CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

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Representative Maney offered the following:

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Amendment to Amendment (238169) (with title amendment)

Remove lines 524-2181 of the amendment and insert: 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. The When a petition is to be filed for involuntary outpatient placement, it shall be filed by one of the petitioners specified in s. 394.467, and the court shall dismiss an untimely filed petition s. 394.4655(4)(a). A petition for involuntary inpatient placement shall be filed by the facility administrator. If a

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patient's 72-hour examination period ends on a weekend or holiday, including the hours before the ordinary business hours on the morning of the next working day, and the receiving facility:

- a. Intends to file a petition for involuntary services, such patient may be held at the a receiving facility through the next working day thereafter and the such petition for involuntary services must be filed no later than such date. If the receiving facility fails to file the a petition by for involuntary services at the ordinary close of business on the next working day, the patient shall be released from the receiving facility following approval pursuant to paragraph (f).
- b. Does not intend to file a petition for involuntary services, the a receiving facility may postpone release of a patient until the next working day thereafter only if a qualified professional documents that adequate discharge planning and procedures in accordance with s. 394.468, and approval pursuant to paragraph (f), are not possible until the next working day.
- (h) A person for whom an involuntary examination has been initiated who is being evaluated or treated at a hospital for an emergency medical condition specified in s. 395.002 must be examined by a facility within the examination period specified in paragraph (g). The examination period begins when the patient arrives at the hospital and ceases when the attending physician

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documents that the patient has an emergency medical condition. If the patient is examined at a hospital providing emergency medical services by a professional qualified to perform an involuntary examination and is found as a result of that examination not to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient services pursuant to s. 394.467 s. 394.4655(2) or involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.467(1), the patient may be offered voluntary outpatient or inpatient 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 from appropriately transferring a patient to another hospital before stabilization if the requirements of s. 395.1041(3)(c) have been met.

- (4) DATA ANALYSIS.-
- (a) The department shall provide the Using data collected under paragraph (2)(a) and s. 1006.07(10), and child welfare data related to involuntary examinations, to the Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute established under s.

 1004.44. The Agency for Health Care Administration shall provide Medicaid data to the institute, requested by the institute,

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related to involuntary examination of children enrolled in

Medicaid for the purpose of administering the program and improving service provision for such children. The department and agency shall enter into any necessary agreements with the institute to provide such data. The institute shall use such data to the department shall, at a minimum, analyze data on both the initiation of involuntary examinations of children and the initiation of involuntary examinations of students who are removed from a school; identify any patterns or trends and cases in which involuntary examinations are repeatedly initiated on the same child or student; study root causes for such patterns, trends, or repeated involuntary examinations; and make recommendations to encourage the use of alternatives to eliminate inappropriate initiations of such examinations.

- (b) The institute shall analyze service data on individuals who are high utilizers of crisis stabilization services provided in designated receiving facilities, and shall, at a minimum, identify any patterns or trends and make recommendations to decrease avoidable admissions.

 Recommendations may be addressed in the department's contracts with the behavioral health managing entities and in the contracts between the Agency for Health Care Administration and the Medicaid managed medical assistance plans.

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Agency for	Health	Care	Admin	istr	ation	by	Nove	ember	1	of	each	odd-
Speaker of	the Ho	use of	Repr	esen	tative	es <u>,</u>	the	depa	rtn	nent	, and	d the
the report	to the	Gover	nor,	the	Presid	dent	cof	the	Ser	nate	, and	the

Section 10. Section 394.4655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4655 Orders to involuntary outpatient placement services.—

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term
 "involuntary outpatient placement" means involuntary outpatient
 services as defined in s. 394.467.÷
- (a) "Court" means a circuit court or a criminal county court.
- (b) "Criminal County court" means a county court
 exercising its original jurisdiction in a misdemeanor case under
 s. 34.01.
- (2) A court or a county court may order an individual to involuntary outpatient placement under s. 394.467. CRITERIA FOR INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES.—A person may be ordered to involuntary outpatient services upon a finding of the court, by clear and convincing evidence, that the person meets all of the following criteria:
 - (a) The person is 18 years of age or older.
 - (b) The person has a mental illness.

LI3	(c) The person is unlikely to survive safely in the
114	community without supervision, based on a clinical
115	determination.
116	(d) The person has a history of lack of compliance with
117	treatment for mental illness.
118	(e) The person has:
119	1. At least twice within the immediately preceding 36
120	months been involuntarily admitted to a receiving or treatment
121	facility as defined in s. 394.455, or has received mental health
122	services in a forensic or correctional facility. The 36-month
123	period does not include any period during which the person was
124	admitted or incarcerated; or
125	2. Engaged in one or more acts of serious violent behavior
126	toward self or others, or attempts at serious bodily harm to
127	himself or herself or others, within the preceding 36 months.
128	(f) The person is, as a result of his or her mental
129	illness, unlikely to voluntarily participate in the recommended
L30	treatment plan and has refused voluntary services for treatment
131	after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of
132	why the services are necessary or is unable to determine for
133	himself or herself whether services are necessary.
L34	(g) In view of the person's treatment history and current
L35	behavior, the person is in need of involuntary outpatient
L36	services in order to prevent a relapse or deterioration that
137	would be likely to result in serious bodily harm to himself or

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herself or others, or a substantial harm to his or her wellbeing as set forth in s. 394.463(1).

- (h) It is likely that the person will benefit from involuntary outpatient services.
- (i) All available, less restrictive alternatives that would offer an opportunity for improvement of his or her condition have been judged to be inappropriate or unavailable.
 - (3) INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES.
- (a) 1. A patient who is being recommended for involuntary outpatient services by the administrator of the facility where the patient has been examined may be retained by the facility after adherence to the notice procedures provided in s. 394.4599. The recommendation must be supported by the opinion of a psychiatrist and the second opinion of a clinical psychologist or another psychiatrist, both of whom have personally examined the patient within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for involuntary outpatient services are met. However, if the administrator certifies that a psychiatrist or clinical psychologist is not available to provide the second opinion, second opinion may be provided by a licensed physician who has postgraduate training and experience in diagnosis and treatment of mental illness, a physician assistant who has at least 3 years' experience and is supervised by such licensed physician or a psychiatrist, a clinical social worker, or by a psychiatric nurse. Any second opinion authorized in this subparagraph may be

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conducted through a face-to-face examination, in person or by electronic means. Such recommendation must be entered on an involuntary outpatient services certificate that authorizes the facility to retain the patient pending completion of a hearing. The certificate must be made a part of the patient's clinical record.

2. If the patient has been stabilized and no longer meets the criteria for involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463(1), the patient must be released from the facility while awaiting the hearing for involuntary outpatient services. Before filing a petition for involuntary outpatient services, the administrator of the facility or a designated department representative must identify the service provider that will have primary responsibility for service provision under an order for involuntary outpatient services, unless the person is otherwise participating in outpatient psychiatric treatment and is not in need of public financing for that treatment, in which case the individual, if eligible, may be ordered to involuntary treatment pursuant to the existing psychiatric treatment relationship.

3. The service provider shall prepare a written proposed treatment plan in consultation with the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if appointed, for the court's consideration for inclusion in the involuntary outpatient services order that addresses the nature and extent of the mental illness and any co-occurring substance use disorder that necessitate involuntary

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outpatient services. The treatment plan must specify the likely level of care, including the use of medication, and anticipated discharge criteria for terminating involuntary outpatient services. Service providers may select and supervise other individuals to implement specific aspects of the treatment plan. The services in the plan must be deemed clinically appropriate by a physician, clinical psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker who consults with, or is employed or contracted by, the service provider. The service provider must certify to the court in the proposed plan whether sufficient services for improvement and stabilization are currently available and whether the service provider agrees to provide those services. If the service provider certifies that the services in the proposed treatment plan are not available, the petitioner may not file the petition. The service provider must notify the managing entity if the requested services are not available. The managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested services. (b) If a patient in involuntary inpatient placement meets

(b) If a patient in involuntary inpatient placement meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient services, the administrator of the facility may, before the expiration of the period during which the facility is authorized to retain the patient, recommend involuntary outpatient services. The recommendation must be supported by the opinion of a

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psychiatrist and the second opinion of a clinical psychologist or another psychiatrist, both of whom have personally examined the patient within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for involuntary outpatient services 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, a physician assistant who has at least 3 years' experience and is supervised by such licensed physician or a psychiatrist, a clinical social worker, or by a psychiatric nurse. Any second opinion authorized in this subparagraph may be conducted through a face-to-face examination, in person or by electronic means. Such recommendation must be entered on an involuntary outpatient services certificate, and the certificate must be made a part of the patient's clinical record.

