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

Section 4. Subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 394.4573, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

394.4573 Coordinated system of care; annual assessment; essential elements; measures of performance; system improvement grants; reports.—On or before December 1 of each year, the department shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives an assessment of the behavioral health services in this state. The assessment shall consider, at a minimum, the extent to which designated receiving systems function as no-wrong-door models, the availability of treatment and recovery services that use recovery-oriented and peer-involved approaches, the availability of less-restrictive services, and the use of evidence-informed practices. The department's assessment shall consider, at a minimum, the needs assessments conducted by the managing entities pursuant to s. 394.9082(5). Beginning in 2017, the department shall compile and include in the report all plans

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submitted by managing entities pursuant to s. 394.9082(8) and the department's evaluation of each plan.

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Care coordination" means the implementation of deliberate and planned organizational relationships and service procedures that improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the behavioral health system by engaging in purposeful interactions with individuals who are not yet effectively connected with services to ensure service linkage. Examples of care coordination activities include development of referral agreements, shared protocols, and information exchange procedures. The purpose of care coordination is to enhance the delivery of treatment services and recovery supports and to improve outcomes among priority populations.
- (b) "Case management" means those direct services provided to a client in order to assess his or her needs, plan or arrange services, coordinate service providers, link the service system to a client, monitor service delivery, and evaluate patient outcomes to ensure the client is receiving the appropriate services.
- (c) "Coordinated system of care" means the full array of behavioral and related services in a region or community offered by all service providers, whether participating under contract with the managing entity or by another method of community partnership or mutual agreement.
- (d) "No-wrong-door model" means a model for the delivery of acute care services to <u>individuals</u> persons who have mental health or substance use disorders, or both, which optimizes access to care, regardless of the entry point to the behavioral

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health care system.

(2) The essential elements of a coordinated system of care include:

- (b) A designated receiving system that consists of one or more facilities serving a defined geographic area and responsible for assessment and evaluation, both voluntary and involuntary, and treatment or triage of patients who have a mental health or substance use disorder, or co-occurring disorders.
- 1. A county or several counties shall plan the designated receiving system using a process that includes the managing entity and is open to participation by individuals with behavioral health needs and their families, service providers, law enforcement agencies, and other parties. The county or counties, in collaboration with the managing entity, shall document the designated receiving system through written memoranda of agreement or other binding arrangements. The county or counties and the managing entity shall complete the plan and implement the designated receiving system by July 1, 2017, and the county or counties and the managing entity shall review and update, as necessary, the designated receiving system at least once every 3 years.
- 2. To the extent permitted by available resources, the designated receiving system shall function as a no-wrong-door model. The designated receiving system may be organized in any manner which functions as a no-wrong-door model that responds to individual needs and integrates services among various providers. Such models include, but are not limited to:
 - a. A central receiving system that consists of a designated

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central receiving facility that serves as a single entry point for <u>individuals</u> persons with mental health or substance use disorders, or co-occurring disorders. The central receiving facility shall be capable of assessment, evaluation, and triage or treatment or stabilization of <u>individuals</u> persons with mental health or substance use disorders, or co-occurring disorders.

- b. A coordinated receiving system that consists of multiple entry points that are linked by shared data systems, formal referral agreements, and cooperative arrangements for care coordination and case management. Each entry point shall be a designated receiving facility and shall, within existing resources, provide or arrange for necessary services following an initial assessment and evaluation.
- c. A tiered receiving system that consists of multiple entry points, some of which offer only specialized or limited services. Each service provider shall be classified according to its capabilities as either a designated receiving facility or another type of service provider, such as a triage center, a licensed detoxification facility, or an access center. All participating service providers shall, within existing resources, be linked by methods to share data, formal referral agreements, and cooperative arrangements for care coordination and case management.

An accurate inventory of the participating service providers
which specifies the capabilities and limitations of each
provider and its ability to accept patients under the designated
receiving system agreements and the transportation plan

developed pursuant to this section shall be maintained and made

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available at all times to all first responders in the service area.

Section 5. Section 394.4574, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4574 Responsibilities for coordination of services for a mental health resident with a mental illness who resides in an assisted living facility that holds a limited mental health license.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term "mental health resident" means an individual who receives social security disability income due to a mental disorder as determined by the Social Security Administration or receives supplemental security income due to a mental disorder as determined by the Social Security Administration and receives optional state supplementation.
- (2) Medicaid managed care plans are responsible for Medicaid enrolled mental health residents, and managing entities under contract with the department are responsible for mental health residents who are not enrolled in a Medicaid health plan. A Medicaid managed care plan or a managing entity shall ensure that:
- (a) A mental health resident has been assessed by a psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, clinical social worker, or psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or a qualified professional as defined in s.

 394.455(40) an individual who is supervised by one of these professionals, and determined to be appropriate to reside in an assisted living facility. The documentation must be provided to the administrator of the facility within 30 days after the

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mental health resident has been admitted to the facility. An evaluation completed upon discharge from a state mental <u>health</u> treatment facility hospital meets the requirements of this subsection related to appropriateness for <u>services</u> placement as a <u>mental health</u> resident if it was completed within 90 days before admission to the facility.

- (b) A cooperative agreement, as required in s. 429.075, is developed by the mental health or substance abuse care services provider that serves a mental health resident and the administrator of the assisted living facility with a limited mental health license in which the mental health resident is living.
- (c) The community living support plan, as defined in s. 429.02, has been prepared by a mental health resident and his or her mental health case manager in consultation with the administrator of the facility or the administrator's designee. The plan must be completed and provided to the administrator of the assisted living facility with a limited mental health license in which the mental health resident lives within 30 days after the resident's admission. The support plan and the agreement may be in one document.
- (d) The assisted living facility with a limited mental health license is provided with documentation that the individual meets the definition of a mental health resident.
- (e) The mental health services provider assigns a case manager to each mental health resident for whom the entity is responsible. The case manager shall coordinate the development and implementation of the community living support plan defined in s. 429.02. The plan must be updated at least annually, or

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when there is a significant change in the resident's behavioral health status. Each case manager shall keep a record of the date and time of any face-to-face interaction with the resident and make the record available to the responsible entity for inspection. The record must be retained for at least 2 years after the date of the most recent interaction.

- (f) Consistent monitoring and implementation of community living support plans and cooperative agreements are conducted by the resident's case manager.
- (g) Concerns are reported to the appropriate regulatory oversight organization if a regulated provider fails to deliver appropriate services or otherwise acts in a manner that has the potential to result in harm to the resident.
- (3) The secretary of Children and Families, in consultation with the Agency for Health Care Administration, shall require each regional district administrator to develop, with community input, a detailed annual plan that demonstrates how the regional office, in cooperation with service providers, district will ensure the provision of state-funded mental health and substance abuse treatment services to residents of assisted living facilities that hold a limited mental health license. This plan must be consistent with the substance abuse and mental health district plan developed pursuant to s. 394.75 and must address case management services; access to consumer-operated drop-in centers; access to services during evenings, weekends, and holidays; supervision of the clinical needs of the residents; and access to emergency psychiatric care.
- Section 6. Section 394.458, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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394.458 Introduction or removal of certain articles unlawful; penalty.—

- (1) (a) Except as authorized by the facility administrator for a lawful purpose law or as specifically authorized by the person in charge of each hospital providing mental health services under this part, it is unlawful to knowingly and intentionally bring into any facility providing services under this part, or to take or attempt to take or send therefrom, any of the following articles introduce into or upon the grounds of such hospital, or to take or attempt to take or send therefrom, any of the following articles, which are hereby declared to be contraband for the purposes of this section:
- (a) 1. Any intoxicating beverage or beverage which causes or may cause an intoxicating effect;
- (b) 2. Any controlled substance as defined in chapter 893;
 (c) Any imitation controlled substance as defined in s.
 817.564; or
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ Any firearms or deadly weapon, except for certified law enforcement officers acting in their official capacity.
- (b) It is unlawful to transmit to, or attempt to transmit to, or cause or attempt to cause to be transmitted to, or received by, any patient of any hospital providing mental health services under this part any article or thing declared by this section to be contraband, at any place which is outside of the grounds of such hospital, except as authorized by law or as specifically authorized by the person in charge of such hospital.
- (2) A person who violates any provision of this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in

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s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(3) A facility providing services under this part shall post at each entry point of the facility a conspicuous notice that includes the text of this section.

Section 7. Section 394.459, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.459 Rights of <u>individuals receiving mental health</u> treatment and 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 treatment the patient shall be respected at all times and upon all occasions, including any occasion when the individual patient is taken into custody, held, or transported. Procedures, facilities, vehicles, and restraining devices used utilized for criminals or those accused of a crime may shall not be used in connection with individuals persons who have a mental illness, except for the protection of the individual patient or others. Individuals Persons who have a mental illness but who are not charged with a criminal offense may shall not be detained or incarcerated in the jails of this state. An individual A person who is receiving treatment for mental illness may shall not be deprived of any constitutional rights. However, if such an individual a person is adjudicated incapacitated, his or her rights may be limited to the same extent the rights of any incapacitated individual person are limited by law.
- (2) RIGHT TO TREATMENT.—An individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment:
 - (a) Shall A person shall not be denied treatment for mental

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illness and services shall not be delayed at a receiving or treatment facility because of inability to pay. However, every reasonable effort to collect appropriate reimbursement for the cost of providing mental health services <u>from individuals to persons</u> able to pay for services, including insurance or third-party <u>payers payments</u>, shall be made by facilities providing services under <u>pursuant to</u> this part.

- (b) Shall be provided It is further the policy of the state that the least restrictive appropriate available treatment 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) 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 psychiatrist, psychologist, or psychiatric nurse, in a mental health receiving facility, within 24 hours after arrival at the 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 and symptoms of substance abuse impairment, substance abuse intoxication, and substance abuse withdrawal, within 24 hours after arrival at such facility.
- (d) 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

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determined by the facility.

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- (e) Not more than 5 days after admission to a facility, each patient Shall have and receive an individualized treatment plan in writing which the <u>individual patient</u> has had an opportunity to assist in preparing and to review <u>before prior to its</u> implementation. The plan <u>must shall</u> include a space for the <u>individual's patient's</u> comments <u>and signature</u>.
- (3) RIGHT TO EXPRESS AND INFORMED PATIENT CONSENT.—

 (a)1. Each individual patient entering treatment shall be asked to give express and informed consent for admission or treatment.
- (a) If the individual patient has been adjudicated incapacitated or found to be incompetent to consent to treatment, express and informed consent must to treatment shall be sought instead from his or her the patient's guardian or guardian advocate or health care surrogate or proxy. If the individual patient is a minor, express and informed consent for admission or treatment must be obtained from the minor's shall also be requested from the patient's quardian. Express and informed consent for admission or treatment of a patient under 18 years of age shall be required from the patient's guardian, unless the minor is seeking outpatient crisis intervention services under s. 394.4784. Express and informed consent for admission or treatment given by a patient who is under 18 years of age shall not be a condition of admission when the patient's quardian gives express and informed consent for the patient's admission pursuant to s. 394.463 or s. 394.467.
- $\underline{\text{(b)}}_{2}$. Before giving express and informed consent, the following information shall be provided and explained in plain

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language to the individual and to his or her patient, or to the patient's quardian if the individual is an adult patient is 18 years of age or older and has been adjudicated incapacitated, or to his or her the patient's guardian advocate if the individual patient has been found to be incompetent to consent to treatment, to the health care surrogate or proxy, or to both the individual patient and the guardian if the individual patient is a minor; + the reason for admission or treatment; the proposed treatment; the purpose of the treatment to be provided; the common risks, benefits, and side effects thereof; the specific dosage range 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 treatment patient or by a person who is legally authorized to make health care decisions on the individual's behalf of the patient.