(c)1. The administrator of the treatment facility shall provide a copy of the involuntary outpatient services certificate and a copy of the state mental health discharge form to the managing entity in the county where the patient will be residing. For persons who are leaving a state mental health treatment facility, the petition for involuntary outpatient services must be filed in the county where the patient will be residing.

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

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- 1. The administrator of a receiving facility; or 2. The administrator of a treatment facility.
- (b) Each required criterion for involuntary outpatient services must be alleged and substantiated in the petition for involuntary outpatient services. A copy of the certificate recommending involuntary outpatient services completed by a qualified professional specified in subsection (3) must be attached to the petition. A copy of the proposed treatment plan must be attached to the petition. Before the petition is filed, the service provider shall certify that the services in the proposed plan are available. If the necessary services are not available, the petition may not be filed. The service provider must notify the managing entity if the requested services are not available. The managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested services.
- (c) The petition for involuntary outpatient services must be filed in the county where the patient is located, unless the patient is being placed from a state treatment facility, in which case the petition must be filed in the county where the patient will reside. When the petition has been filed, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the petition and the proposed treatment plan to the department, the managing entity, the patient, the patient's guardian or representative, the state attorney, and the public defender or the patient's private

counsel. A fee may not be charged for filing a petition under this subsection.

after the filing of a petition for involuntary outpatient services, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the person who is the subject of the petition, unless the person is otherwise represented by counsel. The clerk of the court shall immediately notify the public defender of the appointment. The public defender shall represent the person until the petition is dismissed, the court order expires, or the patient is discharged from involuntary outpatient services. An attorney who represents the patient must be provided access to the patient, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the patient's case and shall represent the interests of the patient, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney.

(6) CONTINUANCE OF HEARING.—The patient is entitled, with the concurrence of the patient's counsel, to at least one continuance of the hearing. The continuance shall be for a period of up to 4 weeks.

(7) HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES.-

(a)1. The court shall hold the hearing on involuntary outpatient services within 5 working days after the filing of the petition, unless a continuance is granted. The hearing must be held in the county where the petition is filed, must be as convenient to the patient as is consistent with orderly

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procedure, and must be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the patient's condition. If the court finds that the patient's attendance at the hearing is not consistent with the best interests of the patient and if the patient's counsel does not object, the court may waive the presence of the patient from all or any portion of the hearing. The state attorney for the circuit in which the patient is located shall represent the state, rather than the petitioner, as the real party in interest in the proceeding.

2. The court may appoint a magistrate to preside at the hearing. One of the professionals who executed the involuntary outpatient services certificate shall be a witness. The patient and the patient's guardian or representative shall be informed by the court of the right to an independent expert examination. If the patient cannot afford such an examination, the court shall ensure that one is provided, as otherwise provided by law. The independent expert's report is confidential and not discoverable, unless the expert is to be called as a witness for the patient at the hearing. The court shall allow testimony from individuals, including family members, deemed by the court to be relevant under state law, regarding the person's prior history and how that prior history relates to the person's current condition. The testimony in the hearing must be given under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded. The patient may refuse to testify at the hearing.

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(b)1. If the court concludes that the patient meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient services pursuant to subsection (2), the court shall issue an order for involuntary outpatient services. The court order shall be for a period of up to 90 days. The order must specify the nature and extent of the patient's mental illness. The order of the court and the treatment plan must be made part of the patient's clinical record. The service provider shall discharge a patient from involuntary outpatient services when the order expires or any time the patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary placement. Upon discharge, the service provider shall send a certificate of discharge to the court.

2. The court may not order the department or the service provider to provide services if the program or service is not available in the patient's local community, if there is no space available in the program or service for the patient, or if funding is not available for the program or service. The service provider must notify the managing entity if the requested services are not available. The managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested services. A copy of the order must be sent to the managing entity by the service provider within 1 working day after it is received from the court. The order may be submitted electronically through existing data systems. After the order for involuntary services is issued, the service provider and the patient may modify the

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plan to which the patient or, if one is appointed, the patient's quardian advocate agrees, the service provider shall send notice of the modification to the court. Any material modifications of the treatment plan which are contested by the patient or the patient's quardian advocate, if applicable, must be approved or disapproved by the court consistent with subsection (3). 3. If, in the clinical judgment of a physician, the patient has failed or has refused to comply with the treatment ordered by the court, and, in the clinical judgment of the physician, efforts were made to solicit compliance and the patient may meet the criteria for involuntary examination, a person may be brought to a receiving facility pursuant to s. 394.463. If, after examination, the patient does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.467, the patient must be discharged from the facility. The involuntary outpatient services order shall remain in effect unless the service provider determines that the patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient services until the order expires. The service provider must determine whether modifications should be made to the existing treatment

plan and must attempt to continue to engage the patient in

to which the patient or the patient's quardian advocate, if

applicable, agrees, the service provider shall send notice of

treatment. For any material modification of the treatment plan

treatment plan. For any material modification of the treatment

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the modification to the court. Any material modifications of the treatment plan which are contested by the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if applicable, must be approved or disapproved by the court consistent with subsection (3).

- (c) If, at any time before the conclusion of the initial hearing on involuntary outpatient services, it appears to the court that the person does not meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient services under this section but, instead, meets the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, the court may order the person admitted for involuntary inpatient examination under s. 394.463. If the person instead meets the criteria for involuntary assessment, protective custody, or involuntary admission pursuant to s. 397.675, the court may order the person to be admitted for involuntary assessment for a period of 5 days pursuant to s. 397.6811. Thereafter, all proceedings are governed by chapter 397.
- (d) At the hearing on involuntary outpatient services, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's competence to consent to services. If the court finds that the patient is incompetent to consent to treatment, it shall appoint a guardian advocate as provided in s. 394.4598.

 The guardian advocate shall be appointed or discharged in accordance with s. 394.4598.
- (e) The administrator of the receiving facility or the designated department representative shall provide a copy of the

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court order and adequate documentation of a patient's mental illness to the service provider for involuntary outpatient services. Such documentation must include any advance directives made by the patient, a psychiatric evaluation of the patient, and any evaluations of the patient performed by a psychologist or a clinical social worker.

- (8) PROCEDURE FOR CONTINUED INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES.—
- (a)1. If the person continues to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient services, the service provider shall, at least 10 days before the expiration of the period during which the treatment is ordered for the person, file in the court that issued the order for involuntary outpatient services a petition for continued involuntary outpatient services. The court shall immediately schedule a hearing on the petition to be held within 15 days after the petition is filed.
- 2. The existing involuntary outpatient services order remains in effect until disposition on the petition for continued involuntary outpatient services.
- 3. A certificate shall be attached to the petition which includes a statement from the person's physician or clinical psychologist justifying the request, a brief description of the patient's treatment during the time he or she was receiving involuntary services, and an individualized plan of continued treatment.

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4. The service provider shall develop the individualized
plan of continued treatment in consultation with the patient or
the patient's guardian advocate, if applicable. When the
petition has been filed, the clerk of the court shall provide
copies of the certificate and the individualized plan of
continued services to the department, the patient, the patient's
guardian advocate, the state attorney, and the patient's private
counsel or the public defender.