(b) In the case of medical procedures requiring the use of a general anesthetic or electroconvulsive treatment, and prior to performing the procedure, express and informed consent shall be obtained from the patient if the patient is legally competent, from the guardian of a minor patient, from the guardian of a patient who has been adjudicated incapacitated, or from the guardian advocate of the patient if the guardian advocate has been given express court authority to consent to medical procedures or electroconvulsive treatment as provided under s. 394.4598.

(c) When the department is the legal quardian of a patient,

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or is the custodian of a patient whose physician is unwilling to perform a medical procedure, including an electroconvulsive treatment, based solely on the patient's consent and whose guardian or guardian advocate is unknown or unlocatable, the court shall hold a hearing to determine the medical necessity of the medical procedure. The patient shall be physically present, unless the patient's medical condition precludes such presence, represented by counsel, and provided the right and opportunity to be confronted with, and to cross-examine, all witnesses alleging the medical necessity of such procedure. In such proceedings, the burden of proof by clear and convincing evidence shall be on the party alleging the medical necessity of the procedure.

- (d) The administrator of a receiving or treatment facility may, upon the recommendation of the patient's attending physician, authorize emergency medical treatment, including a surgical procedure, if such treatment is deemed lifesaving, or if the situation threatens serious bodily harm to the patient, and permission of the patient or the patient's guardian or quardian advocate cannot be obtained.
 - (4) OUALITY OF TREATMENT.-
- (a) Each <u>individual held for examination</u>, admitted for mental health treatment, or receiving involuntary treatment patient shall receive services <u>that are</u>, including, for a patient placed under s. 394.4655, those services 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 <u>individual's patient's</u> dignity and personal integrity. Each individual <u>patient</u> shall receive such medical,

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vocational, social, educational, 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 programs with all other programs of the department and other state agencies.

- (b) Facilities shall develop and maintain, in a form accessible to and readily understandable by <u>individuals held for examination</u>, admitted for mental health treatment, or receiving <u>involuntary treatment</u> 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 <u>individuals</u> persons receiving services or persons <u>individuals</u> acting on their behalf.
- (c) Receiving and treatment facilities shall have written procedures for reporting events that place individuals receiving services at risk of harm. Such events must be reported to 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

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individual examined or treated at a facility that occurs while the individual is at the facility or that occurs within 72 hours after release, if the death is known to the facility administrator.

- 2. An injury sustained, or allegedly sustained, at a facility, by an individual examined or treated at the facility and caused by an accident, self-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 treatment.
- 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, in compensation to compensate for inadequate staffing, or for the convenience of staff. Facilities shall ensure that all staff, contractors, and volunteers are made aware of these restrictions on the use of seclusion and restraint and shall make and maintain records which demonstrate that this information has been conveyed to each staff member, contractor, and volunteer individual staff members.
 - (5) COMMUNICATION, ABUSE REPORTING, AND VISITS.-
 - (a) Each individual held for examination or admitted for

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mental health treatment person receiving services in a facility providing mental health services under this part has the right to communicate freely and privately with persons outside the facility unless it is determined that such communication is likely to be harmful to the individual person or others. Each facility shall make available as soon as reasonably possible to persons receiving services a telephone that allows for free local calls and access to a long-distance service available to the individual as soon as reasonably possible. A facility is not required to pay the costs of an individual's a patient's longdistance calls. The telephone must shall be readily accessible to the patient and shall be placed so that the individual patient may use it to communicate privately and confidentially. The facility may establish reasonable rules for the use of 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 <u>is</u> shall be allowed to receive, send, and mail sealed, unopened correspondence; and <u>the</u> <u>individual's</u> 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 <u>that</u> 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 $\underline{\text{shall allow}}$ $\underline{\text{must permit}}$ immediate access to an individual held for examination or admitted for mental

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

- (d) Each facility shall establish reasonable rules governing visitors, visiting hours, and the use of telephones by individuals held for examination or admitted for mental health 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 their attorneys at any reasonable time.
- (e) Each $\underline{\text{individual held for examination or admitted for}}$ mental health treatment $\underline{\text{patient receiving mental health}}$

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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 patient</u> of the procedure for reporting abuse and shall make every reasonable effort to present the information in a language <u>that</u> the <u>individual patient</u> understands. A written copy of that procedure, including the telephone number of the central abuse hotline and reporting forms, shall be posted in plain view.

- (f) The department <u>must</u> shall adopt rules providing a procedure for reporting <u>alleged</u> abuse. Facility staff shall be required, as a condition of employment, <u>must</u> to become familiar with the requirements and procedures for the reporting of abuse.
- (6) CARE AND CUSTODY OF PERSONAL EFFECTS OF PATIENTS. The rights of an individual held for examination or admitted for mental health 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 and his or her patient and to the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative and shall be recorded in the patient's clinical record. This inventory may be amended upon the request of the individual and his or her patient or 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 able. All of the a patient's clothing and

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personal effects held by the facility must shall be returned to the individual patient immediately upon his or her the discharge or transfer of the patient from the facility, unless such return would be detrimental to the individual patient. If personal effects are not returned to the patient, the reason must be documented in the clinical record along with the disposition of the clothing and personal effects, which may be given instead to the individual's patient's quardian, quardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative. As soon as practicable after an emergency transfer of a patient, the individual's patient's clothing and personal effects shall be transferred to the individual's patient's new location, together with a copy of the inventory and any amendments, unless an alternate plan is approved by the individual patient, if he or she is able, and by his or her the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative.

- (7) VOTING IN PUBLIC ELECTIONS.—An individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment A patient who is eligible to vote according to the laws of the state has the right to vote in the primary, and general, and special elections. The department shall establish rules to enable such individuals patients to obtain voter registration forms, applications for vote-by-mail ballots, and vote-by-mail ballots.
 - (8) HABEAS CORPUS.-
- (a) At any time, and without notice, an individual held for mental health examination or admitted for inpatient treatment in a person held in a receiving or treatment facility, or a relative, friend, guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, representative, or attorney, or the

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department, on behalf of such <u>individual</u> 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 <u>individual</u> patient held in a facility shall receive a written notice of the right to petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

- (b) At any time, and without notice, an individual held for mental health examination or admitted for inpatient treatment 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 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 no later than 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 individuals patients, or of any procedures

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provided under this part, by any facility or professional licensed or regulated under state law by the agency. The agency is authorized to impose Any sanction authorized for violation of this part may be imposed, based solely on the investigation and findings of the department.

- (10) LIABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS.—A Any person who violates or abuses the any rights or privileges of individuals held or admitted for mental health treatment patients provided under by this part is liable for damages as determined by law. A Any person who acts reasonably, in good faith, and without negligence in compliance with the provisions of this part is immune from civil or criminal liability for his or her actions in connection with the preparation or execution of petitions, applications, certificates, reports, or other documents initiating admission to a facility or the apprehension, detention, transportation, examination, admission, diagnosis, treatment, or discharge of an individual 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.—An individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment 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 individual's patient's choice.
- (12) POSTING OF NOTICE OF RIGHTS OF PATIENTS.—Each facility shall post a notice that lists and describes listing and describing, in the language and terminology that the individual

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persons to whom the notice is addressed can understand, the rights provided under in this section. This notice must shall include a statement that provisions of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act apply and the name and telephone number of a person to contact for further information. The This notice must shall be posted in a place readily accessible to individuals patients and in a format easily seen by the individuals served patients. The This notice must shall include the telephone numbers of Disability Rights Florida, Inc the Florida local advocacy council and Advocacy Center for Persons with Disabilities, Inc.

Section 8. Section 394.4593, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4593 Sexual misconduct prohibited; reporting required; penalties.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Employee" means includes any paid staff member, volunteer, or intern of the department or a service provider providing services pursuant to this part; any person under contract with the department or a service provider providing services pursuant to this part; and any person providing care or support to an individual a client on behalf of the department or its service providers.
 - (b) "Sexual activity" means:
- 1. Fondling the genital area, groin, inner thighs, buttocks, or breasts of an individual a person.
- 2. The oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by or union with the sexual organ of another or the anal or vaginal penetration of another by any other object.

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3. Intentionally touching in a lewd or lascivious manner the breasts, genitals, the genital area, or buttocks, or the clothing covering them, of <u>an individual</u> a <u>person</u>, or forcing or enticing an individual a <u>person</u> to touch the perpetrator.

- 4. Intentionally masturbating in the presence of another individual person.
- 5. Intentionally exposing the genitals in a lewd or lascivious manner in the presence of another individual person.
- 6. Intentionally committing any other sexual act that does not involve actual physical or sexual contact with <u>another</u> <u>individual</u> the victim, including, but not limited to, sadomasochistic abuse, sexual bestiality, or the simulation of any act involving sexual activity in the presence of <u>the</u> individual a victim.
- (c) "Sexual misconduct" means any sexual activity between an employee and an individual held or admitted for examination or treatment pursuant to this part a patient, regardless of the consent of that individual the patient. The term does not include an act done for a bona fide medical purpose or an internal search conducted in the lawful performance of duty by an employee.
- (2) An employee who engages in sexual misconduct with <u>an</u> individual a patient who:
 - (a) Is in the custody of the department; or
- (b) Resides in a receiving facility or a treatment facility, as those terms are defined in s. 394.455,

commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. An employee may be found

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guilty of violating this subsection without having committed the crime of sexual battery.

- (3) The consent of <u>an individual held or admitted for</u>

 <u>examination or treatment</u> the <u>patient</u> to sexual activity is not a defense to prosecution under this section.
- (4) This section does not apply to an employee who, at the time of the sexual activity:
- (a) Is legally married to the <u>individual involved in the</u> sexual activity patient; or
- (b) Has no reason to believe that the <u>individual involved</u> in the sexual activity is held or admitted for examination or treatment pursuant to this part person with whom the employee engaged in sexual misconduct is a patient receiving services as described in subsection (2).
- (5) An employee who witnesses sexual misconduct, or who otherwise knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that a person has engaged in sexual misconduct, shall immediately report the incident to the department's central abuse hotline and to the appropriate local law enforcement agency. Such employee shall also prepare, date, and sign an independent report that specifically describes the nature of the sexual misconduct, the location and time of the incident, and the persons involved. The employee shall deliver the report to the supervisor or program director, who is responsible for providing copies to the department's inspector general. The inspector general shall immediately conduct an appropriate administrative investigation, and, if there is probable cause to believe that sexual misconduct has occurred, the inspector general shall notify the state attorney in the circuit in which the incident occurred.

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(6) (a) Any person who is required to make a report under this section and who knowingly or willfully fails to do so, or who knowingly or willfully prevents another person from doing so, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (b) Any person who knowingly or willfully submits inaccurate, incomplete, or untruthful information with respect to a report required under this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (c) Any person who knowingly or willfully coerces or threatens any other person with the intent to alter testimony or a written report regarding an incident of sexual misconduct commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (7) The provisions and penalties set forth in this section are in addition to any other civil, administrative, or criminal action provided by law which may be applied against an employee.

Section 9. <u>Section 394.4595</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, is repealed. Section 10. Section 394.4596, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

394.4596 Federally mandated protection and advocacy system for individuals with disabilities.—The agency designated by the governor as the federally mandated protection and advocacy system for individuals with disabilities has specific access authority under federal law to facilities, individuals, information, and records. Any facility defined in s. 394.455(12) shall allow this agency to exercise access authority provided to it by state and federal law.

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Section 11. Section 394.4597, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4597 Persons to be notified; <u>individual's</u> patient's representative.—

- (1) VOLUNTARY <u>ADMISSION</u> <u>PATIENTS</u>.—At the time <u>an individual</u> a patient is voluntarily admitted to a receiving or treatment facility, <u>the individual shall be asked to identify a person to be notified in case of an emergency, and the identity and contact information of <u>that</u> a person to be notified in case of an emergency shall be entered in the <u>patient's</u> clinical record.</u>
 - (2) INVOLUNTARY ADMISSION PATIENTS. -
- (a) At the time <u>an individual</u> a <u>patient</u> is admitted to a facility for involuntary examination or <u>services</u> <u>placement</u>, or when a petition for involuntary <u>services</u> <u>placement</u> is filed, the <u>name</u>, <u>address</u>, <u>and telephone number</u> <u>names</u>, <u>addresses</u>, <u>and telephone numbers</u> of the <u>individual's patient's</u> guardian or guardian advocate, <u>health care surrogate or proxy</u>, or representative if <u>he or she</u> <u>the patient</u> has no guardian, and the <u>individual's patient's</u> attorney shall be entered in the <u>patient's</u> clinical record.
- (b) If the <u>individual</u> patient has no guardian, <u>guardian</u> advocate, health care surrogate, or proxy, he or she the patient shall be asked to designate a representative. If the <u>individual</u> patient is unable or unwilling to designate a representative, the facility shall select a representative.
- (c) The $\underline{\text{individual}}$ patient shall be consulted with regard to the selection of a representative by the receiving or treatment facility and $\underline{\text{may}}$ shall have authority to request that the $\underline{\text{any such}}$ representative be replaced.

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(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 patient's clinical record, shall be made from the following list in the order of listing:

- 1. The individual's patient's spouse.
- 2. An adult child of the individual patient.
- 3. A parent of the individual patient.
- 4. The adult next of kin of the individual patient.
- 5. An adult friend of the individual patient.
- (e) The following persons are prohibited from selection as an individual's a patient's representative:
- 1. A professional providing clinical services to the individual patient under this part.
- 2. The licensed professional who initiated the involuntary examination of the <u>individual</u> patient, if the examination was initiated by professional certificate.
- 3. An employee, <u>a volunteer</u>, <u>a contractor</u>, an administrator, or a board member of the facility providing the examination of the individual patient.
- 4. An employee, <u>a volunteer</u>, <u>a contractor</u>, an administrator, or a board member of a treatment facility providing treatment for the <u>individual</u> patient.
- 5. A person providing any substantial professional services to the individual patient, including clinical services.
 - 6. A creditor of the individual patient.
 - 7. A person who is a party subject to an injunction for

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protection against domestic violence under s. 741.30, whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the individual patient was the petitioner.

- 8. A person who is a party subject to an injunction for protection against repeat violence, stalking, sexual violence, or dating violence under s. 784.046, whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the <u>individual</u> patient was the petitioner.
- (f) The representative selected by the individual or designated by the facility has the right, authority, and responsibility 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 clothing and 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

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involuntary services placement hearing for the convenience of
the parties or witnesses or because of the individual's
condition;

- 9. Receive written notice of any restriction of the individual's right to inspect his or her clinical record;
- 10. Receive notice of the release of the individual from a receiving facility where an involuntary examination was performed;
- 11. Receive a copy of any petition for the individual's involuntary services filed with the court; and
- 12. Be informed by the court of the individual's right to an independent expert evaluation pursuant to involuntary services procedures.

Section 12. 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 guardian advocate based upon the opinion of a psychiatrist that an individual held for examination or admitted for mental health 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 is not otherwise represented by counsel and person is indigent, the court shall appoint the office of the public defender to

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represent him or her at the hearing. The individual patient has 1423 the right to testify, cross-examine witnesses, and present 1424 witnesses. The proceeding must shall be recorded either 1425 electronically or stenographically, and testimony shall be provided under oath. One of the professionals authorized to give an opinion in support of a petition for involuntary services placement, as described in s. 394.4655 or s. 394.467, shall must testify. The A quardian advocate shall must meet the qualifications of a guardian pursuant to contained in part IV of chapter 744. A person may not be appointed as a guardian advocate unless he or she agrees, except that a professional 1433 referred to in this part, an employee of the facility providing 1434 direct services to the patient under this part, a departmental 1435 employee, a facility administrator, or member of the Florida local advocacy council shall not be appointed. A person who is appointed as a guardian advocate must agree to the appointment.

- (2) The following persons are prohibited from being appointed as an individual's appointment as a patient's guardian advocate:
- (a) A professional providing clinical services to the individual patient under this part.
- (b) The licensed professional who initiated the involuntary examination of the individual patient, if the examination was initiated by professional certificate.
- (c) An employee, a contractor, a volunteer, an administrator, or a board member of the facility providing the examination of the individual patient.
- (d) An employee, a contractor, a volunteer, an administrator, or a board member of a treatment facility

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providing treatment of the individual patient.

- (e) A person providing any substantial professional services, excluding public and professional guardians, to the individual patient, including clinical services.
 - (f) A creditor of the individual patient.
- (g) A party person subject to an injunction for protection against domestic violence under s. 741.30, whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the <u>individual</u> patient was the petitioner.
- (h) A party person subject to an injunction for protection against repeat violence, stalking, sexual violence, or dating violence under s. 784.046, whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the <u>individual</u> patient was the petitioner.
- (3) A facility requesting appointment of a guardian advocate <u>shall</u>, <u>before</u> <u>must</u>, <u>prior to</u> the appointment, provide the prospective guardian advocate with information <u>concerning</u> about the duties and responsibilities of guardian advocates, including the information about the ethics of medical decisionmaking. Before asking a guardian advocate to give consent to treatment for <u>an individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment a patient</u>, the facility shall provide <u>all disclosures required under s. 394.459(3)(a)2</u> to the guardian advocate sufficient information so that the guardian advocate can decide whether to give express and informed consent to the treatment, including information that the treatment is essential to the care of the patient, and that the treatment does not present an unreasonable risk of serious, hazardous, or irreversible side effects. Before giving consent

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to treatment, the guardian advocate <u>shall</u> <u>must</u> meet and talk with the <u>individual</u> <u>patient</u> and the <u>individual's</u> <u>patient's</u> physician <u>face-to-face</u> <u>in person</u>, if <u>at all</u> possible, and by telephone, if not. <u>The guardian advocate shall make every effort</u> to make decisions regarding treatment that he or she believes the individual would have made under the circumstances if the <u>individual</u> were capable of making such decision. The decision of the guardian advocate may be reviewed by the court, upon petition of the <u>individual's</u> <u>patient's</u> attorney, the individual's <u>patient's</u> family, or the facility administrator.

- (4) In lieu of the training required of guardians appointed under pursuant to chapter 744, a guardian advocate must, at a minimum, complete participate in a 4-hour training course approved by the court before exercising his or her authority. At a minimum, this training course must include information concerning rights of the individual about patient rights, psychotropic medications, the diagnosis of mental illness, the ethics of medical decisionmaking, and duties of guardian advocates.
- (5) The required training course and the information provided to be supplied to prospective guardian advocates before their appointment must be developed by the department and, approved by the chief judge of the circuit court, and taught by a court-approved organization, which may include, but is not limited to, a community college, a guardianship organization, a local bar association, or The Florida Bar. The training course may be web-based, provided in video format, or other electronic means but must be capable of ensuring the identity and participation of the prospective guardian advocate. The court

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may waive some or all of the training requirements for guardian advocates or impose additional requirements. The court shall make its decision on a case-by-case basis and, in making its decision, shall consider the experience and education of the guardian advocate, the duties assigned to the guardian advocate, and the needs of the <u>individual subject to involuntary services patient</u>.

- (6) In selecting a guardian advocate, the court shall give preference to a health care surrogate, if one has already been designated by the <u>individual held for examination or admitted</u> for mental health treatment <u>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) If a guardian having 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 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 who has with authority to consent to

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medical treatment $\underline{\text{has}}$ shall have the same authority to make health care decisions and $\underline{\text{is}}$ be subject to the same restrictions as a proxy appointed under part IV of chapter 765.

- (a) Unless the guardian advocate has sought and received express court approval in proceeding separate from the proceeding to determine the competence of the <u>individual</u> patient to consent to medical treatment, the guardian advocate may not consent to:
 - 1.(a) Abortion.
 - 2.(b) Sterilization.
 - 3.(c) Electroconvulsive treatment.
 - 4. (d) Psychosurgery.
- 5. (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.
- (b) The court must base its decision on evidence that the treatment or procedure is essential to the care of the patient and that the treatment does not present an unreasonable risk of serious, hazardous, or irreversible side effects. The court shall follow the procedures set forth in subsection (1) of this section.
- (8) The guardian advocate shall be discharged when the <u>individual for whom he or she is appointed patient</u> is discharged from an order for involuntary <u>services outpatient placement or involuntary inpatient placement</u> or when the <u>individual patient</u> is transferred from involuntary to voluntary status. The court <u>or a hearing officer</u> shall consider the competence of the <u>individual patient</u> pursuant to subsection (1) and may consider the competence to consent to treatment of an individual on

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involuntary status an involuntarily placed patient's competence to consent to treatment at any hearing. Upon sufficient evidence, the court may restore the individual's, or the hearing officer may recommend that the court restore, the 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 patient and the guardian advocate.

Section 13. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (2) of section 394.4599, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

394.4599 Notice.-

- (2) INVOLUNTARY ADMISSION.-
- (c)1. A receiving facility shall give notice of the whereabouts of a minor who is being involuntarily held for examination pursuant to s. 394.463 to the minor's parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate, in person or by telephone or other form of electronic communication, immediately after the minor's arrival at the facility. The facility may delay notification for no more than 24 hours after the minor's arrival if the facility has submitted a report to the central abuse hotline, pursuant to s. 39.201, based upon knowledge or suspicion of abuse, abandonment, or neglect and if the facility deems a delay in notification to be in the minor's best interest.
- 2. The receiving facility shall attempt to notify the minor's parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate until the receiving facility receives confirmation from the parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate, verbally, by telephone or other form of electronic communication, or by

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1596 recorded message, that notification has been received. Attempts 1597 to notify the parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate 1598 must be repeated at least once every hour during the first 12 1599 hours after the minor's arrival and once every 24 hours 1600 thereafter and must continue until such confirmation is 1601 received, unless the minor is released at the end of the 72-hour 1602 examination period, or until a petition for involuntary services 1603 is filed with the court pursuant to s. 394.463(2)(f) 394.463(2)(q). The receiving facility may seek assistance from a 1604 1605 law enforcement agency to notify the minor's parent, guardian, 1606 caregiver, or guardian advocate if the facility has not received 1607 within the first 24 hours after the minor's arrival a confirmation by the parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian 1608 1609 advocate that notification has been received. The receiving 1610 facility must document notification attempts in the minor's 1611 clinical record.

- (d) The written notice of the filing of the petition for involuntary services for an individual being held must contain the following:
 - 1. Notice that the petition for:

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- a. involuntary <u>services</u> <u>inpatient treatment</u> pursuant to s. 394.467 has been filed with the circuit court in the county in which the individual is hospitalized and the address of such court; or
- b. Involuntary outpatient services pursuant to s. 394.4655 has been filed with the criminal county court, as defined in s. 394.4655(1), or the circuit court, as applicable, in the county in which the individual is hospitalized and the address of such court.

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2. Notice that the office of the public defender has been appointed to represent the individual in the proceeding, if the individual is not otherwise represented by counsel.

- 3. The date, time, and place of the hearing and the name of each examining expert and every other person expected to testify in support of continued detention.
- 4. Notice that the individual, the individual's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative, or the administrator may apply for a change of venue for the convenience of the parties or witnesses or because of the condition of the individual.
- 5. Notice that the individual is entitled to an independent expert examination and, if the individual cannot afford such an examination, that the court will provide for one.

Section 14. Section 394.460, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 15. Section 394.461, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.461 Designation of receiving and treatment facilities and receiving systems.—The department <u>may</u> is authorized to designate and monitor receiving facilities, treatment facilities, and receiving systems and may suspend or withdraw such designation for failure to comply with this part and rules adopted under this part. Only governmental facilities and <u>facilities</u> Unless designated by the department <u>may</u>, facilities are not permitted to hold or treat <u>individuals</u> on an involuntary basis <u>patients</u> under this part.