- (b) Within 1 court working day after the filing of a petition for continued involuntary outpatient services, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the person who is the subject of the petition, unless the person is otherwise represented by counsel. The clerk of the court shall immediately notify the public defender of such appointment. The public defender shall represent the person until the petition is dismissed or the court order expires or the patient is discharged from involuntary outpatient services. Any attorney representing the patient shall have access to the patient, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the patient's case and shall represent the interests of the patient, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney.
- (c) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary outpatient services must be before the court that issued the order for involuntary outpatient services. The court may appoint a magistrate to preside at the hearing. The procedures for

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obtaining an order pursuant to this paragraph must meet the
requirements of subsection (7), except that the time period
included in paragraph (2) (e) is not applicable in determining
the appropriateness of additional periods of involuntary
outpatient placement.
(d) Notice of the hearing must be provided as set forth in
s. 394.4599. The patient and the patient's attorney may agree to
a period of continued outpatient services without a court
hearing.
(e) The same procedure must be repeated before the
expiration of each additional period the patient is placed in
treatment.
(f) If the patient has previously been found incompetent
to consent to treatment, the court shall consider testimony and
evidence regarding the patient's competence. Section 394.4598
governs the discharge of the guardian advocate if the patient's
competency to consent to treatment has been restored.
Section 11. Section 394.467, Florida Statutes, is amended
to read:
394.467 Involuntary inpatient placement and involuntary
outpatient services
(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
(a) "Court" means a circuit court or, for commitments only
to involuntary outpatient services as defined in s. 394.4655. a

county court.

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(b) "I	nvoluntary	inpatient	placement"	means	placement	in a
secure recei	ving or tre	eatment fac	cility prov	iding s	tabilizati	<u>on</u>
and treatmen	t services	to a perso	on 18 years	of age	or older	who
does not vol	untarily co	onsent to s	services und	der thi	s chapter,	or
a minor who	does not vo	oluntarily	assent to	service	s under th	<u> is</u>
chapter.						

- (c) "Involuntary outpatient services" means services

 provided in the community to a person who does not voluntarily

 consent to or participate in services under this chapter.
- (d) "Services plan" means an individualized plan detailing the recommended behavioral health services and supports based on a thorough assessment of the needs of the patient, to safeguard and enhance the patient's health and well-being in the community.
- (2)(1) CRITERIA FOR INVOLUNTARY SERVICES.—A person may be ordered by a court to be provided for involuntary services inpatient placement for treatment upon a finding of the court, by clear and convincing evidence, that the person meets the following criteria:
- (a) Involuntary outpatient services.—A person ordered to involuntary outpatient services must meet the following criteria:
- 1. The person has a mental illness and because of his or her mental illness:

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	a.	Is u	nlik	ely	to volun	tarily	y part	cicipate	in	a r	recommen	ded
servi	ces	plan	and	has	refused	volur	ntary	service	es fo	or t	reatmen	t
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why t	the s	servi	ces a	are:	necessar	y; or						

- b. He or she is unable to determine for himself or herself whether services are necessary.
- 2. The person is unlikely to survive safely in the community without supervision, based on a clinical determination.
- 3. The person has a history of lack of compliance with treatment for mental illness.
- 4. In view of the person's treatment history and current behavior, the person is in need of involuntary outpatient services in order to prevent a relapse or deterioration that would be likely to result in serious bodily harm to himself or herself or others, or a substantial harm to his or her wellbeing as set forth in s. 394.463(1).
- 5. It is likely that the person will benefit from involuntary outpatient services.
- 6. All available less restrictive alternatives that would offer an opportunity for improvement of the person's condition have been deemed to be inappropriate or unavailable.
- (b) Involuntary inpatient placement.—A person ordered to involuntary inpatient placement must meet the following criteria:

- 535 <u>1.(a)</u> The person He or she has a mental illness and because of his or her mental illness:
 - <u>a.1.a.</u> 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, able, 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. <u>Without treatment</u>, there is <u>a</u> substantial likelihood that in the near future <u>the person</u> he or she will inflict serious bodily harm on self or others, as evidenced by recent behavior causing, attempting <u>to cause</u>, or threatening <u>to cause</u> such harm; and
 - <u>(c) (b)</u> All available less restrictive treatment alternatives that would offer an opportunity for improvement of the person's his or her condition have been deemed judged to be inappropriate or unavailable.

- (3) (2) RECOMMENDATION FOR INVOLUNTARY SERVICES AND

 ADMISSION TO A TREATMENT FACILITY.—A patient may be recommended for involuntary inpatient placement, involuntary outpatient services, or a combination of both.
- (a) A patient may be retained by the a facility that examined the patient for involuntary services until the completion of the patient's court hearing or involuntarily placed in a treatment facility upon the recommendation of the administrator of the facility where the patient has been examined and after adherence to the notice and hearing procedures provided in s. 394.4599. However, if a patient who is being recommended for only involuntary outpatient services has been stabilized and no longer meets the criteria for involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463(1), the patient must be released from the facility while awaiting the hearing for involuntary outpatient services.
- criteria reasonably appear to have been met must be supported by the opinion of a psychiatrist and the second opinion of a clinical psychologist with at least 3 years of clinical experience, or another psychiatrist, or a psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist, who both of whom have personally examined the patient within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement are met. For involuntary

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inpatient placement, the patient must have been examined within the preceding 72 hours. For involuntary outpatient services the patient must have been examined within the preceding 30 days.

- (c) If However, if the administrator certifies that a psychiatrist, a er clinical psychologist with at least 3 years of clinical experience, or a psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist is not available to provide a the second opinion, the petitioner must certify as such and the second opinion may be provided by a licensed physician who has postgraduate training and experience in diagnosis and treatment of mental illness, a clinical psychologist, or by a psychiatric nurse.
- (d) Any opinion authorized in this subsection may be conducted through a face-to-face or in-person examination, in person, or by electronic means. Recommendations for involuntary services must be Such recommendation shall be entered on a petition for involuntary services inpatient placement certificate, which shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. The filing of the petition that authorizes the facility to retain the patient pending transfer to a treatment facility or completion of a hearing.
- <u>(4)</u> PETITION FOR INVOLUNTARY <u>SERVICES</u> INPATIENT PLACEMENT.—
 - (a) A petition for involuntary services may be filed by:
 - 1. The administrator of a receiving the facility;

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2.	The	administrator	of	а	treatment	facility;	or
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- 3. A service provider who is treating the person being petitioned.
- (b) A shall file a petition for involuntary inpatient placement, or inpatient placement followed by outpatient services, must be filed in the court in the county where the patient is located.
- (c) A petition for involuntary outpatient services must be filed in the county where the patient is located, unless the patient is being placed from a state treatment facility, in which case the petition must be filed in the county where the patient will reside.
 - (d)1. The petitioner must state in the petition:
- <u>a.</u> Whether the petitioner is recommending inpatient placement, outpatient services, or both.
- b. The length of time recommended for each type of involuntary services.
 - c. The reasons for the recommendation.
- 2. If recommending involuntary outpatient services, or a combination of involuntary inpatient placement and outpatient services, the petitioner must identify the service provider that has agreed to provide services for the person under an order for involuntary outpatient services, unless he or she is otherwise participating in outpatient psychiatric treatment and is not in need of public financing for that treatment, in which case the

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

3. When recommending an order to involuntary outpatient services, the petitioner shall prepare a written proposed services plan in consultation with the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if appointed, for the court's consideration for inclusion in the involuntary outpatient services order that addresses the nature and extent of the mental illness and any co-occurring substance use disorder that necessitate involuntary outpatient services. The services plan must specify the likely needed level of care, including the use of medication, and anticipated discharge criteria for terminating involuntary outpatient services. The services in the plan must be deemed clinically appropriate by a physician, clinical psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker who consults with, or is employed or contracted by, the service provider. If the services in the proposed services plan are not available, the petitioner may not file the petition. The petitioner must notify the managing entity if the requested services are not available. The managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested service. The service provider who accepts the patient for involuntary outpatient services is responsible for the development of a comprehensive treatment plan.

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(e) Each required criterion for the recommended
involuntary services must be alleged and substantiated in the
petition. A copy of the recommended services plan, if
applicable, must be attached to the petition. The court must
accept petitions and other documentation with electronic
signatures.