(1) RECEIVING FACILITY.—The department may designate any community facility as a receiving facility. Any other—facility within the state, including a private facility, as a receiving

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facility if or a federal facility, may be so designated by the department, provided that such designation is agreed to by the governing body or authority of the facility.

- (2) TREATMENT FACILITY.—The department may designate any state—owned, state—operated, or state—supported facility as a state treatment facility. An individual may A civil patient shall not be admitted to a civil state treatment facility without previously undergoing a transfer evaluation. Before a court hearing for involuntary services placement in a state treatment facility, the court shall receive and consider the information documented in the transfer evaluation. Any other facility, including a private facility or a governmental federal facility, may be designated as a treatment facility by the department, if the provided that such designation is agreed to by the appropriate governing body or authority of the facility.
- (3) GOVERNMENTAL FACILITIES.—Governmental facilities may provide voluntary and involuntary mental health or substance abuse examination and treatment for individuals in their care and custody using the procedures provided in this part and shall protect the rights of these individuals.
- (4) (3) PRIVATE FACILITIES.—Private facilities designated as receiving and treatment facilities by the department may provide examination and treatment of individuals on an involuntary or voluntary basis are subject to involuntary patients, as well as voluntary patients, and are subject to all the provisions of this part.
 - (5) (4) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.
- (a) A facility designated as a public receiving or treatment facility under this section shall report to the

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department on an annual basis the following data, unless these data are currently being submitted to the Agency for Health Care Administration:

- 1. Number of licensed beds.
- 2. Number of contract days.
- 3. Number of admissions by payor class and diagnoses.
- 4. Number of bed days by payor class.
- 5. Average length of stay by payor class.
- 6. Total revenues by payor class.
- (b) For the purposes of this subsection, "payor class" means Medicare, Medicare HMO, Medicaid, Medicaid HMO, private-pay health insurance, private-pay health maintenance organization, private preferred provider organization, the Department of Children and Families, other government programs, self-pay individuals patients, and charity care.
- (c) The data required under this subsection shall be submitted to the department within no later than 90 days after following the end of the facility's fiscal year. A facility designated as a public receiving or treatment facility shall submit its initial report for the 6-month period ending June 30, 2008.
- (d) The department shall issue an annual report based on the data <u>collected</u> required pursuant to this subsection, which <u>must include data by facility</u>. The report shall include <u>individual facilities' data</u>, as well as statewide totals. The report shall be submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- $\underline{\text{(6)}}$ RECEIVING SYSTEM.—The department shall designate as a receiving system one or more facilities serving a defined

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geographic area developed pursuant to s. 394.4573 which is responsible for assessment and evaluation, both voluntary and involuntary, and treatment, stabilization, or triage for patients who have a mental illness, a substance use disorder, or co-occurring disorders. Any transportation plans developed pursuant to s. 394.462 must support the operation of the receiving system.

- (7) (6) RULES.—The department may adopt rules relating to:
- (a) Procedures and criteria for receiving and evaluating facility applications for designation as a receiving or treatment facility, which may include an onsite facility inspection and evaluation of an applicant's licensing status and performance history, as well as consideration of local service needs.
- (b) Minimum standards consistent with this part $\underline{\text{which}}$ that a facility must meet and maintain in order to be designated as a receiving or treatment facility and procedures for monitoring continued adherence to such standards.
- (c) Procedures and criteria for designating receiving systems which may include consideration of the adequacy of services provided by facilities within the receiving system to meet the needs of the geographic area using available resources.
- (d) Procedures for receiving complaints against a designated facility or designated receiving system and for initiating inspections and investigations of facilities or receiving systems alleged to have violated the provisions of this part or rules adopted under this part.
- (e) Procedures and criteria for the suspension or withdrawal of designation as a receiving or treatment facility

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1741 or receiving system.

Section 16. Section 394.4615, Florida Statutes, is 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 must 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 the express and informed consent of the individual, his or her, by the patient or the patient's guardian or guardian advocate, his or her health care surrogate or proxy, or, if the patient is deceased, 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 is shall not be lost by either authorized or unauthorized 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, or health care surrogate or proxy authorizes the release. The guardian, or guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy, shall be provided access to the appropriate clinical records of the patient. The <u>individual</u> patient or the <u>individual's</u> patient's guardian, or guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy may authorize the release of information and clinical records to appropriate

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persons to ensure the continuity of the $\underline{individual's}$ $\underline{patient's}$ health \underline{care} or mental health care.

- (b) The $\underline{\text{individual}}$ patient is represented by counsel and the records are needed by $\underline{\text{such}}$ the patient's counsel for adequate representation.
- (c) 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.
- (d) The <u>individual</u> patient is committed to τ or is to be returned to τ the Department of Corrections from the Department of Children and Families, and the Department of Corrections requests the such records. The These records shall be furnished without charge to the Department of Corrections.
- (3) Information from the clinical record may be released $\underline{\text{if}}$ in the following circumstances:
- (a) The individual When a patient has declared an intention to harm self or others other persons. If the When such declaration has been made, the administrator may authorize the release of sufficient information to prevent harm 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 that 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 individual patient, maintenance of adequate records, compilation of treatment data, aftercare planning, or

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1799 evaluation of programs.

- (c) The information is necessary for the purpose of determining whether an individual a person meets the criteria for involuntary services. In such circumstances 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 individual's patient's private legal counsel, the court, and to the appropriate mental health professionals, including the service provider identified in s. 394.4655(7)(b)2., in accordance with state and federal law.
- (4) Information from clinical records may be used for statistical and research purposes if the information is abstracted in such a way as to protect the identity of individuals served and meets the requirements of department rules.
- (5) Information from clinical records may be used by the Agency for Health Care Administration and, the department, and the Florida advocacy councils for the purpose of monitoring facility activity and investigating complaints concerning facilities.
- (6) Clinical records relating to a Medicaid recipient shall be furnished to the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit in the Department of Legal Affairs, upon request.
- (7) Any person, agency, or entity receiving information pursuant to this section shall maintain such information as confidential and exempt from $\frac{1}{100}$ the provisions of s. 119.07(1).
- (8) Any facility or private mental health practitioner who acts in good faith in releasing information pursuant to this

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section is not subject to civil or criminal liability for such release.

- (9) Nothing in This section does not is intended to prohibit the parent or next of kin of an individual who is held for examination or admitted for treatment under this part a person who is held in or treated under a mental health facility or program from requesting and receiving information limited to a summary of that individual's person's treatment plan and current physical and mental condition. Release of such information must shall be in accordance with the code of ethics of the profession involved.
- 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 the such restriction must shall be given to the individual and his or her patient and the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, attorney, health care surrogate or proxy, or and representative. In addition, the restriction must shall be recorded in the clinical record, together with the reasons for it. The restriction expires of 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.
- (11) Any person who fraudulently alters, defaces, or falsifies the clinical record of <u>an individual</u> any person receiving mental health services in a facility subject to this part, or causes or procures any of these offenses to be

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committed, commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 17. Section 394.462, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.462 Transportation.-A transportation plan shall be developed and implemented by each county by July 1, 2017, in collaboration with the managing entity in accordance with this section. A county may enter into a memorandum of understanding with the governing boards of nearby counties to establish a shared transportation plan. When multiple counties enter into a memorandum of understanding for this purpose, the counties shall notify the managing entity and provide it with a copy of the agreement. The transportation plan shall describe methods of transport to a facility within the designated receiving system for individuals subject to involuntary examination under s. 394.463 or involuntary admission under s. 397.6772, s. 397.679, s. 397.6798, or s. 397.6811, and may identify responsibility for other transportation to a participating facility when necessary and agreed to by the facility. The plan may rely on emergency medical transport services or private transport companies, as appropriate. The plan shall comply with the transportation provisions of this section and ss. 397.6772, 397.6795, 397.6822, and 397.697.

- (1) TRANSPORTATION TO A RECEIVING 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 qualified professional and to

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governmental facility, within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan or an exception under subsection (4), or to the nearest receiving facility if neither apply. However, if the law enforcement officer providing transportation believes that the individual is eligible for services provided by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the officer may transport the individual to a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

- (b) A law enforcement officer acting in good faith pursuant to this part may not be held criminally or civilly liable for false imprisonment.
- (c) (b)1. The designated law enforcement agency may decline to transport the <u>individual</u> person to a receiving facility only if:
- 1.a. The county or jurisdiction designated by the county has contracted on an annual basis with an emergency medical transport service or private transport company for transportation of individuals persons to receiving facilities.
 pursuant to this section at the sole cost of the county; and
- 2.b. 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>individual being transported</u> person or others.
- 3.2. The entity providing transportation 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

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following sources in the following order:

- a. From a private or public third-party payor, if the individual being transported person receiving the transportation has applicable coverage.
- 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.
- (d) (e) A company that transports an individual a patient pursuant to this subsection is considered an independent contractor and is solely liable for the safe and dignified transport of the individual patient. The Such company must be insured and maintain at least provide no less than \$100,000 in liability insurance with respect to such the transport of patients.
- (d) 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 patients.
- (e) If When a law enforcement officer takes custody of an individual a person pursuant to this part, the officer may request assistance from emergency medical personnel if the such assistance is needed for the safety of the officer or the individual person in custody.
- (f) If When a member of a mental health overlay program or a mobile crisis response service who is a professional authorized to initiate an involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463 or s. 397.675 and that professional evaluates an

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individual a person and determines that transportation to a
receiving facility is needed, the service, at its discretion,
may transport the individual person to the facility or may call
on the law enforcement agency or other transportation
arrangement best suited to the needs of the individual being
transported patient.

- (g) If a When any law enforcement officer has custody of an individual a person based on a misdemeanor or a felony, other than a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08, who either noncriminal or minor criminal behavior that meets the statutory guidelines for involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463, the law enforcement officer shall transport the individual person to the appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan or an exception under subsection (4), or to the nearest receiving facility if neither apply. Individuals Persons who meet the statutory guidelines for involuntary admission pursuant to s. 397.675 may also be transported by law enforcement officers to the extent resources are available and as otherwise provided by law. Such persons shall be transported to an appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan or an exception under subsection (4), or to the nearest facility if neither apply.
- (h) If a When any law enforcement officer has arrested an individual a person for a forcible felony, as defined in s.

 776.08, and it appears that the individual person meets the criteria statutory guidelines for involuntary examination or placement under this part, the individual such person must first be processed in the same manner as any other criminal suspect.

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The law enforcement agency shall thereafter immediately notify the appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan or an exception under subsection (4), or to the nearest receiving facility if neither apply. The receiving facility shall be responsible for promptly arranging for the examination and treatment of the individual a person charged with a crime for whom the facility determines and documents that it is unable to provide adequate security, but shall provide examination and treatment to the individual person where he or she is held.

- (i) If the appropriate law enforcement officer believes that an individual a person has an emergency medical condition as defined in s. 395.002, the individual person may be first transported to a hospital for emergency medical treatment, regardless of whether the hospital is a designated receiving facility.
- (j) The costs of transportation, evaluation, hospitalization, and treatment incurred under this subsection by an individual who was persons who have been arrested for a violation violations of any state law or county or municipal ordinance may be recovered as provided in s. 901.35.
- (k) The appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan or an exception under subsection (4), or the nearest receiving facility if neither apply, must accept an individual persons brought by law enforcement officers, or an emergency medical transport service or a private transport company authorized by the county, for involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463.

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The original of the form initiating the involuntary examination is not required for a receiving facility to accept such an individual or for transfers from one facility to another.

- (1) The appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan or an exception under subsection (4), or the nearest receiving facility if neither apply, must provide persons brought by law enforcement officers, or an emergency medical transport service or a private transport company authorized by the county, pursuant to s. 397.675, a basic screening or triage sufficient to refer the person to the appropriate services.
- (m) Each law enforcement agency designated pursuant to paragraph (a) shall establish a policy that reflects a single set of protocols for the safe and secure transportation and transfer of custody of the <u>individual person</u>. Each law enforcement agency shall provide a copy of the protocols to the managing entity.
- (n) If When a jurisdiction has entered into a contract with an emergency medical transport service or a private transport company for transportation of individuals persons to facilities within the designated receiving system, such service or company shall be given preference for transportation of individuals persons from nursing homes, assisted living facilities, adult day care centers, or adult family-care homes, unless the behavior of the individual person being transported is such that transportation by a law enforcement officer is necessary.
- (o) This section <u>does not</u> may not be construed to limit emergency examination and treatment of incapacitated persons provided in accordance with s. 401.445.

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(p) A law enforcement officer may transport an individual who appears to meet the criteria for voluntary admission under s. 394.4625(1)(a) to a receiving facility at the individual's request.

- (2) TRANSPORTATION TO A TREATMENT FACILITY.-
- (a) If the individual held for examination or admitted for treatment under this part or neither the patient nor any person legally obligated or responsible for the individual patient is not able to pay for the expense of transporting an individual a voluntary or involuntary patient to a treatment facility, the transportation plan established by the governing board of the county or counties must specify how the hospitalized patient will be transported to, from, and between facilities in a safe and dignified manner.
- (b) A company that transports <u>an individual</u> a patient pursuant to this subsection is considered an independent contractor and is solely liable for the safe and dignified transportation of the <u>individual</u> patient. <u>The Such</u> company must be insured and provide <u>at least</u> no less than \$100,000 in liability insurance <u>for such</u> with respect to the transport of patients.
- (c) A company that contracts with one or more counties to transport patients in accordance with this section shall comply with the applicable rules of the department to ensure the safety and dignity of patients.
- (d) County or municipal law enforcement and correctional personnel and equipment may not be used to transport <u>an individual patients</u> adjudicated incapacitated or found by the court to meet the criteria for involuntary services under

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placement pursuant to s. 394.467, except in small rural counties where there are no cost-efficient alternatives.

- (3) TRANSFER OF CUSTODY.—Custody of <u>an individual</u> a <u>person</u> who is transported pursuant to this part <u>and</u>, <u>along with</u> related documentation, shall be relinquished to a responsible <u>person</u> individual at the appropriate receiving or treatment facility.
- (4) EXCEPTIONS.—An exception to the requirements of this section may be granted by the secretary of the department for the purposes of improving service coordination or better meeting the special needs of individuals. A proposal for an exception shall must be submitted to the department after being approved by the governing boards of any affected counties.
- (a) A proposal for an exception must identify the specific provision from which an exception is requested; describe how the proposal will be implemented by participating law enforcement agencies and transportation authorities; and provide a plan for the coordination of services.
 - (b) \underline{An} The exception may be granted only for:
- 1. An arrangement centralizing and improving the provision of services within a <u>county</u>, <u>circuit</u>, <u>or local area</u> district, which may include an exception to the requirement for transportation to the nearest receiving facility;
- 2. An arrangement whereby by which a facility may provide, in addition to required psychiatric or substance use disorder services, an environment and services that which are uniquely tailored to the needs of an identified group of individuals who have persons with special needs, such as persons who have with hearing impairments or visual impairments, or elderly persons who have with physical frailties; or

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3. A specialized transportation system that provides an efficient and humane method of transporting <u>individuals</u> patients to <u>and among</u> receiving facilities, among receiving facilities, and to treatment facilities.

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- The exceptions provided in this subsection shall expire on June 30, 2017, and no new exceptions shall be granted after that date. After June 30, 2017, the transport of a patient to a facility that is not the nearest facility must be made pursuant to a plan as provided in this section.
- 2099 Section 18. Section 394.4625, Florida Statutes, is amended 2100 to read:
 - 394.4625 Voluntary admissions.
 - (1) EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE PATIENTS.
 - (a) <u>In order to be admitted to a facility on a voluntary</u> basis:
 - 1. An individual must show evidence of mental illness.
 - 2. An individual must be suitable for treatment by the facility.
- 2109 3. An adult must provide express and informed consent, and 2110 must be competent to do so.
 - 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 assent of the minor.
 - a. The assent of the minor is an affirmative agreement by the minor to remain at the facility for examination or treatment. Mere failure to object is not assent.
 - b. The minor's assent must be verified through a clinical

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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 assent, the examining professional must first provide the minor with an explanation as to why the minor will be examined and treated, what the minor can expect while in the facility, and when the minor may expect to be released, using language that is appropriate to the minor's age, experience, maturity, and condition. The examining professional must determine and document that the minor is able to understand this information.
- d. Unless the minor's assent is verified pursuant to this section, a petition for involuntary services must be filed with the court or the minor must be released to his or her guardian within 24 hours after arrival 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 show evidence of mental illness, to be competent to provide express and informed consent, and to be suitable for treatment, such person 18 years of age or older may be admitted to the facility. A person age 17 or under may be admitted only after a hearing to verify the voluntariness of the consent.
- (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 shall

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must, pursuant to district procedure approved by the respective district administrator, conduct an initial assessment of the ability of the following individuals persons to give express and informed consent to treatment before such individuals persons may be admitted voluntarily:

- 1. An individual 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, if the individual when such person has been diagnosed with as suffering from dementia.
- 2. An individual A person 60 years of age or older for whom transfer is being sought from a nursing home pursuant to s. 400.0255(11) 400.0255(12).
- 3. An individual who resides in a facility licensed under chapter 400 or chapter 429 A person for whom all decisions concerning medical treatment are currently being lawfully made by <u>a</u> the health care surrogate or proxy designated under chapter 765.
- individual a person to give express and informed consent to treatment is required under this part 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 a any licensed professional authorized to initiate an involuntary examination under pursuant to s. 394.463. The professional may not be who is not employed by, or under contract with, or and does not have a

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financial interest in, either the facility initiating the transfer or the receiving facility to which the transfer may be made and may not have a financial interest in the outcome of the assessment.

- (d) A facility may not admit an individual on voluntary status or transfer an individual to voluntary status as a voluntary patient a person who has been adjudicated incapacitated, unless the condition of incapacity has been judicially removed, except when a court authorized a legal guardian in adherence to s. 744.3725. If a facility admits an individual on voluntary status who is later determined to have been adjudicated incapacitated, the facility shall discharge the individual or transfer the individual to involuntary status unless there is a court order pursuant to s. 744.3725 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 voluntary status</u> a voluntary patient may not consent to the provision of mental health treatment for <u>that individual the patient</u>. An individual on voluntary status A voluntary patient 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 <u>an individual's voluntary</u> <u>admission</u>, a physician or psychologist <u>admission</u> of a voluntary <u>patient</u>, the <u>admitting physician</u> shall document in the <u>patient's</u>

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

- (2) RELEASE OR DISCHARGE OF VOLUNTARY PATIENTS. -
- (a) A facility shall discharge <u>an individual on voluntary</u> status who a voluntary patient:
- 1. Who Has sufficiently improved so that retention in the facility is no longer <u>clinically appropriate</u> <u>desirable</u>. The <u>individual</u> A patient may also be discharged to the care of a community facility.
- 2. Has revoked Who revokes consent to admission or requests discharge. The individual or his or her 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 after of the request, unless the request is rescinded or the individual patient is transferred to involuntary status pursuant to this section. The 24-hour time period may be extended by a treatment facility if when necessary for adequate discharge planning, but may shall not exceed 3 days excluding exclusive of weekends and holidays. If the individual patient, or another on the individual's patient's behalf, makes an oral request for discharge to a staff member, the such request must shall be immediately entered in the patient's clinical record. If the request for discharge is made by a person other than the individual patient, the discharge may be conditioned upon the

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individual's express and informed consent of the patient.

- (b) An individual on voluntary status A voluntary patient who has been admitted to a facility and who refuses to consent to or revokes consent to treatment must shall be discharged within 24 hours after such refusal or revocation, unless he or she is transferred to involuntary status pursuant to this section or unless the refusal or revocation is freely and voluntarily rescinded by the individual patient.
- (c) An individual on voluntary status who is currently charged with a crime shall be discharged 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.
- (3) NOTICE OF RIGHT TO DISCHARGE.—At the time of admission and at least every 6 months thereafter, an individual on voluntary status a voluntary patient shall be notified in writing of his or her right to apply for a discharge.
- (4) TRANSFER TO VOLUNTARY STATUS.—An involuntary patient who applies to be transferred to voluntary status shall be transferred to voluntary status immediately, unless the individual has been ordered to involuntary services patient has been charged with a crime, or has been involuntarily placed for treatment by a court pursuant to s. 394.467 and continues to meet the criteria for involuntary placement. When transfer to voluntary status occurs, notice shall be given as provided in s. 394.4599.
- (5) TRANSFER TO INVOLUNTARY STATUS.—If an individual on voluntary status $\frac{1}{2}$ when a voluntary patient, or an authorized

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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, but within not later than 12 hours after the request is made. If the individual patient meets the criteria for involuntary services, the individual must be transferred to a designated receiving facility or governmental facility and the administrator of the receiving or governmental facility where the individual is held placement, the administrator of the facility must file with the court a petition for involuntary services placement, within 2 court working days after the request for discharge is made. If the petition is not filed within 2 court working days, the individual must patient shall be discharged. Pending the filing of the petition, the individual patient may be held and emergency mental health treatment rendered in the least restrictive manner, upon the written order of a physician, if it is determined that such treatment is necessary for the safety of the individual patient or others.

Section 19. Section 394.463, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.463 Involuntary examination.-

- (1) CRITERIA.—An individual may be subject to A person may be taken to a receiving facility for involuntary examination if there is reason to believe that he or she the person has a mental illness and because of this his or her mental illness:
- (a)1. The $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{person}}$ has refused voluntary examination after conscientious explanation and disclosure of

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the purpose of the examination; or

- 2. The <u>individual</u> person is unable to determine for himself or herself whether examination is necessary; and
 - (b) 1. Without care or treatment: 7
- 1. The <u>individual</u> 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 <u>the</u> such harm may be avoided through the help of willing family members or friends or the provision of other services; or
- 2. There is a substantial likelihood that <u>individual</u> without care or treatment the person will cause serious bodily harm to <u>self himself or herself</u> 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 circuit or county court may enter an ex parte order stating that an individual a person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination and specifying the findings on which that conclusion is based. The ex parte order for involuntary examination must be based on written or oral sworn testimony that includes specific facts that support the findings. 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 an appropriate, or the nearest, facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for involuntary

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examination. The order of the court order must shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. A fee may not be charged for the filing of a petition an order under this subsection. A facility accepting the individual patient based on the this order must send a copy of the order to the department the next working day. The order may be submitted electronically through existing data systems, if available. The order is shall be valid only until the individual person is delivered to the facility or for the period specified in the order itself, whichever comes first. If a no time limit is not 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 <u>an individual aperson</u> who appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination into custody and deliver <u>or arrange for the delivery of the individual the person or have him or her delivered</u> to an appropriate, or the nearest, facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for examination. The officer shall <u>complete execute</u> a written report detailing the circumstances under which the <u>individual person</u> was taken into custody, which must be made a part of the <u>patient's</u> clinical record. A <u>Any</u> facility accepting the <u>individual patient</u> based on this report must send a copy of the report to the department the next working day.
- 3. A physician, clinical psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or physician assistant may execute a certificate stating that he or she has examined the individual a person within the preceding

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48 hours and finds that the individual person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination and stating his or her the observations upon which that conclusion is based. If other less restrictive means, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, are not available, a law enforcement officer shall take into custody the individual person named in the certificate and deliver him or her to the appropriate, or nearest, facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for involuntary examination. A law enforcement officer may only take an individual into custody on the basis of a certificate within 7 calendar days after the certificate is signed. The law enforcement officer shall execute a written report detailing the circumstances under which the individual person was taken into custody. The report and certificate shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. A Any facility accepting the individual patient based on the this certificate must send a copy of the certificate to the department the next working day. The document may be submitted electronically through existing data systems, if applicable.