- (f) When the petition has been filed Upon filing, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the petition and the recommended services plan, if applicable, to the department, the managing entity, the patient, the patient's guardian or representative, and the state attorney, and the public defender or the patient's private counsel of the judicial circuit in which the patient is located. A fee may not be charged for the filing of a petition under this subsection.
- (g) If the service provider is petitioning for involuntary outpatient services, and the provider's patient is not in a receiving or treatment facility, the petition shall be heard and processed in accordance with the requirements of this section, subject to the following exceptions:
- 1. Unless a continuance is granted, the petition must be heard no later than 10 court working days after its filing;
- 2. The service provider must provide a copy of its patient's clinical records, examination report recommending outpatient services, and services plan to the court, state attorney, and the patient's attorney; and

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3. There is proof that the respondent has been served, and the court may continue the case for lack of service.

after the filing of a petition for involuntary <u>services</u> inpatient placement, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the person who is the subject of the petition, unless the person is otherwise represented by counsel <u>or</u> ineligible. The clerk of the court shall immediately notify the public defender of such appointment. The public defender shall represent the person until the petition is dismissed, the court order expires, the patient is discharged from involuntary services, or the public defender is otherwise discharged by the court. Any attorney who represents representing the patient shall be provided have access to the patient, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the patient's case and shall represent the interests of the patient, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney.

(6)(5) CONTINUANCE OF HEARING.—The patient and the state are independently is entitled, with the concurrence of the patient's counsel, to seek a at least one continuance of the hearing. The patient shall be granted a request for an initial continuance for up to 7 calendar days. The patient may request additional continuances for up to 21 calendar days in total, which shall only be granted by a showing of good cause and due diligence by the patient and the patient's counsel before

requesting the continuance. The state may request one continuance of up to 7 calendar days, which shall only be granted by a showing of good cause and due diligence by the state before requesting the continuance. The state's failure to timely review any readily available document or failure to attempt to contact a known witness does not warrant a continuance 4 weeks.

(7)(6) HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY SERVICES INPATIENT

- (a)1. The court shall hold \underline{a} the hearing on \underline{the} involuntary $\underline{services}$ petition $\underline{inpatient}$ placement within 5 court working days \underline{after} the filing of the petition, unless a continuance is granted.
- 2. The court must hold any hearing on involuntary outpatient services in the county where the petition is filed. A hearing on involuntary inpatient placement, or a combination of involuntary inpatient placement and involuntary outpatient services, Except for good cause documented in the court file, the hearing must be held in the county or the facility, as appropriate, where the patient is located, except for good cause documented in the court file.
- 3. A hearing on involuntary services must be as convenient to the patient as 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

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the patient's attendance at the hearing is not consistent with the best interests of the patient, or the patient knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waives his or her right to be present, and if the patient's counsel does not object, the court may waive the attendance presence of the patient from all or any portion of the hearing. The state attorney for the circuit in which the patient is located shall represent the state, rather than the petitioner, as the real party in interest in the proceeding. The facility or service provider shall make the patient's clinical records available to the state attorney and the patient's attorney so that the state can evaluate and prepare its case. However, these records shall remain confidential, and the state attorney may not use any record obtained under this part for criminal investigation or prosecution purposes, or for any purpose other than the patient's civil commitment under this chapter petitioning facility administrator, as the real party in interest in the proceeding.

(b) 3. The court may appoint a magistrate to preside at the hearing. The state attorney and witnesses may remotely attend and, as appropriate, testify at the hearing under oath via audio-video teleconference. A witness intending to remotely attend and testify must provide the parties with all relevant documents by the close of business on the day before the hearing. One of the professionals who executed the petition for

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involuntary <u>services impatient placement</u> certificate shall be a witness. The patient and the patient's guardian or representative shall be informed by the court of the right to an independent expert examination. If the patient cannot afford such an examination, the court shall ensure that one is provided, as otherwise provided 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 patient at the hearing. The court shall allow testimony from persons, including family members, deemed by the court to be relevant under state law, regarding the person's prior history and how that prior history relates to the person's current condition. The testimony in the hearing must be given under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded. The patient may refuse to testify at the hearing.

- (c) (b) At the hearing, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's competence to consent to services and treatment. If the court finds that the patient is incompetent to consent to treatment, it shall appoint a guardian advocate as provided in s. 394.4598.
 - (8) ORDERS OF THE COURT. -
- (a)1. If the court concludes that the patient meets the criteria for involuntary services, the court may order a patient to involuntary inpatient placement, involuntary outpatient services, or a combination of involuntary services depending on

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meet the needs of the patient. However, if the court orders the patient to involuntary outpatient services, the court may not order the department or the service provider to provide services if the program or service is not available in the patient's local community, if there is no space available in the program or service for the patient, or if funding is not available for the program or service. The petitioner must notify the managing entity if the requested services are not available. The managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested services. A copy of the order must be sent to the managing entity by the service provider within 1 working day after it is received from the court.

- 2. If the court orders the patient to involuntary outpatient services, the patient must be monitored by a social worker or case manager of the outpatient provider, or a willing, able, and responsible individual appointed by the court who must inform the court, the state attorney, and the patient's attorney of any failure by the patient to comply with his or her outpatient treatment.
- 3. The order must specify the nature and extent of the patient's mental illness and the reasons the appropriate involuntary services criteria are satisfied.

- 4. An order for only involuntary outpatient services, involuntary inpatient placement, or of a combination of involuntary services may be for a period of up to 6 months.
- 5. An order for a combination of involuntary services
 shall specify the length of time the patient shall be ordered
 for involuntary inpatient placement and involuntary outpatient
 services.
- 6. The order of the court and the patient's services plan, if applicable, must be made part of the patient's clinical record.
- inpatient placement, the court it may order that the patient be retained at a receiving facility while awaiting transfer transferred to a treatment facility, or, if the patient is at a treatment facility, that the patient be retained there or be treated at any other appropriate facility, or that the 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 shall specify the nature and extent of the patient's mental illness. The court may not order an individual with a developmental disability as defined in s. 393.063 or a 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 a patient any time the patient no longer meets

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8.31

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

- (c) If at any time before the conclusion of <u>a</u> the hearing on involuntary <u>services</u>, <u>inpatient placement</u> it appears to the court that the <u>patient person does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement under this section</u>, but instead meets the criteria for involuntary <u>outpatient services</u>, 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 or treatment pursuant to s. 397.675, then the court may order the person to be admitted for involuntary assessment <u>for a period of 5 days</u> pursuant to <u>s. 397.6757</u> <u>s. 397.6811</u>. Thereafter, all proceedings are governed by chapter 397.
- (d) At the hearing on involuntary inpatient placement, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's competence to consent to treatment. If the court finds that the patient is incompetent to consent to treatment, it shall appoint a guardian advocate as provided in s. 394.4598.
- (d) (e) The administrator of the petitioning facility or the designated department representative shall provide a copy of the court order and adequate documentation of a patient's mental illness to the service provider for involuntary outpatient

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services or the administrator of a treatment facility if the patient is ordered for involuntary inpatient placement, whether by civil or criminal court. The documentation must include any advance directives made by the patient, a psychiatric evaluation of the patient, and any evaluations of the patient performed by a 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 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.

- (e) In cases resulting in an order for involuntary outpatient services, the court shall retain jurisdiction over the case and the parties for entry of further orders as circumstances may require, including, but not limited to, monitoring compliance with treatment or ordering inpatient treatment to stabilize a person who decompensates while under court-ordered outpatient treatment and meets the commitment criteria of s. 394.467.
- (9) SERVICES PLAN MODIFICATION—After the order for involuntary outpatient services is issued, the service provider and the patient may modify the services plan as provided by department rule.
 - (10) NONCOMPLIANCE WITH INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES.-

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(a) If, in the clinical judgment of a physician, a
psychiatrist, a clinical psychologist with at least 3 years of
clinical experience, or a psychiatric nurse practicing within
the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist, a
patient receiving involuntary outpatient services has failed or
has refused to comply with the services plan ordered by the
court, and efforts were made to solicit compliance, the service
provider must report such noncompliance to the court. The
involuntary outpatient services order shall remain in effect
unless the service provider determines that the patient no
longer meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient services or
until the order expires. The service provider must determine
whether modifications should be made to the existing services
plan and must attempt to continue to engage the patient in
treatment. For any material modification of the services plan to
which the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if
applicable, agrees, the service provider shall send notice of
the modification to the court. Any material modifications of the
services plan which are contested by the patient or the
patient's guardian advocate, if applicable, must be approved or
disapproved by the court consistent with subsection (4).
(b) A county court may not use incarceration as a sanction
for noncompliance with the services plan, but it may order an
individual evaluated for possible inpatient placement if there
is significant, or are multiple instances of, noncompliance.