(b) A law enforcement officer who initiates an involuntary examination of an individual pursuant to subparagraph (a)2., or a professional who initiates an involuntary examination of an individual pursuant to subparagraph (a)3., may notify the individual's guardian, representative, or health care surrogate or proxy of such examination. A receiving facility accepting an individual for involuntary examination shall make and document immediate attempts to notify the individual's guardian, representative, or health care surrogate or proxy upon the individual's arrival.

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(c) (b) An individual A person may not be removed from any program or residential services 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 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 department of the such admission by certified mail or by e-mail, if available, by 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.

(d) (e) The department shall receive and maintain the copies of ex parte petitions and orders for involuntary

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examinations pursuant to this section, involuntary services petitions and orders, involuntary outpatient services orders issued pursuant to s. 394.4655, involuntary inpatient placement orders issued pursuant to s. 394.467, professional certificates, and law enforcement officers' reports. These documents are shall be considered part of the clinical record, governed by the provisions of s. 394.4615. These documents shall be used to prepare annual reports analyzing the data obtained from these documents, without information identifying individuals held for examination or admitted for 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.

(e) (f) An individual held for examination A patient shall be examined by a physician, or a clinical psychologist, or by a psychiatric nurse performing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist at a facility without unnecessary delay to determine if the criteria for involuntary services are met. Emergency treatment may be provided upon the order of a physician if the physician determines that such treatment is necessary for the safety of the individual patient or others. The individual patient may not be released by the receiving facility or its contractor without the documented approval of a psychiatrist or a clinical psychologist or, if the receiving facility is owned or operated by a hospital or health system, the release may also be approved by a psychiatric nurse performing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist, or an attending emergency department physician with experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness

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after completion of an involuntary examination pursuant to this subsection. A psychiatric nurse may not approve the release of a patient if the involuntary examination was initiated by a psychiatrist unless the release is approved by the initiating psychiatrist.

- (f)(g) 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 services shall be filed in the circuit court if inpatient treatment is deemed necessary or with the criminal county court, as defined in s. 394.4655(1), as applicable. When inpatient treatment is deemed necessary, the least restrictive treatment consistent with the optimum improvement of the patient's condition shall be made available. When a petition is to be filed for involuntary outpatient placement, it shall be filed by one of the petitioners specified in s. 394.4655(4)(a). A petition for involuntary inpatient placement shall be filed by the facility administrator.
 - (g) (h) If an individual A person for whom an involuntary

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examination has been initiated who is also being evaluated or treated at a hospital for an emergency medical condition as defined specified in s. 395.002, the involuntary examination must be examined by a 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 services pursuant to s. 394.4655(2) or involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.467(1), the patient may be offered voluntary services or placement, if appropriate, or released directly from the hospital providing emergency medical services. The finding by the professional that the patient has been examined and does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient services or involuntary outpatient placement must be entered into the patient's clinical record. This paragraph is not intended to prevent A hospital providing emergency medical services may transfer an individual from appropriately transferring a patient to another hospital before stabilization if the requirements of s. 395.1041(3)(c) are have been met. (i) One of the following must occur within 12 hours after a the patient's attending physician documents that the

individual's patient's medical condition has stabilized or that

an emergency medical condition has been stabilized or does not

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1. The <u>individual shall be examined by a physician</u>, psychiatric nurse, or psychologist and, if found not to meet the criteria for involuntary examination pursuant to this section, shall be released directly from the hospital providing the emergency medical services. The results of the examination, including the final disposition, shall be entered into the clinical record patient must be examined by a facility and released; or

- 2. The <u>individual shall be transferred to a receiving</u>

 <u>facility for examination if patient must be transferred to a designated facility in which appropriate medical and mental health treatment is available. However, the <u>receiving</u> facility must be notified of the transfer within 2 hours after the <u>individual's patient's</u> condition has been stabilized or after determination that an emergency medical condition does not exist.</u>
- (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 <u>certificate admitting the patient to the receiving facility</u>, and to any court <u>that ordered the individual's examination</u> which <u>ordered the patient's evaluation</u>.

Section 20. Section 394.467, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.467 Involuntary inpatient placement.-

(1) CRITERIA.—An individual A person may be ordered for involuntary inpatient placement for treatment upon a finding of the court by clear and convincing evidence that:

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(a) He or she has a mental illness and because of his or ber mental illness:

- 1.a. He or she has refused voluntary inpatient placement for treatment after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of inpatient placement for treatment; or
- b. He or she is unable to determine for himself or herself whether inpatient placement is necessary; and
- 2.a. He or she is 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 self or others, as evidenced by recent behavior causing, attempting, or threatening such harm; and
- (b) All available less restrictive treatment alternatives that 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 facility or involuntarily ordered placed in a treatment facility upon the recommendation of the administrator of the 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

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of whom have personally examined the <u>individual patient</u> within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement are met. However, if the administrator certifies that a psychiatrist or clinical psychologist is not available to provide the second opinion, the second opinion may be provided by a licensed physician who has postgraduate training and experience in diagnosis and treatment of mental illness or by a psychiatric nurse. Any opinion authorized in this subsection may be conducted through a face-to-face examination, in person, or by electronic means. Such recommendation shall be entered on a petition for involuntary inpatient placement certificate that authorizes the facility to 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.—
- (a) The administrator of the <u>receiving</u> facility shall file a petition for involuntary inpatient placement in the court in the county where the <u>individual patient</u> is located. Upon filing, the clerk of the court shall provide copies to the department, the <u>individual</u>, <u>his or her patient</u>, the <u>patient</u>'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 <u>individual patient</u> is located. A fee may not be charged for the filing of a petition under this subsection.
- (b) A receiving or treatment facility filing a petition for involuntary inpatient placement shall send a copy of the petition to the Department of Children and Families by the next working day.

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(4) APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL.-

Within 1 court working day 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 person is otherwise represented by counsel. The clerk of the court shall <u>immediately</u> notify the public defender of <u>the such</u> 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.

- (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 for up to 4 weeks.
 - (6) HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY INPATIENT PLACEMENT.-
- (a)1. The court shall hold the hearing on involuntary services inpatient placement within 5 court working days after the petition is filed, unless a continuance is granted.
- 2. Except for good cause documented in the court file, which may be demonstrated by administrative order of the court, the hearing must be held in the receiving or treatment facility where the individual is located. If the hearing cannot be held in the receiving or treatment facility, it must be held in a location convenient to the individual as is consistent with orderly procedure, and which is not likely to be injurious to the individual's county or the facility, as appropriate, where the patient is located, must be as convenient to the patient as

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is consistent with orderly procedure, and shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the 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 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. Alternatively, if the individual wishes to voluntarily waive his or her attendance at the hearing, the court must determine that the individual's waiver is knowing, intelligent, and voluntary before waiving the presence of the individual 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.

3. The court may appoint a magistrate to preside at the hearing. One of the professionals who executed the petition for involuntary inpatient placement certificate shall be a witness. The court shall ensure that the individual and his or her guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative are informed patient and the patient's guardian 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 ensure that one is provided, as otherwise provided for by law. The independent expert's report is 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

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recorded. The $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{patient}}$ may refuse to testify at the hearing.

- (b) If the court concludes that the individual patient meets the criteria for involuntary services inpatient placement, it may order that the individual patient be transferred to a treatment facility or, if the individual patient is at a treatment facility, that the individual patient be retained there or be treated at any other appropriate facility, or that the individual patient receive services, on an involuntary basis, for up to 90 days. However, any order for involuntary mental health services in a treatment facility may be for up to 6 months. The order must shall specify the nature and extent of the individual's patient's mental illness. The court may not order an individual with traumatic brain injury or dementia who lacks a co-occurring mental illness to be involuntarily placed in a state treatment facility. The facility shall discharge the individual a patient any time the individual patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, unless the individual patient has transferred to voluntary status.
- (c) If at any time before the conclusion of the hearing on involuntary inpatient placement it appears to the court that the individual person does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement under this section, but instead meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient services, the court may order the person evaluated for involuntary outpatient services pursuant to s. 394.4655. The petition and hearing procedures set forth in s. 394.4655 shall apply. If the person instead meets the criteria for involuntary assessment, protective custody, or involuntary admission pursuant to s. 397.675, then the court may

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order the person to be admitted for involuntary assessment for a period of 5 days pursuant to s. 397.6811. Thereafter, all proceedings are governed by chapter 397.

- <u>(f) (d)</u> 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.
- (g) (e) The administrator of the petitioning facility shall provide a copy of the court order and adequate documentation of an individual's a patient's mental illness to the administrator of a treatment facility if the individual patient is ordered for involuntary inpatient placement, whether by civil or criminal court. The 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 psychiatric nurse, a clinical psychologist, a marriage and family therapist, a mental health counselor, 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 by adequate orders and documentation.
- (7) PROCEDURE FOR CONTINUED INVOLUNTARY INPATIENT PLACEMENT.—
- (a) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary inpatient placement of an individual placed at any treatment facility are administrative hearings and must be conducted in

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accordance with s. 120.57(1), except that any order entered by the administrative law judge is final and subject to judicial review in accordance with s. 120.68. Orders concerning individuals patients committed after successfully pleading not guilty by reason of insanity are governed by s. 916.15.

1.(b) If the individual patient continues to meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement and is being treated at a treatment facility, the administrator shall, before the expiration of the period the treatment facility is authorized to retain the individual patient, file a petition requesting authorization for continued involuntary inpatient placement. The request must be accompanied by a statement from the individual's patient's physician, psychiatrist, psychiatric nurse, 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 an individualized plan of continued treatment. Notice of the hearing must be provided as provided in accordance with s. 394.4599. If an individual's attendance at the hearing is voluntarily waived, the administrative law judge must determine that the waiver is knowing, intelligent, and voluntary before waiving the presence of the individual from all or a portion of the hearing. Alternatively, if an individual's a patient's attendance at the hearing is voluntarily waived, the administrative law judge must determine that the waiver is knowing and voluntary before waiving the presence of the individual patient from all or a portion of the hearing. Alternatively, 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

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patient, the administrative law judge may waive the presence of the <u>individual</u> patient from all or any portion of the hearing, unless the <u>individual</u> patient, through counsel, objects to the waiver of presence. The testimony in the hearing must be under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded.

- 2.(c) Unless the <u>individual</u> patient is otherwise represented or is ineligible, he or she shall be represented at the hearing on the petition for continued involuntary inpatient placement by the public defender of the circuit in which the facility is located.
- 3. The Division of Administrative Hearings shall ensure that the individual who is the subject of the petition and his or her guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative are informed of the individual's right to an independent expert examination. If the individual cannot afford such an examination, the court shall ensure that one is provided as otherwise provided for by law.
- 4.(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 up to 90 days. However, any order for involuntary mental health services in a treatment facility may be for up to 6 months. The same procedure <u>must shall</u> be repeated before the expiration of each additional period the individual <u>patient</u> is retained.
- 5.(e) If continued involuntary inpatient placement is necessary for an individual a patient admitted while serving a criminal sentence, but his or her sentence is about to expire, or for a minor involuntarily placed, but who is about to reach

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the age of 18, the administrator shall petition the administrative law judge for an order authorizing continued involuntary inpatient placement.