(11) -	(7)	PROCEDURE	FOR	CONTINUED	INVOLUNTARY	SERVICES
INPATIENT						

- (a) A petition for continued involuntary services shall be filed if the patient continues to meets the criteria for involuntary services.
- (b)1. If a patient receiving involuntary outpatient services continues to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient services, the service provider shall file in the court that issued the initial order for involuntary outpatient services a petition for continued involuntary outpatient services.
- 2. If a patient in 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
 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 patients
 committed after successfully pleading not guilty by reason of
 insanity are governed by s. 916.15.
- (b) If the patient continues to meet the criteria for involuntary services inpatient placement and is being treated at a receiving treatment facility, the administrator shall, before the expiration of the period the receiving treatment facility is authorized to retain the patient, file in the court that issued

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the initial order for involuntary	inpatient placement, a							
petition requesting authorization	for continued involuntary							
services inpatient placement. The	administrator may petition for							
inpatient or outpatient services.								

- 3. If a patient in inpatient placement continues to meet the criteria for involuntary services and is being treated at a treatment facility, the administrator shall, before expiration of the period the treatment facility is authorized to retain the patient, file a petition requesting authorization for continued involuntary services. The administrator may petition for inpatient or outpatient services. Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary services of an individual placed at any treatment facility are administrative hearings and must be conducted in accordance with s. 120.57(1), except that any order entered by the judge is final and subject to judicial review in accordance with s. 120.68. Orders concerning patients committed after successfully pleading not guilty by reason of insanity are governed by s. 916.15.
- 4. The court shall immediately schedule a hearing on the petition to be held within 15 days after the petition is filed.
- 5. The existing involuntary services order shall remain in effect until disposition on the petition for continued involuntary services.
- (c) The <u>petition</u> request must be accompanied by a statement from the patient's physician, psychiatrist,

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psychiatric nurse, or clinical psychologist justifying the
request, a brief description of the patient's treatment during
the time he or she was <u>receiving involuntary services</u>
involuntarily placed, and an individualized plan of continued
treatment developed in consultation with the patient or the
patient's guardian advocate, if applicable. If the petition is
for involuntary outpatient services, it must comply with the
requirements of subparagraph (4)(d)3. When the petition has been
filed, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the
petition and the individualized plan of continued services to
the department, the patient, the patient's guardian advocate,
the state attorney, and the patient's private counsel or the
public defender.

- (d) The court shall appoint counsel to represent the person who is the subject of the petition for continued involuntary services in accordance to the provisions set forth in subsection (5), unless the person is otherwise represented by counsel or ineligible.
- (e) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary outpatient services must be before the court that issued the order for involuntary outpatient services. However, the patient and the patient's attorney may agree to a period of continued outpatient services without a court hearing.
- (f) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary inpatient placement in receiving facilities, or involuntary

outpatient services following involuntary inpatient services,
must be held in the county or the facility, as appropriate,
where the patient is located.

- (g) The court may appoint a magistrate to preside at the hearing. The procedures for obtaining an order pursuant to this paragraph must meet the requirements of subsection (7).
- (h) Notice of the hearing must be provided as <u>set forth</u> provided in s. 394.4599.
- (i) If a patient's attendance at the hearing is voluntarily waived, the administrative law judge must determine that the patient knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waived his or her right to be present, waiver is knowing and voluntary before waiving the presence of the 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 best interests of the patient, the administrative law judge may waive the presence of the patient from all or any portion of the hearing, unless the patient, through counsel, objects to the waiver of presence. The testimony in the hearing must be under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded.
- (c) Unless the patient is otherwise represented or is incligible, 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.

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(j)(d) If at a hearing it is shown that the patient continues to meet the criteria for involuntary services inpatient placement, the court administrative law judge shall issue an sign the order for continued involuntary outpatient services, inpatient placement for up to 90 days. However, any order for involuntary inpatient placement, or mental health services in a combination of involuntary services treatment facility may be for up to 6 months. The same procedure shall be repeated before the expiration of each additional period the patient is retained.

(k) If the patient has been ordered to undergo involuntary services and has previously been found incompetent to consent to treatment, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's competence. If the patient's competency to consent to treatment is restored, the discharge of the guardian advocate shall be governed by s. 394.4598. If the patient has been ordered to undergo involuntary inpatient placement only and the patient's competency to consent to treatment is restored, the administrative law judge may issue a recommended order, to the court that found the patient incompetent to consent to treatment, that the patient's competence be restored and that any guardian advocate previously appointed be discharged.

(1)(e) If continued involuntary inpatient placement is necessary for a patient <u>in involuntary inpatient placement who</u>

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was 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 the age of 18, the administrator shall petition the administrative law judge for an order authorizing continued involuntary inpatient placement. The procedure required in this subsection must be followed before the expiration of each additional period the patient is involuntarily receiving services.

- (12) (8) RETURN TO FACILITY.—If a patient has been ordered to undergo involuntary inpatient placement involuntarily held at a receiving or treatment facility under this part and leaves the facility without the administrator's authorization, the administrator may authorize a search for the patient and his or her return to the facility. The administrator may request the assistance of a law enforcement agency in this regard.
- (13) DISCHARGE.—The patient shall be discharged upon expiration of the court order or at any time the patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary services, unless the patient has transferred to voluntary status. Upon discharge, the service provider or facility shall send a certificate of discharge to the court.

Section 12. Subsection (2) of section 394.468, Florida Statutes, is amended and subsection (3) is added to that section to read:

394.468 Admission and discharge procedures.-

(2) Discharge planning and procedures for any patient's
release from a receiving facility or treatment facility must
include and document the patient's needs, and actions to address
such needs, for consideration of, at a minimum:

- (a) Follow-up behavioral health appointments;
- (b) Information on how to obtain prescribed medications; and
 - (c) Information pertaining to:
 - 1. Available living arrangements;
 - 2. Transportation; and
 - (d) Referral to:
- 1. Care coordination services. The patient must be referred for care coordination services if the patient meets the criteria as a member of a priority population as determined by the department under s. 394.9082(3)(c) and is in need of such services.
- 2.3. Recovery support opportunities <u>under s.</u>
 394.4573(2)(1), including, but not limited to, connection to a peer specialist.
- (3) During the discharge transition process and while the patient is present unless determined inappropriate by a physician or psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist a receiving facility shall coordinate, face-to-face or through electronic means, discharge plans to a less restrictive community

behavioral health provider, a peer specialist, a case manager, or a care coordination service. The transition process must, at a minimum, include all of the following criteria:

- (a) Implementation of policies and procedures outlining strategies for how the receiving facility will comprehensively address the needs of patients who demonstrate a high use of receiving facility services to avoid or reduce future use of crisis stabilization services. For any such patient, policies and procedures must include, at a minimum, a review of the effectiveness of previous discharge plans created by the facility for the patient, and the new discharge plan must address problems experienced with implementation of previous discharge plans.
- (b) Developing and including in discharge paperwork a personalized crisis prevention plan that identifies stressors, early warning signs or symptoms, and strategies to deal with crisis.
- (c) Requiring a staff member to seek to engage a family member, legal guardian, legal representative, or natural support in discharge planning and meet face to face or through electronic means to review the discharge instructions, including prescribed medications, follow-up appointments, and any other recommended services or follow-up resources, and document the outcome of such meeting.

(d) When the recommended level of care at discharge is not
immediately available to the patient, the receiving facility
must, at a minimum, initiate a referral to an appropriate
provider to meet the needs of the patient to continue care until
the recommended level of care is available.

Section 13. Section 394.4915, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

Ombudsman.—The Office of Children's Behavioral Health
Ombudsman.—The Office of Children's Behavioral Health Ombudsman
is established within the department for the purpose of being a
central point to receive complaints on behalf of children and
adolescents with behavioral health disorders receiving state—
funded services and use such information to improve the child
and adolescent mental health treatment and support system. The
department and managing entities shall include information about
and contact information for the office placed prominently on
their websites on easily accessible web pages related to
children and adolescent behavioral health services. To the
extent permitted by available resources, the office shall, at a
minimum:

(1) Receive and direct to the appropriate contact within the department, the Agency for Health Care Administration, or the appropriate organizations providing behavioral health services complaints from children and adolescents and their

1128	families about the child and adolescent mental health treatment
1129	and support system.
1130	(2) Maintain records of complaints received and the
1131	actions taken.
1132	(3) Be a resource to identify and explain relevant
1133	policies or procedures to children, adolescents, and their
1134	families about the child and adolescent mental health treatment
1135	and support system.
1136	(4) Provide recommendations to the department to address
1137	systemic problems within the child and adolescent mental health
1138	treatment and support system that are leading to complaints. The
1139	department shall include an analysis of complaints and
1140	recommendations in the report required under s. 394.4573.
1141	(5) Engage in functions that may improve the child and
1142	adolescent mental health treatment and support system.
1143	Section 14. Subsection (3) of section 394.495, Florida
1144	Statutes, is amended to read:
1145	394.495 Child and adolescent mental health system of care;
1146	programs and services.—
1147	(3) Assessments must be performed by:
1148	(a) A clinical psychologist, clinical social worker,
1149	physician, psychiatric nurse, or psychiatrist, as those terms
1150	are defined in s. 394.455 professional as defined in s.
1151	394.455(5), (7), (33), (36), or (37);

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(b) A professional licensed under chapter 491; or

(c) A person who is under the direct supervision of a
clinical psychologist, clinical social worker, physician,
psychiatric nurse, or psychiatrist, as those terms are defined
in s. 394.455, qualified professional as defined in s.
394.455(5), (7), (33), (36), or (37) or a professional licensed
under chapter 491.

Section 15. Subsection (5) of section 394.496, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.496 Service planning.-

- (5) A <u>clinical psychologist</u>, <u>clinical social worker</u>, <u>physician</u>, <u>psychiatric nurse</u>, <u>or psychiatrist</u>, <u>as those terms</u> <u>are defined in s. 394.455</u>, <u>professional as defined in s. 394.455(5)</u>, (7), (33), (36), <u>or (37)</u> or a professional licensed under chapter 491 must be included among those persons developing the services plan.
- Section 16. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 394.499, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 394.499 Integrated children's crisis stabilization unit/juvenile addictions receiving facility services.—
- (2) Children eligible to receive integrated children's crisis stabilization unit/juvenile addictions receiving facility services include:
- 1175 (a) A <u>minor whose parent makes</u> person under 18 years of
 1176 age for whom voluntary application <u>based on the parent's express</u>
 1177 <u>and informed consent</u>, and the requirements of s. 394.4625(1)(a)

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1178	are met is made by his or her guardian, if such person is found
1179	to show evidence of mental illness and to be suitable for
1180	treatment pursuant to s. 394.4625. A person under 18 years of
1181	age may be admitted for integrated facility services only after
1182	a hearing to verify that the consent to admission is voluntary.
1183	Section 17. Paragraphs (a) and (d) of subsection (1) of
1184	section 394.875, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1185	394.875 Crisis stabilization units, residential treatment
1186	facilities, and residential treatment centers for children and
1187	adolescents; authorized services; license required
1188	(1)(a) The purpose of a crisis stabilization unit is to
1189	stabilize and redirect a client to the most appropriate and
1190	least restrictive community setting available, consistent with
1191	the client's needs. Crisis stabilization units may screen,
1192	assess, and admit for stabilization persons who present
1193	themselves to the unit and persons who are brought to the unit
1194	under s. 394.463. Clients may be provided 24-hour observation,
1195	medication prescribed by a physician $\underline{\hspace{0.1cm}\prime}$ or psychiatrist, $\underline{\hspace{0.1cm}\mathrm{or}\hspace{0.1cm}}$
1196	psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework of an
1197	established protocol with a psychiatrist, and other appropriate
1198	services. Crisis stabilization units shall provide services
1199	regardless of the client's ability to pay and shall be limited
1200	in size to a maximum of 30 beds.
1201	(d) The department is directed to implement a
1202	demonstration project in circuit 18 to test the impact of

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1203	expanding beds authorized in crisis stabilization units from 30
1204	to 50 beds. Specifically, the department is directed to
1205	authorize existing public or private crisis stabilization units
1206	in circuit 18 to expand bed capacity to a maximum of 50 beds and
1207	to assess the impact such expansion would have on the
1208	availability of crisis stabilization services to clients.
1209	Section 18. Section 394.90826, Florida Statutes, is
1210	created to read:
1211	394.90826 Behavioral Health Interagency Collaboration
1212	(1) The department and the Agency for Health Care
1213	Administration shall jointly establish behavioral health
1214	interagency collaboratives throughout the state with the goal of
1215	identifying and addressing ongoing challenges within the
1216	behavioral health system at the local level to improve the
1217	accessibility, availability, and quality of behavioral health
1218	services. The objectives of the regional collaboratives are to:
1219	(a) Facilitate enhanced interagency communication and
1220	collaboration.
1221	(b) Develop and promote regional strategies tailored to
1222	address community-level challenges in the behavioral health
1223	system.
1224	(2) The regional collaborative membership shall at a
1225	minimum be composed of representatives from all of the
1226	following, serving the region:
1227	(a) Department of Children and Families.

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1228	(b) Agency for Health Care Administration.
1229	(c) Agency for Persons with Disabilities.
1230	(d) Department of Elder Affairs.
1231	(e) Department of Health.
1232	(f) Department of Education.
1233	(g) School districts.
1234	(h) Area Agencies on Aging.
1235	(i) Community-based care lead agencies, as defined in s.
1236	409.986(3)(d).
1237	(j) Managing entities, as defined in s. 394.9082(2).
1238	(k) Behavioral health services providers.
1239	(1) Hospitals.
1240	(m) Medicaid Managed Medical Assistance Plans.
1241	(n) Police departments.
1242	(o) Sheriffs' Offices.
1243	(3) Each regional collaborative shall define the
1244	objectives of that collaborative based upon the specific needs
1245	of the region and local communities located within the region,
1246	to achieve the specified goals.
1247	(4) The department shall define the region to be served by
1248	each collaborative and shall be responsible for facilitating
1249	meetings.
1250	(5) All entities represented on the regional
1251	collaboratives shall provide assistance as appropriate and

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1252	reasonably neces	sary to	fulfill	the	goals	of	the	regional
1253	collaboratives.							

Section 19. 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(26)(a)4. 397.311(26)(a)3., 397.311(26)(a)1., and 394.455(40), respectively.

Section 20. Subsection (3) of section 397.305, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.305 Legislative findings, intent, and purpose.-

(3) It is the purpose of this chapter to provide for a comprehensive continuum of accessible and quality substance abuse prevention, intervention, clinical treatment, and recovery support services in the most appropriate and least restrictive environment which promotes long-term recovery while protecting and respecting the rights of individuals, primarily through community-based private not-for-profit providers working with local governmental programs involving a wide range of agencies from both the public and private sectors.

Section 21. Subsections (19) and (23) of section 397.311, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1276	397.3	11 Def	finitions.—As	used	in	this	chapter,	except	part
1277	VIII, the	term:							

- (19) "Impaired" or "substance abuse impaired" means <u>having</u> a <u>substance use disorder or</u> a condition involving the use of alcoholic beverages, <u>illicit or prescription drugs</u>, or any psychoactive or mood-altering substance in such a manner as to induce mental, emotional, or physical problems <u>or and</u> cause socially dysfunctional behavior.
- (23) "Involuntary <u>treatment</u> services" means an array of behavioral health services that may be ordered by the court for persons with substance abuse impairment or co-occurring substance abuse impairment and mental health disorders.