- 6.(f) If the individual patient has been previously found incompetent to consent to treatment, the administrative law judge shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the individual's patient's competence. If the administrative law judge finds evidence that the individual patient is now competent to consent to treatment, the administrative law judge may issue a recommended order to the court that found the individual patient incompetent to consent to treatment that the individual's patient's competence be restored and that any guardian advocate previously appointed be discharged.
- 7.(g) If the <u>individual</u> patient has been ordered to undergo involuntary inpatient placement and has previously been found incompetent to consent to treatment, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the <u>individual's</u> patient's incompetence. If the <u>individual's</u> patient's competency to consent to treatment is restored, the discharge of the guardian advocate shall be governed by s. 394.4598.

The procedure required in this <u>paragraph</u> <u>subsection</u> must be followed before the expiration of each additional period the <u>individual is patient is involuntarily</u> receiving <u>involuntary</u> services.

(8) RETURN TO FACILITY.—If <u>an individual</u> a patient involuntarily held at a treatment facility under this part leaves the facility without the administrator's authorization, the administrator may authorize a search for the individual

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may request the assistance of a law enforcement agency in this

2787 regard.

Section 21. Section 394.46715, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.46715 Rulemaking authority.—The department may adopt rules to administer this part.

Section 22. 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 shall have authority as granted by the Department of Veterans' Affairs to:
- (a) Initiate and conduct involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463.
- (b) Provide voluntary admission and treatment pursuant to s. 394.4625.
- (c) Petition for involuntary placement pursuant to s. 394.467.
- (2)(1) If the court determines that an individual meets the criteria for involuntary placement and he or she Whenever it is determined by the court that a person meets the criteria for involuntary placement and it appears that such person is eligible for care or treatment by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other agency of the United States Government, the court, upon receipt of documentation a certificate from the United States Department of Veterans

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Affairs or another such other agency showing that facilities are available and that the individual person is eligible for care or treatment therein, may place that individual person with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency. The individual person whose placement is sought shall be personally served with notice of the pending placement proceeding in the manner as provided in this part., and nothing in This section does not shall affect the individual's his or her right to appear and be heard in the proceeding. Upon being placed, the individual is placement, the 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 by a court of competent jurisdiction of another state or of the District of Columbia, which places an individual placing a person with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency for care or treatment, has, shall have the same force and effect in this state as in the jurisdiction of the court entering the judgment or making the order.; and The courts of the placing state or of the District of Columbia shall retain be deemed to have retained jurisdiction over the individual of the person so placed. Consent is hereby given to the application of the law of the placing state or district with respect to the authority of the chief officer of any facility of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency operated in this state to retain custody or to transfer, parole, or discharge the individual person.

 $\underline{\text{(4)}}$ Upon receipt of <u>documentation from a certificate of</u> the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or another such

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other federal agency that facilities are available for the care or treatment of individuals who have mental illness and that the individual mentally ill persons and that 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 be transferred 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 before 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 shall be deemed to be placed with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency pursuant to the original order placement.

Section 23. Section 394.4685, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 394.4685 Transfer of patients among facilities.-
- (1) TRANSFER BETWEEN PUBLIC FACILITIES.—
- (a) An individual A patient who has been admitted to a public receiving facility, or his or her the family member, guardian, or guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy of such patient, may request the transfer of the

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individual patient to another public receiving facility. An individual A patient who has been admitted to a public treatment facility, or his or her the family member, guardian, or guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy of such patient, may request the transfer of the individual patient to another public treatment facility. Depending on the medical treatment or mental health treatment needs of the individual patient and the availability of appropriate facility resources, the individual patient may be transferred at the discretion of the department. If the department approves the transfer of an individual on involuntary status, notice in accordance with involuntary patient, notice according to the provisions of s. 394.4599 must be given before shall be given prior to the transfer by the transferring facility. The department shall respond to the request for transfer within 2 working days after receipt of the request by the facility administrator.

(b) If When required by the medical treatment or mental health treatment needs of the individual patient or the efficient use utilization of a public receiving or public treatment facility, an individual a patient may be transferred from one receiving facility to another, or from one treatment facility to another, at the department's discretion, or, with the express and informed consent of the individual or the individual's guardian, guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy patient or the patient's guardian or guardian advocate, to a facility in another state. Notice in accordance with according to the provisions of s. 394.4599 must shall be given before prior to the transfer by the transferring facility. If prior notice is not possible, notice of the transfer shall be

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provided as soon as practicable after the transfer.

- (2) TRANSFER FROM PUBLIC TO PRIVATE FACILITIES.-
- (a) An individual A patient who has been admitted to a public receiving or public treatment facility and has requested, either personally or through his or her guardian, or guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy, and is able to pay for treatment in a private facility shall be transferred at the individual's patient's expense to a private facility upon acceptance of the individual patient by the private facility.
- (b) A public receiving facility initiating the a patient transfer of an individual 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 the hospital all records relating to the emergency psychiatric or medical condition.
 - (3) TRANSFER FROM PRIVATE TO PUBLIC FACILITIES. -
- (a) An individual or the individual's A patient or the patient's guardian, or guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy may request the transfer of the individual patient from a private to a public facility, and the individual patient may be so transferred upon acceptance of the individual patient by the public facility.
- (b) A private facility may request the transfer of <u>an</u> <u>individual</u> a patient from the facility to a public facility, and the <u>individual</u> patient may be so transferred upon acceptance of the <u>individual</u> patient by the public facility. The cost of such transfer <u>is</u> shall be the responsibility of the transferring facility.
 - (c) A public facility must respond to a request for the

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transfer of <u>an individual</u> a patient within <u>24 hours</u> 2 working days after receipt of the request.

- (4) TRANSFER BETWEEN PRIVATE FACILITIES.-
- (a) An individual being held A patient in a private facility or his or her the patient's guardian, or guardian advocate, or health care surrogate or proxy may request the transfer of the individual patient to another private facility at any time, and the individual patient shall be transferred upon acceptance of the individual patient by the facility to which transfer is sought.
- (b) A private facility may request the transfer of an individual from the facility to another private facility, and the individual may be transferred upon acceptance of the individual by the facility to which the individual is being transferred.

Section 24. Section 394.469, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.469 Discharge from of involuntary placement patients.-

- (1) POWER TO DISCHARGE.—At any time <u>an individual</u> a patient is found to no longer meet the criteria for involuntary placement, the administrator shall:
- (a) Discharge the <u>individual</u> patient, unless the patient is under a criminal charge, in which case the patient shall be transferred to the custody of the appropriate law enforcement officer;
- (b) Transfer the <u>individual</u> patient to voluntary status on the administrator's his or her own authority or at the <u>individual's</u> patient's request, unless the <u>individual is</u> patient is under criminal charge or adjudicated incapacitated;

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(c) Discharge the individual to the custody of a law enforcement officer, if the individual is currently charged with any crime and has not been released from law enforcement custody by posting of a bond, or by a pretrial conditional release or by other judicial release; or

- (d) (c) Place an improved individual patient, except individuals described in paragraph (c) a patient under a criminal charge, on convalescent status in the care of a community facility.
- (2) NOTICE.—Notice of discharge or transfer of <u>an</u> individual must be provided in accordance with a patient shall be given as provided in s. 394.4599.

Section 25. Section 394.473, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 394.473 Attorney Attorney's fee; expert witness fee.-
- (1) In the case of an indigent person for whom An attorney is appointed to represent an individual pursuant to the provisions of this part, the attorney shall be compensated by the state pursuant to s. 27.5304. A public defender appointed to represent an indigent individual may not In the case of an indigent person, the court may appoint a public defender. The public defender shall receive no additional compensation other than that usually paid his or her office.
- (2) If an indigent individual's case requires In the case of an indigent person for whom expert testimony is required in a court hearing pursuant to the provisions of this part act, the expert shall be compensated by the state pursuant to s. 27.5303 or s. 27.5304, as applicable, unless the expert, except one who is classified as a full-time employee of the state or who is

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receiving remuneration from the state for his or her time in attendance at the hearing, shall be compensated by the state pursuant to s. 27.5304.

Section 26. Section 394.475, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 394.475 Acceptance, examination, and involuntary <u>services</u> placement of Florida residents from out-of-state mental health authorities.—
- (1) Upon the request of the state mental health authority of another state, the department \underline{may} is authorized to accept \underline{an} individual as a patient, for \underline{up} to \underline{a} period of not more than 15 days, \underline{a} person who is and has been a bona fide resident of this state for at least \underline{a} period of not less than 1 year.
- (2) An individual Any person received pursuant to subsection (1) shall be examined by the staff of the state facility where the individual such patient has been admitted accepted, which examination shall be completed during the 15-day period.
- (3) If, upon examination, the individual such a person requires continued involuntary services placement, a petition for a hearing regarding involuntary services placement shall be filed with the court of the county where wherein the treatment facility receiving the individual patient is located or the county where the individual patient is a resident.
- (4) During the pendency of the examination period and the pendency of the involuntary <u>services</u> placement proceedings, <u>an individual such person</u> may continue to be held in the treatment facility unless the court having jurisdiction enters an order to the contrary.

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Section 27. Section 394.4785, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4785 Children and adolescents; admission and placement in mental health facilities.—

- (1) A child or adolescent as defined as a minor in s.

 394.455(31) in s. 394.492 may not be admitted to a state-owned or state-operated mental health treatment facility. A minor child may be admitted pursuant to s. 394.4625, s. 394.463, or s. 394.467 to a crisis stabilization unit or a residential treatment center licensed under this chapter or a hospital licensed under chapter 395. The treatment center, unit, or hospital must provide the least restrictive available treatment that is appropriate to the individual needs of the minor child or adolescent and must adhere to the guiding principles, system of care, and service planning provisions of contained in part III of this chapter.
- (2) A minor who is younger than 14 years of age person under the age of 14 who is admitted to a any hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 395 may not be admitted to a bed in a room or ward with an adult patient in a mental health unit or share common areas with an adult patient in a mental health unit.

 However, a minor person 14 years of age or older may be admitted to a bed in a room or ward in the mental health unit with an adult if a the admitting physician documents in the clinical case record that the services are such placement is medically indicated or for reasons of safety. The Such placement shall be reviewed by a the attending physician or a designee or on-call physician each day and documented in the clinical case record. Section 28. Section 394.4786, Florida Statutes, is

586-03332-17 20171756c1 3046 repealed. 3047 Section 29. Section 394.47865, Florida Statutes, is 3048 repealed. 3049 Section 30. Section 394.4787, Florida Statutes, is 3050 repealed. 3051 Section 31. Section 394.4788, Florida Statutes, is 3052 repealed. 3053 Section 32. Section 394.4789, Florida Statutes, is 3054 repealed. 3055 Section 33. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 3056 20.425, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 3057 20.425 Agency for Health Care Administration; trust funds.-3058 The following trust funds shall be administered by the Agency for Health Care Administration: 3059 3060 (5) Public Medical Assistance Trust Fund. 3061 (a) Funds to be credited to and uses of the trust fund 3062 shall be administered in accordance with s. the provisions of ss. 394.4786 and 409.918. 3063 3064 Section 34. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and subsection 3065 (6) of section 39.407, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 3066 39.407 Medical, psychiatric, and psychological examination 3067 and treatment of child; physical, mental, or substance abuse 3068 examination of person with or requesting child custody.-3069 (3)(a)1. Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (b)1. 3070 or paragraph (e), before the department provides psychotropic 3071 medications to a child in its custody, the prescribing physician 3072 shall attempt to obtain express and informed consent, as defined

in s. 394.455(15) and as described in s. 394.459(3)(3)(4), from the

child's parent or legal guardian. The department must take steps

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necessary to facilitate the inclusion of the parent in the child's consultation with the physician. However, if the parental rights of the parent have been terminated, the parent's location or identity is unknown or cannot reasonably be ascertained, or the parent declines to give express and informed consent, the department may, after consultation with the prescribing physician, seek court authorization to provide the psychotropic medications to the child. Unless parental rights have been terminated and if it is possible to do so, the department shall continue to involve the parent in the decisionmaking process regarding the provision of psychotropic medications. If, at any time, a parent whose parental rights have not been terminated provides express and informed consent to the provision of a psychotropic medication, the requirements of this section that the department seek court authorization do not apply to that medication until such time as the parent no longer consents.