Section 22. Subsection (6) is added to section 397.401, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 397.401 License required; penalty; injunction; rules waivers.—
- (6) A service provider operating an addictions receiving facility or providing detoxification on a nonhospital inpatient basis may not exceed its licensed capacity by more than 10 percent and may not exceed their licensed capacity for more than 3 consecutive working days or for more than 7 days in 1 month.
- Section 23. Paragraph (i) is added to subsection (1) of section 397.4073, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 1299 397.4073 Background checks of service provider personnel.-

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(1)	PERSONNEL	BACKGROUND	CHECKS;	REQUIREMENTS	AND
EXCEPTIONS	S				

- (i) Any physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 or a nurse licensed under chapter 464 who was required to undergo background screening by the Department of Health as part of his or her initial licensure or the renewal of licensure, and who has an active and unencumbered license, is not subject to background screening pursuant to this section.
- Section 24. Subsection (8) of section 397.501, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 397.501 Rights of individuals.—Individuals receiving substance abuse services from any service provider are guaranteed protection of the rights specified in this section, unless otherwise expressly provided, and service providers must ensure the protection of such rights.
- (8) RIGHT TO COUNSEL.—Each individual must be informed that he or she has the right to be represented by counsel in any judicial involuntary proceeding for involuntary assessment, stabilization, or treatment services and that he or she, or if the individual is a minor his or her parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian, may apply immediately to the court to have an attorney appointed if he or she cannot afford one.
- Section 25. Section 397.581, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1324	397.58	1 Unlawful	activities	relating	to	assessment	and
1325	treatment;	penalties					

- (1) A person may not knowingly and willfully:
- (a) Furnish furnishing false information for the purpose of obtaining emergency or other involuntary admission of another person for any person is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 and by a fine not exceeding \$5,000.
- (b) (2) Cause or otherwise secure, or conspire with or assist another to cause or secure Causing or otherwise securing, or conspiring with or assisting another to cause or secure, without reason for believing a person to be impaired, any emergency or other involuntary procedure of another for the person under false pretenses is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 and by a fine not exceeding \$5,000.
- (c) (3) Cause, or conspire with or assist another to cause, without lawful justification Causing, or conspiring with or assisting another to cause, the denial to any person of any right accorded pursuant to this chapter.
- (2) A person who violates subsection (1) commits is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 and by a fine not exceeding \$5,000.
- Section 26. Section 397.675, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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397.675 Criteria for involuntary admissions, including
protective custody, emergency admission, and other involuntary
assessment, involuntary treatment, and alternative involuntary
assessment for minors, for purposes of assessment and
stabilization, and for involuntary treatment.—A person meets the
criteria for involuntary admission if there is good faith reason
to believe that the person is substance abuse impaired or has a
<pre>substance use disorder and a co-occurring mental health disorder</pre>
and, because of such impairment or disorder:

- (1) Has lost the power of self-control with respect to substance abuse; and
- (2)(a) Is in need of substance abuse services and, by reason of substance abuse impairment, his or her judgment has been so impaired that he or she is incapable of appreciating his or her need for such services and of making a rational decision in that regard, although mere refusal to receive such services does not constitute evidence of lack of judgment with respect to his or her need for such services; or
- (b) Without care or treatment, is likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for himself or herself; that such neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being; and that it is not apparent that such harm may be avoided through the help of willing, able, and responsible family members or friends or the provision of other services, or there is substantial likelihood

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1374	that the person has inflicted, or threatened to or attempted to
1375	inflict, or, unless admitted, is likely to inflict, physical
1376	harm on himself, herself, or another.

- Section 27. Subsection (1) of section 397.6751, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 397.6751 Service provider responsibilities regarding involuntary admissions. -
 - It is the responsibility of the service provider to:
 - Ensure that a person who is admitted to a licensed service component meets the admission criteria specified in s. 397.675;
 - Ascertain whether the medical and behavioral (b) conditions of the person, as presented, are beyond the safe management capabilities of the service provider;
 - (c) Provide for the admission of the person to the service component that represents the most appropriate and least restrictive available setting that is responsive to the person's treatment needs;
 - Verify that the admission of the person to the service (d) component does not result in a census in excess of its licensed service capacity;
- Determine whether the cost of services is within the 1396 financial means of the person or those who are financially 1397 responsible for the person's care; and

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(f) Take all necessary measures to ensure that each individual in treatment is provided with a safe environment, and to ensure that each individual whose medical condition or behavioral problem becomes such that he or she cannot be safely managed by the service component is discharged and referred to a more appropriate setting for care.

Section 28. Section 397.681, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 397.681 Involuntary petitions; general provisions; court jurisdiction and right to counsel.—
- (1) JURISDICTION.—The courts have jurisdiction of involuntary assessment and stabilization petitions and involuntary treatment petitions for substance abuse impaired persons, and such petitions must be filed with the clerk of the court in the county where the person is located. The clerk of the court may not charge a fee for the filing of a petition under this section. The chief judge may appoint a general or special magistrate to preside over all or part of the proceedings. The alleged impaired person is named as the respondent.
- (2) RIGHT TO COUNSEL.—A respondent has the right to counsel at every stage of a <u>judicial</u> proceeding relating to a petition for his or her <u>involuntary assessment and a petition</u> for his or her involuntary treatment for substance abuse impairment; however, the respondent may waive that right if the

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1423	respondent is present and the court finds that such waiver is
1424	made knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily. A respondent who
1425	desires counsel and is unable to afford private counsel has the
1426	right to court-appointed counsel and to the benefits of s.
1427	57.081. If the court believes that the respondent needs $\underline{\text{or}}$
1428	desires the assistance of counsel, the court shall appoint such
1429	counsel for the respondent without regard to the respondent's
1430	wishes. If the respondent is a minor not otherwise represented
1431	in the proceeding, the court shall immediately appoint a
1432	guardian ad litem to act on the minor's behalf.
1433	Section 29. Section 397.693, Florida Statutes, is
1434	renumbered as 397.68111, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:
1435	397.68111 397.693 Involuntary treatment.—A person may be
1436	the subject of a petition for court-ordered involuntary
1437	treatment pursuant to this part $_{m{ au}}$ if that person $\underline{:}$
1438	(1) Reasonably appears to meet meets the criteria for
1439	involuntary admission provided in s. 397.675; and:
1440	(2)(1) Has been placed under protective custody pursuant
1441	to s. 397.677 within the previous 10 days;
1442	(3) (2) Has been subject to an emergency admission pursuant
1443	to s. 397.679 within the previous 10 days; or
1444	(4) (3) Has been assessed by a qualified professional
1445	within 30 5 days ;

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1446	(4) Has been subject to involuntary assessment and
1447	stabilization pursuant to s. 397.6818 within the previous 12
1448	days; or
1449	(5) Has been subject to alternative involuntary admission
1450	pursuant to s. 397.6822 within the previous 12 days.
1451	Section 30. Section 397.695, Florida Statutes, is
1452	renumbered as section 397.68112, Florida Statutes, and amended
1453	to read:
1454	397.68112 397.695 Involuntary services; persons who may
1455	petition
1456	(1) If the respondent is an adult, a petition for
1457	involuntary $\underline{\text{treatment}}$ services may be filed by the respondent's
1458	spouse or legal guardian, any relative, a service provider, or
1459	an adult who has direct personal knowledge of the respondent's
1460	substance abuse impairment and his or her prior course of
1461	assessment and treatment.
1462	(2) If the respondent is a minor, a petition for
1463	involuntary treatment <u>services</u> may be filed by a parent, legal
1464	guardian, or service provider.
1465	(3) The court may prohibit, or a law enforcement agency
1466	may waive, any service of process fees if a petitioner is
1467	determined to be indigent.
1468	Section 31. Section 397.6951, Florida Statutes, is
1469	renumbered as 397.68141, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

397.68141 397.6951 Contents of petition for involuntary

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treatment services.—A petition for involuntary services must contain the name of the respondent; the name of the petitioner or petitioners; the relationship between the respondent and the petitioner; the name of the respondent's attorney, if known; the findings and recommendations of the assessment performed by the qualified professional; and the factual allegations presented by the petitioner establishing the need for involuntary outpatient services for substance abuse impairment. The factual allegations must demonstrate:

- (1) The reason for the petitioner's belief that the respondent is substance abuse impaired;
- (2) The reason for the petitioner's belief that because of such impairment the respondent has lost the power of self-control with respect to substance abuse; and
- (3)(a) The reason the petitioner believes that the respondent has inflicted or is likely to inflict physical harm on himself or herself or others unless the court orders the involuntary services; or
- (b) The reason the petitioner believes that the respondent's refusal to voluntarily receive care is based on judgment so impaired by reason of substance abuse that the respondent is incapable of appreciating his or her need for care and of making a rational decision regarding that need for care.
- (4) The petition may be accompanied by a certificate or report of a qualified professional who examined the respondent

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within 30 days before the petition was filed. The certificate or
report must include the qualified professional's findings
relating to his or her assessment of the patient and his or her
treatment recommendations. If the respondent was not assessed
before the filing of a treatment petition or refused to submit
to an evaluation, the lack of assessment or refusal must be
noted in the petition.

(5) If there is an emergency, the petition must also describe the respondent's exigent circumstances and include a request for an ex parte assessment and stabilization order that must be executed pursuant to s. 397.68151.

Section 32. Section 397.6955, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 397.68151, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

 $\underline{397.68151}$ $\underline{397.6955}$ Duties of court upon filing of petition for involuntary services.—

(1) Upon the filing of a petition for involuntary services for a substance abuse impaired person with the clerk of the court, the court shall immediately determine whether the respondent is represented by an attorney or whether the appointment of counsel for the respondent is appropriate. If the court appoints counsel for the person, the clerk of the court shall immediately notify the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, created pursuant to s. 27.511, of the appointment. The office of criminal conflict and civil regional

counsel shall represent the person until the petition is dismissed, the court order expires, or the person is discharged from involuntary treatment services, or the office is otherwise discharged by the court. An attorney that represents the person named in the petition shall have access to the person, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the person's case and shall represent the interests of the person, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney.

- (2) The court shall schedule a hearing to be held on the petition within $\underline{10}$ court working $\underline{5}$ days unless a continuance is granted. The court may appoint a magistrate to preside at the hearing.
- be provided to the respondent; the respondent's parent, guardian, or legal custodian, in the case of a minor; the respondent's attorney, if known; the petitioner; the respondent's spouse or guardian, if applicable; and such other persons as the court may direct. If the respondent is a minor, a copy of the petition and notice of the hearing must be personally delivered to the respondent. The clerk court shall also issue a summons to the person whose admission is sought and unless a circuit court shief judge authorizes disinterested private process servers to serve parties under this chapter, a <a href="law enforcement agency must effect such service on the person whose admission is sought for the initial treatment hearing.

1546	Section 33. Section 397.6818, Florida Statutes, is amended
1547	to read:
1548	397.6818 Court determination
1549	(1) When the petitioner asserts that emergency
1550	circumstances exist, or when upon review of the petition the
1551	court determines that an emergency exists, the court may rely
1552	solely on the contents of the petition and, without the
1553	appointment of an attorney, enter an ex parte order for the
1554	respondent's involuntary assessment and stabilization which must
1555	be executed during the period when the hearing on the petition
1556	for treatment is pending.
1557	(2) The court may further order a law enforcement officer
1558	or another designated agent of the court to:
1559	(a) Take the respondent into custody and deliver him or
1560	her for evaluation to either the nearest appropriate licensed
1561	service provider or a licensed service provider designated by
1562	the court.
1563	(b) Serve the respondent with the notice of hearing and a
1564	copy of the petition.
1565	(3) The service provider may not hold the respondent for
1566	longer than 72 hours of observation, unless:
1567	(a) The service provider seeks additional time under s.

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motion;

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(a) The service provider seeks additional time under s.

397.6957(1)(c) and the court, after a hearing, grants that

(b) The respondent shows signs of withdrawal, or a need to
be either detoxified or treated for a medical condition, which
shall extend the amount of time the respondent may be held for
observation until the issue is resolved but no later than the
scheduled hearing date, absent a court-approved extension; or
(c) The original or extended observation period ends on a
weekend or holiday, including the hours before the ordinary
business hours of the following workday morning, in which case
the provider may hold the respondent until the next court
working day.
(4) If the ex parte order was not executed by the initial
hearing date, it shall be deemed void. However, should the
respondent not appear at the hearing for any reason, including
lack of service, and upon reviewing the petition, testimony, and
evidence presented, the court reasonably believes the respondent
meets this chapter's commitment criteria and that a substance
abuse emergency exists, the court may issue or reissue an ex
parte assessment and stabilization order that is valid for 90
days. If the respondent's location is known at the time of the
hearing, the court:
(a) Shall continue the case for no more than 10 court
working days; and

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designated agent of the court to:

(b) May order a law enforcement officer or another

1594	1. Take the respondent into custody and deliver him or her
1595	for evaluation to either the nearest appropriate licensed
1596	service provider or a licensed service provider designated by
1597	the court; and
1598	2. If a hearing date is set, serve the respondent with
1599	notice of the rescheduled hearing and a copy of the involuntary
1600	treatment petition if the respondent has not already been
1601	served.
1602	
1603	Otherwise, the petitioner must inform the court that the
1604	respondent has been assessed so that the court may schedule a
1605	hearing as soon as is practicable. However, if the respondent
1606	has not been assessed within 90 days, the court must dismiss the
1607	case. At the hearing initiated in accordance with s.
1608	397.6811(1), the court shall hear all relevant testimony. The
1609	respondent must be present unless the court has reason to
1610	believe that his or her presence is likely to be injurious to
1611	him or her, in which event the court shall appoint a guardian
1612	advocate to represent the respondent. The respondent has the
1613	right to examination by a court-appointed qualified
1614	professional. After hearing all the evidence, the court shall
1615	determine whether there is a reasonable basis to believe the
1616	respondent meets the involuntary admission criteria of s.
1617	397.675.

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(1) Based on its determination, the court shall either dismiss the petition or immediately enter an order authorizing the involuntary assessment and stabilization of the respondent; or, if in the course of the hearing the court has reason to believe that the respondent, due to mental illness other than or in addition to substance abuse impairment, is likely to injure himself or herself or another if allowed to remain at liberty, the court may initiate involuntary proceedings under the provisions of part I of chapter 394.

(2) If the court enters an order authorizing involuntary assessment and stabilization, the order shall include the court's findings with respect to the availability and appropriateness of the least restrictive alternatives and the need for the appointment of an attorney to represent the respondent, and may designate the specific licensed service provider to perform the involuntary assessment and stabilization of the respondent. The respondent may choose the licensed service provider to deliver the involuntary assessment where possible and appropriate.

(3) If the court finds it necessary, it may order the sheriff to take the respondent into custody and deliver him or her to the licensed service provider specified in the court order or, if none is specified, to the nearest appropriate licensed service provider for involuntary assessment.

L642	(4) The order is valid only for the period specified in
L643	the order or, if a period is not specified, for 7 days after the
L644	order is signed.
L645	Section 34. Section 397.6957, Florida Statutes, is amended
L646	to read:
L647	397.6957 Hearing on petition for involuntary <u>treatment</u>
L648	services.—
L649	(1) (a) The respondent must be present at a hearing on a
L650	petition for involuntary $\underline{treatment}$ $\underline{services}_{\boldsymbol{\tau}}$ \underline{unless} \underline{the} \underline{court}
L651	finds that he or she knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily
L652	waives his or her right to be present or, upon receiving proof
L653	of service and evaluating the circumstances of the case, that
L654	his or her presence is inconsistent with his or her best
L655	interests or is likely to be injurious to self or others. The
L656	court shall hear and review all relevant evidence, including
L657	testimony from individuals such as family members familiar with
L658	the respondent's prior history and how it relates to his or her
L659	current condition, and the review of results of the assessment
L660	completed by the qualified professional in connection with $\underline{ t this}$
L661	chapter. The court may also order drug tests. The state attorney
L662	and witnesses may
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L664	
L665	TITLE AMENDMENT
L666	Remove lines 2414-2417 of the amendment and insert:

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HOUSE AMENDMENT

Bill No. CS/CS/HB 7021 (2024)

Amendment No.

1667

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authorizing the court to permit the state attorney and witnesses
to attend and testify remotely at the hearing through specified
means; providing requirements for the state attorney and
witnesses to attend and testify remotely; requiring facilities
to make

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