- 2. Any time the department seeks a medical evaluation to determine the need to initiate or continue a psychotropic medication for a child, the department must provide to the evaluating physician all pertinent medical information known to the department concerning that child.
- (6) Children who are in the legal custody of the department may be placed by the department, without prior approval of the court, in a residential treatment center licensed under s. 394.875 or a hospital licensed under chapter 395 for residential mental health treatment only pursuant to this section or may be placed by the court in accordance with an order of involuntary examination or involuntary <u>services</u> placement entered pursuant

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to s. 394.463 or s. 394.467. All children placed in a residential treatment program under this subsection must have a guardian ad litem appointed.

- (a) As used in this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Residential treatment" means placement for observation, diagnosis, or treatment of an emotional disturbance in a residential treatment center licensed under s. 394.875 or a hospital licensed under chapter 395.
- 2. "Least restrictive alternative" means the treatment and conditions of treatment that, separately and in combination, are no more intrusive or restrictive of freedom than reasonably necessary to achieve a substantial therapeutic benefit or to protect the child or adolescent or others from physical injury.
- 3. "Suitable for residential treatment" or "suitability" means a determination concerning a child or adolescent with an emotional disturbance as defined in s. 394.492(5) or a serious emotional disturbance as defined in s. 394.492(6) that each of the following criteria is met:
 - a. The child requires residential treatment.
- b. The child is in need of a residential treatment program and is expected to benefit from mental health treatment.
- c. An appropriate, less restrictive alternative to residential treatment is unavailable.
- (b) Whenever the department believes that a child in its legal custody is emotionally disturbed and may need residential treatment, an examination and suitability assessment must be conducted by a qualified evaluator who is appointed by the Agency for Health Care Administration. This suitability assessment must be completed before the placement of the child

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in a residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed children and adolescents or a hospital. The qualified evaluator must be a psychiatrist or a psychologist licensed in Florida who has at least 3 years of experience in the diagnosis and treatment of serious emotional disturbances in children and adolescents and who has no actual or perceived conflict of interest with any inpatient facility or residential treatment center or program.

- (c) Before a child is admitted under this subsection, the child shall be assessed for suitability for residential treatment by a qualified evaluator who has conducted a personal examination and assessment of the child and has made written findings that:
- 1. The child appears to have an emotional disturbance serious enough to require residential treatment and is reasonably likely to benefit from the treatment.
- 2. The child has been provided with a clinically appropriate explanation of the nature and purpose of the treatment.
- 3. All available modalities of treatment less restrictive than residential treatment have been considered, and a less restrictive alternative that would offer comparable benefits to the child is unavailable.

A copy of the written findings of the evaluation and suitability assessment must be provided to the department, to the guardian ad litem, and, if the child is a member of a Medicaid managed care plan, to the plan that is financially responsible for the child's care in residential treatment, all of whom must be

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provided with the opportunity to discuss the findings with the evaluator.

- (d) Immediately upon placing a child in a residential treatment program under this section, the department must notify the guardian ad litem and the court having jurisdiction over the child and must provide the guardian ad litem and the court with a copy of the assessment by the qualified evaluator.
- (e) Within 10 days after the admission of a child to a residential treatment program, the director of the residential treatment program or the director's designee must ensure that an individualized plan of treatment has been prepared by the program and has been explained to the child, to the department, and to the guardian ad litem, and submitted to the department. The child must be involved in the preparation of the plan to the maximum feasible extent consistent with his or her ability to understand and participate, and the guardian ad litem and the child's foster parents must be involved to the maximum extent consistent with the child's treatment needs. The plan must include a preliminary plan for residential treatment and aftercare upon completion of residential treatment. The plan must include specific behavioral and emotional goals against which the success of the residential treatment may be measured. A copy of the plan must be provided to the child, to the quardian ad litem, and to the department.
- (f) Within 30 days after admission, the residential treatment program must review the appropriateness and suitability of the child's placement in the program. The residential treatment program must determine whether the child is receiving benefit toward the treatment goals and whether the

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child could be treated in a less restrictive treatment program. The residential treatment program shall prepare a written report of its findings and submit the report to the guardian ad litem and to the department. The department must submit the report to the court. The report must include a discharge plan for the child. The residential treatment program must continue to evaluate the child's treatment progress every 30 days thereafter and must include its findings in a written report submitted to the department. The department may not reimburse a facility until the facility has submitted every written report that is due.

- (g)1. The department must submit, at the beginning of each month, to the court having jurisdiction over the child, a written report regarding the child's progress toward achieving the goals specified in the individualized plan of treatment.
- 2. The court must conduct a hearing to review the status of the child's residential treatment plan no later than 3 months after the child's admission to the residential treatment program. An independent review of the child's progress toward achieving the goals and objectives of the treatment plan must be completed by a qualified evaluator and submitted to the court before its 3-month review.
- 3. For any child in residential treatment at the time a judicial review is held pursuant to s. 39.701, the child's continued placement in residential treatment must be a subject of the judicial review.
- 4. If at any time the court determines that the child is not suitable for continued residential treatment, the court shall order the department to place the child in the least

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restrictive setting that is best suited to meet his or her needs.

- (h) After the initial 3-month review, the court must conduct a review of the child's residential treatment plan every 90 days.
- (i) The department must adopt rules for implementing timeframes for the completion of suitability assessments by qualified evaluators and a procedure that includes timeframes for completing the 3-month independent review by the qualified evaluators of the child's progress toward achieving the goals and objectives of the treatment plan which review must be submitted to the court. The Agency for Health Care Administration must adopt rules for the registration of qualified evaluators, the procedure for selecting the evaluators to conduct the reviews required under this section, and a reasonable, cost-efficient fee schedule for qualified evaluators.

Section 35. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 394.492, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

394.492 Definitions.—As used in ss. 394.490-394.497, the term:

(5) "Child or adolescent who has an emotional disturbance" means a person under 18 years of age who is diagnosed with a mental, emotional, or behavioral disorder of sufficient duration to meet one of the diagnostic categories specified in the most recent edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association, but who does not exhibit behaviors that substantially interfere with or limit his or her role or ability to function in the family, school, or community.

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The emotional disturbance must not be considered to be a temporary response to a stressful situation. The term does not include a child or adolescent who meets the criteria for involuntary placement under s. 394.467(1).

- (6) "Child or adolescent who has a serious emotional disturbance or mental illness" means a person under 18 years of age who:
- (a) Is diagnosed as having a mental, emotional, or behavioral disorder that meets one of the diagnostic categories specified in the most recent edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders of the American Psychiatric Association; and
- (b) Exhibits behaviors that substantially interfere with or limit his or her role or ability to function in the family, school, or community, which behaviors are not considered to be a temporary response to a stressful situation.

The term includes a child or adolescent who meets the criteria for involuntary placement under s. 394.467(1).

Section 36. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (3) of section 394.495, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- (3) Assessments must be performed by:
- (a) A professional as defined in s. 394.455(7), (33), (36), or (37) 394.455(5), (7), (32), (35), or (36);
- (c) A person who is under the direct supervision of a qualified professional as defined in s. $\underline{394.455(7)}$, $\underline{(33)}$, $\underline{(36)}$, or $\underline{(37)}$ $\underline{394.455(5)}$, $\underline{(7)}$, $\underline{(32)}$, $\underline{(35)}$, or $\underline{(36)}$ or a professional

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3278 licensed under chapter 491.

Section 37. Subsection (5) of section 394.496, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.496 Service planning.-

(5) A professional as defined in s. 394.455(7), (33), (36), or (37) 394.455(5), (7), (32), (35), or (36) or a professional licensed under chapter 491 must be included among those persons developing the services plan.

Section 38. 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(25)(a)4., 397.311(25)(a)1., and 394.455(41) 394.455(39), respectively.

Section 39. 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 a treatment facility as defined in s. $\underline{394.455(51)}$ $\underline{394.455(47)}$.

Section 40. Subsection (7) of section 744.2007, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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744.2007 Powers and duties.-

(7) A public guardian may not commit a ward to a treatment facility, as defined in s. $\underline{394.455(51)}$ $\underline{394.455(47)}$, without an involuntary placement proceeding as provided by law.

Section 41. 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

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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 services inpatient placement as defined in s. 394.467, involuntary outpatient placement as defined in s. 394.4655, involuntary assessment and stabilization under s. 397.6818, and involuntary substance abuse treatment under s. 397.6957, but does not include a person in a mental institution for observation or discharged from a mental institution based upon the initial review by the physician or a voluntary admission to a mental institution; or
- (II) Notwithstanding sub-sub-subparagraph (I), voluntary admission to a mental institution for outpatient or inpatient treatment of a person who had an involuntary examination under s. 394.463, where each of the following conditions have been met:
- (A) An examining physician found that the person is an imminent danger to himself or herself or others.
- (B) The examining physician certified that if the person did not agree to voluntary treatment, a petition for involuntary outpatient or inpatient treatment would have been filed under s. $394.463(2)(f)3. \frac{394.463(2)(i)4.}{}$, or the examining physician

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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

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shall compile and maintain an automated database of persons who are prohibited from purchasing a firearm based on court records of adjudications of mental defectiveness or commitments to mental institutions.

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

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3423 committed to a mental institution, as those terms are defined in 3424 this paragraph, may petition the court that made the 3425 adjudication or commitment, or the court that ordered that the 3426 record be submitted to the department pursuant to sub-sub-3427 subparagraph c.(II), for relief from the firearm disabilities 3428 imposed by such adjudication or commitment. A copy of the 3429 petition shall be served on the state attorney for the county in 3430 which the person was adjudicated or committed. The state attorney may object to and present evidence relevant to the 3431 3432 relief sought by the petition. The hearing on the petition may 3433 be open or closed as the petitioner may choose. The petitioner 3434 may present evidence and subpoena witnesses to appear at the 3435 hearing on the petition. The petitioner may confront and cross-3436 examine witnesses called by the state attorney. A record of the 3437 hearing shall be made by a certified court reporter or by court-3438 approved electronic means. The court shall make written findings 3439 of fact and conclusions of law on the issues before it and issue 3440 a final order. The court shall grant the relief requested in the 3441 petition if the court finds, based on the evidence presented 3442 with respect to the petitioner's reputation, the petitioner's 3443 mental health record and, if applicable, criminal history 3444 record, the circumstances surrounding the firearm disability, 3445 and any other evidence in the record, that the petitioner will 3446 not be likely to act in a manner that is dangerous to public 3447 safety and that granting the relief would not be contrary to the 3448 public interest. If the final order denies relief, the 3449 petitioner may not petition again for relief from firearm disabilities until 1 year after the date of the final order. The 3450 3451 petitioner may seek judicial review of a final order denying

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relief in the district court of appeal having jurisdiction over the court that issued the order. The review shall be conducted de novo. Relief from a firearm disability granted under this sub-subparagraph has no effect on the loss of civil rights, including firearm rights, for any reason other than the particular adjudication of mental defectiveness or commitment to a mental institution from which relief is granted.

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

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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 42. Subsection (1) of section 945.46, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

945.46 Initiation of involuntary placement proceedings with respect to a mentally ill inmate scheduled for release.—

(1) If an inmate who is receiving mental health treatment in the department is scheduled for release through expiration of sentence or any other means, but continues to be mentally ill and in need of care and treatment, as defined in s. 945.42, the warden is authorized to initiate procedures for involuntary placement pursuant to s. 394.467, 60 days prior to such release.

Section 43. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.